The 1927 CADUCEUS

TUFTS COLLEGE
MEDICAL SCHOOL

75TH ANNIVERSARY
TUFTS COLLEGE

TUFTS COLLEGE LIBRARY

GIFT OF ALUMNI

Estate of
John A. Cousens, 1898
April 1953
180312

1852-1927

TUFTS COLLEGE

Seventy-Fifth
Anniversary Edition

ARRANGED AND PRINTED BY
GOODMAN BROS., Inc.
255 ATLANTIC AVE.
BOSTON

ENGRAVINGS MADE BY
TRIMOUNT ENGRAVING CO.
103 FEDERAL ST.
BOSTON

Tufts College Medical School

CADUCEUS

1 9 2 7

Published by the Senior Class

Boston, Massachusetts

LOUIS EUSEBE PHANEUF, M.D., Phm.D., Ph.C., F.A.C.S.

180312
LD
5398
.C33
1927

To

Louis Eusebe Phaneuf

Sincere and Successful Teacher

Master Clinician

Untiring Student

Tufts' Man, Friend to Tufts and Tufts Men

This volume is dedicated

WE take this opportunity to pay a deserved tribute to a man whose brilliant qualities, developed under the critical leadership of Dr. Fredrick W. Johnson have led to his rapid advance in the professional world. We, of Tufts, are not alone in the appreciation of his talents. The foremost medical schools and clinics of France and Belgium extended an invitation to him to lecture and to demonstrate his technique before them. The value attached to his work in Paris and Brussels may be gauged by his recent election to honorary membership in the Gynecological Societies of both countries.

CADUCEUS

The Doctor

"NEW words have sprung up from the ashes of the old,
New Customs, newer thoughts and new born men
Take form and breathe; spring from decaying clay;
Live their petty lives, and, to the Clod from which they sprang
Return. Yet through it all stretches the unending chain
Of Human Ills, and, there, as now, into the ghostly past
The Doctor watches patiently the sick; lending sympathy
From a kindly heart, and sleeplessly through weary hours,
As a vestal, guarding the little flame of wearying clay
Flickering feebly in the dawn of newer worlds.
Untiring, steadfast, vigilant—fighting hopefully to the end.
Rendering grudgingly to Death no unfought claim."

—HENING.

1852 ═══ 1927

Preface

PERFECTION in the work of human beings is impossible of attainment.

This volume of THE CADUCEUS commemorates the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of Tufts College. It is intended as a worthy memorial, a diamond fitting to this jubilee.

The work made necessary by the broad ambitions of members of the class of 1927 has been very large. They feel considerable pride in the achievement made possible by their efforts.

Their sincerity is unquestioned, your indulgence should be freely extended if you feel the urge to criticise what has been done.

JOHN ALBERT COUSENS, A.B., LL.D.
President of Tufts College

CADUCEUS

Medical Education

THERE are two ideas, or rather ideals, which it is the hope of the Trustees, the Officers and the Faculty that every student graduating from the Tufts Medical School shall carry away with him. First, education is for life. This applies to everyone, but with special force to the physician. For him the formal education acquired in school, in college, and in the hospital is but the rude foundation on which, by years of thoughtful practice, keen observation and patient study, the real edifice of his education is to be built. All his life the doctor must be a student; to the very day of his death he must be learning. In exact degree as he holds to this ideal will the mastery of the art of medicine be achieved. Second, a good doctor is first a good man. The nature of his calling makes high standards of personal conduct a prerequisite. The doctor to whom the patient trusts his life must command respect as a man. The profession of medicine yields to no other a loftier place in aspiration and in service. Those who practice that profession are true to it only if their every act be guarded and guided with the utmost scruple. For the physician the words "noblesse oblige" have profound significance.

JOHN A. COUSENS.

STEPHEN RUSHMORE, A.B., M.D.

STEPHEN RUSHMORE—*Dean, Tufts Medical; Professor of Gynecology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1897 Amherst; 1902 Johns Hopkins; Asssitant Resident Gynecologist, Johns Hopkins Hospital; House Physician, Hudson Street Hospital, N. Y. C.; House Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital for Children; House Officer, Boston Lying-In Hospital; Gynecologist, Symmes' Arlington Hospital; Member, Mass. Medical Society, The American Medical Association, Obstetrical Society of Boston, American Gynecological Society, Boston Surgical Society, New England Surgical Society; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Phi, Alpha Kappa Kappa;

520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

CADUCEUS

The Year Book

THERE persists from some early period of lesser enlightment the curious notion that education, consisting in what we learn from books, is identical in fact with "booklearning". So that when the child goes to school it is to learn from books the teacher gives him what he himself is supposed to apply. But the very name text book implies the shortcomings of the system founded on this idea, for it suggests the wider and more important education to be found outside of the text.

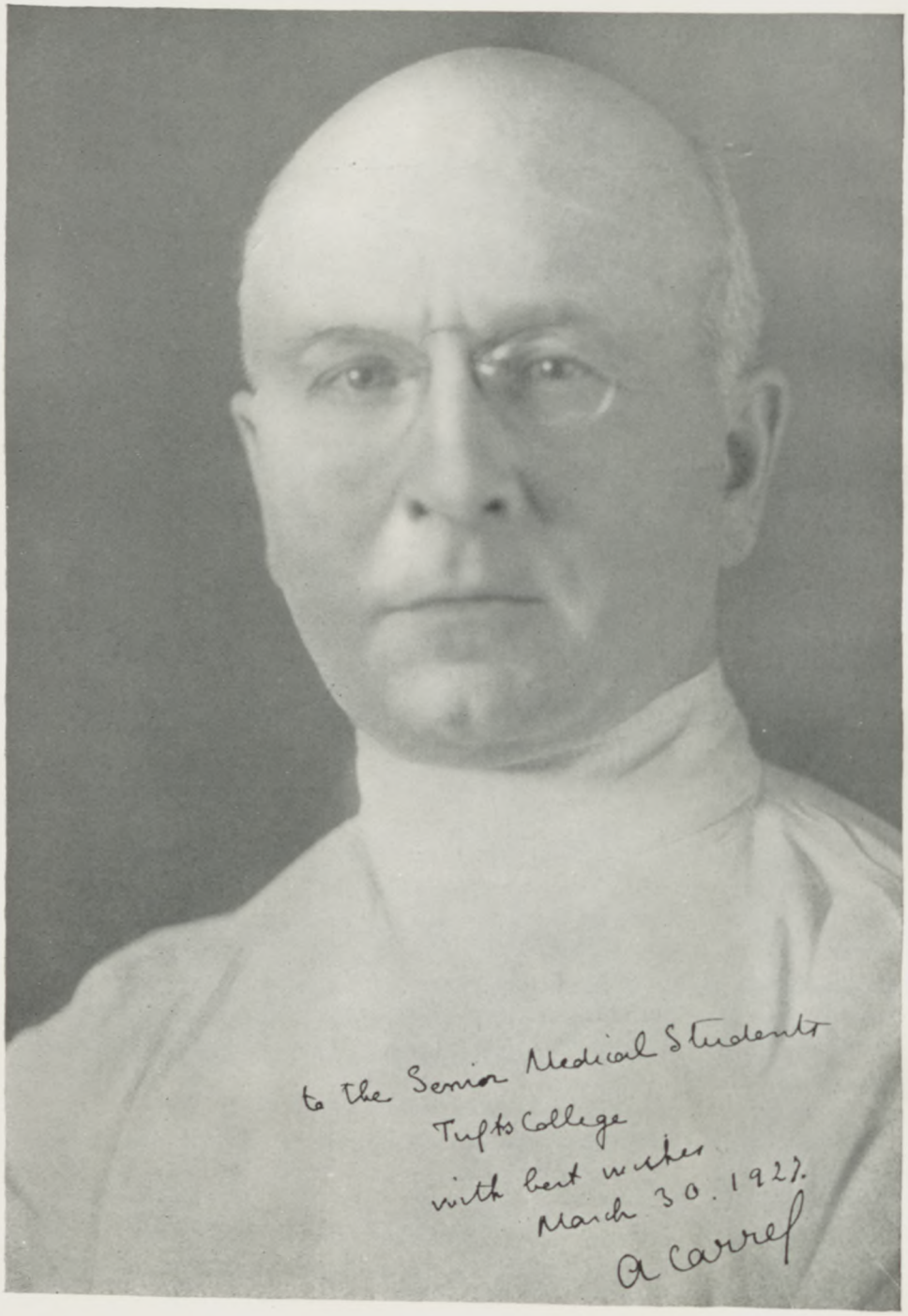
Education should teach us how to live in the environment in which we are placed; but should develop, if possible, the power to improve that environment so that we may live the more abundant life. In so far as we cannot adjust ourselves to our environment we may be said to fail.

What does education do to help us get along with our fellow men and women? Certainly they are the most important part of our surroundings; for it is ideas, incarnate in persons, that move the world. Material things are of secondary importance. Formally little is done to meet this need, but informally our education begins on the day when first we come into contact with other persons. It is because we identify information with education that we forget that we can learn to live only by living.

Now the Year Book, of which THE CADUCEUS is the example at Tufts, is not of itself an important educational element, but it contains significant information. It is the outward and visible sign or symbol of many experiences that in the four years in the Medical School have done so much to change the lives of the students. There are the portraits of the teachers who far more by example than by precept have helped their students to find in medicine their vocation. There are portraits of classmates with whom one learns somehow to live peaceably, in spite of antagonisms and differences of opinion. Bearing and forebearing, it is a worth while lesson to learn. There are the fraternities, with their names of Greek letters, the agencies of civilization, teaching the barbarian something of what brotherhood consists so that he may have a wider vision and deeper insight into the meaning of friendship. There are reminiscences of other associations and experiences, trivial or weighty, serious or gay, which have had their part in making the four years of undergraduate life.

For the graduate, these experiences are past, but they have entered into his life and make a part of it. They have become a part of his present. But in the press of new experiences, in the throng of new companions, in the stress and struggle of the early days of professional life, they may fade from the field of consciousness. Then the Year Book forms a welcome reminder of the student days, which in spite of some hardships and difficulties, and even in comparison with the pleasures of later life, still have a charm all their own.

STEPHEN RUSHMORE.


to the Senior Medical Students
Tufts College
with best wishes
March 30. 1927.
A Carrel

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

66TH STREET AND AVENUE A
NEW YORK

March thirtieth,
1 9 2 7.

Dear Doctor Allen:

In response to your kind letter of the twenty-sixth of March, I take pleasure in sending you an autographed photograph for the 1927 Caduceus. It is very thoughtful of you to wish my photograph to appear in your year book, and I send the Senior Medical Students my hearty congratulations and good wishes for their success in their chosen profession.

Yours sincerely,

A Carrel

Doctor S. C. Allen,
Tufts College Medical School,
Boston,
Massachusetts.

Dr. W. J. Mayo

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO
ROCHESTER, MINN.

April 26, 1927.

The Graduating Class of Tufts College Medical School:

I congratulate the members of the graduating class of 1927 of Tufts College Medical School. You face the tomorrows of medicine as we in the autumn of our professional career faced the future of medicine in the day of our graduation. Of all the professions, that of medicine is the most satisfying and the most inspiring. Each day the measure of relief which can be given to the sick must be re-estimated as new truths are discovered. It is your privilege to grasp with the enthusiasm of youth the standard of your calling and to enter into the great adventure of professional life.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Mayo

Editor's Note: *Bronchoscopy* for the detection and removal of foreign bodies from the air passages has, in the hands of Chevalier Jackson, become a fine art; the importance of an early removal of these bodies before they have set up destructive changes in the lungs, which in the past, have proved obscurely fatal, has now been fully recognized. (Encyclopedia Britannica.)

THE CHEVALIER JACKSON BRONCHOSCOPIC CLINIC

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
SPRUCE 34TH TO 36TH STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

CONSULTANT
DR CHEVALIER JACKSON

ENDOSCOPISTS
DR. GABRIEL TUCKER
DR. LOUIS H CLERF

June 15, 1927

Dr. S. C. Allen,
Tufts Medical College,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Allen:

In response to your telegram I hasten to send you two aphorisms for your book. The photograph for which you asked goes under separate cover.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Chevalier Jackson

Chevalier Jackson

CJ:CMJ.
Enc.1.

A Successful Career

A successful career in the practice of medicine depends upon getting each individual patient's point of view.

CHEVALIER JACKSON.

A successful career in scientific medicine requires a start with the broadest possible medical education followed by concentration of effort within the narrowest possible limits.

CHEVALIER JACKSON.

THOMAS FRANCIS MCCARTHY, M.D.
Editor

SIMEON CARLYLE ALLEN, S.B., M.D.
Associate Editor

Editorial Staff

THOMAS FRANCIS McCARTHY, M.D.
EDITOR

SIMEON CARLYLE ALLEN, S.B., M.D.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND GENERAL MANAGER
DIRECTOR OF CADUCEUS EXHIBITORS

PERICLES CANZANELLI, M.D.
HONORARY BUSINESS MANAGER

ASSOCIATE STAFF

HELEN E. AKESON, BERNARD BARSHAY, ABRAHAM N. CAPLAN, BENJAMIN M. COHEN, JOSEPH L. GOTTESMAN, JAMES C. HEALY, HARRY LEVINE, ABRAHAM L. SHURE, HUBERT T. WILKEN.

CONTRIBUTORS

HENRY A. ARCHAMBAULT, ELSIE W. BROWN, DENNIS J. COLLINS, MORRIS ELVIN, ISIDORE FEDER, PETER W. KASZETT, LOUIS KEATING, LEWIS H. LOESER, STEPHEN W. MALONE, EUGENE F. MCDONOUGH, JULIUS NEWMAN, ARTHUR W. O'NEAL, HYMAN J. RUBENSTEIN, JAMES M. SCRIBNER, JOHN P. TIERNEY.

CLASS PHOTOGRAPH COMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. COX, ALBERT J. DELGRATTA, CARL R. FRIBORG.

Gratitude is a becoming virtue in human beings. We the CADUCEUS STAFF, are indeed truly grateful to those individuals who have aided us. They have contributed their ability and skill generously and the success of this volume is due in no small measure to their efforts. Particular appreciation is due DR. JOSEPH MUCELLI of New York and MISS GERTRUDE A. WILSON, R.N., LL.B., Asst. Supt. of Nurses, Boston State Hospital, for art work.

SELMA ORLOV, *Assistant Manager*

Morton Prince, A.B., M.D., LL.D.

CADUCEUS

Morton Prince

MORTON Prince was born in Boston, on December 21, 1854, of distinguished New England ancestry.

In 1875 he graduated from Harvard receiving the degree of A. B. and in 1879 he received the degree of M. D. He became neurologist at the Boston City Hospital in 1885, which appointment he held until 1917. Since this time he has been a consulting physician.

From the time he entered the field of neurology he was interested in abnormal psychology, having published, as early as 1885, "Nature of Mind and Human Automatism". Almost from this time his name has been a familiar one in connection with the most advanced thought and research in this field. Persons having very little contact with medicine have known of Dr. Morton Prince's researches and writings. His familiarity with the European leaders in this field, his tremendous activity and versatility, have made him a conspicuous figure in Boston.

In 1902 he became Professor of Neurology at Tufts Medical School and first gave a course in Abnormal Psychology to medical students. This course became very famous and was copied throughout the world. After he gave up active teaching he became Professor Emeritus in 1910. From time to time inquiries still come seeking information concerning his course. Students were fascinated by his brilliancy and the interest that he aroused in their minds is well illustrated by the large number of Tufts graduates in neurology and psychiatry today. He has been a familiar figure at medical meetings and many young men look back with gratitude to the time when they, in a trembling way, read their first contribution and the great Dr. Prince discussed it in a kindly and appreciative way.

Having been a leader and advanced thinker in the field of abnormal psychology and psychotherapy for many years, Dr. Prince met the sectarianism of the Freudian adherents with vigor and determination. Many of the newer discoveries of this school have been a part of his equipment so long as to become commonplace.

Though having an international reputation as a physician, his activities have not been limited to the field of medicine. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of Boston, and has been a frequent contributor to the press on political matters, writing with a style and scope of knowledge unsurpassed.

He has been an enthusiastic yachtsman and one of the earliest interested in aeronautics.

Graduates of Tufts who have come in contact with his remarkable personality may well congratulate themselves. Our school has had none other like him and when we meet him today at 73 years of age, with physical vigor, enthusiasm and multitudinous interests, we recognize that he is still to be a great influence in his new position as Associate Professor of Abnormal and Dynamic Psychology at Harvard University.

A. WARREN STEARNS.

CADUCEUS

The Need of Including Systematic Instruction in Functional Diseases in the Curriculum of the Medical Schools

MORTON PRINCE, M.D.

Professor Emeritus of Nervous Diseases, Tufts College Medical School.
Associate Professor of Abnormal and Dynamic Psychology, Harvard University.

IT IS curious that few, if any, medical schools include systematic instruction in the functional diseases in their curriculums. I say curious because it is generally recognized that the majority of the cases with which the medical student, after he enters into general practice, will have to deal are purely functional disturbances. It has been estimated that from 50% to 75% of the cases that the general practitioner meets are of this class, and they include nearly every form of bodily and mental disturbances of major and minor degree. Indeed the symptoms of nearly every organic disease, barring infectious diseases, may be mimicked by a purely functional disease.

I remember well how, after graduation and I had hung out my "shingle" and entered upon general practice, I expected that it would be patients with organic diseases, diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys, typhoids and other infectious fevers, etc., that would ring my door bell or send their calls in urgency. It was only gradually that it dawned upon me that these were but a small part of the ills for which a physician's services are needed; and I found that it was the functional disturbances of a minor and major character that to an equal extent at least with organic diseases incapacitated poor humanity from "carrying on" and which I was called upon to rectify.

This I had to learn to do without previous preparation and knowledge, often I am afraid, as I now look back upon it, at the expense of the patient. May I be forgiven by a kind and merciful Providence! I doubt not it was the same with others and must be the same to a large extent today, notwithstanding the great advance in our knowledge of functional diseases and their wide diffusion.

The organic diseases that may be mimicked may be those of the heart, the lungs, the gastro-intestinal tract, kidneys and even tumors of the brain and abdomen. Diabetes, Bright's disease, asthma, and hay-fever are frequently mimicked. In the surgical field the various joint diseases of the spine and limbs, including even atrophy of the muscles, are classically known to be imitated by functional disease, and pseudo-appendicitis of a

neurotic character is quite common. Many are the cases of such a neurosis, mistakenly diagnosed as true appendicitis, that have been operated upon, only to find a normal appendix; and the same is true of other organs. In the nervous system every sort of organic disease may be mimicked. Even functional epilepsy occurs and may be very difficult to distinguish from true epilepsy. The examples of functional diseases of all the various organs of the body mimicking true organic diseases that I have seen in the course of a long period of active general and neurological practice and that have been mistaken by general practitioners for true organic diseases have been many.

Then we have the great field of the psycho-neuroses in which are included so-called traumatic neuroses, "shell-shock", neurasthenia, hysteria and psychasthenia, expressing themselves also in the obsessions, such as impulsions, phobias, anxiety states and other inability to adapt the individual to the environment and demands of life.

Again there are multiform heterogeneous disturbances of functions without name which every practitioner meets in practice. Many of these are of minor character, it is true; but they are incapacitating all the same.

Pain of various kinds imitating that of organic disease but of a purely functional character is particularly common and misleading. The same is true of digestive and intestinal disabilities. A former professor of the Harvard Medical School, who specialized in this field and had an enormous practice, admitted to me after several years of experience that 95% of his patients suffered from purely functional disturbances of the gastro-intestinal tract. He spent his time giving test meals, making chemical analyses of the contents of the stomach, and washing it out. No wonder he became the fashionable physician à la mode!

That great protean functional disease that used to be called "neurasthenia" and still is by the uneducated physician has always played and always will play a great part in general medical practice.

All these functional disturbances of the organism have proved a perfect gold mine to the irregular practitioners, the osteopaths and other so-called practitioners of the irregular schools. Indeed, these practitioners feed on the failures of the general practitioners and their successes, for they do make successes, react on the community to the approbrium of the medical profession. I think we can safely say that the growth and popularity of osteopathy and like charletanism has been due to the neglect of functional diseases by the medical schools and profession.

The consulting-room of the neurologist and psychopathologist bears testimony to the lack of instruction of the medical student in this great field of functional disturbances. In general, the history of the patients who finally knock at the doors of their consulting-rooms has been that, before turning as a last resort to these specialists, they have run the gamut of numerous general practitioners who have either failed to recognize the

true functional nature of the disease from which the patients suffered, or have used entirely inadequate or ridiculous measures in their treatment. Many are the cases which have been treated with drugs and other forms of physical therapy and banal advice without of course the slightest beneficial results, when a real understanding of the case and the proper therapy needed would have easily restored the patient to health. And too often it is only after their bank accounts have dwindled to nothing and they have become incapacitated for their life's occupations that they have turned at last to the specialist.

All this to a large extent must be attributed to the lack of systematic instruction in the medical schools. The student must pick up a knowledge of and gain an insight into these functional diseases only by coming in contact with them later in practice and learning it for himself at the expense of the patients and the community.

That the responsibility rests upon the medical schools would seem to be a self-evident proposition, and yet the difficulty of introducing more courses in their crowded curriculums must be recognized. Something of course has got to be sacrificed. The question is, What? It is a matter of the evaluation of knowledge, of whether instruction in some of the specialties or the purely scientific field should not be subordinated to this great general need of the practitioner. Of course, within certain limits in each branch of organic medicine, the functional disturbances, as of the heart and lungs, is dwelt upon to a greater or lesser extent, but systematic instruction in the functional disturbances of the whole organism, it must be recognized, is entirely neglected.

I may here point out that Tufts Medical School during the years of 1902–1912, when the writer was actively engaged in the teaching of neurology, a special course in the functional diseases of the nervous system was given. But on his retirement from active instruction, this course ceased to be included in the curriculum.

This I think was the first time that such instruction was given in any medical school. As a result of many years' experience in the practice and teaching of general medicine and diseases of the nervous system, I am forced to the conclusion that the time has come when this matter should be seriously considered with a view to finding a way to including in the curriculums of medical schools instruction in the pathology and treatment of functional diseases. Is it not time for the medical schools to wake up?

MORTON PRINCE.

CADUCEUS

Tufts College Medical School 1893-1927

By Hyman John Rubenstein

IN THIS brief sketch an attempt to review the progress and development of the Medical School is undertaken. The history of Tufts College Medical School had its inception August 28, 1903, when the Trustees of Tufts College passed a vote establishing such a school in connection with the college. Twice in the history of the college, the last time 1885, applications for incorporation were received from medical institutions, but the Trustees reported inexpedient in each case. The inauguration of the medical department was a step not taken without some misgiving, because of the financial crisis of the period and the lack of endowments to aid in the establishment of a medical school in connection with the college.

Doctors Dudley, Nott, Thayer, Hall, Chipman and Johnson were the original organizers of the school. These gentlemen, men of no little spirit and courage, were members of the Faculty of the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, but becoming dissatisfied with the condition which affairs were rapidly assuming at that institution, they resigned, formed a school of their own and made application to the Trustees of Tufts College for incorporation agreeing, however, to retain the entire responsibility for the school during the first three years of its existence.

They held the first regular Faculty meeting August 29, 1893. At this meeting seven professorships were established in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Of course, the founders were the first professors. Dr. Albert Nott was appointed Professor of Physiology; Dr. Charles P. Thayer, Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Dr. Henry W. Dudley, Professor of Pathology; Dr. William R. Chipman, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Operative Surgery; Dr. Walter L. Hall, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Dr. John W. Johnson, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology; and Dr. Frank G. Wheatley, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

The entire faculty numbered twenty-four in the first year. Among these were Doctors A. E. Austin, C. A. Pitkin, S. A. Tenney, S. A. Webber, A. P. Eames, T. M. Duren, T. C. Gallison, J. S. Kimpley and W. R. Woodbury who held the ranks of lecturers—the position of assistant or associate professorship not being established till 1896. Also present as Demonstrators of Anatomy and Physiology respectively were Doctors Chas. D. Knowlton and Richard H. Pearce. The assistants in the various departments included the following: Doctors F. S. Raddin, W. A. White, E. A. Thorpe, C. L. Cutter, F. B. Brown and K. E. Rogers. It is of some interest to note that at the

Boston City Hospital—Executive Office Building

present time two members of the original faculty, Doctors Arthur E. Austin and Edward E. Thorpe, are still on the faculty engaged in active teaching.

The enrollment of students for the year 1893-1894 was eighty, twenty of which were women. The latter quickly took advantage of the fact that Tufts was the only co-educational school in New England recognized by the Massachusetts Medical Society. At the first commencement in June, 1894, twenty-two were graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, eight of this number women. Apparently the school inspired considerable respect and confidence for we find included in the first list of students the names of eight men holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Four of the latter were in the first faculty.

During the first two years of its existence the school was located at 188 Boylston St., directly opposite the Public Gardens. Facilities afforded there were hardly of a character suitable for the number of students already enrolled. The resources, room, and material to work with were very limited. However, in 1896, negotiations were opened and the necessary steps taken to install the school in a large building formerly the property of the First Free Baptist Church located on the corner of Rutland St. and Shawmut Ave. In the meantime, as temporary headquarters, the Chauncey Hall School building was rented, the school occupying this place until the following year '97 when the school opened in its new structure. The latter, as the announcement of 1897–98 says, was a "handsome stone structure fronting on three streets and cost in the neighborhood of $75,000." At the time of construction it was not surpassed by any similar institution in New England. An interesting feature of the new building was the establishment as a department of the school, a College Dispensary. This innovation for New England Medical Schools consisted of a waiting-room for patients, a dispensing department, a surgeon's and a physician's room. Fourth year students were required to serve in this department as clinical assistants to the various instructors and third year students studied the cases treated in the clinics of the dispensary.

This department continued in existence for seven years when it was discontinued. Perhaps the increase in clinical facilities made its retention inadvisable. At its height it boasted of well established and excellently managed departments of medicine, surgery, gynecology and laryngology.

In the preceding year many radical changes had been instigated. The course was changed from a three to a four year one, a new dean was chosen, the faculty and corps of instruction greatly increased and many other important steps taken which the growth of the school demanded.

Here then for four years the school was located on Shawmut Avenue. Each succeeding year bringing improvements in the curriculum, increased facilities for study and more ability to the ranks of the faculty. The rolls of the classes, too, showed an increase

THE ROXBURY HOSPITAL

keeping pace with the improvements until it became most apparent that still another move into larger quarters was necessary to accommodate the unprecedented growth of the school.

This step was made more necessary by the fact that in the year 1899 the Boston Dental College became, under a special act in Legislature, an incorporate part of Tufts College. This transfer was the result of new laws of the state corncerning the study of anatomy in connection with a course in dentistry. This made it very necessary that a dental school should have some connection with one of medicine. Therefore the work of the two schools became blended together with an increased strain on the resources and facilities found at the medical school building. In the meantime various steps were taken to find a new situation for the two schools. After some consideration land was purchased upon the corners of, at that time, Huntington and Rogers Avenues, Courtland and Driscoe Streets, the ground being broken for the new Medical School building early in the autumn of 1900.

The occasion was indeed an auspicious one and *"Tufts Medics,"* (the school publication, Alonzo K. Paine, Editor-in-Chief) brought forth a special dedication number in October, 1901, in honor of the occasion. The building at that time was four stories high, since then another floor has been added as well as an Anatomy and Chemistry Building. What the future holds in store for Tufts Medical School as regards site and buildings more anon. But we must add the word that careful indeed was the thought and perseverance of all who had to do with the planning and construction of the present school building which for more than 25 years has served its purpose in excellent fashion.

Some description of the changes in courses of study at this institution may not be amiss. During the first two school years of 1893 and 1894 the course of study, as the very first announcement had it, "consists of a three years' graded course of didactic and clinical lectures and recitations upon the different subjects of medical science, illustrated by charts, plates, drawings and dissections." Anatomy at that time required eighteen hours a week of the time of the Freshman class, three lectures each week given by Professor Thayer and dissection made under the direction of Dr. Knowlton, Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1896 five lectures a week were devoted to the course with Dr. Greene as Assistant Demonstrator. Material for dissection was furnished the students at cost. The following year the course in Applied and Surgical Anatomy was introduced. In 1898 Dr. Knowlton, having been appointed Instructor in Theory and Practice of Medicine, Dr. Eugene Thayer became Demonstrator in Anatomy. In 1901 the name of Alonzo K. Paine is found as assistant in this department. Anatomical instruction continuously progressed until 1905 when Dr. Thayer became Professor Emeritus. The following year Dr. H. H. Germain became Assistant Professor and for ten years was in charge of the Department of Anatomy. In 1916 the department was without a head and then in 1917 Dr. Walter E. Sullivan became Professor of Anatomy. He had as his assistants

Out-Patient Building—Boston City Hospital

Doctors Nolen and Hepburn. In 1920 Dr. Sullivan resigned and Dr. Nolen became Associate Professor. For only a year was this regime undisturbed and then Dr. Frederick W. Thyng was appointed Professor of Anatomy and with him was associated Doctor J. L. Conel as Associate Professor. The following year Dr. Benjamin Spector became Assistant Professor. And now Anatomy, which up to then had been just one subject in a long course of study, somehow became invigorated with new life. With the decrease of Dr. George A. Bates, who had continued at its head for more than 25 years, an opportunity was afforded to combine a Department of Gross with his Microscopical Anatomy. This department, under the guidance of Doctors Thyng and Spector, at the present time is without question one of the best established and finest organized depratments in the Medical School.

Physiology, which at the very beginning in 1893 included hygiene, was under the direction of Doctors Nott and Woodruff. In the first announcement of this department is included the naive statement, "Cellular Physiology, holding as it does a high and important position, will be taught in its modern acceptance." There was no laboratory work in the course at this time and the subject was taught by means of lectures, recitations and demonstrations. In 1898 Dr. Mathews, who was Assistant Professor, introduced laboratory work as essential to the study of physiology. In 1905 Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, who had replaced Dr. Mathews in 1899 as Assistant Professor, became Professor of Physiology. Dr. Dearborn placed a great deal of emphasis on physics as related to physiology and made compulsory a review course in physics as related to physiology. Dr. Dearborn remained at the head of the department till 1915. In 1917 Dr. A. H. Ryan came in as Professor. He was an excellent teacher but a rather severe taskmaster. Three years later the Physiology department had the distinction of possessing two professors, Dr. Chillingworth becoming associated with Dr. Ryan. However this was short lived for Dr. Ryan resigned and the department of Physiology is progressing in very sedate fashion under the guidance of Professor Chillingworth.

Perhaps the most interesting department in the School is that of Pathology. Without question it is the one department that has contributed the most inspiring confidence in the Medical School these many years. The first professor in the course was Doctor Henry W. Dudley, one of the founders of the School. He was assisted by Doctor Gallison. In 1894 a separate course in Bacteriology was established and Dr. F. B. Brown appointed instructor. Not till 1897 when Dr. Timothy Leary was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology and Instructor in Bacteriology, was definite emphasis placed on laboratory work. In addition to the course in Bacteriology a course called Surgical Pathology was offered by Dr. Cumston. The following year marked the entrance into the department as laboratory assistants, Frank A. Dunbar and Olga Cushing, junior students at this time. The latter is the daughter of Dr. Ernest W. Cushing, a distinguished Professor of Abdominal Surgery and Gynecology. In 1900 upon the retire-

Boston City Hospital—South Department

ment of Dr. Dudley, Dr. Leary was appointed Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, the position he so ably occupies to-day. It is of some interest that Doctors Olga Cushing Leary and Frank A. Dunbar are at present Assistant Professors in the course they entered so many years previously as students.

Limitations of space prevent detailed consideration of the various departments, however here are a few random observations. The outstanding characteristics revealed in a survey of the professors of the departments of Medicine and Surgery is the increase in clinical facilities. Back in the 1890's Tufts had to establish a dispensary in order to demonstrate cases for the students. Clinical work at the great hospitals of the city was limited to the observation of operations. Stories are still told of how our students were often times compelled to assume the role of Harvard students in order to be allowed the latter privilege. With the passing of time the clinical facilities controlled by members of the faculty increased in remarkable fashion. Today members of the faculty are at the head of services in several of the noted hospitals of Boston and excellent clinical instruction is afforded in Surgery, Medicine, Gynecology and other sciences. Clinics at the present time are held at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston City Hospital, Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston Dispensary, Carney Hospital, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded and a number of other institutions.

In the 35 years that have elapsed since the founding of the School notable advance has been made in the establishment of the various departments and accession of notable men to the faculty. In 1893 as stated earlier in this article seven professorships were established in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Medicine, Pharmacology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology. At the present time Tufts has as members of its medical faculty twenty-two professors in as many different departments. This progress has been gradual and had its beginning in 1894 when Dr. Samuel G. Webber became Professor of Neurology; Dr. Ernest W. Cushing, Professor of Gynecology; Dr. Arthur E. Austin, Professor of Medical Chemistry; Dr. Chas. A. Pitkin, Professor of General Chemistry; Dr. Harold Williams, Clinical Professor of Pediatrics; Dr. John A. Tenney, Professor of Ophthalmology and Doctors John L. Hildreth and Herbert L. Smith, Professors of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery respectively.

In 1895 three more professorships were established in Mental Diseases, Medical Jurisprudence and Otology. Six years later Dr. Edward O. Otis became the first Professor of Pulmonary Diseases and Climatology. Two more chairs were established in 1902, when the departments of Hygiene and Histology were given as directors Professors H. J. Barnes and G. A. Bates respectively. The faculty the same year was graced by the accession of a very distinguished physician, Doctor Morton Prince who became Professor of the Diseases of the Nervous System. In 1903 Dr. James S. Howe became Professor of Dermatology. The following year, 1904, Dr. William E. Chenery was

Evangeline Booth Hospital

given the rank of Professor of Laryngalogy. The next year Dr. Charles F. Painter became Professor of Orthopedic Surgery. In 1910 Dr. Chas. M. Whitney was appointed Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases. The last new professorship established was that announced when Dr. Chas. F. Painter became Professor of Medical History.

What the future holds in store for Tufts College Medical School makes interesting speculation. Whether the school will develop into an institution with research work its prime purpose as advocated by some, or continue slowly progressing, graduating men qualified primarily for general practice is a problem unanswerable now. The Medical School has no endowment. For these past 35 years it has paid its own way and so questions of expansion are closely related with problems of endowment. That the General Education Board would not be averse to helping Tufts establish a great medical institution is well known. That such an institution having its location at Medford is particularly advocated by those desirous of seeing a "greater and better Tufts". Others belittle such a plan which would remove us from our clinical facilities in Boston. Whatever the future possesses, it can always be said that Tufts College Medical School has stood successfully in an historic city and commonwealth for high standards of professional attainment and honors and for just recognition of the dignity and usefulness of the profession.

GEORGE F DICK M.D.
59 EAST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO

May 17, 1927

To the Graduating Class of Tufts College Medical School;

America now holds the foremost place in Medical Science. We must all work hard to maintain this place.

Geo F Dick

Gladys H. Dick

EDITOR'S NOTE: The "Dicks" of Chicago, whom the world honors for their work in the treatment of Scarlet Fever, were too modest to have their photographs published.

THORNDIKE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

CADUCEUS

Editorial

THE senior year in medical school should be looked upon by the student as the most important year in his professional school life. It is recognized that a considerable body of men do not regard it in that light. It appears to them rather as a period of intellectual stagnation, a period for the cultivation of indolence in mind and body, a period in which the search for knowledge is wholly passive. Some are stricken more severely than others, but practically none escape entirely, this malady, whose tentacles are so numerous and whose venom is so deadly.

The factors which united, form this attitude of mind, are indeed obscure. It is well that some of them may be advanced. The ones which appear most frequently are: indifference, revolt against discipline, lack of inspiring clinical leadership, poor arrangement of clinics, dangerous sense of repletion from a taste of learning, desire for vacation before entering upon a hospital appointment.

There is no room for the indifferent practitioner in the field of modern medicine It seems unnecessary to state this to men who can appreciate the scope of present research in etiology, diagnosis and therapeutics. Advances have been, are, and will be so rapid that a man's time and temper will be sorely tasked in an attempt to follow them. Is it fair to the profession, to the public and to the man himself that the indifferent man should enter the field of medicine? The sins of the few are visited upon the whole profession. The public pays with either life, disability or economic loss; the man pays when mental dry-rot destroys his intellect. The men, who look upon the profession as a means to satisfy financial, physical and social well-being and not as a means of gloriously serving humanity in a fellowship which stimulates thought of others above self, form the army of the indifferent.

Discipline, which has been so stringent during the other years of the medical career, is relaxed considerably in the senior year. Men are able to neglect certain exercises with impunity and they revel in such license to a disgraceful degree. Education is largely mental discipline and if men have not acquired enough of it to be permitted the privileges accorded a senior, they should be treated in accordance with their mental status.

Inspiring clinical leadership is the foundation upon which the frame-work of future medicine must be reared. How deeply and gratefully we have drunk of it and at times how fearful and painful has been the drought. The methods differ; hero worship, sarcasm, forcefulness, and respect may all be cited as means of stimulating the appetite for knowledge. The other side of the picture, the impetuous fault-finding, the boast-

fulness, the "ipse dixit", and the indifference produce in the student a reaction which destroys largely the character of finer men.

Instructors, who consider clinical work an unrewarded duty, are quite numerous. The arrangement of clinics is a subject upon which, at the slightest provocation, a student might talk for hours. Better co-ordination is now being evolved, but there are several items which are worthy of comment. The work done in both Third and Fourth years should be considered together. The distribution of clinics should be equalized, if good results are to be obtained. The presence of instructors where men are assigned should be ascertained. Students should only be subordinate to their own staff of medical men, and not to their intellectual and social inferiors. There are several clinics which should be strengthened if they are to mean anything to the student. It might be an aid if the head of each department would outline the particular benefits and pit-falls which the year's work will produce rather than that the student should proceed blindly as at present.

We have all been compelled to listen patiently while the serious minded cite sincerely the case that they have seen, read or heard about while missing the broader aspect of the case. Sincerity has curbed many a tongue. The swagger of the correct snap diagnosis seems so pleasing, the satisfaction of knowing a little more than someone else, the idea that nothing is absolute so why bother, or the "what difference does it make" conception, are the human weaknesses that tempt one to follow the easiest course. They are all symptoms of that deep-rooted disorder which gives the sense of having consumed a whole bowl of knowledge when only a spoonful has been taken. All have been affected by it more or less.

The utter illogic in the idea that one should have a vacation mentally before starting an appointment! The absurdity is so obvious. There is either progression or retrogression and if one stops, the latter is sure to follow. It is a confession of weakness and indolence, and the individual who thinks along such lines is fairly certain to carry such error into his hospital work and practice.

It is reasonable to recognize and demonstrate those evils which make the senior year dangerous ground upon which the student must tread. A few suggestions as to measures which may be used to correct these errors are advisable also.

The indifferent should be weeded out in the senior year as well as any other year in medical school. It is a harsh but necessary means of making a final check upon those who must appear before the profession as representatives of the product that the school turns out and upon which it is judged. That discipline is needed for seniors seems to be an idle statement. It is needed and should be exercised actively upon those who show themselves unable to assume the position that their education should warrant. It would be a wise plan also to allow more liberty of action to those who have proved

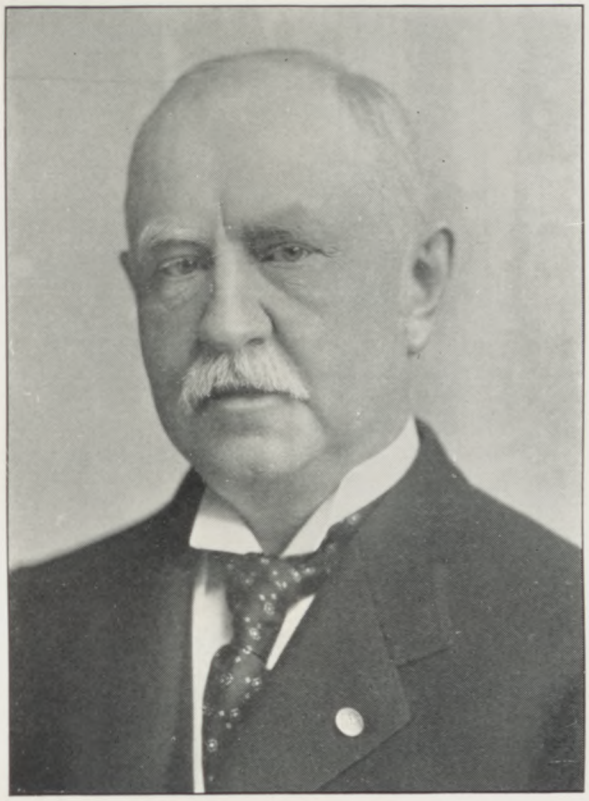
themselves capable of handling such freedom. The removal of those men, who as instructors, have proved themselves incapable of directing the student along proper channels by precept and example, is urged most fervently. The strengthening in numbers and position of those men, who, by their whole-hearted interest and enthusiasm in clinical work, will prove a life-long inspiration to the students under them, would be wholesome progress. More intelligent care in the assignment and selection of clinics would repay the effort a hundred fold. A periodical check-up upon the work and material in clinics should be done. Some means of criticism of the various departments by the students should be sought. Personal faults and errors are more difficult to correct. It is only by example and patient sympathetic suggestion that students may be directed to the middle course between presumption and skepticism. The correction of such false ideas is largely dependent upon the possession by the individual sufferer of a fitting amount of common sense.

The senior year in medical school is the most valuable year of an entire medical career. The daily association with the best minds in the profession, the freedom to follow one's natural inclinations, the first personal human contacts, the beginning study of the art of medicine provide months which will be remembered long through life.

THOMAS F. MCCARTHY.

CLARENCE SHERWOOD CASSIDY
Bursar of Tufts Medical School

Boston Dispensary



Austin Barclay Fletcher

HIS outlook upon life and life's activities was from a lofty standpoint, he detested small things and was impatient for big results.

But he was lovable just the same and generous, especially in his estimation of others, and most especially so in his estimation of those who were not accredited to be his friends and admirers.

EUGENE P. BOWEN, '76.

TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE
BALLOU HALL

TUFTS COLLEGE 57, MASS.

April 13, 1927.

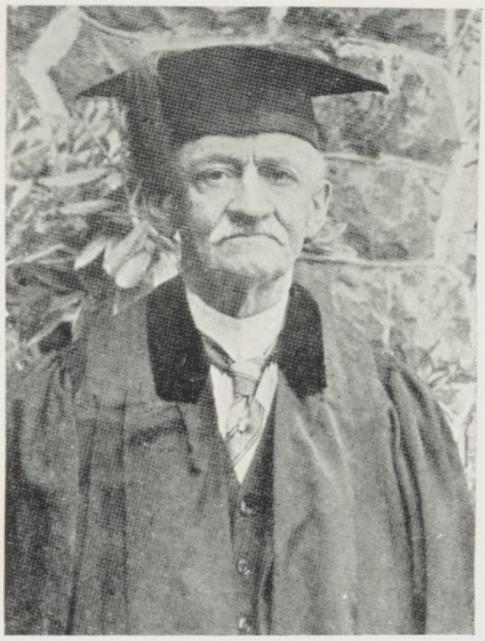
S. C. Allen,
Caduceus Senior Year Book,
Tufts College Medical School,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Allen:

Cordial greetings from the Trustees to Tufts' disciples of the healing art and assurances that their entry into professional life will be watched with keen and sympathetic interest.

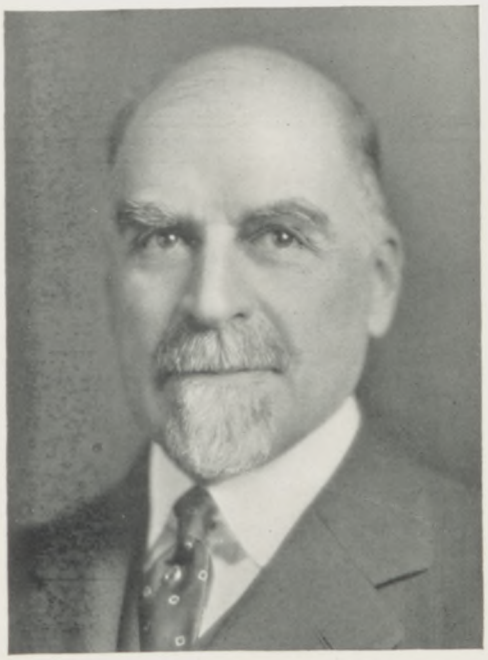
Harold Ivers

TRUSTEES



EUGENE B. BOWEN

Miller



ROBERT C. BROWN

Treasurer of Brazilian Tramways Company.

If you are sincere people will repose trust in you. —*Confucius.*

TRUSTEES

EARLE P. CHARLTON

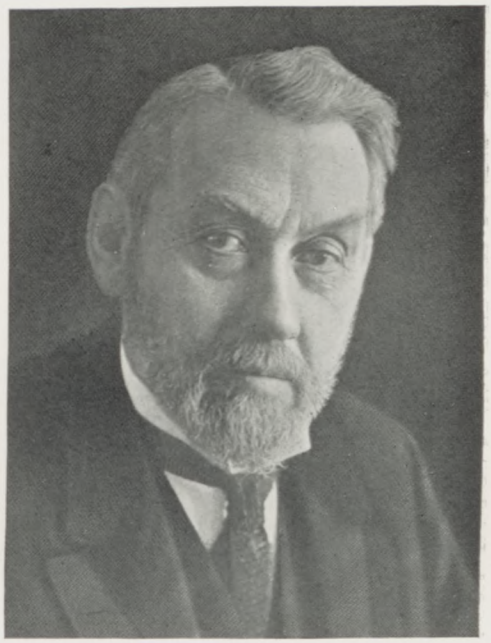
Vice President of the Woolworth Company.

RICHARD B. COOLIDGE

Ex-Mayor of Medford. President of First National Bank of Medford. Lawyer.

Those who accept a trust are responsible to honor. —*Micithus.*

T R U S T E E S



CHARLES H. DARLING

Lawyer. Was Asst. Secretary of Navy 1901–05.

CORA POLK DEWICK

Mrs. Frank A. Dewick

Trust lies at the basis of every scheme of human life, and is the corner-stone of the temple of human happiness. —*Holland.*

TRUSTEES

CLIFTON H. DWINNELL
President First National Bank.

DR. FREDERICK S. FOGG
Dentist.

Trust always gives pleasure to the man in whom it is placed; it is a tribute which we pay to his merit; it is a treasure we entrust to his honor; it is a pledge which gives him a right over us, and a kind of dependence to which we subject ourselves voluntarily.

—*Rochefoucauld.*

T R U S T E E S

CHARLES R. GOW

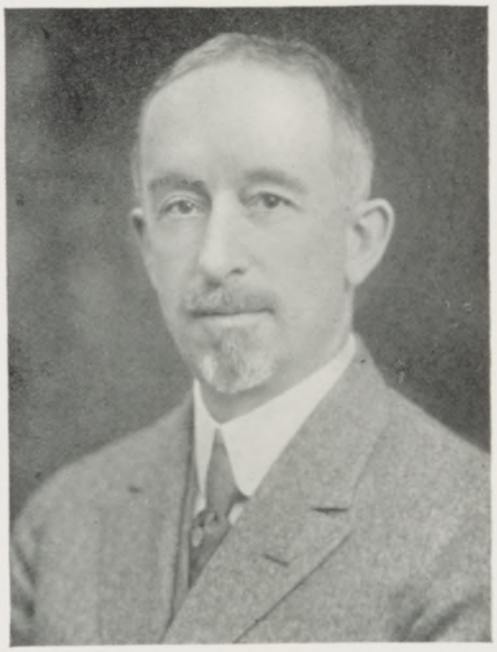
Was President of the Associated Industries. President of C. R. Gow Construction Company.

ROBERT W. HILL

Lawyer, Hill, Fitz & Howie Law Firm. Special Justice, Lynn Court.

To be trusted is a greater compliment than to be loved. —*MacDonald.*

T R U S T E E S



FREDERICK C. HODGDON

Partner of Ginn & Company.

MELVIN M. JOHNSON

Lawyer, Johnson & North Law Firm.
Professor of Law, B. U. Law School.

The greatest trust between man and man is the trust of giving counsel. —*Bacon.*

TRUSTEES

JOHN R. MACOMBER

President Harris, Forbes & Company.

THOMAS O. MARVIN

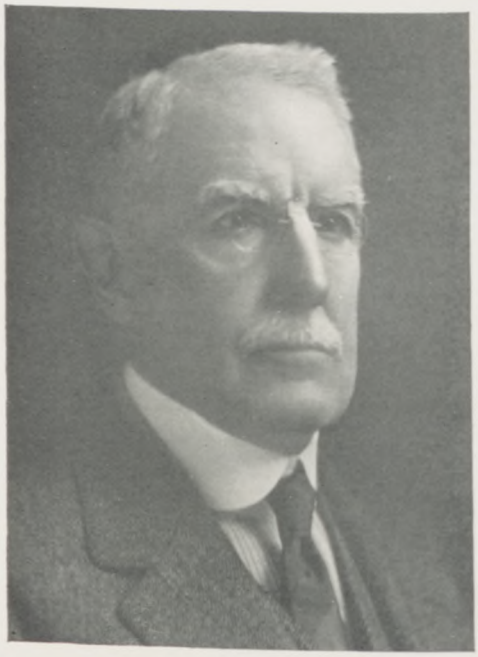
Chairman United States Tariff Commission.

Sole friend to worth and patroness of all good spirits—Confidence. —*George Chapman.*

T R U S T E E S

ARTHUR E. MASON

Treasurer and General Manager of the Hamilton Woolen Company. Has been for many years trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Franklin Savings Bank.

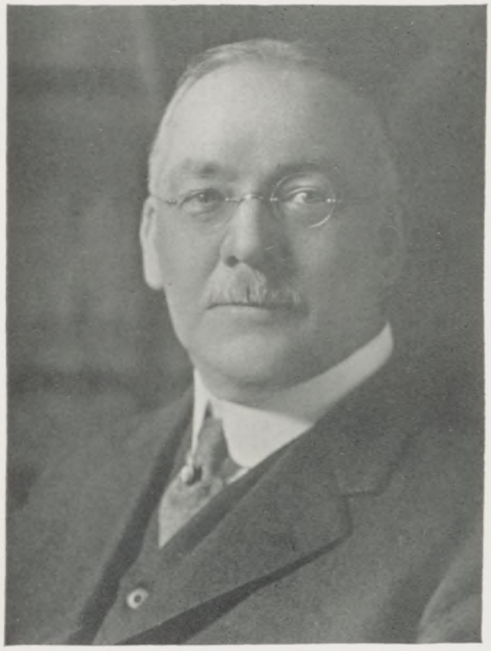


WILLIAM W. McCLENCH

President Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

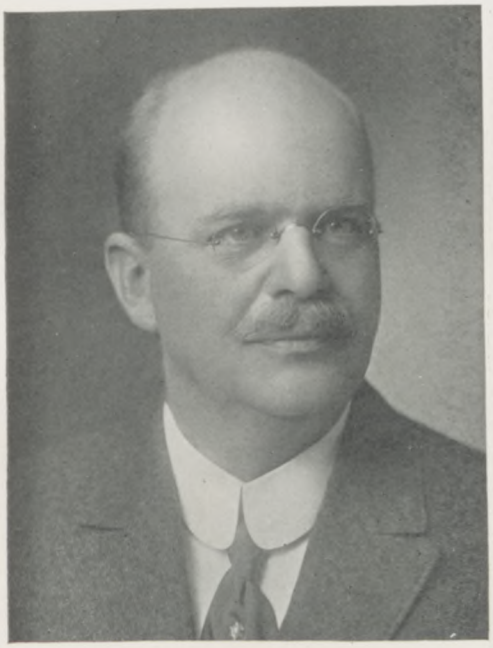
Antiqua homo virtute ac fide. (A man of antique virtue and faith.) —*Terence.*

T R U S T E E S



ARTHUR W. PEIRCE

Headmaster of Dean Academy. Director Franklin National Bank.

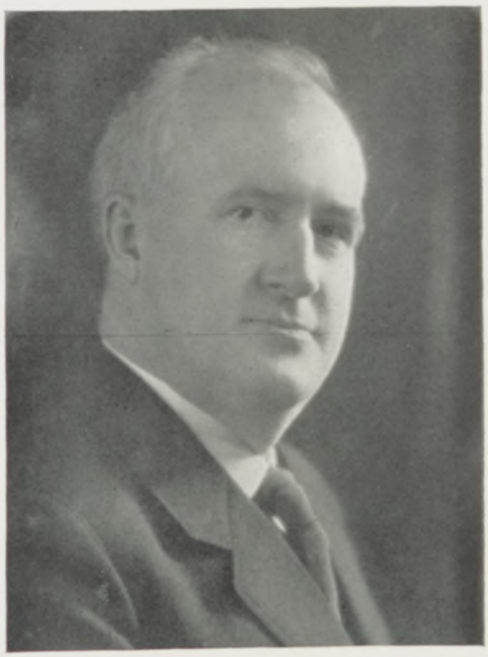


SUMNER ROBINSON

Lawyer and has been for many years associated with the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.

The soul and spirit that animates and keeps up society is mutual trust. —*South.*

TRUSTEES



J. PORTER RUSSELL

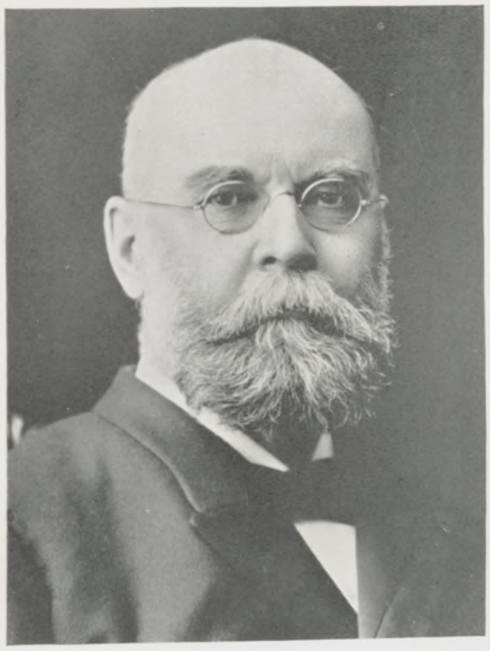
Lawyer. President Franklin Square House Corporation.

PAYSON SMITH

Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts.

Trust men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves great. —*Emerson.*

TRUSTEES



WILLIAM W. SPAULDING

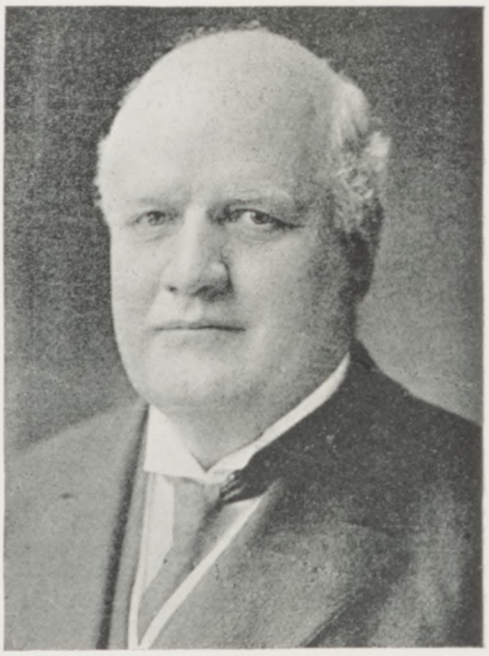
Is and has been for many years President of the Haverhill Trust Company.

HAROLD E. SWEET

Treasurer of the R. F. Simmons Company, Attleboro. President Attleboro National Bank.

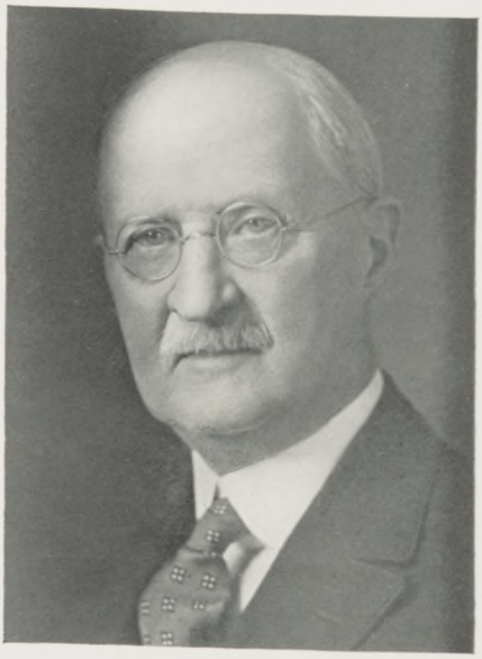
Vivimus aliena fiducia. (We live by trust in others.) —*Pliny the Elder.*

T R U S T E E S



VINCENT E. TOMLINSON

Minister.



J. FRANK WELLINGTON

An officer of the Metropolitan Coal Company and for many years of the Wellington-Wild Coal Company. Trustee of the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank.

Men do not covet trust solely to prove themselves trustworthy. —*Maxwell.*

CADUCEUS

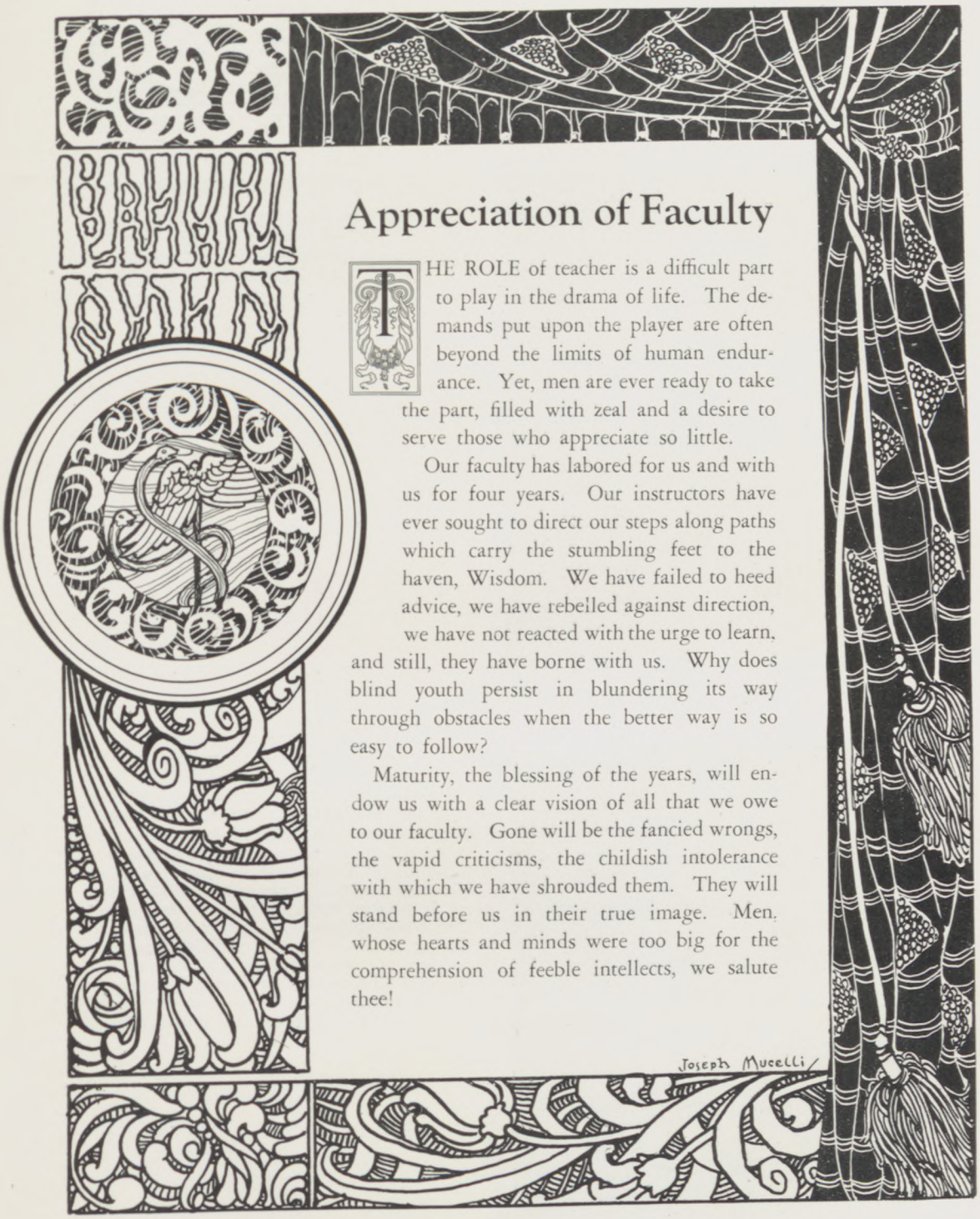
T R U S T E E S

GUY M. WINSLOW

Principal Lasell Seminary, formerly member of Board of Aldermen, City of Newton.

He was a gentleman on whom I built an absolute trust. —*Shakespeare (Othello).*

T. Mucelli



Appreciation of Faculty

THE ROLE of teacher is a difficult part to play in the drama of life. The demands put upon the player are often beyond the limits of human endurance. Yet, men are ever ready to take the part, filled with zeal and a desire to serve those who appreciate so little.

Our faculty has labored for us and with us for four years. Our instructors have ever sought to direct our steps along paths which carry the stumbling feet to the haven, Wisdom. We have failed to heed advice, we have rebelled against direction, we have not reacted with the urge to learn, and still, they have borne with us. Why does blind youth persist in blundering its way through obstacles when the better way is so easy to follow?

Maturity, the blessing of the years, will endow us with a clear vision of all that we owe to our faculty. Gone will be the fancied wrongs, the vapid criticisms, the childish intolerance with which we have shrouded them. They will stand before us in their true image. Men, whose hearts and minds were too big for the comprehension of feeble intellects, we salute thee!

CADUCEUS

JOHN LINCOLN AMES

Professor Emeritus of Medicine, Tufts Medical; A.B. 1887 Harvard; M.D. 1892 Harvard; Consulting Physician, Boston City Hospital;
87 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.

HENRY B. CHANDLER

Professor Emeritus in Ophthalmology, Tufts Medical; C.M., M.D. 1880 McGill; Gold Medal Class 1880; Surgeon at St. Elizabeth's Hospital 1882-1883; House Surgeon St. Peters Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1880-1882; House Surgeon Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary 1882-1912; Consulting Surgeon Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary; Contributed to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, St. Louis Journal of Ophthalmology, Archives of Ophthalmology; Collaborator of System of Ophthalmic Operations; Contributed to American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology;
34½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

ELWOOD TRACY EASTON

Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology, Tufts Medical School;
209 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

GEORGE W. KAAN

Professor Emeritus, Clinical Gynecology, Tufts Medical; M.D. 1890 Harvard, cum laude; Surgeon to Out Patients, Free Hospital for Women; Ex-President and Treasurer of Tremont Dispensary and Dispensary for Women; Consultant Adams Nervine Asylum; Contributed to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and Annals of Gynecology;
419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD OSGOOD OTIS

Professor Emeritus Pulmonary Diseases and Climatology, Tufts Medical; A.B. 1871 Harvard; M.D. 1877 Harvard Medical; Consultant Physician, Boston Dispensary; Visiting Physician, Boston Dispensary; Visiting Physician, Home for Consumptives; Visiting and Consulting Physician, State Sanatorium; Delegate Congress of Tuberculosis, London; Member of Medical Board, Loomis Sanatorium; Trustee, Montgomery, Alabama, Colored Industrial School; Major U. S. Medical Reserve Corps; Fellow of American College of Surgeons; Member of American Meteorol.; American Climatological Association; President 1898, American Public Health Association; Ex-President, Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis; President, Mass. Tuberculosis League; President, American Academy of Medicine; U. S. Delegate, International Congress of Tuberculosis, Rome, 1912; Member of International Anti-Tuberculosis Association; Author of "Tuberculosis, It's Cause, Cure and Prevention", "Pulmonary Tuberculosis"; Contributor to Medical Journals;

475 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

MORTON PRINCE

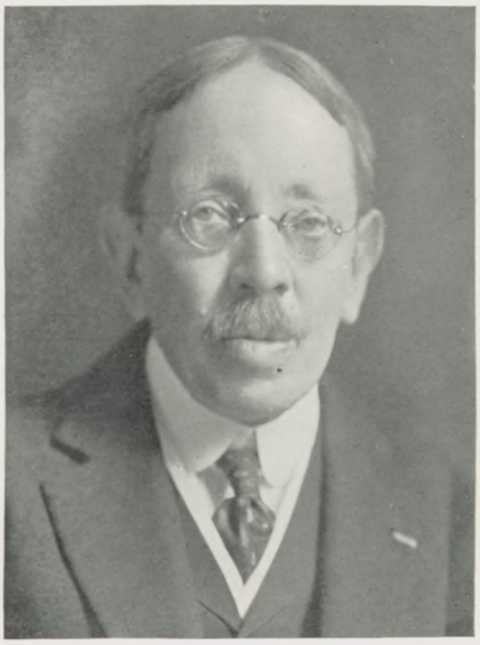
(Portrait on page 20)

Professor Emeritus, Tufts Medical; A.B. 1875 Harvard; M.D. 1879 Harvard; LL.D. 1910 Tufts; President of various Medical Societies; Connected with Boston Dispensary; Boston City Hospital, Nose and Throat, and Neurological Depts.; Dept. of Abnormal Psychology, Harvard University; Neurology Dept., Tufts; Contributor to numerous journals, text-books, and other publications, 110 or more titles; Author of "The Nature of Mind and Human Automatism", "The Dissociation of a Personality", "The Unconscious", "The Psychology of the Kaiser", "The Creed of Deutschism";

458 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN J. THOMAS

Professor Emeritus of Neurology, Tufts Medical; A.M. Harvard; M.D. 1890 Harvard; On Staff of Children's Hospital, Boston City Hospital, Quincy City Hospital, Peterborough Hospital, State Hospital;
88 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.



GEORGE HAMLIN WASHBURN

Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical; A.B. 1882 Amherst; M.D. 1886 Harvard; Gynecology Service, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Consulting Staff of Free Hospital for Women; Associate Staff of Beverly Hospital and Hart Private Hospital.
238 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK W. THYNG—*Professor of Anatomy, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1902 Colby; A.M. 1903 Tufts; Ph.D. 1905 Tufts; Member of American Association of Anatomists;
416 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

BENJAMIN SPECTOR—*Dept. of Anatomy, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1922 New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School; 235 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.

DAVID D. BERLIN—*Dept. of Anatomy, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1923 Tufts; Third Medical Service, Boston City Hospital; Fourth Surgical Service, Boston City Hospital; Boston Lying-In Hospital; 68 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

ANNA QUINCY CHURCHILL—*Dept. of Anatomy, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1907 Smith; A.M. 1910 Radcliffe; M.D. 1917 Tufts; Lecturer in Histology, Forsyth Dental Infirmary; Orthopedic Examiner of Freshman Class, Wellesley;
Hotel Huntington, 307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

ROBERT SLATER—*Depts. of Anatomy and Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1917 Tufts; Visiting Surgeon, Boston Dispensary; 68 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK WILBUR THYNG, A.M., Ph.D.
Professor of Anatomy

Anatomy

THE study of anatomy is regarded as the basis for all further development of medical science. The work is distributed throughout the first and second years. The facilities for gross and microscopic work are very broad and the student is urged to use them to his utmost. The staff of the department provide an inspiration for students and it is always ready to aid those who desire to carry their work farther than required. The required work is very well organized and it is necessary for every man to keep ever on the alert unless he should fall behind his group.

Intensive courses in histology and embryology are given in the first semester. The work in gross anatomy extends throughout the whole of the first year. Several practical examinations are held during the year and the department determines in this way the knowledge of the student gained from his dissection. It is the constant aim of the

GEORGE FRANCIS SYKES—*Dept. of Anatomy, Tufts Medical;* Ph.B. 1909 Brown; A.M. 1910 Brown; City Health Dept., Providence, R. I. 416 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

ERNEST SPRINGER—*Dept. of Anatomy, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1921 Tufts; M.Sc. 1924 Univ. of Pennsylvania; Surgeon, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York; Surgical Staff, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital; Contributed to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, "New Growths Involving the Terminal Bile and Pancreatic Ducts";
491 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

department that everybody be given the opportunity to do his best. A course in gross and microscopic neuro-anatomy is given at the end of the first year.

The work in the second year reviews the previous work, but it goes farther. It is designed largely to cover the clinical value of an anatomical knowledge both surgically and medically. Each man has certain operative procedures assigned to him on the cadaver and he studies the work of his associates as well. The various embryological conditions that have clinical value are also demonstrated.

The value of good foundation in such a basic science is stressed throughout the course.

The department of Anatomy as at present organized gives instruction in both gross and microscopical Anatomy. The union of the departments of Anatomy and of Histology and Embryology was effected in September, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, following the death on January 5, 1925, of Prof. George A. Bates who for twenty-nine years so ably directed the teaching of Microscopical Anatomy in the Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools.

Perhaps the greatest advantages obtained from the merging of these two departments have been, first, the development of a better correlation of the subject-matter taught, and secondly, the devotion of more time and consideration to the study of embryology with the result that the students obtain a deeper insight and a more fundamental knowledge of the structure of the human body. The requisite hours for a more detailed study of embryology have been obtained by carrying on the laboratory work in Microscopical Anatomy with the entire class, instead of dividing the class into two sections and giving laboratory work to only one section at a time. The ability to give laboratory instruction to so many students at one time, of course, necessitated the installation of considerable new equipment, such as laboratory tables, microscopes, microscope-lamps, projection apparatus, sets of serial sections of embryos, and a great number of additional histological sections.

Somewhat more attention also has been given to the instruction in Neuro-anatomy, and this year the students were supplied with new sets of slides for their laboratory work.

The course in Applied Anatomy has proven of real interest to the second year students since in this course they are given an opportunity to review again on the cadaver many facts which they learned in their first year's work at the Medical School and which they now utilize in thinking out and interpreting clinical phenomena.

Amphitheater in Operating Room of Massachusetts General Hospital

CHEMISTRY

SIMEON CARLYLE ALLEN

Private Assistant to Prof. Ries (Biochemistry); S.B. Mass. Institute of Technology; American Chemical Society; British Society of Chemical Industry; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Fellow of Boston Medical Library; Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene; American Psychiatric Association; Research Worker with Prof. Myerson (Neurology); Univ. of Vienna and Univ. of Paris;
39 Howland St., Roxbury, Mass.

KERMIT C. ROSEN—*Dept. of Biological Chemistry, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1918 Tufts; Medical Dept., Boston Dispensary;
947 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

EDWARD E. THORPE—*Dept. of Chemistry, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1894 Tufts; Ophthalmic Dept. of Great Northern Hospital, London;
35 Pelham St., Newton Centre, Mass.

FREDERICK REIS, M.D.
Professor of Biological Chemistry, Tufts Medical; M.D. 1903, Tufts.

Biological Chemistry

A PORTION of both first and second years is devoted to the study of this fundamental science. It is the purpose of this department that a good working knowledge of laboratory tests be gained by the student. The diagnostic value of all laboratory work is carefully explained and the student is guided in the proper valuation of such methods. The lectures attempt to guide the student in the large amount of outside investigations necessary in this course.

The first year's work includes chemical and physical study of the various physiological body fluids. The ability to determine the presence or observe various substances is tested frequently through practical quizzes.

Pathological conditions as evidenced by changes in the composition of body fluids, demonstrable through chemical tests, comprises the study in the second year. Special emphasis is placed upon those tests which are commonly used in practice. The student is made to appreciate the value of accuracy in the results.

Frequent recitations and short examinations during the year provide a means of determining the progress of the several students. Complete records of all work done must be turned in frequently.

Professor Ries is best remembered, not for what he teaches us of Biochemistry, for that has become part of us and one never thinks to attribute it to any man. We shall remember him for his manner of teaching and above all for his method.

JOSEPH A. DUBINS—*Dept. of Chemistry, Tufts Medical;* M.D. Tufts Medical 1920; 103 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.

HARRY SILVERMAN—*Dept. of Chemistry, Tufts Medical;* M.D. Tufts Medical 1924; 137 Shirley Ave., Revere, Mass.

In the lecture hall and in the laboratory the student constantly feels the looming personality of "the chief". Under his influence, science lives and a new world rises in which intellect holds sway, where the only standard is truth. A world in which the reason for things are in the things themselves and the justification in the beauty of their truth as the possibility of their practical application.

He takes very seriously his life work as teacher. His entrance into the lecture room is the occasion for prompt attention. Starting in measured tones his lecture is quickly under way and continues without interruption save for some witty remark followed by a hearty laugh from the class. At times come delightful, comfortable digressions, bespeaking a life rich in experience, flavoring his lectures and preserving the keen interest of the audience in the subject at hand.

In trying to disassociate the scientist from the man we draw a "distinction without a difference" for his humanity permeates his scientific being, just as careful observation and scientific method are applied to his everyday affairs.

When he came to this institution there was practically no laboratory. By insisting upon scientific method of instruction, he gradually developed the present laboratory and reconstructed the entire course in biochemistry. Now the laboratory and course are considered the equal of that in the leading medical schools of the country.

As a toxicologist, his many cases worked up for medical examiners have given him a fund of experience and expert knowledge and technique possessed by few men. When one learns that this developmentt in his chosen fields has been largely self-development, and under the handicap of limited facilities, one realizes that Professor Frederick Ries is the type of teacher that makes for strength in a faculty. Modest, dignified, thoroughly human, he teaches more than his subject.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT—MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

FELIX P. CHILLINGWORTH—*Professor of Physiology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1907 Yale; Keese Prize, Yale; Member of American Public Health Association, American Physiological Society, American Anatomical Association, University Professors, International Dental Research, Academy of Science, Connecticut Medical Society, Fellow A. M. A.; Contributed to Journal of Experimental Medicine, Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, American Journal of Physiology, British Dental Journal, Journal of Dental Research, Journal of American Pharm. Association.

416 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

DAVIS THAYER GALLISON—*Dept. of Physiology, Tufts Medical;* Ph.B. 1917 Brown; M.D. 1924 Tufts; Lieut. Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.; Providence City Hospital; Rhode Island Hospital; Fellow American Medical Association;

144 Amory St., Brookline, Mass.

CARL FRANCIS MARALDI—*Dept. of Physiology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. George Washington; M.S. George Washington; M.D. McGill; Fellow of Massachusetts Medical Society, Scientific Assembly of American Medical Association; Assistant Professor in Human Physiology, Washington University Medical School;

369 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

FELIX PERCY CHILLINGSWORTH, A.B., M.D.
Professor of Physiology

Physiology

THE experimental method of determining the process of organic life is stressed largely in this course. The lectures are used mainly to direct the youthful investigators along the correct paths of study. Discussions of the work for the day are held frequently after the lectures. Demonstrations of the apparatus necessary for the conduct of a particular experiment are used to illustrate and enliven lectures.

Emphasis is laid upon the laboratory work chiefly and the student must work earnestly to complete the work assigned. Notes and results obtained are carefully tabulated and complete reports must be turned in to the department on all experiments at the end of the course.

While the usual experiments are conducted in small groups, more intricate experiments are conducted by larger groups several times during the course. All of the methods useful in scientific investigation are utilized and principles explained frequently. A careful correction of the reports submitted enables the department to check any errors in results and give the student the right ideas.

Personal interviews held between professor and student provide a basis for more friendly contact. They also give the professor the opportunity to determine the grasp of the student upon the subject.

TIMOTHY LEARY—*Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Medical Jurisprudence, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1895 Harvard; A.M. 1907 Tufts; Ex-President, Mass. Medico-Legal Society; President, Mass. Society of Examining Physicians; House Surgeon, Free Hospital for Women; Resident Pathologist, Boston City Hospital; Pathologist-Executive Officer; Commanding Officer U. S. A., General Hospital; In Charge of Field Vaccine Outfit, U. S. A.; Pathologist, U. S. A. General Hospital, Santiago, Cuba; Member of the Yellow Fever Board; Associate Medical Examiner, Suffolk County;
44 Burroughs St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FRANK H. DUNBAR—*Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1900 Tufts;
86 Rumford Ave., Mansfield, Mass.

OLGA CUSHING LEARY—*Depts. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1900 Tufts; Vice President New England Women's Medical Society; Pathologist, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Beth Israel Hospital, Evangeline Booth Hospital, Somerville Hospital, Lawrence Hospital; 44 Burroughs St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

TIMOTHY LEARY, A.M., M.D.
Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology

Pathology and Bacteriology

THE work in the departments of Pathology and Bacteriology are given in the second year. These courses are looked upon by the department as complements and instruction in their relation to each other is done frequently.

A course of didactic lectures is given, but the work in this department is largely laboratory study. An intensive course in gross and microscopical pathology takes up the greater part of the first semester of the second year. Demonstrations of gross specimens and microscopic study is combined so that the lesions are studied by both methods. A spacious laboratory is provided and the watchword is "Work Conquers All". The stimulation of the mind by frequent discussions is strongly favored and questions are eagerly sought by instructors. The various pathogenic bacteria are studied when the lesions are under investigation. This method provides a more practical means of putting into every day use information gained in the study of bacterial growths.

Autopsies at the Southern Mortuary are frequently held and compulsory student attendance familiarizes the class with post mortem work.

This department has now combined with the Department of Medicine in the holding of Clinical-Pathological conferences throughout the third and fourth years.

CADUCEUS

M. MARGARET FRITZ—*Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Tufts Medical;* B.A. 1912 Wellesley;
116 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

MARJORIE FULSTOW—*Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1914 Lake Erie; M.D. 1920 Tufts; Formerly on Staff of Boston City Hospital; Formerly on Staff of Psychopathic Hospital, Dept. of Mental Diseases, Massachusetts; Contributor to Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry;
74 Fenwood Rd., Boston, Mass.

FRANCIS PATRICK McCARTHY—*Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1905 Tufts; Pathologist, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Milton Hospital; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Contributor to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;
375 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

THEODORE CARY PRATT—*Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1922 Harvard; M.D. 1926 Harvard; Surgical Appointment, Mass. General Hospital; Pathologist, Boston City Hospital;
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

PHARMACOLOGY

FRANK EUGENE HASKINS, Ph.G., M.D.

Secretary of the Faculty; Professor of Pharmacology, Tufts Medical; Ph.G. 1897 Mass. College of Pharmacy; M.D. 1903 Tufts, Cum Laude; Medical Service, Grace Hospital; Ear, Nose and Throat Depts., St. Elizabeth's; Scoliosis Dept., Children's Hospital; Nose and Throat Dept., Boston Dispensary; Genito-Urinary Dept., Boston Dispensary;

204 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

IN the building of a medical education therapeutics is the ultimate aim. All other subjects are important only so far as they throw light on it. No one is qualified to practice in the true sense who is not well versed in the practices of therapy, and trained in their application. While the importance of diagnosis cannot be overestimated, at the same time the physician's duty does not end with it, but demands the earnest and serious carrying out of indicated therapeutic measures which may tend to preserve or restore health, prolong life, or eliminate suffering. Accordingly, if the instruction in therapeutics has been inadequate, expert diagnostician though he may be by his training, the physician is thus handicapped, in being limited in his ability to do full justice to his patient and to himself.

There is no one method of teaching an active, living, developing subject such as pharmacology. Many methods have been tried in the past and doubtless many more will be tried in the future. The general trend of these methods, with their changes, has been to help the students to obtain an understanding of pharmacology as a tool, and to show them how to use it in their future problems, rather than to treat it as an independent subject to be mastered for its own sake, or to pass an examination.

The course opens with sixteen lectures on the history of the application of remedial agents in the treatment of disease, the different types of practitioners, the various schools of medicine, cults, etc. The conscientious physician refuses to practice either homeo-

JULIUS W. COHEN—*Dept. of Pharmacology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1921 Tufts; St. Johns General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.; O. P. D. Boston Dispensary;
156 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

pathy or alopathy or any other restricted system, but gleans therapeutic knowledge from all sources, guiding himself so far as may be by the light of reason and science, but hesitating to go beyond into the region of the unknown and uncertain when distinctly led by the light of empiricism. These opening lectures further explain the definition of such terms and processes as are necessary to the understanding of methods used in pharmacology; the action of drugs; the method of action in the body; the rapidity of absorption and elimination; the methods of administration; what may be accomplished by the use of remedies and the factors influencing their action; processes and methods used in the practice of pharmacy.

The subject is continued with forty-eight hours of lectures which include descriptions of remedies, their physiological action, therapeutics, toxicology, preparations and doses, imponderable remedies and physical therapeutic measures. An additional lecture and laboratory course of fifty hours is given in toxicology, covering metallic poisons, gases and alkaloids and such chemicals as are used in the arts and sciences and in the manufacturing plants. Fifteen hours are devoted to lecture and thirty-five hours to laboratory. The final lecture is devoted to the rules of healthful living and the art of practice, with special emphasis placed on the impression to be made on the patient and suggestions for the general conduct of the physician himself.

These lectures are followed by sixty-four hours of quizzes, which are associated with lectures and conferences on prescription writing, compounding and incompatibilities.

The next course consists of a joint laboratory exercise and conference of about forty-eight hours duration, at the rate of one three-hour period each week. It has several objectives. It serves partly to illustrate and to emphasize the chemical and pharmaceutical relations of pharmacology, and partly to dispose of several divisions and

aspects of pharmacology which are preparatory to the later courses. The instruction is predominantly by individual laboratory work, preceded by explanatory talks or lectures, and followed by conferences in which the results and assigned reading are discussed and explained. Emphasis is laid on observation, on correlation and upon the application of the information and data. The following subjects are included in this course:

(1) Plant growth and activities. Description of the drug and its constituents. Methods of powdering and extracting.
(2) The chemical characteristics of drugs with tests for identity.
(3) Pharmaceutic manufacturing and dispersal methods.
(4) Principles of prescription writing, including meterology, incompatibilities and flavoring.
(5) The conditions influencing drug activity.
(6) Assay of some of the important alkaloidal drugs.
(7) Manufacturing of preparations to be physiologically standardized in the laboratory.

Thirty-two hours of conference and demonstration on pharmacodynamics include the assay of drugs for alkaloidal strength and physiological standardization. Thirty of the more important drugs are given consideration. The students are assigned in twos or threes for this work and ten minute papers are written, read and discussed by the class and the instructor in charge.

A course in pharmacodynamics is given in the second semester of the first year by the department of physiology in conjunction with the course in mammalian experimentation. Through this co-operation the close relationship of these two subjects is emphasized, and wherever possible the pharmacology of drugs in diseased conditions is stressed. Aside from the usual laboratory exercises pertaining to those drugs which effect the vascular and respiratory systems the actions of certain drugs upon metabolism are demonstrated by determining the basal metabolic rate. In addition, the bio-assay of drugs which cannot be standardized otherwise is taught. The factors which tend to separate the scientific study of drugs from their uses for the purpose of curing are pointed out and every effort is made to bring the pharmacologist and therapeutist in closer contact. Considerable time is given to discussion of recent advances in research and the students are encouraged to present original problems.

A conference and demonstration course of thirty-two hours is given on the description of crude drugs. Chemical salts with tests for their identity, powdered drugs and microscopic slides of sixty important drugs are considered. In addition to this, students are shown powders and vegetable fibres which are of importance in the microscopical examination of stomach and intestinal contents.

Pharmacology as taught today possesses a wider outlook and a much broader conception of the reaction of tissues to the influence of remedial agents than it did twenty-

five years ago. The important point to be considered is that modern pharmacology has recognized the fact that its lines radiate through all of biology, chemistry, pathology, surgery and medicine. The response of the living cell to chemical changes of environment may be demonstrated in the laboratory and serve to fix in the experimenter's mind the general action of a group of agents on living tissue.

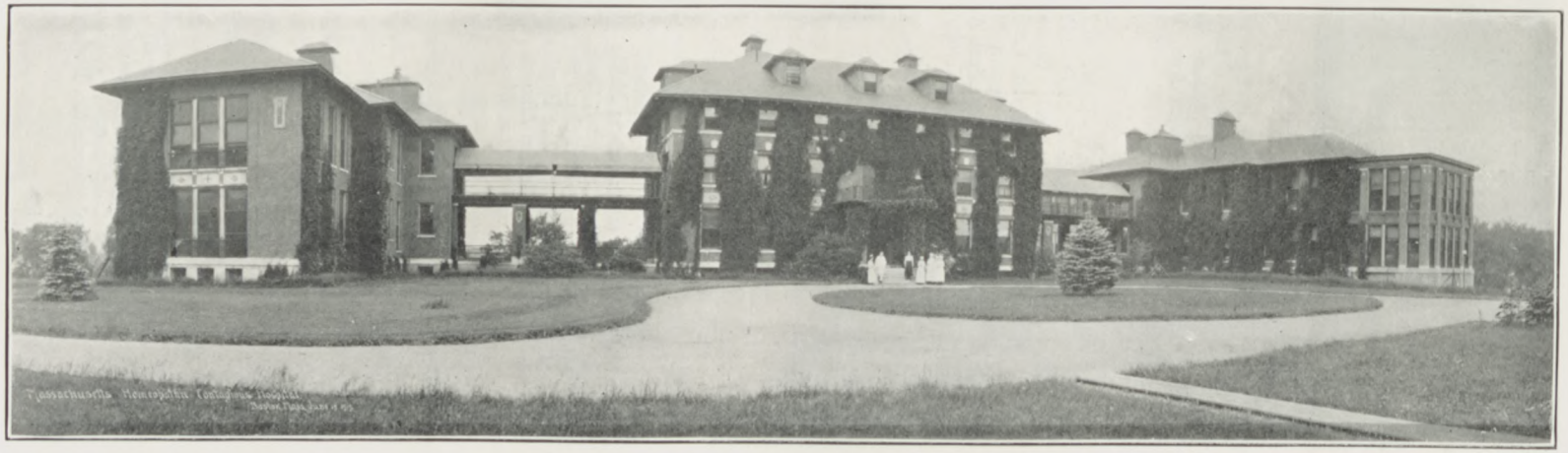
A course in applied therapeutics, or the actual practical applications of remedial agents in the treatment of disease is given and students are required to write brief papers on the description and symptomatology of the disease, including etiology, pathology, symptoms and treatment. Particular emphasis is laid on therapeutics and the reasons for the applications of each method, together with the latest and most approved methods of administration. It is at this time that prescription writing receives the most careful consideration. This course is continued throughout the third and fourth years by the department of clinical medicine.

A physician, when called to guide a patient through an illness, should be constantly a watchman, and a therapeutist only when necessity arises. Having pure drugs he knows when and how to use them, as well as when not to use them. A drug which has the power to do good when rightly used has the power to do harm when wrongly used. When the physician gives a drug and the patient improves care should be taken not to ascribe all of the good results to the drug employed. Nature must be given credit for a large part of the improvement. In the sixteenth century Ambrose Pare, the father of modern surgery, wrote "I dressed him, God cured him".

Twelve hours of lectures and demonstrations are allotted to physical therapy, which is the term used to define the treatment of disease by non-medical means. It comprises the use of the physical, chemical and other properties of heat, light, electricity, water, massage and exercise. The physical measures that have been found to have certain therapeutic value, both by long clinical experience and by laboratory research, include: (1) heat, both natural and artificial; (2) hydrotherapy, including mineral springs and water; (3) heliotherapy, including artificial light, radium, and the roentgen ray; (4) electric, galvanic, faradic, sinusoidal, thermofaradic, Diarsonval and Tesla high frequency currents; (5) massage, the uses of such movements as stroking, kneading, percussion and friction are explained and demonstrated; (6) exercise, while really a part of massage, is divided into muscle training, passive and active motion, and occupational therapy, including games or play.

The application of these remedial methods must be recognized as a component part of medicine and every practicing physician should be trained in the method of their application and use as thoroughly as he is trained in the use of other remedial agents. At the present time arrangements have already been made to supplement these lectures by clinics at the hospital. Students in sections of eight are to be assigned and directed by a competent instructor in the department of physiotherapy.

FRANK E. HASKINS.



HAYNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BRIGHTON, MASS.
Contagious Department, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital

EDWARD NORTON LIBBY—*Professor of Theory and Practice, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1892 Dartmouth; M.D. 1895 Dartmouth; Physician in Chief to Third Medical Service, Boston City Hospital; 605 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH E. HALLISEY—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1908 Tufts; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Physician, Evangeline Booth Hospital; Physician, Cardiac Clinic, Boston City Hospital; Contributor to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; Journal of American Medical Association; 510 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* Ph.G. 1895 Mass. College of Pharmacy; M.D. 1899 Harvard; Resident Physician, Long Island Hospital; Out-Patient Physician, Carney Hospital; Visiting Physician, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Physician, Public Health Hospital; Contributor to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; 501 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

CADIS PHIPPS—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1903 Harvard; M.D. 1907 Harvard; Medical Staff, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Physician, Jordan Hospital, Plymouth; Consulting Physician, Choate Memorial Hospital; Contributor to Nation's Health, Journal of American Medical Association, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; 587 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD NORTON LIBBY, A.B., M.D.
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine

Edward Norton Libby

LOOKING back over our seventy-five years of progress, we can safely say that no man has contributed more to that progress than Dr. Libby. Visionary, but practical, he has seen his theories put into practice and has seen them proven by actual trial. Many of the advances in teaching, most of the newer clinical material, many of our finest teachers, have been secured by Dr. Libby in his unfailing zeal.

Dr. Libby graduated from Dartmouth College in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received his Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth in 1895. He interned at the McLean Hospital for the Insane and at the Boston City Hospital 1895–1896. Upon finishing his interneship he became Assistant Teaching Physician on the Neurological Service of the Boston Dispensary, where he remained 'til 1904. In 1904 he joined the staff of the Boston City Hospital where he has risen, step by step, to his present position of Chief of the Three Medical Service. He served as visiting physician to the Home for Aged Couples from 1897 to 1917. He is consultant at the Leominster Hospital and at the Symmes-Arlington Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Medical Library Association, The American Medical Club and The Clinical Club of Boston. Dr. Libby began his career as a teacher in 1908, when he became an assistant in clinical medicine. In 1910 he was made instructor and in 1911

HAROLD WARD DANA—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1900 Harvard; M.D. 1905 Harvard; Fellow American College of Physicians 1920; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Physician, Boston Dispensary 1913-1914; 429 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN FENNESSEY—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1899 Notre Dame; M.D. 1903 Harvard; Massachusetts Medical Association; Medical Service, Carney Hospital and Boston City Hospital; 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

became Assistant Professor of Theory and Practice. He continued to hold this position until 1916 when he became Associate Professor. In 1917 he was made Professor of Clinical Medicine and in 1924, following the resignation of Dr. John Ames, he became Professor of Theory and Practice, which position he now holds.

That Dr. Libby has definite plans for the future one may rest assured. In a recent interview he disclosed several projects and trends which when carried out will raise the standard and efficiency of the teaching force still higher. To quote his words:

"It is planned to have fewer didactic lectures and more intensive study of actual cases, including the thorough examination of both the normal and abnormal."

Although referring particularly to the important course in Physical Diagnosis, his words exemplify his ideas on the clinical courses as well. He is distinctly of the opinion that more can be taught at the bedside than in the classroom. To that end he has omitted the time honored lecture period in the fourth year and has concentrated his efforts on discussions of cases previously presented to the students.

His plans, of course, call for a large staff of assistants and generous clinical material. At present the second year students are in contact with clinical material once a week and it is only a question of time until the entire course in Physical Diagnosis will be taught as he plans.

He has very definite ideas as to the value of autopsies. He has constantly urged students to follow all cases through to their termination and in case of death, where an autopsy is obtainable, students are privileged and urged to check their clinical work,

ARTHUR EVERETT AUSTIN—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Gastro-Intestinal Diseases, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1883 Bowdoin; A.M. 1887 Bowdoin; M.D. 1887 Harvard; Member American College of Physicians; Physician at Boston Dispensary, Massachusetts General Hospital, O.P.D.; Contributed to Fitch's Diatotherapy, International Medical Magazine, Journal Medical Research, American Journal Medical Sciences, Journal American Medical Association, Journal Biological Chemistry, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Medical Research New York; Published Manual of Clinical Chemistry 1907, Diseases of the Digestive Tract 1916;
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

through the autopsy. "Confidence in diagnosis," he says, "is built upon autopsy material."

Many innovations have marked his career as a teacher. Every fourth year student, for instance, has in addition to his month of clinical medicine, a month of service in a hospital, either as clinical clerk or in the outpatient department. During that month he is in intimate contact, not only with the patient, but also with the inner workings of a well organized hospital.

Every fourth year student is assigned a major case in medicine. The student studies his case, does all the laboratory work necessary, having available the equipment of an up-to-date hospital and at the end of a month of intensive study, is expected to write a detailed report of his case. In case of death he is able to witness the autopsy and combine the pathologist's report with his own.

In many similar ways Dr. Libby has been instrumental in raising the teaching standards of Tufts. The inauguration of a new course in clinical pathology has been due to his unfailing zeal and the splendid co-operation of the Pathological Department under Dr. Leary. The Boston City Hospital has an average of twenty-five to fifty autopsies a month, many of which are of particular value to the student. This material is utilized by Dr. Libby who presents the clinical aspects of the case. The autopsy findings and specimens are then presented and discussed by Dr. Leary. The result is an instructive and interesting discussion, immensely profitable to the student. The course will soon be attended by the third and second year classes.

As a teacher, Dr. Libby has endeared himself in the hearts of hundreds of graduating students. The high light of the fourth year, he may well be called its inspiration. The genius of a perfect teacher, the skill of an able clinician, the sympathy of a man's heart and the humor of life, all combine in him. His inspiration is felt extending to his assistants, his teachings are now being spread throughout the country. In conclusion—the ideal teacher, Edward Norton Libby.

CADUCEUS

WALTER P. BOWERS—*George Washington Gay Lecturer on Practice and Ethics of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1879 Harvard; Ex-President, Massachusetts Medical Society; Formerly Secretary, Mass. Board of Registration in Medicine; Consulting Surgeon, Clinton Hospital; Managing Editor, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;
126 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

HENRY BAKER—*Dept. Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* S.B. 1917 Harvard; M.D. 1922 Harvard; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

LOUIS FREDERICK CURRAN—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1917 Tufts; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital and Carney Hospital;
409 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM DAMESHEK—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1923 Harvard; On Staff at Boston City Hospital; Visiting Physician at Boston Dispensary;
484 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD JOHN DENNING—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1901 Harvard; M.D. 1905 Harvard; Visiting Physician, Carney Hospital; 45 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

HYMAN B. GOLDBERG—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1925 Tufts; On Staff at Boston City Hospital; 516 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

DANIEL J. HOGAN—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1920 Tufts; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH M. LYNCH—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1915 Tufts; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Physician, Evangeline Booth Hospital 510 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD MARTIN—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1911 Tufts, Cum Laude; Visiting Staff, Boston Dispensary, Evangeline Booth Hospital; Staff, Mass. Women's Hospital; Contributor to New York Medical Journal;
255 Warren St., Roxbury.

NATHAN SIDEL—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1923 Harvard; Research Physician, Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, Boston City Hospital; Contributor to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;
483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

FRANK S. CRUICKSHANK—*Dept. of Clinical Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1920 Tufts; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; 23 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK W. STETSON—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts;* A.B. 1894 Harvard; M.D. 1897 Harvard; Formerly Executive Assistant, Boston City Hospital; Visiting Physician, Boston Dispensary;
144 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

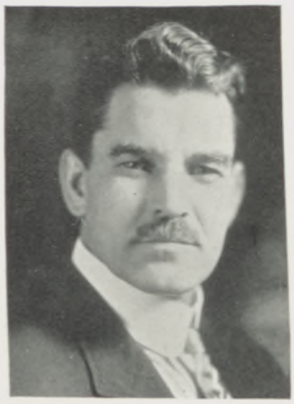
LOUIS JOSEPH ULLIAN—*Dept. of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1916 Tufts; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Medical Consultant to Evangeline Booth Maternity Hospital;
68 Bay State Road, Boston.

CLAIR E. TURNER—*Dept. of Hygiene, Tufts Medical;* A.M., C.P.H. 1917 Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Director of Malden Study in Health Education; Adviser in Health Education, Boston Public Schools; Consultant in Health Education, Cleveland School Dept.; Associate Professor of Biology and Public Health, Mass. Institute of Technology; Major, Sanitary Corps Reserve, U. S. A.; Published "Personal and Community Health", "Hygiene, Dental and General", "Health", "Cleanliness and Health"; Contributor to American Journal of Public Health, The Nation's Health, The Survey, The Journal of The National Education Association;
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

JOSEPH GOLDMAN—*Dept. of Pulmonary Diseases and Climatology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1918 Harvard; M.D. 1922 Harvard; Visiting Physician, Boston Sanatorium, Out-patient Dept.; Visiting Physician, Mass. Homeopathic Hospital, Out-Patient Dept.; Physician, Boston Dispensary;
491 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

CHARLES ALLEN RILEY—*Dept. of Pulmonary Diseases and Climatology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1905 Jefferson Medical College; Physician, Boston Dispensary; Physician, Boston Sanatorium; 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

TIMOTHY J. MURPHY—*Associate Professor in Pulmonary Diseases, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1888 Boston College; A.M. 1894 Boston College; M.D. 1892 Harvard; Boston Sanatorium, Visiting Physician; Consultant in Tuberculosis for U. S. Veterans Bureau; Member of U. S. Army Corps in 1917 for Cardiac and Pulmonary Examination of Recruits;
372 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.



CHARLES L. OVERLANDER—*Dept. of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* Ph.C. 1898 University of Kansas; Ph.B. 1901 Yale, M.D. 1905 Harvard; Boston Dispensary (District Physician) 1908-1911; Boston City Hospital, Clinical Laboratory 1911-1917; Director Chemical Department, Brooks Hospital 1917; Contributor to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Journal of American Medical Association, The Lancet Clinic, Cincinnati, Interstate Medical Journal, St. Louis; 443 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

FRANK LINDEN RICHARDSON—*Dept. of Medicine, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1903 Harvard; Visiting Anaesthetist, Boston City Hospital; Consultating Anaesthetist, Beth Israel Hospital; 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

BERNARD I. GOLDBERG—*Dept. of Hematology, Tufts Medical;* B.S. 1918, Tufts; M.D. 1922 Harvard; Visiting Physician, Mass. Homeopathic Hospital; Medical Staff, Evans Memorial Hospital; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM TIMOTHY O'HALLORAN—*Dept. of Hematology and Physical Diagnosis, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1920 Boston College; M.D. 1924 Tufts; On Staff at Boston City Hospital, Boston Dispensary, Newton Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; 107 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass.

FREDERICK W. O'BRIEN—*Dept. of Radiology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1906 Boston College; M.D. 1911 Tufts; Visiting Roentgenologist, Boston City Hospital, Cambridge Hospital, Boston Sanatorium; Contributor to Medical Journals;
465 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH A. McLAUGHLIN—*Dept. of Radiology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1925 Tufts; X-Ray Consultant, Brockton Hospital;
Brockton Hospital, Brockton, Mass.

MAX RITVO—*Dept. of Radiology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1918 Harvard; M.D. 1922 Harvard; Visiting Roentgenologist, Boston City Hospital; Roentgenologist, Moore Hospital;
485 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

FRANK EDWARD WHEATLEY—*Dept. of Radiology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1911 Dartmouth; M.D. 1914 Tufts; Major, M. C., U. S. Army; Roentgenologist: Quincy City Hospital, Milton Hospital, Goddard Hospital (Brockton), Army Medical School (Washington); Consulting Roentgenologist at Waltham Hospital; Contributed to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;
520 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

CHARLES FAIRBANKS PAINTER, A.B., M.D.
Professor of Medical History

Medical History

FOR several years prior to 1925 the School had had a course in Medical Ethics and the History of Medicine to which three or four members of the Faculty have contributed an hour or so each. Nothing like a systematic course was planned but it was recognized that some inkling of the labors of those who had been instrumental in developing the art and science of medicine was desirable. In 1925 the Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, established a chair in the History of Medicine and for the past two years, '25–'26 and '26–'27, a more systematic course has been conducted in which the object has been to outline the nature of the earliest attempts of man to deal with the problem of ill health and how in different parts of the world and among different ethnic groups medicine is slowly shaking off the shackles of superstition, escaping from the domination of priestcraft, sorcerers and Systems of Schools of practice, though still overrun by Cults. Such attention as the time permits is devoted to the Egyptian, Assyrian, Sumerian, Babylonian, Arabian, Greek and Roman practice with particular attention to the principles that were developed among these respective peoples. Here and there conspicuous leaders have been selected who have made outstanding contributions to the art or science.

This year an effort has been made to have the students take part in the course by looking up the history of the discovery and development of certain of the instruments

of precision, *e.g.*, the microscope, the stethescope, etc. Along with this a more or less complete review of the life of the one who invented and brought into general use, the instrument in question, was provided. The course thus inaugurated is one of the first, if not *the* first, to find a formal place in the curriculum of any of our medical schools and it is hoped will provide a background for the student's pursuit of his medical studies which will be helpful and stimulating to further investigation along these lines.

A few schools have given informal opportunities to small, select groups of students who evinced an interest in the study of medical history and this past fall Johns Hopkins University had presented to it a sum of money to provide adequate endowment for the Chair of Medical History. There are few more fascinating fields for study and few from which so many alluring by-paths lead as from this subject. Other things being equal the cultured physician is the most successful one as well as the one to whom there are the greatest satisfactions in his work. There is plenty of opportunity to secure culture in the increase of one's knowledge of his profession.

CHARLES F. PAINTER.

June 9, 1927

Dr. S. C. Allen
Private Assistant to Prof. Reis
Tufts College Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Doctor:

Best of wishes for the success of every one of the graduating doctors.

Very sincerely,

Hermann Hille

HH:C

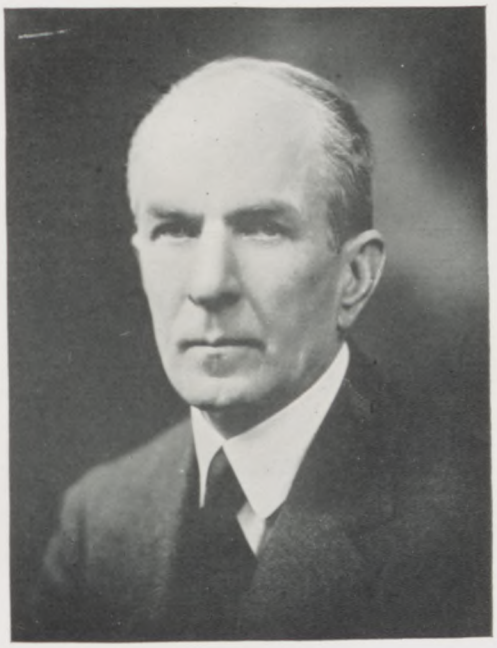
Hermann Hille, Ph.D.

Editor's note: To Dr. Hille, the discoverer of Argyrol, and for twenty years in the forefront of research on colloids, we are now indebted for Lunosol.

WILLIAM ROBIE PATTEN EMERSON—*Professor of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1892 Dartmouth; M.D. 1899 Harvard; President, Board of Military Examiners; Surgeon Major 1st Corps Cadets, Boston; In Charge of Nutrition Clinic, Mass. General Hospital; President, Nutrition Clinics, Inc., 44 Dwight St., Boston; Consultant in Nutrition and Physical Fitness, Dartmouth College; House Physician, Boston City Hospital; Visiting Physician, Children's Dept., Boston Dispensary; Contributor to Nutrition and Growth in Children, The Survey, Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, The Woman's Home Companion, Journal of American Medical Association; Medical Review of Reviews, American Journal of Diseases of Children, Archives of Pediatrics, New York Medical Journal, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, The Western Dietitian, Among the Deep Sea Fishers, American Journal of Medical Sciences, American Journal of Public Health, The New Republic
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

WILLISTON W. BARKER—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1902 Brown; M.D. 1906 Harvard; Physician at O. P. D. Boston Sanatorium; Pediatric Service, Evangeline Booth Hospital; 25 Lyndhurst St., Dorchester, Mass.

LAWRENCE J. DERVIN—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1903 University of Munich, Germany; Formerly on Staff of Mass. General Hospital;
18 Westwood Rd., Somerville, Mass.



WILLIAM ROBIE PATTEN EMERSON, A.B., M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics

Pediatrics

THE Children's Department at Tufts Medical School has been conducted with its leading purpose to give clinical instruction in the care of children and to give a solid foundation in the principles of infant feeding. The department has, within the last few years, instructed students in smaller groups which has required a much larger teaching personnel. At present, there are twenty instructors in the department. There has been added to the usual children's courses special instruction in nutrition and growth. Health diagnosis, as such, has been taught within the last five years by a special course of lectures and demonstrations. In this way, the department has not only kept pace with the usual pediatric instruction but has added this new feature which is being taken up by other medical schools as a basic feature in their teaching.

WILLIAM R. P. EMERSON.

MARTIN JOSEPH ENGLISH—*Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1911 Harvard; A.B. Holy Cross 1907; 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

JOHN J. DUNPHY—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1917 Holy Cross; M.D. 1921 Harvard; Visiting Pediatrician, Boston City Hospital; Pediatrician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Consulting Pediatrician to Forest Hills Hospital; 475 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

GEORGE KAHN—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* S.B. 1918 Mass. Institute of Technology; M.D. 1922 Harvard; Pediatrician, Boston City Hospital; Pediatrician, Hospital of University of Pennsylvania; Contributor to Journal A. M. A., Journal of Biological Chemistry, American Journal of Diseases of Children; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM KOPPEL—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1919 Tufts; Mass. Homeopathic Hospital; Boston Floating Hospital; Boston Dispensary; Boston City Hospital, Pediatrics, O. P. D.; 636 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

CHARLES L. MacGRAY—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1914 Tufts, Cum Laude; Formerly Physician, Mass. General Hospital; Pediatrician, Roxbury Hospital; 1088 Great Plain Ave., Needham, Mass.

AUGUSTINE W. McGARRY—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical:* A.B. 1915 St. Mary's; M.D. 1919 Harvard; Visiting Pediatrician, Boston City Hospital;
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

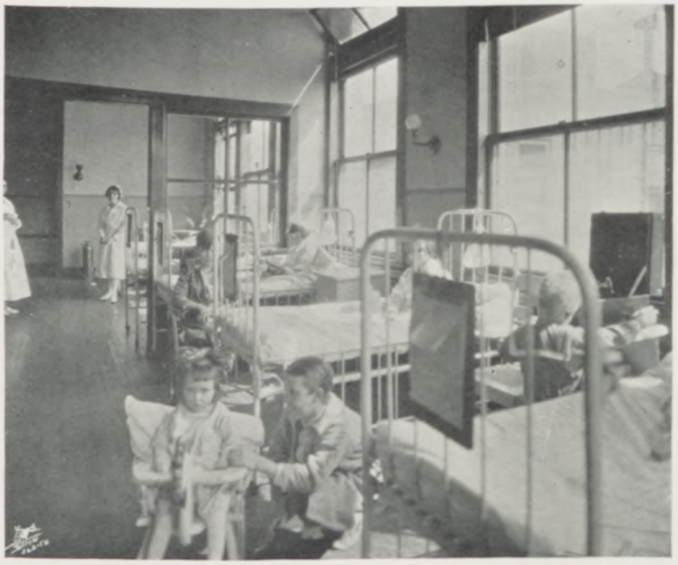
SOLOMON H. RUBIN—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1908 Tufts; Physician, Children's Medical Out-Patient, Mass. General Hospital; Visiting Physician, Beth Israel Hospital; Supervising School Physician, Boston Public Schools;
45 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

MAX STURNICK—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1904 Harvard; Pediatrician, Children's Hospital; Physician, Boston Dispensary; 12 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.

LOUIS IRVING SKIRBALL—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1913 College of Medicine, University of Vermont; Chief Dental Pediatric Clinic, Forsyth Dental Infirmary; Visiting Physician, Boston Dispensary; Instructor, U. S. Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.;
353 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ELI FRIEDMAN—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1913 Tufts; Visiting Pediatrician, Children's Hospital; Visiting Pediatrician, Boston City Hospital and Prendegast Camp; 485 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

THOMAS ROBERT O'BRIEN—*Dept. of Pediatrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1924 Tufts Medical; St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Resident Pediatrician, Boston City Hospital; Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.



CHILDREN'S WARD—BOSTON DISPENSARY

CADUCEUS

OF medicine the spirit's caught with ease,
The great and little world you study through,
That things may then their course pursue,
As heaven may please.
In vain abroad you range thru science's ample space,
Each man learns only that which learn he can,
Who knows the moment to embrace,
He is your proper man.
In person you are tolerably made,
Nor in assurance will you be deficient:
Self-confidence acquire, be not afraid,
Others will then esteem you a proficient.
Learn chiefly with the sex to deal:
Their thousand ahs and ohs,
These the sage doctor knows,
He only from one point can heal.
Assume a decent tone of courteous care,
You have then them to humor as you please.
First a diploma must belief infuse,
That you in your profession take the lead.
You then at once those easy freedoms use
For which another many a year must plead,
Learn how to feel with nice address
The dainty wrist;—and how to press,
With ardent furtive glance the slender waist,
To feel how tightly it is laced.

—GOETHE.

ARTHUR RONALD KIMPTON—*Professor of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1905 Dartmouth; F. A. C. S.; Visiting Surgeon, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital, Soldier's Home, Milford Hospital, Sturdy Memorial Hospital, Evangeline Booth Hospital;
23 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

HORACE BINNEY—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1901 Harvard; Surgeon-in-Chief First Surgical Service Boston City Hospital; Published "Tumors of the Kidney" in Cabot's Modern Urology 1919; Contributed to Boston Medical Journal and others on Surgical Diseases of Lung and Pleura;
403 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

JAMES J. HEPBURN—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1906 Harvard; M.D. 1909 Harvard; F. A. C. S.; Visiting Surgeon, Boston City Hospital;
56 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM E. LADD—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1906 Harvard; F. A. C. S.; Visiting Surgeon, Children's Hospital;
66 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ARTHUR RONALD KIMPTON, M.D.
Professor of Surgery

HORACE BINNEY, A.B., M.D.
Dept. of Surgery

Kimpton and Binney

FOR years Tufts has been striving to give its students a better surgical training. New clinics have been obtained, more instructors have been added to the staffs. All have worked sincerely and conscientiously in behalf of the student body. At the present time we find the department of Surgery being guided by Arthur Kimpton, Professor, and Horace Binney, Assistant Professor.

Under their direction the students have gained access to clinics hitherto closed to them. Seniors and upper-classmen are given the opportunity before graduation of learning first hand surgical precepts from these two able men. Tolerance, thoughfulness and understanding has characterized all their relations with the students under conditions which were occasionally apt to be trying.

Doctor Arthur Kimpton was born July 6, 1881. He was graduated from the Somerville Latin School, later studying medicine at the Dartmouth Medical School and graduating there in 1905. He took his surgical interneship at the Boston City Hospital where he remained for two years, 1906–1908. He later interned at the Boston Lying-In Hospital. During Dr. Kimpton's earlier days in practice he was associated with Drs. J. C. Hubbard and Edward M. Reynolds. In 1925 Dr. Kimpton was appointed Professor of Surgery at Tufts College Medical School. At the present time he is visiting

NEWTON C. BROWDER—*Department of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1916 Butler College, Indianapolis; M.D. 1920 Harvard; Licentiate of National Board of Medical Examiners, 1921; Assistant Out-Patient Surgeon at Boston City Hospital, 1924-1927; Mass. Medical Society Member;
1069 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

surgeon at the Boston City Hospital and consulting surgeon to many other institutions.

One of the most noteworthy accomplishments of Dr. Kimpton is his whole-blood transfusion method which was first performed in 1913. A masterpiece of surgical technique and ingenuity, the Kimpton transfusion has gained world-wide recognition and approbation. W. B. Gabriel, Senior Surgeon at St. Marks Hospital, England, in the *Lancet* of June 26, 1926, states, "at the present time the citrate methods of blood transfusion seem to be generally in favor but where it is possible to bring the donor and patient together my preference is still for whole blood transfusion by the Kimpton-Brown tube."

Dr. Horace Binney, Associate Professor of Surgery, was born December 5, 1874, in Middletown, Conn. He graduated from Harvard College in 1897 and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Finishing his interneship at the Massachusetts General Hospital he entered private practice in 1902. Dr. Binney then acted as assistant to Dr. Arthur Cabot. He became interested in genito-urinary diseases and was engaged in that work at the Boston Dispensary until 1907 when he resigned to accept an appointment as surgeon to the Out Patient Department of the Boston City Hispital. Dr. Binney then continued in the practice of general surgery.

In May, 1917, in answer to the call from European battlefields for physicians, Dr. Binney joined the Brigham Hospital Red Cross unit. He set sail for France in May, 1917, and was stationed at a base hospital near Boulogne. Commissioned a captain he soon rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. While in France Dr. Binney became interested in foreign bodies and empyema contributing much original and valuable work to both those fields. In May, 1926, he was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Surgical Service of the Boston City Hospital.

Doctors Binney and Kimpton may well be taken as guiding examples by the present graduating class. Their records abound with work and accomplishment bringing with it the recognition, love and respect of their fellow men.

FRANK P. WILLIAMS—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1895 Harvard; Gynecology Staff, Massachusetts Women's Hospital; Surgery Staff, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Proctologist, Boston Dispensary; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM H. BLANCHARD—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1909 Tufts; Surgeon Fore River Hospital 1909-1916; Visiting Staff City Hospital, Quincy 1913-1916; St. Elizabeth's Hospital 1916-1918; Surgeon, Soldiers Home Hospital 1925-1927; Chelsea Memorial Hospital 1927; Major M.C. Mexican Border Service and World War; Surgeon F.H. 103 and B. H. 208; Surgical Consultant, U. S. Veteran Bureau 1923-1926; U. S. Pension Board 1923-1927; 1069 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM PEARCE COUES—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1894 Harvard; Surgeon, Mass. General Hospital; Surgeon, Boston Dispensary; 9 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

REUBEN BENJAMIN DAVIDOFF—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* B.S. 1920 Dartmouth; M.D. 1922 Columbia; Surgeon, Boston Lying-In Hospital and Boston City Hospital; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

HARRY LEE DENOON, JR.—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* B.S. 1922 University of Virginia; M.D. 1924 University of Virginia; On Staff at Johnston-Willis Hospital, Richmond, Va.; Surgical Service, Boston City Hospital;
Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

ALLAN LITTLEFIELD DAVIS—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1920 Bowdoin; M.D. 1923 Harvard; Resident Surgeon, Boston City Hospital.
Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

SETH M. FITCHET—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1915 Clark; M.D. 1921 Harvard; B.P.H. 1924 Harvard; Lieut. Colonel, Field Artillery, U. S. A. Reserves; A. E. F. 1917, 1919; Surgeon, Children's Hospital; Surgeon, Mass. General Hospital; Dept. of Surgery, Mass. General Hospital Training School; 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

DANIEL CHARLES GOLDFARB—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1923 Tufts; Surgeon, Boston City Hospital; Surgical Staff, Boston Dispensary; Obstetrical Staff, Evangeline Booth Hospital; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD MARSHALL HODGKINS—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1915 Tufts; Visiting Gynecologist and Obstetrician, Carney Hospital; 12 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE W. PAPEN—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1916 Tufts; Visiting Surgeon, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Surgeon, Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn.; Associate Visiting Surgeon, Mass. Women's Hospital; Formerly Visiting Surgeon, Salvation Army Hospital, Roxbury; Formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy at Tufts Medical;
520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM M. SHEDDEN—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1920 Harvard; Surgeon, Mass. General Hospital; Surgeon, Huntington Memorial Hospital;
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. SETH—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical*; M.D. 1923 University of Pennsylvania; Surgeon, Boston City Hospital;
23 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH H. SHORTELL—*Dept of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1915 Harvard; Surgeon, Good Samaritan, Roxbury Hospital, Children's Hospital, Boston City Hospital;
395 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

OLIVER G. TINKHAM—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1905 Tufts; Visiting Surgeon Boston Dispensary;
520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

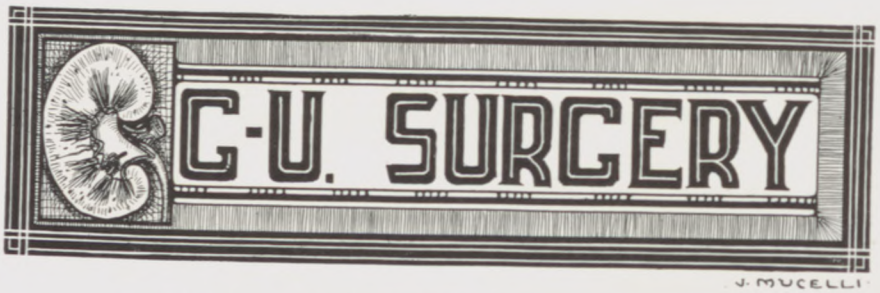
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, JR.—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts;* B.S. 1919 Dartmouth; M.D. 1921 Harvard; Surgeon, Boston City Hospital; 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

THOMAS W. WICKHAM—*Dept. of Surgery, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1909 Holy Cross, cum laude; M.D. 1913 Harvard, cum laude; A.M. 1915 Holy Cross; Visiting Surgeon, Boston City Hospital; Base Hospital 69, U. S. A. M. C., France;
395 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

JOHN E. HOPKINS—*Depts. of Surgery and Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1916 Boston College; M.D. 1921 Harvard; Visiting Surgeon, Boston City Hospital, O. P. D.; Visiting Obstetrician, Evangeline Booth Hospital;
520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

INSTRUMENT ROOM—BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

OPERATING ROOM—EVANGELINE BOOTH HOSPITAL

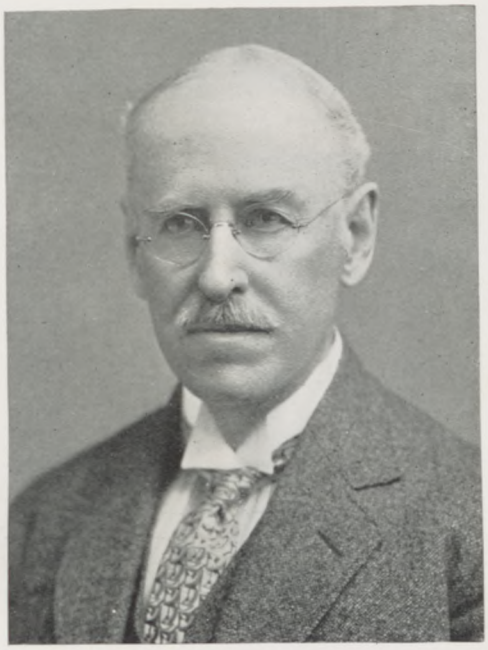


CHARLES MELVILLE WHITNEY—*Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1887 Harvard; Surgeon to G. U. Dept., Boston Dispensary, 1892-1912; Out Patient Dept. St. Elizabeth's Hospital; G. U. Dept., Grace Hospital; G. U. Dept., Mt. Sinai Hospital; Member American Urological Association; 386 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ARTHUR L. CHUTE—*Dept of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1895 Harvard; F. A. C. S.; Contributed to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, American Medical Association Journal, and others; 350 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

ARTHUR H. CROSBIE—*Dept. of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1903 Harvard; M.D. 1906 Harvard; Chief of Urological Clinic, Boston Dispensary; Consulting Urologist, Symmes Hospital, Arlington, Malden Hospital, Chelsea Naval Hospital, Cambridge Hospital; Urologist, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton; Contributed numerous papers on Urological Subjects; 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

BORIS E. GREENBERG—*Dept. of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1918 Tufts; Resident Physician, Beth Israel Hospital; Urologist, Beth Israel Hospital; 45 Townsend St., Roxbury, Mass.



CHARLES MELLVILLE WHITNEY, M.D.
Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases

Genito-Urinary Diseases

THE courses in genito-urinary diseases, or urology which is the more modern term for this specialty, is divided into the didactic and clinical parts.

In the former the effort is made to teach the student the most common diseases of the genito-urinary organs, leaving for future study the rare and unusual forms which come to the attention of the specialist only. To this end lectures are given upon the major surgical problems by Associate Professors Chute and the structure of the cystoscope and its application to diagnosis by Dr. Greenberg. The balance of the subject is covered by lectures by the head of the department. Especial attention is given to the venereal diseases, which are of far reaching importance to the community and to the physicians who are called upon to treat them.

The clinical part of instruction is well covered by a large genito-urinary clinic where instruction is given to the student individually by members of the department. Thus the student actually sees cases of the diseases which he had heard described and learns how to apply the proper treatment.

CHARLES M. WHITNEY.

PRODROMOS N. PAPAS—*Dept. of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1907 Anatolia College, Marsovan, Asia Minor; M.D. 1914 Harvard; Surgeon, Boston Dispensary; Urologist, Massachusetts General Hospital;
467 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

WILLARD L. WRIGHT—*Dept. of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1915 Tufts; Surgeon, Boston Dispensary;
784 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL WARD—BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

MARK HOMER ROGERS, B.A., M.D.
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery

Orthopedic Surgery

ABOUT the year 1898, Dr. Charles F. Painter was appointed an instructor of surgery of Tufts Medical School, and this was the beginning of the teaching of orthopedic surgery as a specialty. In 1892 there was established at the Carney Hospital an Orthopedic Service, the first in this country that treated adults as well as children. The Children's Hospital had a well-established orthopedic service, well-known for its training and teaching and at that time orthopedic surgery was confined to children. The Boston Dispensary also had a department for children.

About the year 1904 the chair of Orthopedic Surgery was established and Dr. Painter was made Professor, which position he held until he resigned in 1925. Dr. Mark H. Rogers, who was associated with Dr. Painter for about ten years as instructor and Assistant Professor, was appointed to the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery. This makes a continuous service of many years and the policies and general methods of teaching are followed now as laid down by Dr. Painter. There has been a definite advantage in having an adult clinic for a teaching basis, because the scope of orthopedic surgery

LOUIS A. O. GODDU—*Dept. of Orthopedics, Tufts Medical;* Ph.G. 1900 Mass. College of Pharmacy; M.D. 1905 Tufts; F. A. C. S. 1925; Formerly Orthopedic Surgeon on Staff of Mass. General Hospital; Orthopedic Surgeon-in-chief, Boston Floating Hospital; Chief Orthopedic Surgeon, Roxbury Hospital; Chief Orthopedic Surgeon, Woonsocket Hospital; Orthopedic Surgeon, Whidden Memorial Hospital, Everett; Member of Associate Staff, Malden;
510 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ARMIN KLEIN—*Dept. of Orthopedics, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1914 Harvard; M.D. 1917 Harvard; Orthopedic Surgery, Massachusetts General Hospital; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

was very definitely widened as compared to the earlier days when nothing but children's diseases were considered.

About 1913 Dr. Painter resigned from the Carney Hospital and soon after that the clinical teaching was transferred to the Orthopedic Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, that part of the teaching being given by Dr. Rogers and associates. In Boston we are well favored by having about the best clinics in this country or in Europe in Orthopedic Surgery, and throughout this country there are many men, leaders in their specialty, who have obtained their training here. This city is probably the most important one as regards post-graduate teaching. The material at both the Carney and the Massachusetts General Hospital is very satisfactory from a teaching standpoint. The only fault is that this is the only clinical course that is given exclusively at this hospital by Tufts Medical School, and it makes the student take a special trip for Orthopedic Surgery. Until the City Hospital, where most of the clinical teaching is done, sees fit to establish a department of orthopedic surgery there, we must travel. We are not dissatisfied with the material, only the distance.

MARK H. ROGERS.

CADUCEUS

Dr. CHARLES M. WHITNEY
386 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

March 30, 1927

Dr. Simeon Carlyle Allen
Tufts College Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Allen:

I received the copy of our correspondence and was much entertained. As I told you, the deed is now accomplished and my likeness is now available.

For many years I have rested peacefully in the realization that the only existing picture of myself represented me heavily disguised by whiskers which I did not dare to remove lest I should discover what was under them, but when they fell by the wayside I avoided mirrors and maintained a modicum of self respect. I also felt, in view of certain possibilities, that it was wise to avoid both pictures and finger prints. Thus peaceful in mind I received your stern and reproving letter in which you threatened to turn loose on me a prognathous jawed young female who would burst in on me and subject me to a vicious verbal attack knowing that she would be aided and abetted by a crowd of young bandits headed by yourself.

This horrid spectre conjured up by you and doubtless the very antithesis of the real young woman, threw me in a panic of fear and I weakly yielded and without a moments delay ran at top speed to the Arlington Studios where I arrived breathless. The unhappy result of my weakness you may have already seen. Am I to blame if in the future some innocent and winsome child of any of the members of the class of 1927 gets hold of the volume and gleefully turns the pages and comes by accident upon my picture and uttering shrill screams of terror falls in a convulsion? I certainly am not. It is then that you will realize in your more mature judgement what the impulsiveness of youth may lead to.

Will you permit me to say a word or two in a more serious vein. I wish to express my admiration for the industry and the perseverence of the class of 1927 in their efforts to make the Caduceus a success, and I am sure that your individual efforts have had a great deal to do with it. Knowing that the average medical man is busy and prone to put off the things which are not pressing, you have succeeded in interesting all of them in this most worthy project and you and all the class should be proud of the results you have achieved.

Feeling as I do that we should all do our share in helping you along, I shall gladly subscribe to one copy of this book for I know I shall enjoy and value it. I will send you presently a short article concerning my department.

With very best wishes to you and the rest of your pirate band of 1927, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles M. Whitney

Charles M. Whitney, M.D.

CMW:C

LOUIS A. O. GODDU, M.D.
510 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

BOSTON Mass.

April 7, 1927.

Dr. S. C. Allen,
Tufts College Medical School,
416 Huntington Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Allen:

I have been reading with great interest your wonderful ourbursts of literary endeavors. I am frank to say I cannot help but admire your altruistic frame of mind which directs you from such an apparent illustrious future, which you forsake for the rough unknown path of medicine.

This day in obedience to your several summons I have found the road that leads me to the camera, and I hope you will soon have a picture of yours truly.

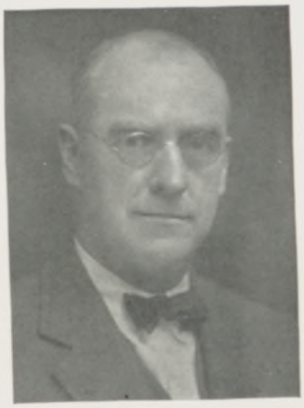
Sincerely yours,

Louis A. O. Goddu

LG/C

LEO V. FRIEDMAN—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1895 Harvard; M.D. 1900 Harvard; Surgeon on Staff of Boston Lying-In Hospital; Surgeon on Staff, Boston City Hospital; 15 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK L. GOOD—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1904 Harvard; F A. C. S.; Visiting Surgeon, Diseases of Women, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Cambridge City Hospital, Somerville Hospital, Framingham Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; 20 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.



ALONZO K. PAINE—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1902 Tufts; Formerly Gynecologist to Out Patient Dept., St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Visiting Obstetrician, Mount Sinai Hospital; Visiting Obstetrician, Florence Crittenton Home; At present Surgeon-in-Chief, Dept. Diseases of Women, Boston Dispensary; Visiting Obstetrician and Chief of Service, Evangeline Booth Hospital; 80 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

HENRY S. FINKEL—*Depts of Obstetrics and Surgery, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1920 Harvard; Surgeon, Boston City Hospital; Visiting Obstetrician, Evangeline Booth Hospital; 587 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

LEO VICTOR FRIEDMAN, A.B., M.D.
Professor of Obstetrics

Obstetrics

THE instruction in this department is distributed over the junior and senior years. The major portion of the course is given in the third year. Didactic lectures given in a manner enabling the student to put the material into practical use, are given throughout this year. The various instruments used in obstetrical practise are demonstrated and the procedures in which they are used discussed at the same exercise. Small sections hold recitations and discussions regularly throughout the year. The examination held at the end of the course is essentially one that requires the student to put his knowledge into action in the handling of a given case.

Each student is assigned to the Jewish Maternity Clinic as a resident externe for two weeks. He is given the opportunity to obtain actual experience in deliveries under conditions which require a liberal use of his ingenuity. Instruction is given at the bedside and the information gained is invaluable. Frequent opportunity is given to attend deliveries at several hospitals while on service. An out-patient department provides excellent means for pre-natal diagnosis and treatment. The aim of all instruction is essentially practical application to common conditions of pregnancy.

The fourth year is given chiefly to ward-walks and operative procedures. Assignment to active obstetrical clinics provides the student with a wealth of material. A short course in which all the operative procedures are carried out with mannikins by the student, is given in the fourth year.

MAURICE GEORGE BERLIN—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1914 Tufts; Visiting Surgeon Dept. of Gynecology, Boston Dispensary and Evangeline Booth Hospital;
68 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH POWITZER COHEN—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1909 Harvard; M.D. 1914 Harvard; Surgeon for Diseases of Women, Boston City Hospital; Consulting Obstetrician, Florence Crittenton House; Member of Board of Directors at Florence Crittenton House; Obstetrician, Beth Israel Hospital; Contributed to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; 466 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ABRAHAM LEVINE—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1923 Tufts; Staff of Beth Israel Hospital; Providence Lying-In Hospital; Jewish Maternity Hospital, N. Y. C.; Boston Dispensary, Gynecological Dept.; Jewish Maternity Clinic, Boston; Evangeline Booth Hospital;
491 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK J. LYNCH—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical:* S.B. 1915 Bowdoin; M.D. 1919 Harvard; Gynecological and Obstetrical Staff, Boston City Hospital; Obstetrical Staff, Cambridge City Hospital;
475 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

CADUCEUS

HAROLD H. ROSENFIELD—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1920 Bellevue Medical; Obstetrics Dept., Boston City Hospital; 483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

RALPH DELLA SALA—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1924 Tufts; Resident Physician, Jewish Maternity Clinic; 10 Prince St., Boston, Mass.

ABRAHAM S. TROUPIN—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1918 Tufts; Staff of Evangeline Booth Maternity Hospital; Gynecology Service, Boston City Hospital; Contributor to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; 353 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH P. YAFFE—*Dept. of Obstetrics, Tufts Medical;* Ph.G. 1918 Mass. College of Pharmacy; M.D. 1922 Tufts; Staff of Boston Dispensary; President of Staff in Obstetrics, The Dispensary for Women; 485 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK W. JOHNSON—*Professor of Clinical Gynecology, Tufts Medical;* A.M. 1878 Amherst; M.D. 1881 Harvard; Gynecologist and Obstetrician-in-Chief, Carney Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist, Jordan Hospital, Stanley Memorial Hospital, Elliot Hospital; Contributor to American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics;
167 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

LOUIS EUSEBE PHANEUF—*Dept. of Clinical Gynecology, Tufts Medical;* Phm.D. 1905 Mass. College of Pharmacy; Ph.C. 1905 Mass. College of Pharmacy; M.D. 1913 Tufts; F. A. C. S.; Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists, and Abdominal Surgeons; Member of the Obstetrical Society of Boston; Honorary Member of the "Societe Belge de Gynecologie et Obstetrique"; Corresponding Member of the "Societe d'Obstetrique et de Gynecologie de Paris"; Gynecologist and Obstetrician, Carney Hospital; Contributor to Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics; The American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The Journal of the American Medical Association, The Medical Review of Reviews, Bulletin of the Lying-In Hospital, New York City; Bulletin de la Societe de Obstetrique et de Gynecologie de Paris; Revue Francaise de Gynecologie et d'Obstetrique, Paris; Bruxelles-Medical; Bulletin de la Societe Belge de Gynecologie et d'Obstetrique, Bruxelles; Bulletin-Medical, Quebec;
395 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM HERBERT GRANT—*Dept. of Clinical Gynecology; Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1896 Harvard; Formerly on Staff of Free Hospital for Women and Staff of Boston Dispensary, Staff of The Dispensary for Women;
520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

CADUCEUS

FREDERICK U. JOHNSON, A.M., M.D.
Professor of Clinical Gynecology

Clinical Gynecology

THE subject of Clinical Gynecology is taught throughout the fourth year. The students having had their course in Gynecology in the third year come to us well prepared to receive their clinical instruction.

The work of the department is divided into three sections, namely: Clinical Lectures, Operative Clinics and Ward Rounds in the Gynecological Service of the Carney Hospital, Conferences at the Medical School, and Clinics at the Boston Dispensary and at the Dispensary for Women.

The students in sections of four are assigned to the various clinics. The department realizes that Gynecology is best taught to small groups. At the Carney Hospital the clinics are held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. during the school year. One or two cases are studied each morning. The history, physical examination, gynecological examination and laboratory findings are carefully taken up, and considerable time is spent on differential diagnosis and treatment. If an opera-

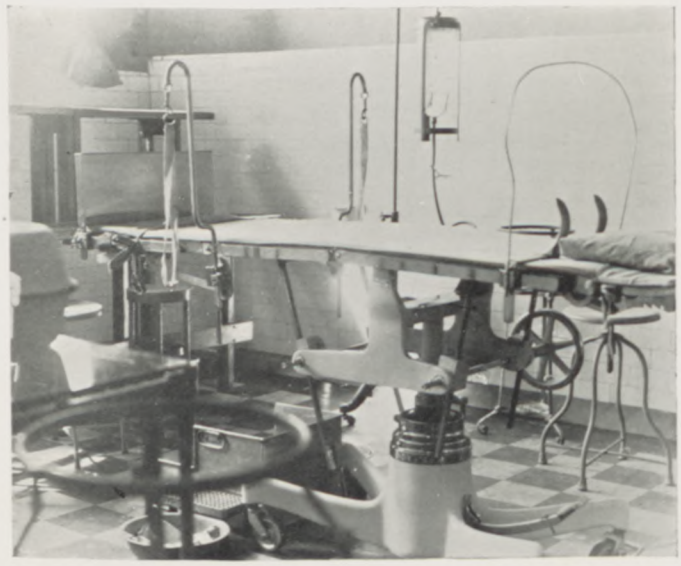
Carney Hospital

ROY J. HEFFERMAN—*Dept. of Clinical Gynecology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1917 Tufts; Visiting Obstetrician, St. Mary's Hospital; Visiting Gynecologist, Carney Hospital, O. P. D.; Former Visiting Obstetrician, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Former Visiting Obstetrician, Evangeline Booth Hospital; Contributor to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;
524 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD LAMBERT TWOMBLY—*Dept. of Clinical Gynecology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1881 Yale; M.D. 1886 Harvard; Member of American Medical Association, Mass. Medical Society, Society for Medical Improvement, Harvard Alumni Association; Vienna Allgemeinenkrankenhaus '88; Former Gynecologist at St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Secretary of Staff; Visiting Surgeon to Gynecological Dept. of Boston Dispensary; Contributed to Boston Medical and Surgical Journal: "Grip Epidemic of 1892", "Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy", "Vaginal Operations on Fibroids", "Conservative Surgery of Uterus and Its Appendages";
483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

tion is necessary, the type of operative procedure to be chosen receives due consideration. The students are grouped about the operating table and the steps of the operation are explained in detail. At the end of operation the pathological specimens are examined and the after treatment is freely discussed. We aim to demonstrate some of the vaginal plastic and abdominal gynecological operations to each section. The Gynecological Service of the Carney Hospital being one of the oldest ones in Boston, there is usually a wealth of material in its wards, so that a number of cases may be studied during the Ward rounds. We try, insofar as possible, to demonstrate the common lesions rather than the rare ones.

The conferences at the Medical School are held by Dr. Phaneuf between the hours of one-thirty and two-thirty during the second semester. Each member of the class receives a printed copy of the complete record of a patient operated on at the Carney Hospital for the clinic. The case is read by one member of the class and discussed by the others. Particular attention is paid to diagnosis and treatment, outlines of these being made on the black board. The cases are so chosen as to illustrate all



GYNECOLOGY DEPARTMENT—CARNEY HOSPITAL

the important pelvic lesions. This form of teaching has proven, in our experience, to be of real practical value.

Students in small sections throughout the year are given instruction in gynecological examination, and in the methods of history taking, diagnosis and non-operative treatment. Clinics are held by the Instructors at the Boston Dispensary and at the Dispensary for Women.

GYNECOLOGY WARD—CARNEY HOSPITAL

ALLEN GREENWOOD—*Dept. of Ophthalmology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1889 Harvard Medical; Surgeon in Ophthalmology, Eye and Ear Infirmary.

EDWARD KEITH ELLIS—*Dept. of Ophthalmology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1902 Tufts; Ophthalmic Clinical Assistant, Harvard Graduate School of Medicine; Ophthalmic Surgeon, Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary; Former Ophthalmologist and Surgeon, Carney Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston Dispensary; House Surgeon on Ophthalmic and Aural Service, Boston City Hospital; House Surgeon, Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; Contributor to Archives of Ophthalmology; Ophthalmic Record;
232 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

BENJAMIN SACHS—*Dept. of Ophthalmology, Tufts Medical;* B.L. 1913 University of Poitiers; M.D. 1921 Tufts; Beverly Hospital; Clinical Assistant, Eye and Ear Infirmary; Ophthalmologist, Home for Aged Couples;
483 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL H. WILKINS—*Dept. of Ophthalmology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1905 Dartmouth; M.D. 1908 Harvard; Visiting Ophthalmologist, Boston City Hospital; Assistant Ophthalmologist, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; Ophthalmologist, Lawrence Memorial Hospital;
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ALLEN GREENWOOD, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S.
Professor of Ophthalmology

Department of Ophthalmology

IN arranging courses for this department, I have always kept in mind my belief that this medical school should chiefly aspire to the office of training students to enter that wonderful field of medicine, recently somewhat neglected, general practice. We all appreciate the need of men so trained that they can step into this field well equipped to minister to suffering humanity, especially in rural communities, with as little dependence on specialists as possible.

What, therefore, should the man who aspires to become a general practitioner be taught of ophthalmology? After a knowledge of ocular anatomy has been obtained, we have tried, by lectures, quizzes and especially hospital clinics, to give the student a good working knowledge of the simpler lid, conjunctival and corneal diseases and their treatment, this including ophthalmia neonatorum and the necessity for classifying it among the contagious diseases requiring a board of health notification. Iritis, its causes, symptoms and treatment and especially its differentiation from acute glaucoma is carefully studied. The more severe affections of the various eye tissues are studied so that the student may know of them and have a knowledge of their seriousness and the necessity of early, skilled diagnosis and treatment.

All through the course the student is frequently warned that when, during any inflammatory disease of the eye, there is loss of vision, the necessity for a sure diagnosis

and careful treatment are essential. Much time is spent studying the relation of the eye to general diseases. The pupils, their size, inequalities and reactions, and how their pathological changes may indicate various central nervous system disorders and injuries such as tabes and brain injuries. The muscles and their various palsies as indicating possibly late syphilitic disease of the central nervous system or encephalitis.

The various defects in the visual fields which may indicate pituitary disease or cerebral disorders behind the chiasma; the optic nerve and retina and what a study of their conditions may yield in helping in the diagnosis of diseases in distant parts or in the blood vessels, all these are included in our course.

A knowledge of the meaning of the terms used to designate errors of refraction is required but not sufficient time is spent to permit the student to carry out the various tests required of the skilled refractionist. He must take post-graduate work for this.

In other words, our aim is to help turn out safe and sane general practitioners with their powers of observation well trained and a sufficient knowledge of the eye, its diseases and their relation to other body diseases so that they may thus use the inestimable aid often obtained by a study of this organ and its adnexa, in helping their general diagnosis and subsequent treatments.

ALLEN GREENWOOD.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

LIBRARY—BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

OUT-PATIENT WAITING ROOM—BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

HARRY P. CAHILL—*Professor of Otology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1907 Holy Cross; M.D. 1911 Harvard; Surgeon-in-Chief, Ear, Nose and Throat Service, Boston City Hospital; Associate Surgeon, Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary and Mass. General Hospital; Consulting Otologist, Lawrence Hospital, Medford, Mass.; 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM T. HALEY—*Dept. of Otolaryngology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1913 Tufts; Visiting Surgeon, Otolaryngological Dept., Boston City Hospital; Visiting Surgeon, Otolaryngological Dept., St. Elizabeth's Hospital; 531 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

PHILIP E. A. SHERIDAN—*Dept of Otology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1908 Tufts; M.D. 1912 Tufts; Visiting Surgeon, Boston City Hospital, Ear, Nose, and Throat Dept., Visiting Surgeon for Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Throat, Cambridge Hospital; 20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Mass.

CADUCEUS

HARRY PHILIP CAHILL, A.B., M.D.
Professor of Otology

Present Day Otology

FORMERLY, the study of Otology included merely the diagnosis and treatment of deafness and suppuration of the middle ear cavities. Today, the diagnosis of its intracranial complications such as temporo-sphenoidal and cerebellar abscess, the various meningites, sinus thrombosis and its sequelae, demand neurological and ophthalmic knowledge. Their operative treatment requires a neuro-surgical technic and training.

The internal ear disorders with their distressing symptoms of severe deafness, tinnitus and the vestibular triad of vertigo, nausea and vomiting may be the first subjective indication of an anemia, a toxaemia, a glandular upset or an arterial defect; hence, general medicine enters this special field.

Thus, while the numbers of special branches in medicine are constantly increasing, the specialties themselves are broadening as the knowledge of these branches is developed.

HARRY CAHILL.

WILLIAM E. CHENERY—*Professor of Laryngology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1887 Boston University; M.D. 1890 Harvard; Surgeon at Boston Dispensary and Deaconess Hospital; 377 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ALLEN ROGERS BARROW—*Dept. of Laryngology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1912 Tufts; Surgeon at Boston Dispensary, Ear, Nose and Throat Dept.; Surgeon at Roxbury Hospital; Formerly on Staff of Forsyth Dental Infirmary; Consultant at Wolfeboro Hospital; 45 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

LOUIS E. WOLFSON—*Dept. of Laryngology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1919 Tufts; Member of American Board of Otolaryngology; Surgeon, Boston Dispensary; Laryngologist, Roxbury Hospital; 520 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT—BOSTON DISPENSARY

WILLIAM ELISHA CHENERY, A.B., M.D.
Professor of Laryngology

Laryngology

THIS course is designed as a means of training the student in work which must be performed by the general practitioner. Sufficient training is given to the student to illustrate the specialty as a line of future work, if he favors it.

Didactic lectures are given during the first semester of the third year and they cover all the common conditions of the nose and throat. Stereopticon slides are used to illustrate lesions and to demonstrate some of the technique of treatment.

Clinics are held throughout the third year in the various out-patient departments. Small groups of students are given the opportunity to perfect their technique in the use of instruments for examination. Ward-walks are held which enable the student to see cases that require hospitalization and to follow post-graduate treatment. Sufficient time is allotted in the assignment to enable the student to see the most of the common conditions. Especially valuable are the operative clinics which aim to demonstrate preventive and reconstructive work as well as the essential procedures. The instructor reviews briefly the anatomy of the region to be treated and demonstrates the features of the operation on a prepared specimen. A discussion is then carried on by the section following the operation.

Demonstrations of the use of laryngoscope, bronchoscope, etc., are given whenever the occasion permits. All of the newest measures in diagnosis and treatment are used.

TOWNSEND W. THORNDIKE—*Professor of Dermatology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1902 Harvard; Physician-in-Chief, Department of Diseases of the Skin, Boston City Hospital;
475 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

BERNARD APPEL—*Dept. of Dermatology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1923 Tufts; Visiting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Physician, Mass. Homeopathic Hospital;
485 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM P. BOARDMAN—*Dept. of Dermatology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1902 Harvard; M.D. 1905 Harvard; Visiting Physician for Diseases of the Skin, Boston City Hospital; Formerly Visiting Physician Skin Department, Carney Hospital; Contributed to Archives of Dermatology and Syphilis and Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;
388 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN GOODWIN DOWNING—*Dept. of Dermatology, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1911 Boston College; M.D. 1915 Harvard; Member New England Dermatological Society, Mass. Medical Association, Association of Public Health, Boston Medical Library, Fellow A. M. A.; Chelsea Naval Hospital; Post-Graduate, Mass. General Hospital in Dermatology; Physician in G. U., Mass. Homeopathic Hospital; Dermatologist, Boston City Hospital; Consultant Dermatologist, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, St. Margaret's, Chelsea Memorial, Infant Asylum; Contributed to The Urologic and Cutaneous Review Mass. Medical Society, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

CADUCEUS

TOWNSEND WILLIAM THORNDIKE, M.D.
Professor of Dermatology

Dermatology

History of the Department for Diseases of the Skin and Syphilis at the Boston City Hospital

A Tufts Medical School Clinic

WHEN this Hospital opened on June 1st, 1864, it consisted of a medical, surgical and ophthalmic service. In 1868 the Dermatological Department was organized. It was the first additional service to be added to the original make-up of the Hospital. The first annual report, 1868, records that there were 559 cases of cutaneous disease treated. It is interesting to note the nomenclature used at this period. Among the old terms are found elaphantiasis graecorum, impetigo sparsa, kelis, rupia as a separate disease), prurigo, probably used for pruritis and not the disease prurigo, acne disseminate, phytodermate, dermatozoa.

In 1871 the clinic was growing so popular that the trustees were requested to provide more space. Henceforth this became a perennial request, until the department moved into its present quarters in 1925. In 1909 a house service of ten beds was created.

The physical equipment of the Department consists of sixteen examining and operating rooms, a lecture room with stereopticon, a fully equipped laboratory, a treatment room where all kinds of radio therapeutic and electrical apparatus, such as alpine and quartz lights, electrical coagulation and fulgeration, carbon dioxide tanks, are

WALTER THOMPSON GARFIELD—*Dept. of Dermatology, Tufts Medical;* S.B. 1906 Harvard; M.D. 1909 Harvard; Boston Dispensary, Skin Dept.; Boston City Hospital, Skin Dept.; Cambridge City Hospital, Dermatologist; Evangeline Booth Hospital, Dermatologist;
19 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

installed. The Department also has its own library and photographic room besides an office for its social service worker.

From a clinic of 559 patients in 1868, it has become one in which over 2700 new patients and over 12,000 old patients were admitted during 1925. About one-third of the number are syphilitics.

Teaching is carried on during the school year by its staff, which consists of six visiting physicians who have continuous service throughout the year, except for one month of vacation. Assisting the staff is one House pupil, a head nurse, an undergraduate nurse, one social service worker and an appointment clerk.

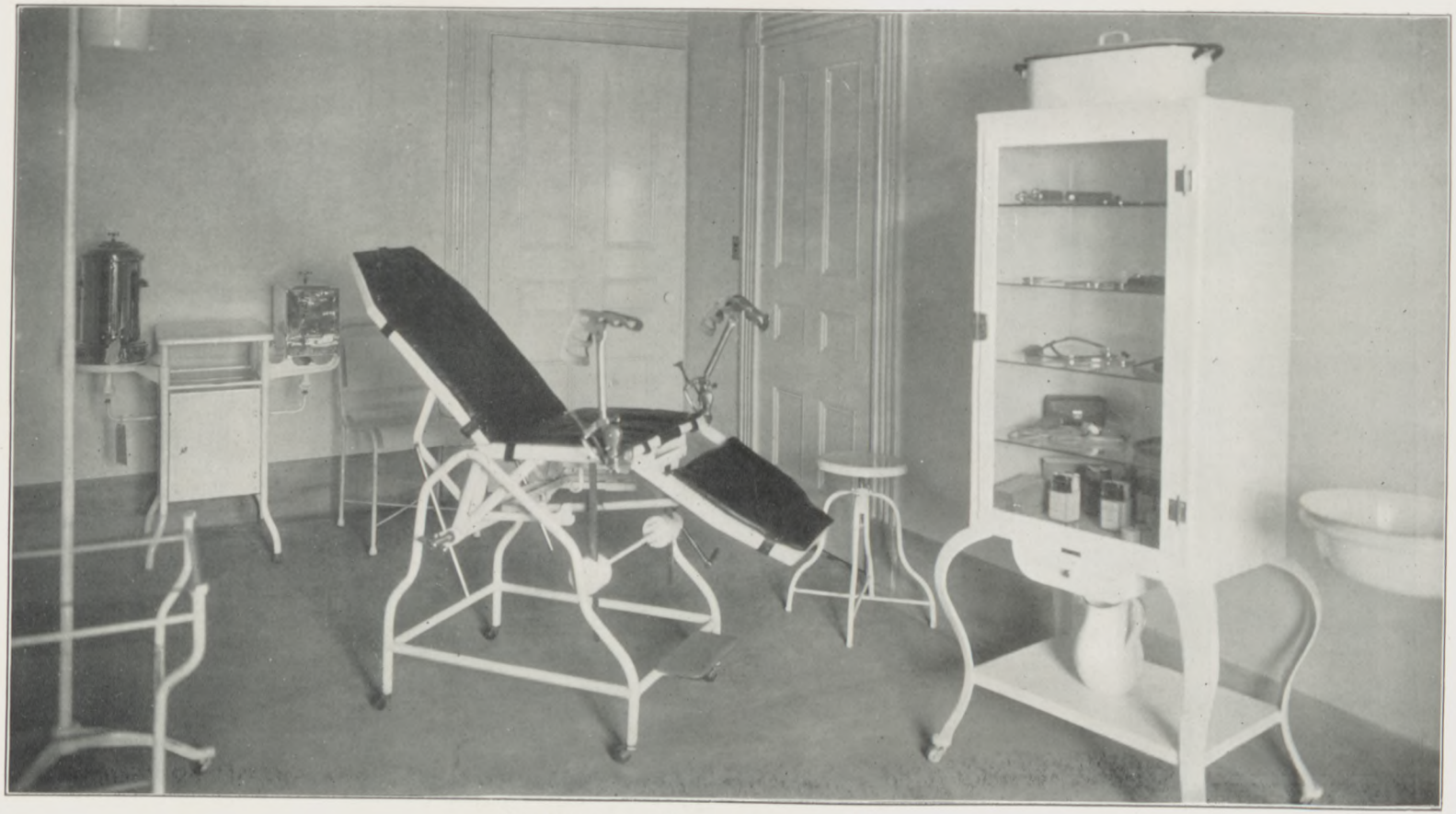
It is a Tufts College Medical School Clinic. In size, *i.e.,* number of patients examined, it is the fifth or sixth largest clinic in the world. The instruction consists for the most part, of clinical demonstrations in the Amphitheatre and in section teaching. The lectures are supplemented by lantern slides, so arranged as to bring out the important points mentioned in the lecture. The Departmnt possesses perhaps the most extensive collection of stereopticons to be found anywhere. It comprises some seven or eight hundred slides showing all kinds of skin diseases in their infinite variations and different phases. The slides have all been made from photographs taken in the clinic, and the collection is constantly being enlarged.

Illustrated lectures on medical history are introduced during the course of the season's instruction. This is an interesting feature as well as an important source of information.

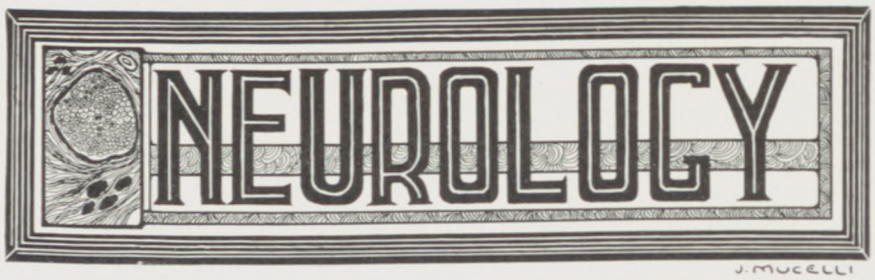
The course is essentially practical—that is, it aims to teach the student the common dermatoses rather than the rare or curious inflammations. In other words, it makes him familiar with what he will have occasion to treat in his private practice.

Appointments to the Staff of this Service carry with them the requirement to teach. In this way the Department not only teaches students but also trains its own visiting physicians to become good instructors.

TOWNSEND W. THORNDIKE,



Examination Room—Roxbury Hospital



ABRAHAM MYERSON—*Professor of Neurology and Neuropathology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1908 Tufts; Visiting Neurologist, Boston City Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital; Consulting Neurologist, Boston Psychopathic; Division of Mental Hygiene, Commonwealth of Mass.; Contributor to Journals, Medical and Lay; Author of "The Nervous Housewife", "Foundations of Personality", "Inheritance of Mental Diseases", "When Life Loses Its Zest", "Psychology of Mental Disorders";
483 Beacon St, Boston, Mass.

ALBERT W. STEARNS—*Dept. of Neurology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1910 Tufts; Physician, Danvers State Hospital; Physician, Boston Psychopathic Hospital; Physician for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Boston Dispensary; Psychiatrist, Mass. State Prison; Psychiatrist, U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.;
520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

MAXWELL E. MacDONALD—*Dept. of Neurology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1921 Harvard; Physician, McLean Hospital; Neurologist, O. P. D., Mass. General Hospital; Neurologist, Barnes Hospital, and Washington University School of Medicine; Visiting Physician for Neurology, Boston City Hospital; Physician, Neurosyphilis, Boston Dispensary; Neurologist, Children's Hospital; Contributor to Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, Journal of Neurology and Psychopathology; 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

CADUCEUS

ABRAHAM MYERSON, M.D.
Professor of Neurology

Neurology and Neuropathology

THE progress of neurology in the past 20 years has kept full pace with the general progress of medicine. Little by little, thoroughly unknown neurological syndromes have passed from a sort of mystical conception to scientific understanding. A few words concerning the most important of these achievements will make this clear.

(1) Motion as a physiological entity has brought into clear view the functions of large portions of the brain of hitherto unknown importance. It has become apparent that the basal ganglia and certain of the subthalmic structures play an important role in bringing about the rapid co-ordinated movement. When these ganglia are disturbed in their function, there appear three sets of symptoms—first, stiffness of movement; second, slowness of movement; and third, tremor of a peculiar type best exemplified by the tremor of paralysis agitans. Thus, the pathological anatomy of paralysis agitans has passed from obscurity into a well-defined, well-demonstrable pathological entity.

Encephalitis as a cause of alteration of motion (and also as an alteration of mentality) now stands out as one of the prime causes of neurological disease. The patient labors of many workers, starting with the classical work of Wilson has made clear this series of facts.

(2) The understanding of brain and cord conditions has become highly scientific through the elaboration of puncture methods. Starting with the lumbar puncture, there has been evolved in addition the use of the ventricular approach and, finally, the cistern method. With the introduction of lipiodol and ventriculography as methods which permitted X-ray examination of brain and cord, the diagnosis of brain and spinal cord tumor has passed from guess work into definite localization. The understanding of intracranial pressure and methods for its control has greatly increased the therapeutic efforts of the neurologist and, especially, the neurosurgeon. A very large part of the work in this field has been American work, and some of the most important parts of it have originated in Boston.

(3) The relationship of neurological disease to bodily disease has become more clear. A group of conditions, called the combined system diseases, has been definitely shown to be due to pernicious anaemia. While this has not as yet been of therapeutic importance, it has emphasized the fact that the source of much neurological disease will finally be found to be the disease of the rest of the body. This emphasizes the necessity for a closer union of neurological studies with internal medicine, a fact which is becoming realized more and more each year.

(4) The treatment of neurosyphilis by the new methods is beginning to take away the hopelessness of many neurological situations. We need no longer say to a patient with tabes that he is necessarily destined to a bedridden stage, for it is safe to say that his condition may be arrested, even if restitution to normal cannot be effected. In lesser degree, the above is true of general paresis. The use of tryparsamide, and especially the use of malaria, shows that hitherto hopeless conditions are not necessarily such. Further energetic research will, in the course of time, greatly improve our chances of treating successfully even the most severe of the neurosyphilitic disorders.

(5) Epilepsy is fast losing its character as a hereditary manifestation of divine displeasure, and becoming a metabolic disorder. Recent researches have definitely established the relationship of the epileptic attack to acidosis. Studies in hyper-ventilation also indicate that the nervous system is thrown into the disordered function of the "fit" by the quantitative relationship of carbon dioxygen. Necessarily, therapeutics have not kept pace with this increasing knowledge, and much more needs to be done before epilepsy is understood. That it will be understood and also will be successfully treated, appears entirely feasible as one studies the progress made by research in this field.

MORRIS YORSHIS—*Dept. of Neuropathology, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1925 Tufts; Metabolism Clinic, Boston City Hospital; Contributed to American Journal of Syphilis, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; 5 Maple St., Roxbury, Mass.

(6) Concerning the highly important and very common group of diseases called the psychoneuroses, one can say but little that is very definite about the progress made. The work of Freud, Jung, and Adler, though it has not in my opinion been scientific, has nevertheless, thrown a good deal of light upon human psychology and, consequently, upon the psychology of those minor mental disorders we call euphemistically the psychoneuroses. It has become evident that the human being is not to be considered as an assemblage of organs to be studied biochemically or by the stethoscope and reflex hammer alone. His moods and his emotions must be understood. His purposes and ideals are of fundamental importance from a medical point of view. Sex and the social environment are etiological factors as well as furnishing the field in which disordered functions manifest themselves. Neurology teaches that the whole human being must be taken into account, and that it is as necessary to know a man's inner life and the stresses and strains of his psychological existence as it is to understand his blood pressure and the condition of his kidneys. In other words, while neurology has been busying itself analyzing organic neurological functions and making use of internal medicine, biochemistry, and surgery in its efforts to diagnose and relieve these conditions, it also puts forward as a contribution to medicine the ideal of the understanding of the whole of the peculiarly human parts of the patient, and it therefore postulates that an understanding of the physical diseases is incomplete without an understanding of the mind.

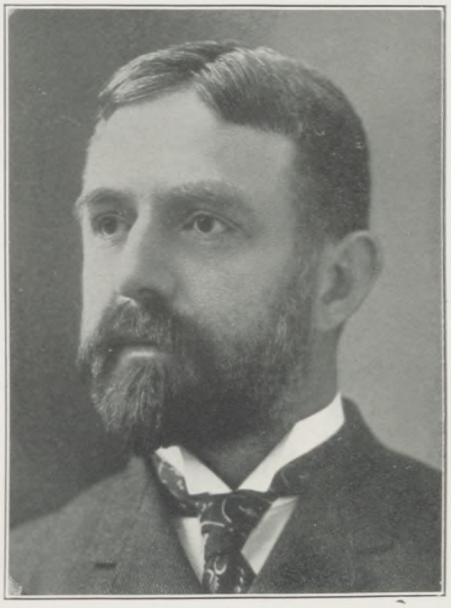
ABRAHAM MYERSON.

EDWARD BINNEY LANE—*Professor of Mental Diseases, Tufts Medical;* A.B. 1881 Harvard; M.D. 1885 Harvard; McLean Asylum; Boston Lunatic Hospital; Boston Insane Hospital; Adams Nervine; 419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

RANSOM A. GREENE—*Dept. of Mental Diseases, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1902 U. V. M.; Capt. U. S. A., M. C.; Major U. S. A., N. R.; Superintendent, Taunton State Hospital; Contributor to Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry; Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverly, Mass.

JACOB KASANIN—*Dept. of Clinical Psychiatry, Tufts Medical;* M.D. 1921 University of Michigan; Resident Neurologist, Mt. Sinai Hospital; Medical Officer, Boston Psychopathic; 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD BINNEY LANE
Professor of Mental Diseases



Mental Diseases

IN many medical schools the subject of mental disease has been the poor relation in the curriculum and has been given the small unfurnished room. The Tufts College Medical School from the first has given psychiatry the recognition due one of the family.

As few medical students anticipate the care of mental cases in their practice, believing that such are cared for in special institutions, there has not been a loud call for its teaching. If the young medical man glanced at the text books he was apt to find the subject too intricate for him to waste time upon it. It is true that the curriculum of a medical school is too crowded to allow an intensive study of psychiatry.

But every practitioner is destined to be called upon for advice in a mental case. It is most embarrassing for him to discover that a well read layman in the family is much better informed than he, in the subject. Blundering on the part of the doctor in an emergency, is not readily forgiven by the family.

For this and other reasons, the Tufts Medical School expects every graduate to have seen a number of mental cases including the feeble-minded. After seeing such individuals, a brief course of didactic lectures is given. Such instruction is necessary to correct the prevalent traditions and superstitions regarding mental disease. No branch of medicine has retained so many of these parasitic notions as that of psychiatry. Witch-craft, phrenology, mesmerism, spiritism and Eddyism are not dead yet.

An ability to appraise these isms is properly expected of everyone practicing medicine. The department of mental disease trusts that none of its graduates will ever give the symptom "wild look in his eye" as evidence of mental incapacity.

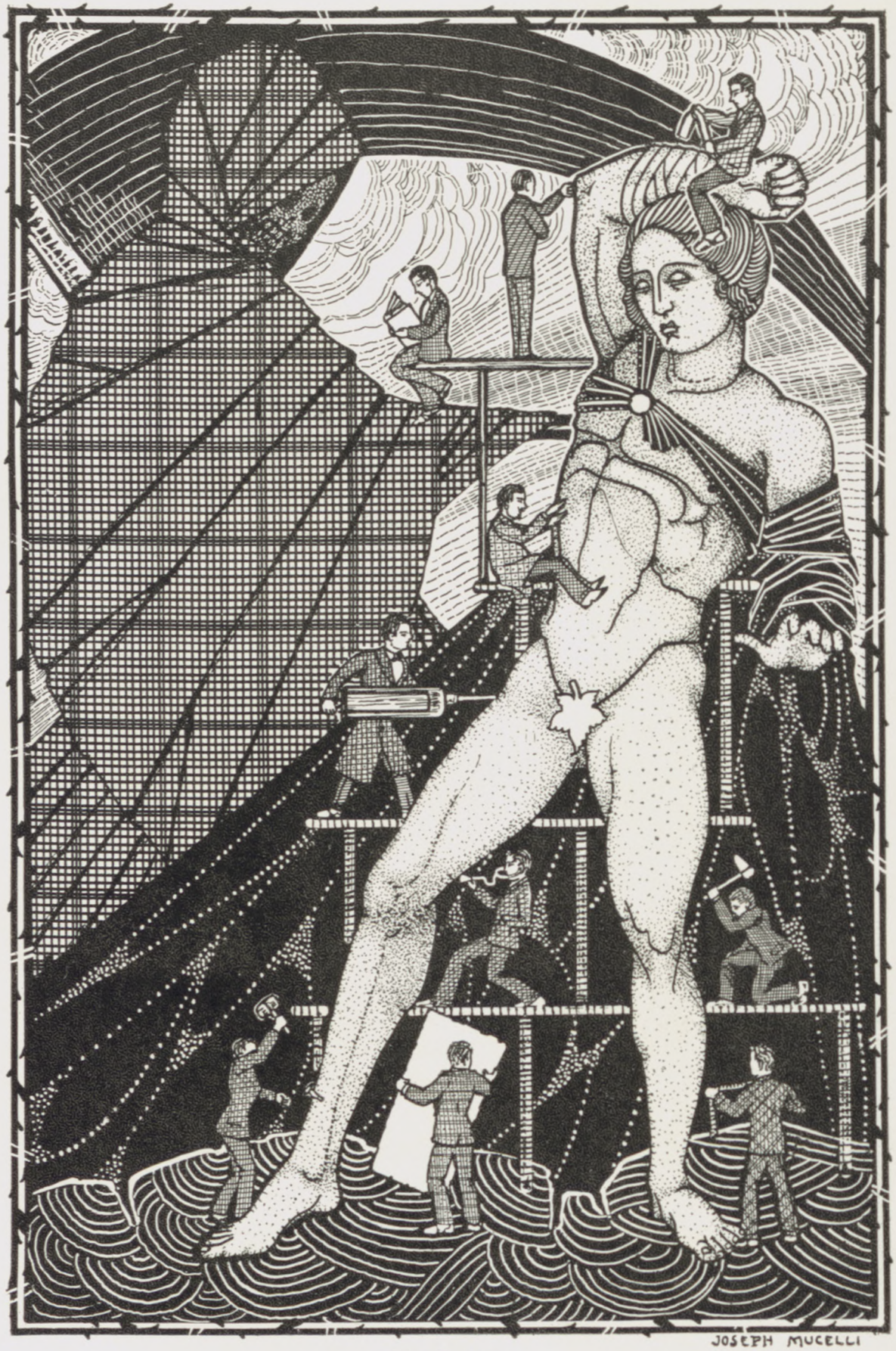
The physician must be trained to observe the common symptoms of mental impairment. He must acquaint himself with the method in the state where he practices, allowed for the proper disposition of mental cases.

It is the aim of the department to awaken an intelligent curiosity in the subject and to stimulate a few to take it up in detail by going into a hospital devoted to the care of the insane. Many of our hospitals have Tufts graduates on their staff who have acquitted themselves well.

EDWARD B. LANE.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED—WAVERLY

SUCCESS
CLASSES



THE SENIORS

The Legend of 1927

NEAR the shores of Muddy River,
In an alley lined with ash-cans,
Stands an edifice peculiar.
Brick its walls with tiny windows,
Far above the street the windows,
With the doors above the sidewalk.

And the stranger passing near it
Ne'er would have the slightest fancy
That 'twas not a home for equines;
Ne'er would have the faintest inkling
That 'twas here Tuftonia's medics
Start their weary path to walk in.

In the waning of September,
In the year of twenty-one,
Came a throng of youths and maidens,
Many youths and fewer maidens,
To begin their tribulations
And to use their convolutions.

Two long years they toiled and moiled there;
Heard the law of gravitation,
Learned the elements to mix them,
Carved the dog-fish odoriferous,
Saw the hungry rodents running
Round the rafters o'er their caputs.

At the end of their probation,
Out of all that goodly number,
Only four and sixty strugglers
Were at 416 to enter
In the Aesculapian portals
To destroy the pangs of mortals.

These with fourscore other hopefuls,
Drawn from other seats of learning,
Met the Dean one Autumn morning
Who with solemn mien and meaning
Squashed the swelling of their bosoms
By the following declamation:

From the number of four hundred
You've been chosen for our students,
Therefore if a failure make you,
You have spoiled another's chances.
So beware and work and study
Or from off our list we'll drop you.

Then at once their work they started.
"Wiped the grin from off their faces",
Gazed at greasy bones of dead men,
Locked within the laboratory
Only Cohen's marriage license
Cheered the histological artists.

One fine day, oh awesome feelings,
Found their tables draped with sheetings.
Nervous giggles soon were quench-ed
By the Thyng which them directed.
Skin and fascia they dissected
While a Spector stalked among them.

Their Big chief they soon had chosen;
He was always Shure to be there.
And a dance and smoking party
Brought their social graces outward,
Made a very small oasis
In the desert of their worries.
As the winter days grew longer,
In Room Six with windows darkened,
With Fatigue they grew familiar.
Frogs with fractious nerves they cussed at,
Finished Bio-chem experiments
With a speed indeed miraculous.

And anon a new September
Found them Leary of the Future,

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS

WALTER R. GUMPRECHT, *Treasurer*

CHARLES A. KNOWLES, *Vice-President* — ELSIE W. BROWN, *Secretary* — LAURENCE R. DAME, *President*

CADUCEUS

Spring exams were e'er a terror,
Emboli their dreams invaded,
Breathless ran they to the city
Autopsies galore to gaze at.

Lawrence Dame their leader now was.
Soon he had a dance to offer,
But the day of days for that year
Saw a file of dyspneic students
Pass before the Secretary,
Smile or stagger at his whisper.

This their whole carrer decided,
Many fell beside the wayside,
Only ten were lost forever.
Junior year the rest victorious
Settled down in peace and calmness;
Lawrence Dame again their chief was.

Now with stethescopes in pocket,
Draped themselves about the bedsides,
Heard the rales which ne'er existed,
Found the livers where they were not
Drank in all the words of wisdom
Which they lost when came exam time.

Smoked their peace-pipes with their teachers
One cold evening in November.
Then their talents shone like firefles
Shure and Smith and "dainty Loeser".
Ate they doughnuts, drank they cider,
Talked and smiled upon each other.

Came exams and to their sorrow
Some did mix sweet Anguillula's
Health and habits, looks and children.
And the air was dark with shadows
Cast by x-ray were these shadows,
June exams were even worser.

Next as Seniors they return-ed,
Filled with a sublime importance.
Separated they in clinics,
Made their sleep up during lectures,
Madly sought to get their ethers,
Studied nothing but their Hygiene.

Now the pages of Caduceus
Tell the tales of all the number,
All portray their future greatness
As they leave their Alma Mater.

ELSIE W. BROWN.

TUFTS MEDICAL COLLEGE
1927
1 LAWRENCE R DAME PRESIDENT
2 THOMAS F. McCARTHY EDITOR CADUCEUS
3 S.C. ALLEN GENERAL MANAGER CADUCEUS
WARREN KAY

JULIUS ABRAMSON *"Julie"*

293 Hawthorne Street, New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Boston City Hospital.

Although "Julie" is unassuming, he possesses a ready understanding of human nature and a keen judgment. We always knew he would make good for "Julie" is an exceptional student and a hard worker. Everything he undertakes he does well and thoroughly. During his stay at the Boston City Hospital on the pneumonia service last year he acquired a host of lifelong friends, for "Julie" has a personality that makes him liked and admired by all those who come in contact with him. Wherever he goes "Julie" is the life of the party.

HELEN EVELYN AKESON

P.O. Box 22, Clinton, Mass.

Clinton High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

From Clinton came this fair co-ed
To join the ranks at Tufts Pre-Med.
A surgeon's life she'd lead she said,
And such-like thoughts did fill her head.
Not many weeks had passed ere she
Began to look about and see
'Twas very nice to have a "he"
Besides the title of "M.D.".

SIMEON CARLYLE ALLEN *"Sim"*

39 Howland St., Roxbury, Mass.

S.B. Mass. Institute of Technology; American Chemical Society; British Society of Chemical Industry; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Fellow of Boston Medical Library; Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene; American Psychiatric Association; Private Assistant to Prof. Ries (Biochemistry); Research Worker with Prof. Myerson (Neurology); Univ. of Vienna and Univ. of Paris.

Freshman: Introduced soap into Anatomy Lab. as means of removing grease after dissecting. Arranged first prize established at the school (Kappa Psi). Sophomore: Replaced old method of student "knocking" the Faculty by Resolutions of Appreciation of Faculty members deserving particular mention. Junior: Illuminated with substage microscope lamps departments of Histology and Pathology. First Medical School so equipped. Senior: Faculty and Alumni Editor, Associate Editor, Associate Business Manager, Art Editor, Advertising Manager, Originator of Caduceus Plan of Advertising, Director of Caduceus Exhibitors.

CADUCEUS

WILLIAM SOLOMON ALTMAN *"Solly"*

33 Centennial Avenue, Revere, Mass.

Revere High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Boston City Hospital.

What this country needs most is not so much of "Specialists" but good general practitioners of medicine and may we suggest our friend "Solly" as one of the candidates. If "Solly" can make an old 1905 dilapidated Ford seem as good as new, then he can bring an old clinic case of arthritis back to his feet and able to enjoy life. Hailing from Revere, we wonder if "Solly" is a member of the Chamber of Commerce there, for all we hear is the wonderful Revere girls, amusements, and beach. Some day it may be the wonderful Revere Hospital with "Solly" at the helm.

HAROLD SEYMOUR APPELL

216 Spring Street, New Haven, Conn.

Yale; Tufts Pre-Medical; Grace Hospital, New Haven.

He came to us with the motto that "All work and no play will make Harry a dull boy". Conscientious in his studies, serious-minded in his clinical work and sincere in all his efforts, what can we see but success ahead. Grace Hospital and the girl friend will gain what Tufts is going to lose. Harry has been an important factor in making our Frosh and Soph students safe from the oculists. Due credit must be given him for the excellent piece of work he accomplished in providing them with proper accessories for the microscope.

HENRY ALLARD ARCHAMBAULT *"Archie"*

101 Lowell Ave., Haverhill, Mass.

Haverhill High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

"Archie" will remain always an image electric in motion and speech and full of ceaseless activity. He has proven that this energy was never wasted as he has held a high position in the ranks of our true students. The train rides that he enjoyed daily never proved monotonous for "Archie" as he seemed to leave a fair companion every day. Perhaps without his knowledge, he has been a heart-breaker in several hospitals.

CHARLES JOSEPH ASHWORTH *"Charlie"*

447 Academy Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Classical High School; A.B. Providence; Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

"Charlie" comes from Providence and as is the custom with the Providence boys, he was an active member of the Sixth Surgical at the B. C. H. He has handled all his obligations in school very well, even to supporting his classmates under trying circumstances.

EDWARD BAILEY *"Eddie"*

265 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

New Haven High School; Tufts College Pre-Medical; New Britain General Hospital, New Britain, Conn.

"Hy Doc" came true. They say good things come wrapped in small packages and never was a saying more apropos. "Eddie's" stay with us has been a pleasant one. As an old German professor was wont to say, "Nicht ein Student, als ein Schuler". We can say without doubt that Ed is one of the most serious-minded boys in the class. "Put this in your pipe and smoke it." Doc Bailey in just a few years is going to take his place as one of the foremost members of his profession.

BERNARD BARSHAY *"Barney"*

4702 16th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B.S. College of the City of New York; Beth Moses Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Barney's" position in the class is ample evidence of his ability as a student. His arrival from the city of bright in the future as a national holiday. The key words to his success at school are personality plus grey matter, two assets which make any individual's later life appear bright. "Barney", we hear, has tasted some of the cream of the New York hospitals and we congratulate the Beth Moses on its selection of such an excellent House Officer.

ISRAEL BEATMAN, JR. *"Iz"*

103 Irving St., Hartford, Conn.

B.S. Trinity College; St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

Man is the product of his environment. It is inevitable that a city like Hartford turn out clean-cut men. "Iz" is one of them. His four year sojourn with us did not add even a half centimeter in his dimensions from below upwards. However, his cranium has been filled with a working knowledge of medicine. "Iz" has thus far been one of the excellent students in the class. As Dr. R—— would say, "He stands well up in the upper third". Dr. Beatman should have little worry over paying his office rent.

MAURICE D. BELSON *"Moe"*

Poplar St., Chelsea, Mass.

Chelsea High School; B.S. Tufts College, cum laude, honors in Philosophy; Boston City Hospital.

"Diagnosticians are made, not born." The hands of fate seem to hold the reins of "Moe's" destiny and are driving him slowly but surely to his destination, a successful diagnostician. A product of Tufts College, The Medical School, Boston City Hospital—three ascending stepping stones in the stairway of success. "Moe" possesses character, personality and an appreciation of all beautiful things, be it in the form of books, plays, women or medical cases. His friends are many

NATHAN TULLY BRESNICK *"Tully"*

237 Chambers St., Boston, Mass.

Boston English High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Waltham Hospital

When one mentions "Tully", many things flash across our minds. Boston, Pre-Med., Med.—good times, etc. What pleasant memories, for Tully was one who took life as he found it, good, bad or indifferent. No one was ever afraid to ask a favor of "Tully", even if only for a cigarette or a piece of change. "Tully" held no prejudices and his friendly disposition and love for companionship were factors in organizing Philomethean and "Four Ounces Club". As a typical Bostonian, born and raised in the West End, he served his time in Pre-Med., Med. and Foxboro.

ELSIE WINIFRED BROWN

38 Vinal Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Somerville Latin School; B.A. Mount Holyoke; New England Hospital for Women and Children.

What good fortune to have in our midst a mortal possessing that rare and enviable equilibrium, the happy medium, for Elsie is never too happy and never too sad but always a cheerful, dignified prudent miss with a ready smile and a word of comfort for all despairing states of mind. Fashion categories even among "little women" and our years of acquaintance have revealed a truly magnanimous person in all phases of both work and play.

PERICLES CANZANELLI

11 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.

Tufts Pre-Medical; Cambridge Hospital.

Pericles Canzanelli was graduated from Medford High School with the class of 1920. He then entered Tufts Pre-Medical School and later Tufts Medical. His scholastic standing at Tufts has been of a very commendable character. The community in which he settles will benefit greatly by his skill and knowledge in alleviating the ills of humanity. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity. He enters the Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., beginning June 1st.

ABRAHAM NATHAN CAPLAN

"Nat", "Cappy"

44 Canton St., Stoughton, Mass.

Stoughton High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Boston City Hospital.

Stoughton has produced a brilliant son in the person of "Cappy". A student to the core, he is deeply interested in his chosen profession. He is always ready to discuss the most difficult problems in medicine and he invariably finds a willing audience; for "Cap" is able to express himself exceedingly well, his love letters attest that. "Cappy" is a quiet unassuming person, always willing to make friends. Beneath his reserve is a shrewd capable mind which has a deep insight into human nature.

LESTER CAMERON *"Cameron"*

169 Arlington St., Wollaston, Mass.

Tufts College; Los Angeles General Hospital, California.

"Still waters run deep." "Cameron" is a quiet, retiring, courteous young man of undoubted sincerity and earnestness. He joined us after our struggles had begun and has proved himself an excellent classmate. "Lester" is not far removed from "Lister". May their achievements be in similar relation.

JOSEPH JAMES CARELLA *"Joe"*

9 Grant St., Dorchester, Mass.

Boston English High; Tufts; Holy Family Hospital.

Though small in stature and of quiet disposition, "Joe" is not hindered in any way in the performance of big things. This we attribute to his conscientiousness and the seriousness with which he regards affairs. Joe obtained "beaucoup" skill in handling knives by his wielding "razor a la beard" during his summer vacations. He is a good scholar and his kindness and good fellowship make him well liked by everyone who comes in contact with him. We expect to hear more from him in the future.

CHESTER DAVID CARROLL

Woodmere, Long Island, New York.

Harvard; King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carroll, this has nothing to do with "Carroll's Vanities", though perhaps the Copley-Plaza Peacock Alley is as strange to the one as the other. Here is Cameron's "pard" and here also is Cameron's opposite in a great many ways. The Beau Brummel and Don Juan of the class, an habitue of the school corridor. Surely, here is an embryo physician who will launch forth in nothing less than a Cadillac.

ANTHONY JOSEPH CINCOTTA *"Cinkey"*

323 Erie St., Fulton, N. Y.

Fulton High School; Syracuse University; St. Lukes Hospital, New Bedford, Mass.

Anthony had made firm resolutions to let nothing whatsoever interfere with his aim for making his goal at Tufts. So the midnight oil was used to the extreme for the first few weeks. Then gradually "Cinkey" became acclimated to the environment of CARD AVRES and the BONES. "Cinkey" has the appearance which makes many a movie actor envy him and this may account for him having a model telephone directory of his own through which he is able to fix it up for many of the boys.

BENJAMIN MYRON COHEN *"Big Ben"*

26 Gleason St., Dorchester, Mass.

Malden High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Leading man in Tufts Medical and Dental Minstrel Show 1921; Ass. Bus. Manager, Photography, Hospital Editor 1927 Caduceus; Cambridge City Hospital.

You don't have to search very far to find "Big Ben". A pleasing personality goes a long way toward the success of an individual. We can describe Ben's facial appearance as one radiating perpetual happiness. Distinctive in his make-up, with a smile for everyone he meets, Dr. Cohen's early days of practice will be unusually prosperous ones. "Ben", we think you are destined to make your specialty Obstetrics.

DENNIS JOSEPH COLLINS *"Dinny"*

85 Monroe St., Norwood, Mass.

Norwood High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass.

"Dinny" is a modest, capable and likeable young man with a convincing personality. He is a type of individual one would be fortunate to possess as a friend. He is cool-headed, at times too much so, thorough and consistent in his work. Very definite ideas are his in the philosophy of the fairer sex in the scheme of life. Reluctantly, oh so very reluctantly, does he allow himself the pleasure of dancing and only on special occasions .

GERMAIN JOHN COTTA *"Cuche"*

42 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.

East Boston High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Tied in highest academic honors; U. S. Navy Medical Corps.

"Cuche" came to Pre-Med. and was not long there before he was well known through his extraordinary method of showing his ability, which he still retains. A case discussion or presentation either in class or clinic must thoroughly meet the approval of "Cuche" before it can be dismissed, but this only goes to show "Cuche" is interested in his work. We expect in the near future the Cotta Clinic will equal and possibly efface the name of the famous Mayo Clinic from Medical Journals as an authority.

MICHAEL JOHN COX *"Mike"*

93 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

Worcester High School of Commerce; Tufts Pre-Medical; B.S., Tufts; Chairman Photography Committee 1927; Boston City Hospital.

Mike entered the medical school in '23 and he was so well liked that he was elected Vice President defeating "Ben" Cohen, his clinic buddy. "Mike's" greetings are always pleasing and his grateful personality knows no bounds. President, Alpha Kappa Kappa 1926–27; president Louis Pasteur Club 1926–27.

LAWRENCE RAYMOND DAME *"Larry"*

Beacon St., Wilmington, Mass.

Wilmington High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; President of Class, '25, '26, '27; Worcester City Hospital.

"Larry" has been too modest to fill in the questionnaire blank concerning his scholastic honors and athletic prowess. What more need we say? Since entering Tufts, "Larry's" fine character and the high esteem with which his classmates held him is shown by being elected President for the past three years. "Larry" has worked hard for the class and given freely of his time. Although we may not at all times have appeared grateful, "Larry", we have appreciated your work.

CLIFFORD FRANKLYN DANFORTH *"Clif"*

285 Plymouth St., North Abington, Mass.

Abington High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Worcester City Hospital.

"Clif" is one of those quiet fellows who play parlors and all that goes with them. A splendid example of the Tufts Arrow Collar Boy. What a treat to hear him drawl, "Well, I'll tell you" and watch him get one of those convenient attacks of writer's cramp, when note-taking assumed too furious a pace. A more unassuming, obliging and likeable fellow is hard to find.

JACOB FRANK DEICH *"Jack"*

77 Willowwood St., Dorchester, Mass.

East Boston High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Carney Hospital, Boston.

"Contentment in one's work spells Success." What is a more striking picture of contentment than to see "Jack" with a cigar and a broad smile on his face. A cigar was as much a part of Jack's life as his two pals "Tully" and "Louis". Jack is noted for his congenial disposition, his sense of humor and his strong appreciation for his future work. They say history repeats itself, so we expect to hear of "Jack" presiding over some of the leading medical and surgical societies in the future.

ALBERTO DEL GRATTA

33 Woodville St., Everett, Mass.

Everett High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Lynn Hospital; Photography Committee '27.

He is a quiet, unassuming fellow who hides considerable knowledge beneath his quiet appearance. With him, once a friend, always a friend. Needless to say, he has many friends.

GEORGE DONABEDIAN

3 Carroll St., Worcester, Mass.

North High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Troy Hospital, Troy, N. Y.

George, a Worcester boy from North High has been with us right through the thick of the fight. George has done very well scholastically and as a good fellow he cannot be beat. He is a real worker, honest and upright in everything he does.

LEWIS R. DRETLER *"Lew"*

101 Gainsboro St., Boston, Mass.

Brockton High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Boston City Hospital.

"Lew" is the type of personality that inspires us with great hopes, for there is in him the ambition and ability to succeed. His excellent retentive mind is capable of acquiring and properly applying the numerous medical facts thrown at us in school. "Lew" is a student of merit, deeply interested in his profession and capable of adjusting himself perfectly to the social atmosphere. His dancing and his ability to attract the fair ones are known to us all. Good luck to you, "Lew".

HAROLD JAMES DURANT *"Harry"*

617 North Central St., East Bridgewater, Mass.

Williston Academy; Tufts College Pre-Medical; St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

"Harry" does *not* operate Durant Inc. or Durant Motors, his operating has been along other lines. Although given to severe attacks of melancholia post-exam., his fine common sense and unfailing good humor always came to the fore. His broad clinical experience has aroused ambitions for the future which undoubtedly will be attained. One of our earliest victims of Cupid, he has piloted the way for many classmates on the sea of matrimony.

NORRIS ELVIN *"Murray"*

1592 Washington Avenue, New York.

DeWitt Clinton High School; B.S., College of City of New York; Caduceus Staff; Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We don't know whether it is because he comes from New York where things are done on a large scale or because of his inherent nature, that "Murray" has acquired the gift of doing big things and doing them well. "Murray" has always been a keen student interested in medicine, very conscientious and popular with his classmates and teachers. Socially, his sojourn of four years in Boston has been just as successful as his studies.

JACOB ISRAEL EPSTEIN *"Jack"*

157 Blatchley Ave., New Haven, Conn.

New Haven High School; Yale College; Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York City.

"Jack" is one of the boys who has taken medicine seriously and has shown results by the standing he has obtained. Always on the move, it is certain, that like the nomad, "Jack" will ultimately get there. Jack remarked to Ye Ed. one day that the fair sex will have to wait some time before he settles down. However credulity is born of lack of knowledge, not lack of brains. "Jack", well educated at our Alma Mater, using good judgment in his medical work thus far, will soon, we predict, become their most ardent champion.

ISIDORE FEDER *"Is"*

266 Berriman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Erasmus Hall High School; College of City of New York; Kappa Psi Scholarship; Class Valedictorian; Brownsville and East New York Hospital.

Pep-Speed-Brain-and-Brawn, all combined in a definite ratio go to make up the remarkable personality of Doc Feder. "Feeder" would make a great surgeon if he would keep his eyes on both (2) ends of a cut blood vessel. There's something about him that attracts. We predict a great future for his gradually progressing alopecia. He has been active in class life, in school spirit, in fraternity problems, and he promises not to be forgotten in his field of medicine. Good luck, "Is".

HARRY BIRCH FRANCHERE *"Franchere"*

Rotterdam Junction, New York.

Drury High School, North Adams; Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Samaritan Hospital, Troy, N. Y.

We always wondered why fat men were so popular and association with "Franchere" gave us the answer. Always the smile, a ride for those who prefer Willys Knights and a good meal for those who share his preference, account for his popularity. Ability, honesty, cheerfulness and willing co-operation, such characteristics will contribute considerably in elevating him in his chosen profession.

CARL ROGER FRIBORG

738 Hall St., Manchester, N. H.

Manchester High School; B.S., University of New Hampshire; Worcester City Hospital; Photography Committee '27.

He has towered above us for four years as austere and reserved as the hills of his state. Many of the class tell us that this is simply a mask which covers a very lively sense of humor and a wealth of practical knowledge in non-professional lines. Worcester City has always been discrete in the selection of her men and her choice of Carl sustains the rule. He'll be one of his city's big men some day, and they'll *have* to look up to him.

SAMUEL STANLEY GELLER *"Sam"*

33 Morrell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eastern District High School; B.S., College of City of New York; Beth Moses Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The saying goes that men who have received their preliminary training in "Lil Ole New York" are properly prepared to start on the long grind of medicine. Serious-minded in all his undertakings, sincere in all his actions, "Sam" ought to accomplish great things in medicine, judging from his scholastic record. His name shall loom large in the sands of time and be a worthy ornament in the list of our graduates. Prognosis: excellent for a practicing physician.

LEWIS GLAZER *"Lew"*

65 Blossom St., Chelsea, Mass.

Brockton High School; Tufts Pre-Medical.

If popularity at school were reckoned in percentage, "Lew" would toe the mark way above a hundred. As for scholastic aptitude, his presence with us now is ample proof of his ability to make the grade as well as any of us. Like the traveling gob, "Lew" is one of those fortunates who is blessed with a girl in every town. We advise everyone to practice "Lew's" one big trait—Personality. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE GOTTESMAN *"Joe"*

1805 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys High School, Brooklyn; College of the City of New York; Unity Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emerson once said, "Hitch your wagon to a star". With the good looks of a Barrymore, the personality of an Al Smith, and the medical skill of a Cushing, we have found the star to hitch our wagon to. It is said "no grass grows on a busy street". We can be sure of how very busy his thoroughfare of thought is by glancing at his noble forehead and seeing how thin the grass is. "Joe" has been prominent in school life, even more prominent in his fraternity. A short time ago "Joe" promised to love, honor and obey, and we know for a fact that people can be happy though married.

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRANIERI *"Gran"*

174 Fourth St., Long Island, N. Y.

Bryant High, Long Island City; Fordham University; St. John's Hospital, Long Island, N. Y.

Silence is said to be golden, and so we think Frank is quite wealthy. A rather quiet sort, but a pleasant, capable, and ever thinking mind, leads us to believe Frank will meet with much success. "Gran" has a laugh quite suited to his six feet; and yet, he stands high in scholarship. Wonder if Dr. Libby will ask him to assist in Medicine?

THOMAS HERBERT GREENWAY *"Jeff"*

13 Main St., Gilbertville, Mass.

Wardnick High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor, Me.

It was a familiar sight in the middle of a blizzard when the rest of the world was bundled up, to have "Jeff" step in bareheaded. He has a strong weakness for long walks in the open air, but he has received just compensation for his efforts. Whenever one desires to engage in an argument, any bold statement found an opponent in "Jeff". His policy of being positive is admirable, and we hope that he will always be correct and life will then be a series of successes.

WALTER ROBERT GUMPRECHT *"Gump"*

37 Carlson St., New Britain, Conn.

New Britain High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor, Me.

"Nobody likes a fat man" may be a true saying, but Gump is just big enough to be liked by the whole class. He intends to develop many new ideas in industrial medicine. He has an early start.

JOHN THEODORE HARISSIS

177 Lake Ave., Manchester, N. H.

Boston University, College of Liberal Arts; Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Mass.

John is a very quiet little fellow not quite understood by most of us as he is not seen much other than when in the classroom. He is a bright little light and makes a good scholar. He goes through without asking any questions but works out his problems in his own way. We do not know his exact plans for the future but we are sure that whatever he intends to follow up he will be a success because he will have studied it out before he commences.

CHESTER ELMER HARRIS *"Chet"*

637 Crescent St., Brockton, Mass.

Brockton High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Kansas City Hospital.

When, back in Brockton High, "Chet" was faced with the question of what to do next, would he follow in the footsteps of Dr. Cadman and preach the word of God to save man in the hereafter? Not quite, he had so often heard of the saying, "No time like the present". So he made up his mind he would save man in the present life and enrolled at Tufts Medical. Now great is his knowledge of medicine and he is already to commence his task. We have great faith in you, "Chet".

JAMES CLARKE HEALY *"Jim"*

86 Lyndale St., Roslindale, Mass.

West Roxbury High School; Mass. College of Pharmacy, Ph.G.; Tufts Pre-Medical; Boston City Hospital.

"Jim" is about the cleverest man in the class from a student's point of view. He has the modest ambition to succeed Dr. Libby as professor of medicine. From his present knowledge he is well on the way.

HARRY N. HERSHKOWITZ

1241 Elder Ave., New York.

Morris High School, New York City; B.S., College of City of New York; United Israel Zion Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prophecies are a gamble but we venture to predict a fine future for Harry. His pleasing personality has made for him a host of admirers and friends, while his genial disposition and good fellowship are proverbial. Harry is a loyal son of Tufts; for, who among us considers the future of Tufts more than he. We are sure that Harry's predictions will be fulfilled. Harry is not only deeply interested in medicine but he is very much attracted to music, the fine arts and literature.

CADUCEUS

MANUEL SHELTON HIRSHBERG *"Manny"*

42 Babcock St., Hartford, Conn.

Hartford Public High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

"Manny", the man with fifty-seven varieties of handshakes. His ever ready wit has placed "Manny" among the few "high lights" of the class. It is rumored that the team of Hirshberg and McMinigal would go great before the footlights. "Manny" is always at your service and willingly lends a helping hand. Willing and ambitious, he has earned many a shilling. If he can put his medicine across half as good as he does his comedy, he will be obliged to pay quite an income tax.

EDWARD CHARLES JONES *"Ed"*

681 East 25th St., Paterson, N. J.

New York Preparatory; Tufts Pre-Medical; Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair, N. J.

Another of our married classmates, therefore three reasons why he will be successful, a wife and two "dandy" children. "Ed" has always been full of pep and interested in the success of class, fraternal and club affairs. He is still quite serious about the business at hand and very ambitious. The superlative qualities of "Jones Medical Notes" are well known. It will not surprise us to receive in later years a notice of publication of the "Jones Medical Letters Complete".

PETER W. KASZETT *"Pete"*

83 Arlington St., Lawrence, Mass.

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass.

John Barrymore's Rival! A real class Beau Brummel. "Pete" is possessed of a seductive smile and a breezy line of chatter. One does not have much difficulty in forming a picture of this "medico" with a cane, spats, Chesterfield coat and the inevitable four-in-hand with kerchief to match. His place in our memory is secure, for his optimism, cheerfulness and ready wit, irresistible to say the least.

CADUCEUS

PAUL LINCOLN JONES

575 Crescent Street, Brockton, Mass.

Brockton High; Tufts Pre-Medical.

Paul has been with us since back in the Pre-Med. days and has managed to weather all the storms and come through smiling. When taking physiology, Paul did a little research work of his own and startled Dr. Ryan by giving him the exact width of all the capillaries in the liver and the method of obtaining them. Paul's success as an M.D. is well assured by his hard work, honesty and determination. Good luck, Paul.

LOUIS KEATING *"Lou"*

St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N. S.; St. Francis Hospital, New York City.

Louis started early in his medical career to obtain hospital experience and has continued in his endeavors ever since. "Lou's" power of expression and logic are well known. Ordinarily his expression is a serious one but on certain occasions, particularly when he and his group get together, we see "Lou's" wonderful sense of humor as it really is. "Lou" is energetic. He always has been, so that we can safely say that whatever specialty of medicine he chooses he certainly will make a success. And we are certain that wherever he may go he will have a nurse by his side as a constant companion and "friend".

ISRAEL KLEIN *"Issy"*

205 Saratoga Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Tufts Pre-Medical; Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J.

To have the respect of your classmates and be known as a true friend by them is truly great. This honor goes to "Issy", better known as "Patsy". You have to know "Issy" to appreciate him. He graduated from the local high school in Lawrence, an uncrowned hero in track, basketball and pocket billiards, to enter that famous institution known as the "Barn". After Pre-Med. he struggled, loved and studied with the rest of us. Somewhere in his constitution "Issy" shows sparkles of artistic taste, for he appreciates good books, good music, good movies and good medical and surgical clinics.

RUBIN KLEIN *"Ruby"*

1522 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boys High School, Brooklyn; College of City of New York, B.S.; Unity Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I think it was Emerson who wrote the Essay on Compensation, and "Ruby" embodies that principle. He actually lives it himself, and the contagion spreads to others. Happily so, for otherwise medical education would be too strenuous for us to survive. We owe to "Ruby" the pleasant moments in our four year's grind. Successful physicians must have the ability to combine work with play. Clean thought means clean vision and clean vision necessitates a clean mind. "Ruby" has all of the qualities. Good luck, "Ruby".

CHARLES AUGUSTUS KNOWLES

29 Wilcox Road, Ashmont, Mass.

Boston High School of Commerce; Tufts Pre-Medical, B.S.; Chairman of Commencement Committee; Boston City Hospital.

Charles entered our school in '21 and excelled in his work at Pre-Med. He entered Medical School in '23 and has struggled hard during the four years only to be rewarded with the Vice-Presidency of the Senior Class. Charles stands high in his class and is held in great esteem by his classmates. He is particularly interested in the Surgical Service of the Boston City Hospital having been House Officer on Tropical Service and other services for the past year.

ISRAEL KOPP *"Izzy"*

646 Morton St., Dorchester, Mass.

Boston Public Latin School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Beth Israel Hospital, Boston

It has been always a marvel to us how "Izzy" managed to retain that plethoric complexion under the trying conditions of student life. The ability to do his work thoroughly and well in as quiet a way as possible has not made him a prominent member of the class. Maybe that flush on the cheeks was a perpetual blush.

ISIDORE KOULACK *"Issy"*

178 Woodrow Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

Harvard; Lynn Hospital.

"Issy" is a bright chap. Arriving from his native land, Russia, he studied diligently in our schools, entered Harvard where he studied two years and then our Medical School. "Issy" has climbed the ladder of success in these four years and has reached the top. He possesses a good sense of humor, even though he is married. When "Issy" hangs his shingle, it will be another milestone in his self-earned success. Lest we forget "Issy's" famous sayings, "Common sense is not so common", "When I open my lips, let no dog bark".

THOMAS JOSEPH LALOR, JR. *"Tom"*

Central St., Millville, Mass.

Uxbridge High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Mass.

"Tom" is so boyish appearing he will have to grow a moustache before he practices. He is real bright, a good student, sincere, modest and loyal to his friends. "Tom" appreciates a joke, except when he has retired for the night. Ask those who have interned with him of his exaggerated ideas of the importance of long and undisturbed hours of sleep.

WILLIAM EDWARD LANGEVIN *"Deak"*

Southbridge, Mass.

St. Hyacinth, P. Q., A.B.; Fall River General Hospital, Fall River, Mass.

"Deak" is a man of few words, with a free and easy going disposition and has a place in his heart for all who wish to be a friend of his. But we couldn't understand just why "Deak" had turned down so many excellent hospital appointments which were away from Boston, until everything was cleared up one day, when one of our clear visioned members spied "Deak's" name in the Pre-Benedict Column. We are sure that "Deak" will make a successful practitioner and we hope he will enjoy life in the future as well as he has in the past.

CHESTER JOSEPH LAPNIEWSKI *"Chet"*

Medway, Mass.

Westford Academy; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass.

Chester's work here has been of a very high calibre. He is known throughout the class for his straight forward, honest and conscientious work. "Chet" is one of the Benedicts of the class. He certainly will make a very successful practitioner of medicine. "Chet" is one of our honor men.

ALBERT SAUL LAPPIN *"Al"*

203 Winslow Ave., Norwood, Mass.

Norwood High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Monmouth Hospital, Long Branch, N. J.

If marriage helps a professional man then "Al" sure got an early start and a good foundation. 'Tis said that he found a sweet young lady for his life's partner somewhere in the wilds of Dorchester and they both see to find married life both pleasant and happy. After all it isn't hard to make friends with "Al" with his broad smile, cheery disposition and friendly personality. He makes friends with every one he meets. He will do his "White Counts" and "Physical Exam" at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

FRANK R. LEE

117 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, Mass.

Tufts Pre-Medical; Lawrence General Hospital.

"General Practitioner today, Specialist tomorrow." As a member of that famous trio, the Three Musketeers, Lee, Klein and Kaszett, we venture to say that Frank will surely uphold his end of the prophecy to make good. There are sparks of ingenuity somewhere in Frank which every now and then flare forth. Those who have seen how well Frank can handle a piano, will not doubt his skill at handling surgical instruments in a major operation. But that isn't all, for Frank left a valuable athletic record hanging in the North Andover High School.

LESLIE HAZLETON LEIGHTON

134 Appleton St., Arlington, Mass.

Cambridge Latin School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Cambridge Hospital.

Leighton decided early in his career that the medical profession needed him. His determination to make the most of his opportunities in school is evident as he never permitted levity to enter his pursuit of knowledge. An ability to handle gracefully all his duties whether social or scholastic demonstrates an adaptability that should mean a lot of future work.

HARRY LEVINE *"Shimmy"*

289 Summer St., Woonsocket, R. I.

Woonsocket High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, St. Elizabeth, N. J.

"What this country needs most is a good five cent cigar." —*Marshall.* "Shimmy" the Mystery Man. If Thomas Riley Marshall hadn't uttered the above bit of wisdom, "Shimmy" would have. We are far from going amiss when we say that "Shimmy" has been one of the most popular members of our class. Nearly every noon hour he could be seen giving someone "the inside dope". Never mind "Shimmy", you'll soon be getting paid for all your efforts and then perhaps Dame Matrimony will pay you a visit. So long, old top.

SAMUEL LEVINE *"Sam"*

103 Debevoise St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bushwick High School; B.S., College of City of New York; Received Scholarship from University of State of New York; Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.

"Sam" has had considerable difficulty in getting his speeches started, but we are all now convinced that he has a lot to say. The steady and consistent work that he has done, has enabled him to discuss things medical with some authority. We are certain that some day we will be proud to hail him as classmate and friend.

LEWIS HENRY LOESER

123 Wyoming Ave., South Orange, N. J.

East Orange High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Newark City Hospital, Newark, N. J.

Hailing from East Orange, N. J., naturally we think of Lew as one of the Skeeters. Lew is one of the outstanding men of the class because of his scholastic ability (hope you get the Cum Laude) as well as his gentlemanly conduct. Always well groomed, happy and zealous in his work, it spells great success for Lew. About the only thing he missed while at Tufts, was a few hairs on his "noble dome". A member of the Student Council 1925. Member of the Senior Banquet Committee, Ex-Chancellor of Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity.

ESTHER LUCILE LORD-HEINSTEIN

"Lucile"

411 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Girls' Latin School; Tufts Pre-Medical; New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston.

The class has had a lot of its valuable time wasted while those members of the faculty who will persist in calling the roll have pondered over our hyphenated classmate's nomenclature. Everyone has had a chance to watch the working of her well developed intelligence, but to only a favored few has come the opportunity to observe her remarkable powers of co-ordination demonstrated in the Charleston and Black Bottom.

HENRY LUBINSKY

Fall River, Mass.

Durfee High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Fall River General Hospital, Fall River.

When the sorrows of life have come upon us and things aren't breaking just right and we feel oh, so blue, then Henry's the one to meet. He has had his share, but still he sympathizes with us and always tries to cheer us up. He seems to throw the ray of sunshine upon us and tries to make us see the bright side of life. Fall River is the city that gave him to us and she will claim him back for his interneship, for they know a worthy son. Some day when in need they will look to Henry for consolation, but this time for the cause of humanity in general.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM MACMINIGAL *"Mac"*

49 Hawthorne St., Hartford, Conn.

Tufts Pre-Medical; Tufts Varsity Basket Ball Team; St. Francis Hospital, Hartford.

The fair haired "Mac", graduated from Hartford High School with an enviable scholarship. And his scholastic standing has continued. "Mac's" popularity, how can such a genial one be otherwise? After his interneship at St. Francis Hospital, "Mac" will practice the "Art and Science of Medicine" in his native city.

STEPHEN JOSEPH MALONE *"Steve"*

160 School St., Watertown, Mass.

Somerville English High School; Lowell Institute; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton, Mass.

Brother Malone is a gentleman of the first order, a man of the greatest integrity, of fine character and a true friend. Though not one of the youths of the class "Steve" remains young and full of pep. His scholastic standing is excellent for with "Steve" his theory works out as well as his practice. While "on location" at the Roxbury Hospital "Steve" received an excellent training in more ways than one. "Steve" has chosen St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Brighton for his interneship.

THOMAS FRANCIS McCARTHY *"Mac"*

12 Swan Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Lawrence High School; Villanova College; Gold Medal in Chemistry 1923 Villanova College; Bronx General Hospital, New York.

"Mac" has the distinction and honor of being elected "editor-in-Chief" of the CADUCEUS for 1927. He certainly deserves this position, for his capacity and ability in all fields of endeavor are well known to his classmates. The editor has somewhat of a "retiring" disposition and when others have given their opinion "Mac" rises promptly and expresses his ideas which are listened to by everyone. His sense of humor is very well developed and after his remark comes the gradual smile which everyone knows and only "Mac" can possess.

SYDNEY MOONEY *"Sid"*

132 Clinton Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Tufts Pre-Medical; Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

"Sid" hails from Bridgeport where men are medical students and girls are to be loved. He is irresistible and has consistently overwhelmed and conquered the fairest damsels in Boston by his personality, his style and his remarkable dancing. Besides his attraction for the fair sex, "Sid" is a conscientious, determined, and capable student. Good luck to you, "Sid". Tufts has lost a favorite son but the Bridgeport Hospital has made a valuable addition to its staff. Tufts sends you forth to your work confident that you will succeed.

EUGENE F. McDONOUGH

5 South Street, Woburn, Mass.

Woburn High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass.

Gene's future is fairly well established for he is to interne at St. John's Hospital in Lowell and from there will sally forth teaching the proper and legal practice of medicine. Godspeed Gene in his chosen profession. His aspirations point towards "Gyn"; is it too dangerous a field?

PHILIP P. McGOVERN

5 Beacon St., Somerville, Mass.

Boston College High; Boston College, A.B.; Roxbury Hospital, Roxbury; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton.

The Roxbury Hospital has shown Phil that it is a worthwhile ambition to be a surgeon. Persistence will carry one anywhere. How much persistence he has we do not know, but he has red hair. Enough said.

THOMAS JAMES McGOVERN *"Mac"*

799 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

North Attleboro High School; Brown University.

Nothing worries "Mac" nor do we think much will ever worry him. "Mac" is a "good scout" anyway you take it. For those who have been observing we remind you of "Mac's" assortment of "Chariots" which he used in his Medical School days—perhaps there was an auto grave-yard in "Mac's" vicinity but—is that any excuse?

WILFRID A. MORAIS *"Vic"*

249 Barnes Street, Fall River, Mass.

St. Hyacinth; University of Montreal, B.A.; Troy Hospital, Troy, N. Y.

"Vic" is tall and lanky. His one and only ambition is to be a world beater as a Gynecologist. He will get there if the theatre does not keep him away from his office too much.

JULES NEWMAN

681 High Street, Newark, N. J.

Columbia University, A.B.; Newark Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J.

Appearance and character play a big part in the medical game and Jules possesses these with lots more. With his business-like attitude and his fixed and serious-looking countenance, he will gain the confidence of his patients immediately. He shows strong traits of good breeding and good training. He hails from the big town of Newark, New Jersey, and as a graduate of Columbia University, Jules undoubtedly takes his medicine seriously and he is a very conscientious worker both theoretically and clinically. The City of Newark will take great pride in boasting of its son some day.

ANTHONY H. NIKIEL

69 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Salem Classical High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Brockton Hospital, Brockton, Mass.

This silent, industrious painstaking member of the class leaves us with as complete a collection of lecture notes as is possible for his virtues to produce. In the four years we have known him, unstinted has been our envy and appreciation of his untiring devotion to his life's work. He possesses a steadfast courage that warrants the stature of a Hercules.

JOHN GEORGE ODDY

Littleton, Mass.

Littleton High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Lawrence General Hospital, Lawrence, Mass.

John hails from Littleton, a place not heard of by the most of us, but where men are men and daisies grow by the roadside. The next year we found John explaining Newton's Laws and Milton's Classics at Littleton High; but Littleton was growing fast and a doctor was soon to be needed, so the choice of the town, John, was picked and he came back to finish his medical training at Tufts. Since time was an all important factor, John was given a Ford and the local railway was discarded. No matter how cold the day or deep the snow, 9 o'clock always found John on deck.

ARTHUR WILLIAM O'NEIL

2 High Street, Danvers, Mass.

Danvers High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton, Mass.

Arthur has been too restrained and quiet for the good of the class. However, his unassuming attitude and sincerity have always made him appreciated as an associate, in addition to his fine and well formed knowledge. If he works as diligently in the future as he has at Tufts, we see no reason why he should not anticipate for himself a favorable career.

LOUIS PIERSON

63 Veteran Street, Meriden, Conn.

Meriden High School; Syracuse University; Boston City Hospital.

"Lou" came to us from Syracuse with high aspirations and ideals. He played a great part in spreading these among his fellow classmates. Coupled with his keen wit and wholesome humor, he has made an indelible impression upon our minds. These are splendid qualities in any profession particularly in the field of medicine and surgery. Someone once said that small towns breed great sons, and "Lou" is a living example of this axiom. Meriden, Connecticut, we feel sure, will be proud of its native son.

AARON RADIN

9 Ruthven Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Boston English High School; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S.; Maine General Hospital, Portland, Maine.

While not given to excessive volubility, Radin has expressed himself in more concrete form. He has carried his early search after pure knowledge into the more personal field of medicine and has done considerable research work while in school. We may predict that if this zeal for knowledge is carried into his future work the name of Radin will be emblazoned on the roll of honor of Tufts Medical School.

EDWARD ISADORE RAFKIN *"Raffky"*

336 Crescent St., Brockton, Mass.

Brockton High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Brockton Hospital.

It takes a lot of grit and courage to commute from Brockton and still smile. But "Raffky" has done it for six years and he is still punching and surely that's quite a feat. He belongs to a class of individuals that are born with a smiling countenance and probably that accounts for it all. However be that as it may, he possesses other sterling qualities as personality, that wins many friends; ambition, that helps one to succeed; perserverance, that helps overcome the obstacles of every day life.

BENEDICT RAMIN *"Ben"*

80 Thornton St., Revere, Mass.

Revere High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Boston City Hospital.

Bright, attentive and capable of expressing himself correctly at all times, along with his ability to entertain on all string instruments, point to a successful career for "Ben". 'Twas a happy day for "Ben" when the "Shiek" passed away, for since then his popularity has increased to the extent that "Ben" was compelled to leave home. Revere Beach should "roar" over its son's accomplishments. To say nothing of his demonstration of "hot dog" slinging.

DOROTHY HARRIET READ *"Dot"*

3 King St., Attleboro, Mass.

Attleboro High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

"Dot's" medical course has not been in vain. She, at least, has learned that a physician should uphold good health habits. Her cardiac condition has improved greatly since she started Fletcherizing. Her cheerful smile and lightsome countenance never leave her. We do not know what part of medicine she has elected to follow, but it makes little difference since we feel certain that she will be successful in anything and everything she undertakes.

ABRAHAM ROSENBERG *"Rosie"*

347 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

South Side High, Newark, N. J.; Fordham University; Newark City Hospital.

If the saying is true that speech is silver and silence is gold, "Rosie" is a full 14 karat. Knowledge, like still waters, runs deep. Tufts is proud to be represented at the Newark City Hospital by such an apt scholar. The Don Juan of Roxbury will be missed in his departure from the Hub. Abe's chief complaint is that there are too few worlds to conquer. He has thus far made the grade. Like balloon tires we know that Abe will travel through his practice without a jolt.

LOUIS MAX ROSENTHAL

7 Wilder Road, Dorchester, Mass.

Everett High School; Northeastern University; Tufts Pre-Medical.

The history of Louis is the history of one who has been struggling with the hardships of life to keep his head well above the water. Many of the struggles we know nothing of, still many more we will not hear, for Louis hides them under the mantle of defiance. He fights his own battles, he cures his own wounds. The fighting spirit has won him many friends. So that under the mantle of medicine he will fight the battles of suffering humanity and meet them with the same fighting spirit which no one as yet has beaten.

HYMAN JOHN RUBENSTEIN *"Ruby"*

2700 Bronx Park East, New York.

B.S. College of City of New York; Beth Israel Hospital, New York.

In "Ruby" is a blending of many contrasts, a composite which has contributed not a little to a pleasant four years at school. A humanist, he loves learning but for the better understanding of people and affairs that a broad association of ideas furnishes. Erudite and possessed of a keen interest in Pathology, he made this manifest in his work in his senior year in the Pathology Department. Unassuming and reserved, yet withal he is posessed of a tremendous initiative which has kept him in the forefront constantly.

NICHOLAS SALERNO *"Nick"*

3525 Barnes Ave., Bronx, New York.

Morris High School; Columbia University College of Pharmacy, Ph.G.; Franklin Marshall College; Bronx General Hospital.

"Get out of the way or I'll ——." This is the first understanding the boys had of "Nick" when he was still young in the first year, but this was only a superficial appearance for on knowing "Nick", he is as gentle as a lamb and always ready to let the other fellow be first or have his choice. "Nick" soon picked his close friend in Joe Carella and wherever Joe is "Nick" is sure to be at hand. "Nick" is a diligent worker and has earnestness and determination.

FRANCESCO CATELLO NICOLA SBARRA
"Frank"

18 Burchstead Place, Lynn, Mass.

Lynn English High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. John's Hospital, Newark, N. J.

"Frank" has been with us now for six years. In the course of this time he has plugged along with the rest of us and is now to receive the "coveted sheepskin". His plans for the future are not definite as yet but if initiative, unselfishness and eagerness to learn are assets, then "Frank" certainly will soon become a credit to his chosen profession.

ABRAHAM LOUIS SCHWARTZ

155 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boston English High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass.

It has always been a problem to many of us as to just what bonds held the Schwartz boys together in their work. As far as A. L. is concerned, we know it has been a thirst for knowledge, a desire to serve his fellow man and respect for the feelings of others. These qualities describe the man.

NATHAN SCHWARTZ *"Nat"*

125 Oxford St., Portland, Me.

Portland High School; University of Maine; Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me.

Medical science is often times a deductive one. Working with this as a premise, therein will lie the etiology of "Nat's" future achievement. A product of the Maine Woods, clean cut in appearance, quiet and slightly temperamental, honest and perservering, these are the attributes which will play a great part in "Nat's" ultimate success. "Nat" will soon go back to that place where men are men and a certain woman will be proud of it. Carry your eminent qualities with you "Nat"!

JAMES MERLE SCRIBNER *"Jim"*
11 Kilgore Ave., West Medford, Mass.

Medford High School; Lowell Corporation Hospital, Lowell, Mass.

"Jim" will always have a host of friends. He is bright, trustworthy, courageous and unselfish. His sincerity is unquestionable, but when one sees that infectious grin, a practical joke may be always suspected. His is a very skeptical attitude when dealing with the fairer sex, possibly he has learned through sad and valuable experience.

SIMON SHULMAN *"Si"*
36 Plantation St., Worcester, Mass.

Classical High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Monmouth Memorial, Long Branch, N. J.

The hearts of many a maiden fair must have palpitated when Doc Shulman left the old home town to take up his studies in the Hub. And the faces of many a beautiful maid will bloom with happiness when "Si" returns to begin his practice of medicine and surgery. If popularity with the fair sex were a measure of success in the profession, "Si's" future would never be in doubt. The saying goes, "Would that I were born good looking instead of brilliant." "Si" is one of those fortunates who are blessed with both.

ABRAHAM LEWIS SHURE *"Al"*
19 Dwight St, New Haven, Conn.

Hillhouse High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; President Freshman Medical Class 1923; Student Council 1921, 1924; Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

If success is dependent upon one's ability to act then "Al" is certain to reach the top of the ladder. Since "Al" first made himself known to us at "The Barn", he has been one of those in the foreground at all of our class gatherings. He has entertained us with his skits and originality at our smokers, those Caduceus Demonstrations, and at that memorable senior class banquet, where as toast master, more than once was it heard, "There'll never be another Al". We have been fortunate in having a man of "Al's" calibre with us.

JOHN PETER SIURBIS

59½ Brookside Ave., Amsterdam, N. Y.

St. Mary's Institute, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Union College, Schenectady; Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

We are thinking of a tall and well built classmate with a quiet but pleasant disposition who seems to be satisfied to mingle with those of his own type and yet not selfish enough not to inquire after one's well being while conversing or meeting anyone. He apparently seems to take much interest in his training for the medical profession, seeking every opportunity and advantage which helps towards his goal. Born and bred in New York he's a great booster for his home town. He is one of the few to carry his noble work westward. Best of luck and success.

FRANCIS ARTHUR SLOWICK

105 Thorndike St., Palmer, Mass.

Palmer High School; Tufts Pre-Medical; Springfield Hospital.

There is always at least one in every class. The quiet refined chap. The kind of a fellow that our mothers would like us all to be, never finding fault, doing his work quietly and never bothering anyone. Satisfied with life in general and taking things as they come, life with its joys and its hardships, managing to meet them the best way possible. After all why grumble. Life is too short. That is a word picture of our fine friend, Slowick.

EDWARD MACK SMITH

R.F.D. No. 8, Yakima, Washington.

Stadium High, Tacoma, Wash.; Yakima High, Wash.; University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.; Boston City Hospital.

Ed came to us from the state of Washington. If he is an example of their average citizen, then we want to go on record as saying that we would like more of them. He had been with us for only a short time before he manifested a keen interest in the class's welfare. He has shown this interest at every opportunity throughout the four years. We are sure that he will make a name for himself as a surgeon and we are grateful that he is a classmate.

HERMAN STERNSTEIN *"Jerry", "Don"*
774 New Jersey Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chelsea High; B.S., Tufts; Carney Hospital.

"Jerry" is one of the most delightful personalities we have among us. His dancing and irresistible charm for the fair sex is proverbial. The ladies would indeed pine away for their "Don" if the telephone company decided to disconnect the fraternity house. "Sterny" is a carefree, happy-go-lucky individual. We are sure "Jerry" will succeed for he has the perserverance and innate intelligence which comprise greatness. His ambition is to become a nose and throat man. We unanimously agree that he will expertly and thoroughly remove all T & A's.

EMIL FELIX SUCHNICKI *"Mike"*
13 Vial Street, New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford High; Tufts Pre-Medical; Carney Hospital.

Somebody has said that "Mike" has had more fun and been out on more parties than anybody else in the class. Yet he is with us which goes to prove his ability is considerable. He would never tell anybody how he does it. He might relent now that he is about to graduate.

SAMUEL B. SUSKIN *"Sus"*
466 Miller Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eastern District High; College of City of New York;

You can always judge a man by his past history. We need mention little more than to say that "Sus" is the champion historian at the Boston City Hospital, a title well earned. For wit and humor we must hunt high and low to find an equal to Sam. Although he overdoes it a bit at times, we enjoy his pranks just the same. For common sense and aptitude in studies we undoubtedly can rank Sam above the average. "Sus", you'll ride right through life, socially and professionally, without a bump.

WILLIAM HERBERT SWIFT *"Bill"*
1 Greylock Ave., Taunton, Mass.

Taunton High; Tufts Pre-Medical; Worcester City Hospital.

With the rest of us poor mortals, "Bill" has struggled along through the whole six years of lore, to finally attain his heart's desire, an M.D. Exams are always a source of worry to "Bill", especially when they are over, but we notice that he keeps the rest of us puffing. Commuting means nothing to "Bill". We even think the Taunton trips are real interesting and do not lack company. We hear that he is greatly annoyed fearing that invitations to graduation may be limited and, consequently, one of his charming admirers disappointed.

ALEXANDER SZOLLOSY *"Al"*
323 Pine St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Bridgeport High; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport.

"Al" comes to us from Bridgeport. He is quiet, unassuming, modest and ever ready to be of service to anyone needing his help. He is deeply interested in medical subjects and is also a very conscientious, hard worker. We know that "Al" will make good in whatever he undertakes. Of course "Al" has other interests besides medicine. He is an authority on the art of Bridge Playing and a good judge of the silver screen. We believe that he has the record for perfect attendance at Loew's State Theatre—and this is his only "vice".

HENRY MYER TABACHNICK *"Tabby"*
61 Monument St., Portland, Me.

University of Maine; Maine General Hospital.

"Still waters run deep." So the poet sang many years ago, but it still holds true. "Tabby" came to us from Way Down Maine. Quiet and unassuming, at first we came to think of him as just another country lad, but we soon changed our minds. Portland must be a lucky town if "Tabby" is one of her native sons, for the Tabachnick luck is proverbial. Aside from his intense interest in medicine which is characteristic of him, those of us who have come to know him well, cannot but help admire his talents along other lines as well. According to the fair sex, "Tabby" is irresistible.

FRANCIS J. TARSNEY
61 Hausman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

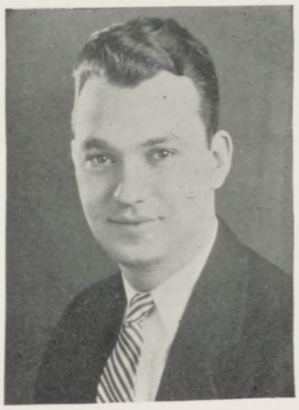
St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.

This young man emigrated from Brooklyn to be with us. And Brooklyn's loss was our gain. He is plumb full of knowledge especially anatomy which is a hobby with him. He keeps the freshmen standing with their mouths open when he discourses on his science.

SIDNEY TAUSEND *"Sid"*
1425 Grand Concourse, New York.

DeWitt Clinton High; B.S., College of City of New York; Lebanon Hospital, New York.

"Sid" landed in Boston with the idea of acquiring some knowledge in the science and art of medicine. So well has he succeeded that those of us who know him well predict a brilliant future. For who does not know "Sid", alway cheerful, optimistic, friendly and ready to lend a helping hand to those in need? Of course we can never forget his learned discussions between lecture hours and at the clinics on some of the intricate, unsolvable problems in medicine. He certainly has an aptitude for the art of debate. However, medicine is not his only field of endeavor. He is intensely interested in the silent drama.



JOHN PAUL TIERNEY *"Paul"*
15 Winslow Road, Brookline, Mass.

Brookline High; Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Vincent's Hospital, Worcester; Boston City Hospital.

Paul, the Adonis of the Class, will always remain a memory of sunny smiles and golden locks and derby. It is whispered that success in love has equalled his attainments in medicine. Possibly that smile, which has relieved many a sufferer, may have caused serious heart pangs unknown to the world. Ambitious to be a surgeon, he has the well wishes of his classmates in the attainment of his goal.

JOHN TODD
473 Fifth St., South Boston, Mass.

Tufts Pre-Medical; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton, Mass.

John graduated from Boston Latin School in '21 and entered Pre-Medical. At high school he was an excellent athlete having played football and being active in track. He holds the interscholastic thirty-five yard dash record for Boston and this is characteristic of Johnny himself. He is always on the job. John is an honor man at school and he is well liked by his classmates. He is to interne at St. Elizabeth's, all prepared to show his skill in surgery.

WILLIAM HART UPSON *"Sonny"*
267 Shuttle Meadow Ave., New Britain, Conn.

New Britain High; Tufts Pre-Medical; Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, New York.

"Sonny" is a side kick of Gumprecht. They are as alike as two peas in a pod, same figure, same disposition, same complexion, same engaging smile. Need more be said?

MICHAEL ENRICO VEGLIANTE *"Mike"*
174 Bradley St., New Haven, Conn.

New Haven High; Tufts Pre-Medical; Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

"He hired an office, soon its walls displayed
His new diploma and his stock in trade,
A mighty arsenal to subdue disease."
— *Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

"It won't be long now" before "Mike" carries out the above in New Haven. We are all grateful that "his new diploma" is from Tufts. For we would have missed "Mike's" good-naturedness and amiability. His success is assured and his class extends to him the best of wishes for the future.

PETER VOGEL *"Pete"*
273 South Elm St., Wallingford, Conn.

Lyman Hall High; A.B., Wesleyan University; Lincoln Hospital, New York.

Although geographically a "hick" "Pete" in reality is a "brick". "Pete" hails from Wallingford, Connecticut. (Never heard of it.) "Pete" has that remarkable characteristic of being humorous, and through his wit, he has placed himself in the hearts of many of his classmates. We predict a great future for "Pete", as can be readily surmised by his "Questions and Answers". "Pete" may write a new volume of Osler's in the near future we are told. He is a graduate of Wesleyan College where he was quite a "rassler".

EARL HERBERT WATERMAN *"Ike"*
122 Harold St., Roxbury, Mass.

Chelsea High; A.B. Harvard; Fall River General Hospital, Fall River, Mass.

"Mike and Ike they look alike." Well, there's no Mike in our class that looks like "Ike" but "Ike" took his bachelor's degree at Harvard and is taking his M.D. at Tufts as if they are alike. If we understand correctly, he is to favor the Fall River General Hospital with his presence for the coming year. In this case, the hospital is making no mistake in its choice of an interne. "Ike" certainly will prove a credit to Tufts and he has the backing of our class to a man.

ROBERT LANGFORD WEAVER *"Bob"*
61 Crescent St., Waltham, Mass.

Waltham High; Tufts Pre-Medical; U. S. Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York.

"Bob" has always appeared to us to be a rather quiet chap, but from rumors, we are beginning to wonder if he were not another Dr. Jekyl-Mr. Hyde. Considering his charming personality and pulchritude, it is easily seen that others might be thrilled as well as he at those pleasant, but rarely mentioned, whist parties. But when our little bird whispers tales of dansants, and perhaps Foxboro State, our vocabulary deserts us. But for all this "Bob" is a mighty good student and such a good fellow that one feels it an honor to call him "friend".

HUBERT TURNER WILKEN *"Bunny"*
906 Washington Boulevard, Grants Pass, Oregon.

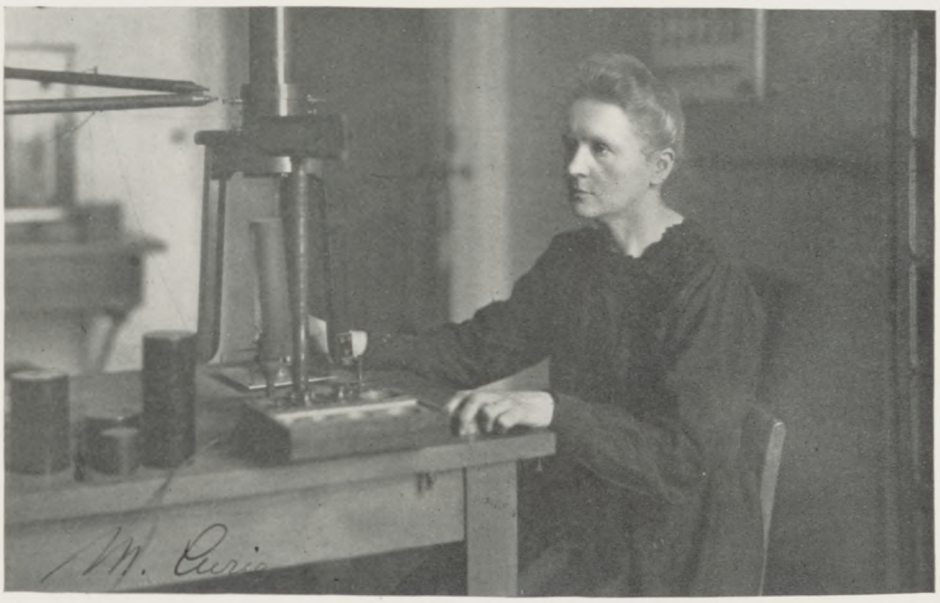
Grants Pass High; A.B. Willamette University; Scholarship Pupil; Los Angeles General Hospital.

The specimen of plethora, better known as "Bunny" to his most intimate friends, has found time to tend to the aches and pains of the weak and weary at the Hood Rubber Company, where, as a true scientist, he is proving the value of his therapeutics. We would suggest, however, that hereafter he be a little more lenient with himself and recommend Bran to his patients instead of Pillsbury's, "Eventually, why not now?" We wish him luck in his cleansing campaign against the morbidity of his community. May the rate be high.

Medicine—An Art

THE practice of medicine is an art, not a trade; a calling, not a business; a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head. Often the best part of your work will have nothing to do with potions and powders, but with the exercise of an influence of the strong upon the weak, of the righteous upon the wicked, of the wise upon the foolish. To you, as the trusted family counsellor, the father will come with his anxieties, the mother with her hidden grief, the daughter with her trials, and the son with his follies. Fully one third of the work you do will be entered in other books than yours. Courage and cheerfulness will not only carry you over the rough places of life, but will enable you to bring comfort and help to the weak-hearted, and will console you in the sad hours when, like Uncle Toby, you have to whistle that you may not weep.

WILLIAM OSLER.



Marie Curie

MES SENTIMENTS DISTINGUÉS À TUFTS

M. Curie

French scientist, the daughter of Professor Sklodowski, a Pole, was born in Warsaw (1867) and studied in Paris, taking a science degree at the university there. In 1895 she married Dr. Pierre Curie, the French physicist; and after working for several years at the Ecole de Physique et de Chimie in Paris, she carried out highly important experiments on the radio-activity of uranium compounds, a phenomenon discovered by Henri Becquerel in 1896. This research led up to the epoch-making discoveries of polonium and radium. After years of arduous work (carried out in an abandoned shed with the most primitive equipment) Madame Curie succeeded in isolating pure radium salts. The Nobel Prize was awarded to her in 1903, in company with Dr. Curie and Becquerel; and in the same year she became a doctor of science.

On the tragic death of her husband in 1906, she succeeded him as professor at the University of Paris, and in 1911, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her work on radio-activity. The Paris Radium Institute and the Warsaw Radio-activity Laboratory owe much to Madame Curie. During the World War she organized a valuable radiological service in the hospitals and later directed the Curie Laboratory in Paris. In 1921 President Harding, on behalf of the women of the United States, presented her in person with a gram of radium in recognition of her great services to science (S. C. A.).

It may interest the reader to know that the above First Lady of the World modestly refrained from posing, till coaxed by wireless (S. C. A.).

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS

INSTITUT DU RADIUM

LABORATOIRE CURIE

1, Rue Pierre-Curie, Paris (5e)

Tél. GOBELINS 14-60

Paris, le 20 Juin 1927

Monsieur ALLEN
Tufts College Medical School
BOSTON

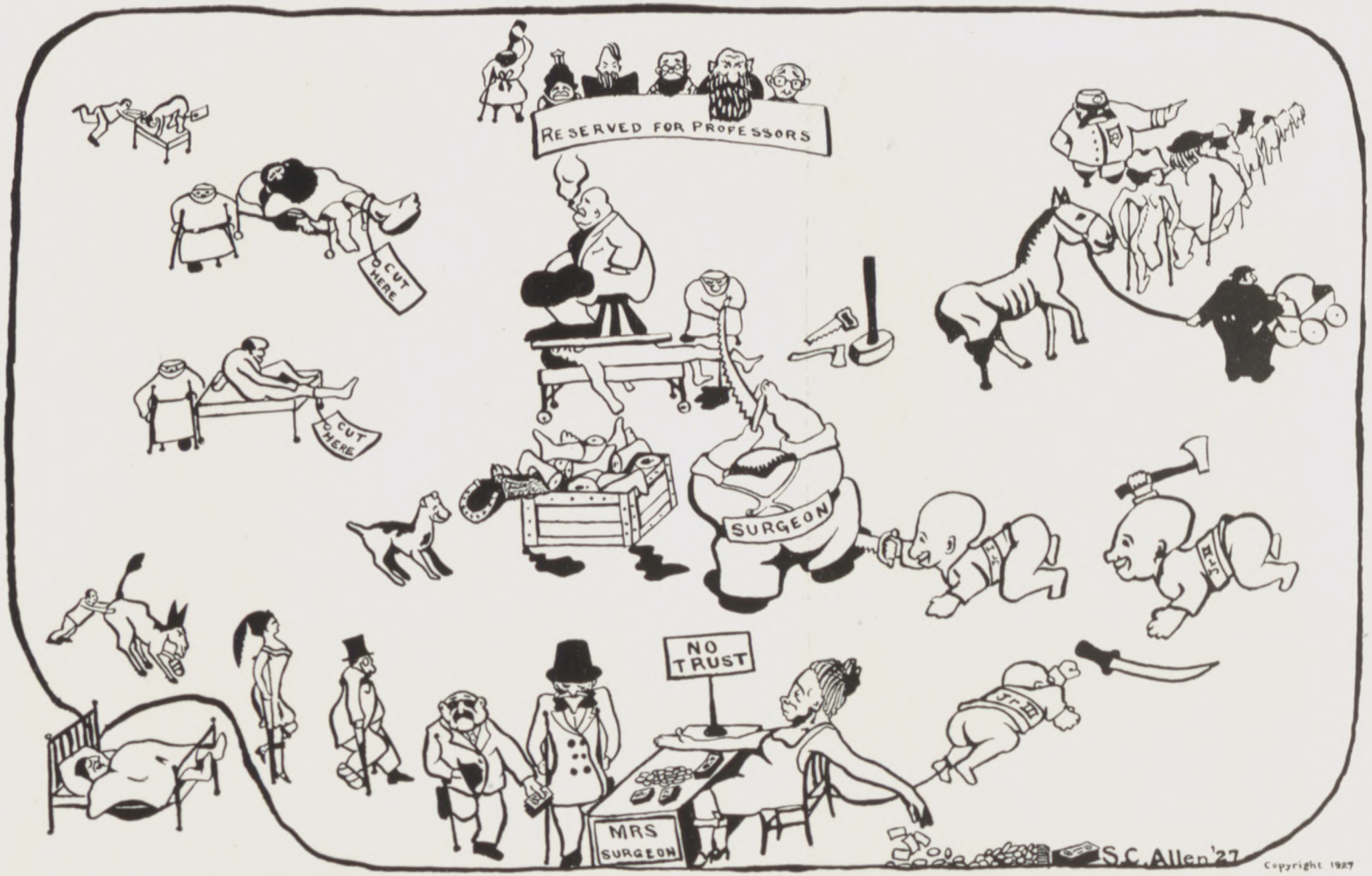
Monsieur,

En réponse à votre lettre du 11 Mai, je vous fais parvenir, par ce même courrier, un portrait signé de Madame Curie pour votre livre exceptionnel d'anniversaire.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

La Secrétaire de Madame Curie

F Razet



"DOC" DREAMS OF HIS SURGICAL APPOINTMENT

CADUCEUS

Prophecy

By Thomas Francis McCarthy

THE middle of a warm spring day in the year 1952 found me with a nodding head, ensconsed in a comfortable chair in my apartment. The habit of napping, which I had formed in medical school, was never completely overcome. It would never do on this day of all days to fall asleep, the 25th reunion of my class. Idly I rubbed the scar, all that remained of a wen which had marred the contour of my bald head.

Early that morning by his private wave-length, Dr. S. C. Allen, publicity director for the A. M. A., had announced practically a perfect attendance forecasted; another remarkable success for a past master in the art of arousing enthusiasm. The former Helen Akeson, a countess for some years back, thought she might not be able to let her domestic duties lapse for even a few days. That many of the once callow youths had wandered far afield was well supported by some of the radio letters received by the organizer, Dr. Allen. "Mink" Bailey had answered from Uganda, where he was eradicating the last endemic focus of Plague. The Sultan of Sulu had reluctantly permitted the departure of his personal physician, "Barney" Barshay. Rumors that a revolt of the harem might follow "Barney's" trip had been put at rest. Harry Appell had reported that he could leave his clinic in Germany for only a short time as he was afraid his figure would suffer ill effects from too long an absence. "Manny" Hirshberg and "Chris" MacMinigal, still working together, were leaving for America from Papua. Their original treatise on the physiological reactions following some of the South Sea dances was finished and all observations had been made on the spot. Elsie Brown, founder of a medical school for women in Shanghai, had completed plans for the trip. These were only a few of the daily reports that flashed through my mind as I attempted to visualize some of the once familiar faces.

The clock struck gravely the hour of one. It would be soon time to leave for Medford. The reunion would feature the opening of the new 5000 bed Tufts Hospital and I felt sure that I would like to see some of the building first. Dean Larry Dame of the Medical School had worked diligently for this improvement. He had been well supported by the good-will resultant from research work carried out by Professor Rubenstein in pathology and the famous anatomists, Newman and Tarsney, who had discovered the "perverse area" in women's brains after long experimentation. The new course in radio diagnosis, conducted by "Julie" Abramson and "Solly" Altman, had definitely demonstrated the progressive spirit which animates the faculty. The development of the students' automatic receiver-typewriter had just been installed in time to enable

sorely-tried students to keep pace with the lectures of "Archie" Archambault on "Nervous Reactions to Continuous Motion". Experience gained while bouncing over the rails on the old B. & M. provided the learned lecturer with a firm foundation in his subject.

Hurriedly I turned the knob on the arm of my chair and the correct time flashed in front of my eyes. The descent to the street level was accomplished in a few moments and stepping into a pneumatic pressure car I reached Medford in a minute. A flutter above my head was followed by the landing of a small plane somewhat the worse for wear. In a moment my hands were clasped by an old friend, Tom McGovern, the pilot, accompanied by a prominent surgeon from Providence, Charlie Ashworth. As we walked up to the twenty-story structure we were joined by a distinguished looking man seeming to be about forty-five. Impossible, but true, Ed. Jones who had partaken freely of his now new preparation, "Elixir of Youth" which had replaced monkey glands. We entered the gate only to be greeted by a burst of intense English and saw three dignified men grabbing each others lapels. We recognized Charlie Knowles and Ed Smith, surgeons who advocated all deliveries by Caesarian section, opposed valiantly and fiercely by Gene McDonough, obstetrician. Rumors had often stated that Gene had been attracted to this field by his search, far and wide, for cases during his senior year in school. Just beyond them a short fat man of about 225 pounds was arguing vehemently with a somewhat thin individual whose flowing pompadour was iron gray, whose face had now become red and whose glasses persisted in slipping to the tip of his nose. "Ches" Carroll, Health Director of New York City, opposed by Lou Keating, Children's Surgeon par excellence. Would time ever change human nature? This reunion began to take on the appearance of a debating society, but there, talking peaceably and confidentially, were three nattily dressed men leaning on canes, the picture of affluence. An awed voice replied to our puzzled question and we were amazed with the information. We were gazing upon the world famous Greater Lawrence diagnostic experts, Pete Kaszett, Izzy Klein and Frankie Lee.

The air was filled with the whir of planes gliding to a landing on the spacious hospital roof. It made a very inspiring sight and we agreed that there could be no question of our class loyalty. We strolled into the marble-walled vestibule and were confronted by a miniature parade headed by a roaring enthusiast carrying the banner, "Nutmeg State". It was indeed the old favorite "Al" Shure followed by as pompous and as well-fed a collection of medicos as one may hope to meet. Izzy Beatmen, no bigger than ever, Jake Epstein, a silk hat on his arm; Walt Gumprecht, a ponderous stomach indeed; Sid Mooney, a silk sash across his manly chest; A. Louis Pierson, distinguished exponent of hypnotism; Alex Szollosy, trying hard to make a lot of noise; Bill Upson, a huge volume under his arm; Mike Vegliante, hiding behind a fierce looking pair of mustaches; Pete Vogel, valiant skin man, brought up the rear of this howling line. We brushed furtively an unmanly tear from our cheek as we waved greetings to them. We

entered the amphitheatre and settled into plush seats while we added our voices to the babel of advanced exhibits. Lou Loeser discoursed learnedly on some of his latest biological products which enabled the man to eat bacterial cultures and never feel any bad effect. Mike Cox offered to demonstrate his X-Y-Z ray chasing molecules in and out of cells, but everyone feared it was a practical joke and declined. Steve Malone displayed proudly his latest hair restorer growing hair on a billiard ball, but we were all skeptics as Steve had only three hairs now on his own head. Aaron Radin offered to show us some new drugs of amazing potency but we were compelled to seek our seats again.

President Larry Dame called for silence and read several late telegrams from members. The first one was from Los Angeles and stated that Drs. Lester Cameron and Hubert Wilken expected to be delayed for an hour or so by a sudden call for consultation in Panama. Nate Bresnick and Jack Deich promised to break up an important card game as soon as they got reasonably ahead. These announcements were greeted with a roar of approval. A sedan chair carried by eight husky men slowly into the amphitheatre caused a hush to fall over the assemblage. Automatic fans kept the air moving about the brow of the occupant. Who could this be? None other than Benny Cohen lolled contentedly among the pillows in perfect bouncing health. The president continued. "Jeff" Greenway might be expected momentarily, as he was still looking for his hat. Chet Harris, having chased all the tse-tse flies out of Central Africa, was dashing back to Boston for a much needed holiday. That inseparable pair, Langevin and Morais, were now landing. It is said that they returned to Canada in order to have a skate on more often.

A stentorian voice echoed and re-echoed in protest against a disturbance being created by two members in the back row which made it impossible to hear the announcements. The class was shocked to recognize the deep bass as Tony Nikiel and not at all surprised to find the two offenders to be John Todd and "Marsh" Wood behaving as school boys despite the weight of years. Peace and quiet were re-established.

The president opened with a flowery speech of welcome which warmed the hearts of all. A business meeting was proposed. A fiery individual leaped to his feet and demanded an accounting of the class funds; Sam Suskin, never relieved of the habit of trying to break up a meeting. A man huge in his proportions and forbidding mien, unlimbered himself and promptly objected. There was no difficulty in recognizing Frank Granieri as the giant. The worthy treasurer saved the day by submitting a statement. It read that the class funds, $4.85 in 1927, had been increased to over $1200 by judicious investment. A wave of applause swept the assemblage. Without the slightest warning John Siurbis, almost ministerial in a long frock coat, delivered himself of a speech smoothly and forcefully. He praised the treasurer highly. A momentary pause seemed to prepare us for the storm which followed.

A short lean man with a small mustache was on his feet, he sniffed once or twice and we recognized "Shimmy" Levine. He proposed that the money be used to make a gold bust of his Chief, Pericles Canzanelli. The latter rose and bowed to the assemblage. He looked more "shiekish" than ever. Not to be outdone Joe Carella, his curly hair now iron-gray, offered the name of Nick Salerno, his old pal. The startling reports emanating from the lab of this Professor of Pharmacology has kept the world on edge. Three men, equal in size, had had their heads together for several minutes. They arose, Frank Sbarra, Abe and Nate Schwartz, and offered to sit for a plaque to adorn the amphitheatre. Their claim for distinction was they were the only three men who had worked together since the beginning of their school career. Sam Levine, sensible as ever, after these many years, suggested a scholarship to commemorate the class of 1927. The motion was passed and a general sigh of relief followed.

The committee on the banquet advanced to submit a report. Their figures prognosticated hope for the hungry as neither Nate Caplan, Harry Franchere nor Rubin Klein looked as if they had neglected any nourishment placed before them. They recounted a story of gastronomic delights which made the mouths of the assembled literally water. The eminent gastro-enterologist, Emil Suchnicki, deplored such a repast; he suggested the food pellets devised by his co-worker, J. Paul Tierney. Despite a monocle rakishly placed in one eye, we recognized Paul because he had not gained a pound. This proposal was unanimously voted down.

The entertainment committee, George Donabedian, Lew Glazer and Henry Lubinsky, announced a special anniversary show at the Old Howard. The management considered this a fitting way to pay tribute to some of their former best customers. The committee was showered with compliments from the members. The feeble protests of the worn, long-married members, Harry Durant and Isidore Koulack, were drowned in the general applause. Needless to say, the committee of gray-beards would feel perfectly at home in what was one of their old rendezvous. The list of speakers was then read. Maurice Belson's "Which One of You Is Insane?" promised to strike a popular note. And statistics and experiments concerning the class would certainly keep us all worried. Clif Danforth's "Advantages of a Rural Practice" would deal with the peace and restful sleep obtainable in a country town. Jim Healey's "Phonographic Stethescope" was the first demonstration of his time-saving device designed to teach his classmen in pulmonary diseases. The idea being that when the student failed to hear rales, a reproduction would be immediately given and the instructor saved much energy. Benny Ramin had offered to submit a paper on the "Sympathetic Treatment of Peptic Ulcers", but the conservative element on the committee declined graciously. The evening would be concluded by a personal demonstration of foot-work by Tom Lalor, now an expert in the use of toes. The entertainment committee were congratulated upon their discretion in selecting such a diversified program.

The former Lucy Lord-Heinstein, a white-haired matron, requested that she be excused in order that she might attend one of her grandchildren. As she left the room a man, advancing with majestic tread, entered. An admiral with a vandyke; 'twas that revered authority of old, "Cuche" Cotta. We extended our greetings in austere tones to such a celebrity. His old rival in medical authorities quoted, Sid Tausend, concealed his chagrin by a look of welcome. The fact that Sid had recently published a volume, "Clinical Verbiage for Students" failed to dim the lustre of "Cuche's" triumph. A fierce argument in progress in a corner of the room arrested all attention for some minutes. Art O'Neil and Jack Harissis were trying to decide who had said the least during their school days. The consensus of opinion proved to be that neither had said enough to make a judgment possible.

The sonorous voice of President Dame drew us back to the work at hand. John Oddy had offered to make the first contribution towards a museum for the class of '27. He had a valuable antique, an automobile, of the species so called Ford. John reported that this interesting piece of machinery had served him well during his school days. He sought a restful abode for it. We remembered it well. Strenuous objections raised by Israel Kopp were sustained by the body. Painful memories may have prejudiced the class. The museum idea received scant consideration.

Dot Read, severely professional in tailored costume and pince nez, suggested the establishment of a memorial building in the medical school group. She made the initial donation of $10,000 towards such a remembrance of the Class of '27. Sam Geller arose at once to remark that New York City should be the site for such a structure. He discoursed vigorously and recited a story of the triumphs of the Class of '27 in the Metropolis. Joe Gottesman supported his arguments. Harry Hershkowitz did not detract any from their idea, but demanded to know just where in New York City was their favored site. These three men had been chosen professors of medicine and this fact testified to their worth. They represented institutions situated miles apart and the matter assumed a deadlock. Chet Lapniewski unfolded his lanky form and in his deliberate manner, pointed out the merits of the Medford site. Chet looked very distinguished in a cutaway and his remarks were well received. He remarked that the places where men of '27 had become distinguished were so numerous that such memorials would stud the landscape as pins in a cushion. His example of the medical leadership of Carl Friborg in New Hampshire was well taken. Lew Dretler was a surgical consultant for a large territory in the Middle West. Tony Cincotta represented the last word in diagnostic sagacity to a number of communities in New York State. The vote was all in favor of the Medford site following this speech.

The president called upon the body for suggestions. A thought which I had always held close to my heart prompted me to arise. I dared to advance the idea of a building where weary students might find rest and sleep between classes. The interruption was

indeed rude. Al Del Gratta, eminent physiologist, stated that my remarks might be construed to be an insult. I had neglected his last paper, "Why We Should Not Sleep". I resumed my chair, feeling as the schoolboy who has just been chided. Norrie Elvin, ever the diplomat, tried to ease the tension of the situation by suggesting a research laboratory. I settled back in my seat muchly relieved and prepared for the storm that would follow. A bald man, whose face showed the lines of years of untiring labor, called for the floor. A neighbor informed me that this was none other than Doctor Feder, the man that had disclosed the vaccine treatment for malignancy. The research worker stated that if the class saw fit to do so he felt sure that such a building would aid his work immensely. Denny Collins, exponent of the combined drug and surgical treatment stated that such encouragement to a fantastic theory would be destructive of true science. Abe Rosenberg, a distinguished co-worker in the monumental work of Dr. Feder, launched into a sterling defense of their methods. Al Lappin and Louis Rosenthal, a progressive and well-read pair of Surgeons, stated that while both arguments had merit they must favor the surgical side. It was apparent to all that there would be no agreement on such a debatable subject and the matter was allowed to drop.

Jim Scribner, debonair and calm amid the uproar, suggested leisurely some support for his work in psychiatry. We were all familiar with the success of Jim's surgical treatment of insanity. Les Leighton, discoverer of several localized areas in the brain, reminded the members that progress might be made only by a demonstration of still more complicated areas. Paul Jones complicated matters further by a demand for considration of his parisitic theory. Careful work in the pathology of brain lesions in some forms of insanity had convinced a number of men associated with him that parisites now isolated were the causative factor. Ed Rafkin proved to be the peacemaker. He suggested a collaboration of these experts and offered the service of his hitherto unknown "ne plus ultra" microscope. Since the specialists had apparently entered into a peaceful agreement, it looked as if some progress might be made. Phil McGovern, intensely practical despite the constant permanent wave, mentioned the fact that it might not be a bad idea to have the money pledged before we went too far in plans. Profound silence followed this pronouncement. Finally a specimen of sartorial splendor notified one and all that he would equal any amount subscribed by the class. Our well-posted neighbor informed me that he was that Sternstein of the Riviera. His perfection of dress and manner had charmed a billionairess, need more be said? Bob Weaver demanded from the president the opinion of the class in regard to this grandiose gesture. Bob had completely reorganized the Immigration Service and had become a national figure. "Tabby" Tabachnick, the keystone of medicine in Maine, thought that the offer was made in good faith and should be accepted thusly. Bill Swift, the Sage of Taunton, supported his old pal and thought the offer should not be accepted. However, the class accepted the offer very promptly indeed. Earl Waterman, Si Shulman

and Frank Slowick were chosen trustees at once. Their ability to handle the millions involved was unquestioned as they had long since assumed the roles of famous hospital executives.

The worthy president began to call the role. My ears tweaked as I heard the sums pledged. Many ran as high as a million. Could these be the same men that had so frequently clinched their "smokes"—who had grudgingly handed the "L" a thin dime—who had called thirty cents enough for a meal? Impossible! This must be the Psychopathic! My turn was now at hand and as I gripped passionately a role of cigar coupons I pledged $500,000 and fell to the floor in a faint.

An All-Star Cast

Hollywood, Cal. (A. P.), July 2, 1927—It is reported from authentic sources that First National Pictures closed today with Dr. S. C. Allen of Boston, for the movie dramatic rights of the 1927 issue of CADUCEUS. The production planned will be an all star feature with the following cast:

General Manager.....S. C. Allen, S.B.
Associate Editor.....S. C. Allen, M.D.
Celebrity Editor.....S. C. Allen, S.B., M.D.
Alumni Editor.....Dr. S. C. Allen
Faculty Editor.....Mr. Allen
Art Editor.....S. Carlyle Allen
Business Manager.....Dr. Allen
Advertising Manager.....Mr. S. C. Allen
Circulation Manager.....Sim Allen
Publisher ..... Allen
Director of Caduceus Exhibitors.....Hey there Sim

SPECIALTIES
OBSTETRICS
THERAPEUTICS
GYNECOLOGY
SURGERY
FAILURE
IMMUNOLOGY
PEDIATRICS
Hygiene
MEDICINE
J. Mucelli

The Junior

Junior Class History

President
WALTER M. O'BRIEN

Treasurer
MORRIS LEO GROVER

Vice-President
BENJAMIN BORNSTEIN

Secretary
EARL JOHN WILEY

ON a certain day in the fall of 1926 hand-shaking was in vogue. We had successfully risen to the ranks of upper classmen. Our worries of the first two years were over and we rejoiced in the fact that we were gradually progressing toward our chosen goal.

Once more we rolled up our sleeves, as true disciples of Hippocrates, to learn more of the Medical art. Clinical work at the various hospitals gave us an excellent chance to connect theory with practice (except for the mornings spent in oversleeping). Our heads were held high when patients addressed us as "medicas" and asked us for a prognosis.

Within a short time class officers were elected. Walter O'Brien was chosen our leader for the third year, Benjamin Bornstein, vice-president, Morris Grover as the Money Man and Earl Wylie was reelected to handle the pen.

So far it has been an enjoyable year. One hour a week we spent taking notes and counting the number of times our famous Dr. Emerson removed and replaced his shell glasses. To listen to him orate on the deplorable living habits of medical students caused us to take inventory of ourselves. We wondered if possibly he was insinuating that his audience was en route to the dogs.

We always looked forward to the interesting lectures of Doctors Friedman, Hepburn and Whitney and wondered if some day we will have such valuable information to dispense so glibly.

Before we realized it, the mid-year examinations were upon us. For one week the midnight oil worked overtime. Once more worried expressions were common and once more sleepless nights marked our faces.

The class of 1928 is about to finish its travel over the third milestone of medicine with a hope of entering upon the fourth.

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

Aitken, Alexander Philip
Albert, Samuel Meyer
Alpers, Jacob Julian
Arent, John George
Ashkins, Joseph Isaiah
Auld, Eugene Greenleaf
Belinsky, Jacob
Belson, Moses
Bennett, Theodore
Bertini, Armando Arthur
Bittle, Harry
Bornstein, Benjamin
Box, Leonard Francis
Braverman, Morris Moses
Brecker, Francis Wellington
Brodny, Max Leopold
Brown, Sampson
Cahill, Ella Prescott
Calvacca, Michael Paul
Chesley, Norman Kelley
Coffin, Henry Francis
Cohen, Rebecca
Colp, Edward Adams
Cooke, Richard Charles
Corbett, William Francis
Costanza, Fred Pasquale
Darrow, John Edward
Davidow, Morris Nathaniel
Dion, Asa Joseph
Donahue, Hugh Carroll
Draper, Rose Adelaide
Duncan, Christopher James
Dyer, Charles Edward
Escowitz, Isaac Edward
Fager, Rudolph Oscar
Faherty, John Charles
Finnegan, William Francis
Fisher, William Howard
Fletcher, John Richard Burgoyne
Fraser, Ernest Joseph
Freedman, Edward Philip
Frisbie, Gertrude Flint
Gibson, Stewart Merrill
Golden, James Lawrence
Goldman, Morris Eli
Gouin, William Elphege
Grover, Morris Leo
Haley, William Wallace
Hanson, John Francis
Higgins, Walter
Horlick, Simon Seymour
Hussey, Joseph Michael
Jacobus, Kenneth William Barry
Johnson, David William
Kaback, Arthur Rice
Kagan, Anna
Kahn, Jacob
Kaplan, Israel
Karsh, Meyer Jerome
Kasheta, Francis James
Kaufman, Aaron
Komisar, Paul Stanislaw
Lavrakas, Robert Constantine
Leon, Abraham Joseph
Lewis, Farris Jackson
MacDonald, George Herbert
Manoil, Lazarus
Marshall, Edward James
Martineau, Lawrence Arthur
Mastroianni, Nicholas Anthony
Mattera, Vincent
McCarthy, Lawrence Joseph
Moeckel, Clarence William
Monti, Emilio James
Monto, Jacob
Moore, Jacob
Nugent, John Leo, 2nd
O'Brien, Walter Morgan
O'Connell, Francis Daniel
Osgood, Winthrop Bancroft
Ostroff, Jacob
Papa, John Smith
Pollis, Nicholas Lyconrgos
Portnoy, Maurice Simon
Price, Noble Harold
Rainville, Armand Eusebe
Renehan, John Michael
Rosenblum, Garson Morris
Rubin, Israel Bernard
Schultz, Leon
Segal, Jacob
Semenenko, Helen
Shain, Joseph Herman
Shamlian, Charles Harry
Sieve, Benjamin Frank
Simmons, Harold
Slowick, Joseph Edmund
Starr, Arnold
Stein, Calvert
Stiffle, Abraham Maurice
Thaler, Nathan
Thompson, Edward Rupen
Vinnecour, Max Irving
Ward, James Martin
Wasserman, William Roland
Weisman, Hyman Jacob
West, Anthony John
Wylie, Earl John

"Hold Your Horses"

SOPHOMORE CLASS OFFICERS

President
DAVID LITTMAN

Vice-President
MORRIS BENTZMAN

Treasurer
JOHN KENNEY

Secretary
MARY BUCK

Sophomore Class History

IN the midst of perfecting the art of blowing rings of smoke, our darling Miss Buck asks us to write the history of a famous or, shall we say, infamous class. And ou est-ce-que nous shall begin? Out of the haze, we can see ourselves taking the midnight train at the Grand Central Station, on a rainy night in September, 1925, bound for the unknown quantity—Boston. A pretty lass sat next to us until New Haven. From there the trip was terrible. At last, the conductor snarled "Back Bay". To us, Back Bay then may have been the name of a fish. But to-day, . . . , well, ye historian refuses to incriminate himself. A kindly thief led us into a taxi and there we were, alone in a big city at 6 A. M., in a drizzling rain. Won't you pity us, dear reader? (Sounds like the story of a country maiden—private edit.) To our dismay, the "Y. M." was all filled and so, we were taken to the Hotel Putnam. "A bridal suite is all I have," we heard the clerk say. "Three dollars per."

All of which, dear reader, you will say, has nothing to do with the class history. But what matters it? We are like the columnist who says "fill up your column, no matter with what." (F. P. A., please note.)

Then came the beginnings of our life's work: Anatomy, Histology, and other dear kindred courses. Interwoven with these, came our election of officers and our famous dansant at the Copley Plaza. All of which was so ably described in the '26 CADUCEUS by Miss Casey. Now, if she were with us, dear reader, you would be reading a history worthy of our class. But, lo and behold, you called upon a numbskull to write, so please shed your tears slowly. But please be consoled, Miss Casey, if we can believe the Associated Press, will be back with us next fall.

At length came our orals with Dr. Chillingworth. And in which we couldn't for the love of us tell him the relation between Lavoisier and Physiology. If we recall correctly, we connected that gentleman with gastric secretion. Please, Mister Lavoisier, don't be angry with us. You won't?—that's fine!

And as the Bible says, "it came to pass that our first year was at an end." Hands were shaken, (or shook, if you prefer), many for the last time. Then came that fateful day of a bright and sunny Saturday morning, July 3, 1926. Maybe we didn't have palpitation of the heart, as the postman brought us a letter from Tufts Medical. And when we opened it? Some of us were happy, others a little less so. It was a morning we shall never forget. (You see, dear readers, we are avowed bachelors.)

SOPHOMORE CLASS, TUFTS MEDICAL

And so it came to pass that our first few hours in Boston were spent in a bridal suite—alone.

Many of us arrived several days ahead of time last fall. Let us call it forgetfulness—or shall we say, for a rendezvous with the various Profs? Within a few days, the war was over. In some cases the students lost. In many others, the character of our classmates asserted itself, and told the Profs. where "they got off." And so there was handshaking again. And without warning we were thrown into the mechanisms of diseases: and how we delved into its intricacies! Under such a capable staff! How we enjoyed it! To us, Dr. Leary was a unit of personality. We can still hear the applause, as he finished his last lecture. How our class shall remember that course! And how we shall be indebted to that rare combination—Man and Teacher.

Election of officers came about while we were delving into the mysteries of Pathology. Needless to say, that irresistible youngster who goes under the nom-de-plume of Dave Litman was chosen President. That renowned gentleman with the everlasting cigar was chosen Treasurer. "Yep," you guessed it; none other than Jack Kenney. Our secretary? you guessed; dimple-cheeked Miss Mary Buck. And how we are blushing as we type the immortal words that we were chosen Vice-President (as if we know anything concerning vice). Need we say anything about our scintillating dance at the Copley Plaza on that brisk December eve?

At length Pathology announced a final examination. It came and shall I say "went". Then came patient waiting. At last they came—those marks. And maybe there wasn't an epidemic of auricular fibrillation as Dr. Haskins handed out those novelettes. Many of us were thrown for a loss. But with the best wishes of the class we are sure that we shall all be getting the dope on the weaknesses of women next year.

And so we are nearing the end of our second year; much the wiser for our knowledge, with a newer aspect upon life and its workings, and much the better for having come into contact with such an excellent faculty—one of which we are proud, and one, which, when the class of 1929 leaves the portals of Tufts, we hope will have reason to—(reciprocate our sentiments).

MORRIS B. BENTSMAN.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

Allen, Eugene Edward
Alperstein, Bernard Benjamin
Alport, Benjamin
Angelo, Gaspar
Arkin, Frances Sherry
Asekoff, Myer
Baer, Victor
Bausch, Carl Philipp
Beatrice, Alphonse Anthony
Bentsman, Morris Benjamin
Biron, Robert Edward
Bishop, Ernest Wade
Bloom, Meyer
Blumenfield, Abraham
Bolonsky, Samuel
Bombaci, Augustino
Broderick, Edward O'Connell
Brodsky, David
Brown, Stephen Sylvester
Buck, Mary Eleanor
Burke, Lawrensce Francis
Bryne, Harry Vincent
Bryne, Joseph Laurence
Calvin, Charles Hiram
Cenci, Vincent Peter
Cheifitz, Abraham
Clapp, Ralph Sheldon
Cleary, Harold John
Cody, John Norbert
Cohn, Samuel Arthur
Conway, James Francis
Corbett, Herbert John
Corradino, Charles Louis
Crichlow, Ernest Gordon
Djerf, Frederick Joseph
Dube, Fred Napoleon Joseph
Fein, Louis
Fine, Sydney
Frank, Israel
Freeman, Perrin Newell
Gasson, Anthony William
Gavolio, Frank Joseph
Giobbe, Ciro
Giobbe, Michael Edward
Gleason, Ralph Sidney
Glickman, David Bernard
Goldberg, William Nathan
Gorman, Eugene Francis
Gregory, Irving Francis
Hartmere, Samuel John
Hatem, Elias Joseph
Haverly, Richard Ellis
Hedolin, Cedric Bryant
Heifetz, Ralph
Heifetz, Ralph, Jr.
Hilton, Philip Frederick
Howard, Harold Amasa
Hurlburt, Alton Lyman
Jacobs, Leo Dudley
Josephson, Fred
Kechijian, Harry Marderos
Kennedy, Joseph Louis
Kenney, John Aloysius
Kernan, Clement Friel
Lappin, Abraham Henry
Laveson, David Arnold
Laveson, Eva Zarrow
LeBrecht, William George
Ledoux, Alfred Campbell
Leeder, Eli
Levin, Albert Elliott
Levine, Benjamin Samuel
Levine, Julius
Levitt, Benjamin
Litman, David
Lupoli, Alphonse William
Lynam, Patrick Joseph
Lynch, John Bernard, Jr.
Mahoney, Lillian Mary
Marcus, Joseph Harvey
McKendree, Oswald John
Mori, Laurence Andrew
Muellner, Salomo
Mullen, John Joseph
Naterman, Hyman Louis
Norton, Matthew Vincent
Obuchowski, Florence Elaine
Pearlstein, Max
Prevost, George Etienne
Rascati, Ernest Joseph
Reece, Edward Albert
Remick, Edwin Crafts
Rimson, Oscar
Romano, Joseph James
Rosenfield, Barnett Henry
Rosenthal, Abraham
Ruggles, Roger Lee
Sandulli, Gaetano Renato
Showstack, Isaac
Shulman, Maurice Harold
Shyavitz, Max Herman
Siegel, Louis
Sivolella, Nicholas William
Smith, Joseph Isaac
Staffier, Dominic
St. Angelo, Marie Catherine
Szwarc, Anthony Francis
Tadgell, Henry Allen
Tartakoff, Joseph
Tivnan, Paul Edward
Traver, Harold Edison
Umpa, Charles Ignatius
Ursone, Frank Domenico
Vartanian, Nevard Rose
Vibber, Foster Lane
Volk, Ralph
Weigner, Walter Charles
Wells, Clinton Cyrus
Wheeler, Earl Baldwin
Wood, John LeRoy
Woronoff, Morris
Yood, Bernard
Zawacki, Bruno Edwin
Zimmerman, Isadore Jacob

THE FRESHMAN

CADUCEUS

Freshman Class History

President
TIMOTHY FRANCIS REGAN

Secretary
EDA N. POLCARI

Vice-President
WILLIS M. GOWEN

Treasurer
AARON EIMAS

WE'RE as timid about writing class histories as a young interne when he attempts to take his first case history, for after all we are only FRESHMEN and what with Rupert Hughes telling us that all history is the bunk, etc.; however, here's fooling old Rupert for we admit that this is going to be so much bunk anyhow.

PREVIOUS ENTRY—The "Barn" for many, and here, there, and everywhere from Bowdoin, Boston College, Holy Cross, Vassar, Cornell, Columbia, Smith (not the brothers), Yale, Tufts; and even the Far East sent its quota of almond eyes and whispering speech.

CHIEF COMPLAINT—Ye gods, we can send up an awful wail about too much work and too little time to do said work; the only difference between our building and the one next door is that they blow a whistle when five o'clock comes and that they get paid for what they do, all we get—is abuse.

PRESENT ILLNESS—Mental Indigestion, Insomnia, Spring Fever, and that odor in the Anatomy Lab is enough to give anyone the hebee-gebees.

PAST HISTORY—Don't worry we won't get personal and drag the class skeleton out of the closet, so just to avoid such we'll past this over by saying that on the whole, we're pretty good. Then too, that announcement of the Histology marks was sure "past history" stuff.

CADUCEUS

FAMILY HISTORY—Well, here's where we go for a "ride". "Pop" McCarthy makes a nize daddy but he hasn't got any lap and that's sure tough on the girls. Daddy Donahue gets some bad breaks. He went home to study for an exam one day and found he had to dash all over town looking for an M. D. to act as Master of Ceremonies when his little daughter decided to make her debut. George goes big with the ladies of the class because he is so chivalrous, but we ask who in thunder wouldn't be chivalrous if he had a Portia as a wife who tells him where to get off when he forgets to put the milk bottles out and forgets to slip the youngster the Casein during the wee small hours of the morning. "Peggs" is married, too, but he's one of those quiet lads who would say to the wife, "Those are darn nice biscuits"—when he meant bullets. And lest we forget, we even have a nurse of our own, and she's some nurse. "Dunno" why so many fellows get things in their eye, but we think our nurse has something to do with this epidemic of eye-trouble.

HABITS—Beaucoup as they say in Sweden. If 'Chilly' tells us any more about the effects of Caffein, we, too, will be listening to the chimes which peal out at "Three O'Clock in the Morning". It wasn't Caffein that kept Frank Golden out in Brighton 'till three o'clock in the morning—and then some. The 'vile weed', as Queen Ann would put it, comes under habits but there's many a queenie doing her stuff today and maybe Ann herself would indulge if she were here.

SOCIAL HISTORY—We owe the Faculty much for the timely thoughtfulness and consideration which they showed by their splendid reception to the Freshman Class during the first week of school. Much can be said about the idealism behind this and we like to think that we caught that idea which the Faculty was thinking of when they inaugurated these yearly receptions. They go a long way with the student and help to carry him through a year of tremendous work and very little recreation.

Oh, Boy, you should have seen us step out in our "soup and nuts". Zowie! That Class Dance of ours went over with a Bang. And why shouldn't it with Henry Pelkus and his Sax appeal together with Starrett and Albert, they sure did strut their stuff that nite and maybe we didn't. Our Committee deserves a word of commendation here for the excellent program of the evening.

EDA A. POLCARI.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

Ahern, John Joseph
Albert, Louis
Allman, Sydney Joseph
Anderson, Justin Leavitt
Ashkenazy, Abraham
Audet, Louis Eugene
Bailey, Daniel Joseph
Baron, Louis Edward
Bateman, William Augustine
Benjamin, Henry
Bishop, Aubrey Clarke
Brosnan, John Francis
Browne, Van Montague
Buell, Martin Francis
Burnham, Leon Ray
Butler, Robert William
Carriuolo, John Anthony
Carson, Arthur Henry
Chapman, Lillian Dobson
Chefitz, Benjamin Jacob
Cohen, Irving Elvin
Cohen, Samuel
Collins, Harold Adolphus
Corcoran, Michael Anthony
Crane, Edward James
Dahill, William Joseph
deBois, Elizabeth
DeLuca, Anthony Michael
Devine, Joseph William
Dionne, Ulric Albany
Donahue, George Joseph
Drapeau, Ralph Lawrence
Duncan, Lester Francis
Elmas, Aaron
Fachelli, Orlan Roche
Falvey, John Joseph
Fekety, Stephen Henry
Ferrante, Michael Edward
Fieldman, Jonah
Finkle, Fred
Finkle, Louis
Fish, Jacob Ephraim
Fishman, Meyer
Flynn, Thomas Aloysius
Forte, Fulvio Chester
Frank, Samuel Sterling
Freeman, John Edward
Fregosi, Henry Joseph
Gallagher, Joseph Edward
Gibson, Hildur Ingeborg
Gitter, Joseph
Giuliano, Sebastian
Golden, Francis Joseph
Goldfarb, Robert Himan
Gowen, Willis Millard
Griffin, Guy Bray
Groden, Henry Edward
Gross, Max
Gulino, Angelo James
Hahn, Joseph
Halpin, Thomas Francis
Harmantas, Helen
Harris, Harold Beecher
Hauptman, David
Hermanson, Abram Louis
Hershfield, David Harry
Hindman, James Harold
Hiscock, Earle Francis
Hughes, Thomas Edward
Hulse, Herbert James
Isenman, Robert
Jeffress, Henry Joseph
Kahalas, Israel
Kelley, Joseph Timothy
Kelman, Nathan Allen
Kisiel, William John
Klivansky, Marcus
Krausz, Marguerite Fox
Kunian, David
Laprade, Armand Francis
Leary, Olga
Lilystrom, Sanfrey Mathew
Lynch, Alice Dorothea
Mandeville, Leo Joseph
Marcovitz, Eli
McCarthy, Charles Knight
McCarthy, John Anthony
McManamy, Margaret Celia
Menard, Albert Louis
Mulane, Philip Edward
Neil, Richard Jones
Nevers, John Morgan
Palladino, Charles Alexander
Peggs, Donald Stoodley
Pelkus, Henry Leo, Jr.
Perham, Bertram Sturgis
Petruzzi, Joseph Anthony
Pett, Morris
Pitock, Morris Philip
Poirier, Albert Charles
Polcari, Eda Anne
Porter, Dwight Hull
Preefer, Charles Joseph
Prescott, Blake Daniels
Proctor, Donald Andrew
Proctor, Malvin
Radcliffe, Frederick Roberts
Regan, Timothy Francis
Ricciardi, John Michael
Rickless, Herman
Roche, William David
Rogers, Augustine Thomas
Rose, Wilfred Anthony
Rosston, Cyril Parks
Rubin, Israel
Salvato, Angelo
Scarcello, Nicholas Salvatore
Scenna, Donato Theodore
Schiavetti, Alfred
Schiller, Irving William
Schwartz, Carol
Shaughnessy, John Robert
Sheehan, Daniel Charles
Sheffner, Sidney Alexander
Silverman, Isaac
Smalevitz, Simon
Smith, Marjorie Katherine
Starrett, Jasper Ellis
Stone, Simon
Sweeney, Joseph Daniel
Sweeney, Sidney Fletcher
Thornton, John Joseph
Tutles, Alexander James
Twarog, Walter Louis
Vohr, Fred Harold
Vollero, Andrew
Vuornos, Sirkka Elisabeth
Wallace, Jacob
Wang, Chih-Yi
Weinstein, Leo Stanley
Weiss, Samuel
Whiteside, Thomas Stewart
Wingate, Richard Blaisdell
Wlodkoski, John Barnaby
Wolberg, Louis Robert
Wolosiewicz, Edwin Bernard
Yood, Alfred
Zaharoolis, Soter George
Zucker, Milton Oswald

Tufts Pre-Medical Students

FIRST YEAR

Abkowitz, Herbert
Abrams, Richard D.
Albert, Robert Cornel
Altman, Isadore
Anselvich, Hiram B.
Arbetter, Joseph D.
Artale, Joseph R.
Ascolillo, Hugo V.
Axelrod, George
Atkins, Samuel
Baker, Harry A.
Baker, Joseph H.
Bean, Johnson L.
Berman, Herbert R.
Berman, Marcus W.
Blake, Ernest C.
Bowser, Lawrence P.
Boynton, George H.
Broggi, Frank S.
Bukowski, Alexander W.
Calhoun, Hazen A.
Callanan, Eugene F.
Cardullo, Anthony O.
Carrington, Ulric I.
Cartnick, Louis C.
Caru, Mildred L.
Chamberlain, Paul E.
Chernoff, Abraham W.
Cincotti, John J.
Clements, Norman H.
Colby, Fred B.
Continno, Charles
Covelle, Richard B.
Cumings, Harry W.
Cyrs, Thomas E.
Desmarais, Lucien A.
Dixon, Walter G.
Doyle, Richard J.
Dunham, Frederick A.
Engorn, William
Enright, Joseph F.
Finkelstein, Isaac
Fondry, Walter W.
Foote, Thomas H.
Forziati, Anthony A.
Foster, Clayton R.
Fracasse, John
Fulling, William V.
Galvin, Edward
Gargle, Benjamin
Garr, Harold A.
Gates, Philip A.
Giller, Isadore
Gingras, Albert F.
Giuliano, Louis A.
Goodman, Melvin
Greenfield, Benjamin
Greenwald, Theodore L.
Hagopian, Norman
Hajjar, Solomon
Heafitz, Bessie
Holland, Robert M.
Hollander, Alice
Kelley, Marcello A.
Kelley, William J.
Kevorkian, John
Kiely, John F.
Kirk, George
Knowlton, Edward R.
Krajewski, Thaddeus
Kranichuck, John M.
Kwasher, Leonard
Lappin, Sydney H.
Leahy, Howard J.
Lennon, Benjamin B.
Levine, David
Levine, Louis
Levingston, Anne G.
Liberman, Charles
Lovas, Stephen E.
Love, Teresa R.
Marcellino, Samuel E.
Matthews, Wendell C.
McCarthy, Eugene G.
Meleski, Anthony P.
Milano, Genaro S.
Moloney, William C.
Murray, Thomas Oscar
O'Brien, John J.
O'Neill, John J.
Orlov, Samuel
Palmeiri, Salvatore P.
Pappas, Fannie
Pyne, Kenneth C.
Rabinowitz, James I.
Rakatansky, Nathan S.
Regan, John J.
Ress, Seymour
Richardson, Donald W.
Robertson, Clifford J.
Rogosa, Morrison
Rosen, Theodore
Sandler, Maurice L.
Segal, William I.
Sharp, Morris L.
Shea, Joseph R.
Siegel, Joseph N.
Silbert, Nathan E.
Silverman, Jacob
Starr, Aaron A.
Starzyk, William S.
Stone, Edward S.
Sulkin, Simon E.
Taylor, Philip M.
Theodorides, Savvas E.
Tirrell, Leo T.
Tobin, Joseph V.
Tribeman, Melvin
Verstandig, Charles
Vidiborsky, Solomon
Wall, Richard A.
Wallace, Kathryn
Weinstein, Barnett
Welch, Charles S.
Wilson, Joseph A.
Wolk, Eliot

SECOND YEAR

Abramovitz, Meyer
Ainsworth, Leonard B.
Barker, John R.
Beaulieu, Florence A.
Berman, Nathan B.
Bernstein, William H.
Boyd, Maxwell D.
Briggs, Paul R.
Capone, Angelo J.
Carroll, James P.
Chafetz, Max
Cohen, Benjamin
Cohen, Hyman I.
Cohen, Maurice D.
Cohen, William
Colombo, Nunzio
Conlogue, Everett F.
Corliss, Leyland M.
Cosgriff, William J.
Cremer, Samuel M.
Dawson, Francis P.
DeFrancesco, Gaetano J.
DeFrancesco, Lindo P.
Dolan, Ralph F.
Duberstein, Hyman
Dunphy, John J.
Ellis, Sydney
Erickson, George C.
Ferguson, Ruby D.
Fisher, Alexander N.
Ford, Carlton S.
Frumson, Solomon L.
Fuller, Harold T.
Gillis, Edwin J.
Glazer, Hymen
Glidden, Henry S.
Goldenberg, Harry
Goldman, Harold I.
Goldstein, Max M.
Goodman, Harry
Grosberg, Samuel
Grushky, Hyman
Hadro, Wanda H.
Hagan, Newell S.
Heifetz, Arthur
Herrick, Charles A.
Hillman, Henry J.
Holoff, James I.
Hood, Robert K.
Ingham, Donald W.
Jacobs, Maurice
Jolma, Keijo K.
Johnson, Milton E.
Kadis, Harry
Kalil, Toufic H.
Keefe, Clarence J.
Kleiman, Charles
Kvaraceus, Joseph P.
Lebowitz, William M.
Leddy, Andrew J.
Lentine, Joseph
Lentino, Joseph W.
Levin, Louis C.
Liberman, Harold
Livingston, Herman H.
Lundy, Joseph A.
MacKinnen, George L.
Maguire, James A.
Manley, Fred N.
Maroney, John A.
McCarthy, Robert J.
Miller, Samuel
Montgomery, Willard C.
Murphy, Helena M.
Nathans, Samuel
Nicholson, John B.
Nuzzo, William B.
O'Hare, John C.
Pearson, Rudolph W.
Peterson, Leroy G.
Peterson, Stanley E.
Riseman, Benjamin
Rosenfield, Isaac
Ryan, Doris M.
Saklad, Elihu
Saperstein, Hyman I.
Scola, Joseph A.
Seaman, Walter R.
Sheinkopf, Jacob
Sidman, Isidore S.
Silverstein, Charles
Solsness, Egil H.
Souza, Charles M.
Taylor, George E.
Van Duseen, Wesley B.
Welch, Walter W.
Wozmak, Casimir F.
Wroblewski, Walter G.
Yovino, Emanuel M.
Zigelboim, Morris

FRATERNITIES
A.N. CAPLAN

TAU EPSILON PHI FRATERNITY

Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity

Eta Chapter

THE original charter, granted to Eta Chapter of Tau Epsilon Phi, was issued in 1917 to a group of earnest aspiring men. Visionary in their ideals, but in effect practical, they set out valiantly to make the embryo chapter a full grown, well developed unit of the national chapter. That they were successful cannot be denied. The history of the next ten years shows its ups and downs, periods of depression as well as ultimate success. But in the main, the progress has been forward and progressive. At the present time Eta Chapter is considered one of the strong points of Tau Epsilon Phi. Not only the Medical School is well represented, but the Hill as well, is rapidly shaking off its infantile manners and taking on the appearance of a full grown chapter. The year 1926–27 has been marked by the unfailing zeal of our officers and the splendid co-operation of each and every member.

FRATRES HONORES

ISADORE CORIAT, A.B., M.D.
HARRY LINENTHAL, A.B., M.D.
LEO M. FREEDMAN, A.B., M.D.

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

MANUAL E. HIRSHBERG
AL SHURE
BEN RAMIN
LEWIS H. LOESER
PETER VOGEL

Class of 1928

THEODORE BENNET
JACK MOORE
MAX I. VINNECOUR
EDWARD ESCOWITZ
JACK OSTROFF
AARON KAUFMAN
BENJAMIN F. SIEVE

Class of 1929

VICTOR BAER
CLINTON WELLS
JOSEPH SMITH
LOUIS FEIN
RALPH VOLK

Class of 1930

MIKE FISHMAN
DAVID KELMAN

Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity

Gamma Chapter

THIS is an occasion of profound sincerety for Gamma Chapter of Alpha Kappa Kappa. It is sending forth into the field of medicine eleven of its active members. They are gentlemen; they are scholars; we feel that they possess the integrity, the ingenuity, and all that their new field of conquest shall ask of them. They have stood the test that has been asked without a falter; they have proven themselves worthy of the best; indeed, they are in themselves what the greatest organized fraternity in America stands for—successes.

You, Brother Cox, president of our fraternity and eminent in your class, will never again answer the roll call as an active member. You have earned the esteem of your

brothers as well as your classmates. Gamma wishes you prosperity in your future conquests. Brother Knowles, carry with you in your practice your golden smile and good cheer, for as Emerson says, "The radiance of your eyes will gleam into the darkness of distress like the celestial stars at night." Brother Canzanelli, may your worldly success be half as great as have your fraternal and scholastic attainments. You, Brothers Todd and Lappniewski, have led in oratory and in advancements during your years in Alpha Kappa Kappa and at Tufts. Everyone of us will follow you as you take steps in life for we feel you will be safe as shrewd leaders. It is hard to see anything but a social and financial success for you, Brother Donnabedian, in your undertakings. Brother MacMinigal, the brothers bid you every success in medicine, feeling confident that you will be one of the bright lights in our alumni. It goes without saying that Brother Leighton merits from his brothers and scholastic associates the most sincere desires for success in his achievements. Brother Lee, the chapter wishes you health and prosperity, for how could it be otherwise with having such a constant brotherly smile as you. Brother McDonough, we grieve your loss and companionship but feel confident of your future. As all good things are saved until the last, Brother Dame, we are, as Thackeray once said, "Proud men, proud of being proud of such a success as you," president of your class for three consecutive years. We have exulted in your companionship and enjoyed your fraternalism; only now to be solaced by our temporary parting.

Gamma chapter wishes to say farewell, but it is only a farewell to you as undergraduates. You are being launced forth into the trials and vicissitudes of life as must we all go. But remember your fraternity and your school, remember all that is to be expected of you as successful doctors and you will remove the obstacles of time, the obstacles that confront the best and noblest of men, and you will return with the spoils of your conquests in triumph, and with the honors of your advancements in medicine to reap the respect and love that your everlasting, once boyhood fraternity holds out with welcome hands to you. We hope that in years to come as you glance retrospectively into the ethereal clouds of your student days that you will experience a thought of anxiety and a desire to see once again your old-time brothers of not so long ago. May God bless you and your works; may He direct your trained hands in the science of medicine; may He reward you and yours as we all join in hands at His feet to receive His blessing and benediction in this earthly and toilsome life.

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

M. J. Cox	J. J. Todd	L. H. Leighton
C. J. Lapneiwski	F. R. Lee	P. Canzanelli
C. W. MacMinigal	E. F. McDonough	G. Donabedian
L. R. Dame	C. A. Knowles	

Class of 1928

L. F. Box
J. E. Darrow
W. W. Haley
H. F. Coffin, A.B.
F. W. Brecker
J. F. Hanson
J. G. Arent
S. M. Gibson
J. L. Golden
L. A. Martineau
J. M. Renihan
W. M. O'Brien, Ph.G.
E. G. Auld
A. J. West
E. J. Wylie

Class of 1929

V. P. Cenci
A. C. Ledoux
P. J. Lynam
C. L. Corradino
J. A. Kenney
S. J. Hartmere
N. W. Sivolella
P. N. Freeman, B.S.
A. S. Hurlburt

Class of 1930

G. J. Donahue
A. J. Tutles
W. M. Gowan
H. S. Pelkus
J. J. Thornton

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

*F. G. Wheatley, A.M., M.D.
J. L. Ames, A.M., M.D.
F. P. Chillingworth, M.D.
W. R. Emerson, A.B., M.D.
T. Leary, A.M., M.D.
E. N. Libby, A.M., M.D.
E. O. Otis, A.B., M.D.
C. F. Painter, A.B., M.D.
*E. M. Plummer, M.D.
T. W. Thorndike, M.D.
E. W. Barron, A.B., M.D.
A. R. Kimpton, M.D.
T. J. O'Brien, Ph.G., M.D.
C. Phipps, A.B., M.D.
S. Rushmore, A.B., M.D.
A. E. Austin, A.M., M.D.
F. J. Lynch, A.B., M.D.
T. W. Wickham, A.B., M.D.
E. K. Ellis, M.D.
C. W. DeWolf, M.D.
F. M. Briggs, A.B., M.D.
C. D. Knowlton, M.D.
F. P. McCarthy, M. D.
W. P. Coues, M.D.
F. H. Dunbar, M.D.
J. J. Hepburn, A.B., M.D.
L. G. Paul, M.D.
H. L. Seavey, M.D.
E. E. Thorpe, M.D.
W. N. Tilton, M.D.
*H. F. Watts, M.D.
F. E. Wheatley, A.B., M.D.
R. J. Heffernan, M.D.
J. M. Lynch, M.D.
E. Martin, M.D.
H. W. Martin, M.D.
H. W. Dana, A.B., M.D.
F. H. Washburn, M.D.
*F. J. Kelliher, A.M., M.D.
F. E. Cruff, B.S., M.D.
W. T. Haley, M.D.
J. E. Hallisey, M.D.
W. T. O'Halloran, A.B., M.D.

* Deceased.

Lambda Phi Mu Fraternity

Theta Chapter

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

JOSEPH J. CARELLA
NICHOLAS SALERNO

Class of 1928

ARMANDO A. BERTINI
MICHAEL P. CALVACCA
FRED P. COSTANZA
NICHOLAS A. MASTROIANNI
EMILIO J. MONTI

Class of 1929

GASPAR ANGELO
AUGUSTINO BOMBACI
CIRO GIOBBE
MICHAEL E. GIOBBE
ERNEST J. RASCATI
DOMINIC STAFFIER
FRANK D. URSONE

Class of 1930

ANTHONY M. DELUCA
F. CHESTER FORTE
SEBASTIAN GIULIANO
CHARLES A. PALLADINO
ANGELO SALVATO
ALFRED SCHIAVETTI

Phi Chi Fraternity

Delta Chapter

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

Lester Cameron
C. D. Carroll
D. J. Collins
C. F. Danforth
H. J. Durant
E. C. Jones
P. W. Kazett
T. J. Lalor
W. E. Langevin
S. J. Malone
T. J. McGovern
J. M. Scribner
W. H. Swift
R. L. Weaver
H. T. Wilken

Class of 1928

A. J. Dion
C. J. Duncan
C. E. Dyer
R. O. Fager
W. H. Fisher
D. W. Johnson
F. J. Kasheta
C. W. Moekel
J. L. Nugent, 2nd
L. J. McCarthy
J. R. B. Fletcher

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

John A. Cousen, A.B.
Charles F. Painter, A.B., M.D.
Frank E. Haskins. Ph.G., M.D.
William E. Chenery, A.B., M.D.
Allen Greenwood, M.D.
Leo V. Friedman, A.B., M.D.
Charles M. Whitney, M.D.
James H. Cook, M.D.
Benjamin F. Murray, M.D.
Albert L. Chute, M.D.
Arial W. George, M.D.
Frederick W. O'Brien, M.D.
George W. Puffer, M.D.
Louis E. Phaneuf, Phm.D.,M.D., F.A.C.S.
Frederick Reis, M.D.
Mark H. Rogers, A.B., M.D.
Albert W. Stearns, M.D.
John F. O'Brien, M.D.
William P. Boardman, A.B., M.D.
Elmond A. Burnham, A.B.
Rafe N. Hatt, M.D.
Edward M. Hodgkins, M.D.
Edward J. Monahan, M.D.
Louis Normandin, M.D.
Edward B. Ormsby, M.D.
William L. Wright, M.D.
Earl E. Tilton, M.D.
William H. Blanchard, A.B., M.D.

Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity

Alpha Theta Chapter

Officers

HARRY N. HERSHKOWITZ, *Consul*
A. L. PIERSON, *Vice Consul*
NORRIS C. ELVIN, *Chancellor*
SAMUEL ALBERTS, *Scribe*
BERNARD B. ALPERSTEIN, *Historian*
DAVID BRODSKY, *Marshal*

Executive Committee

A. N. CAPLAN, *Chairman*

SIDNEY TAUSEND
HERMAN STERNSTEIN

CADUCEUS

Class of 1927

A. Nathan Caplan
Lewis Dretler
Harry N. Hershkowitz
Maurice Belson
Julius Abramson
A. Louis Pierson
Norris C. Elvin
Herman Sternstein
Alexander Szollosy
Sidney Tausend
Henry M. Tabachnick
Sidney Mooney

Class of 1928

S. S. Horlick
Samuel Alberts
L. Manoil
S. Brown

Class of 1929

B. B. Alpertstein
M. Asekoff
M. B. Bentsman
D. Brodsky
D. Litman
O. Rimson
M. Woronoff
I. J. Zimmerman

Class of 1930

L. Albert
I. Cohen
A. Eimas
A. L. Hermanson
E. Marcovitz
C. Preefer
J. Wallace
L. Wolberg
M. O. Zucker

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

B. Spector, M.D.
E. Friedman, M.D.
L. Arkin, M.D.
L. Ullian, M.D.
L. E. Wolfson, M.D.
H. H. Rosenfield, M.D.
A. S. Troupin, M.D.
H. Finkel, M.D.
E. Kaplan, M.D.
A. Klein, M.D.
A. Myerson, M.D.
J. C. Kaplan, M.D.
J. Mezer, M.D.
H. A. Kontoff, M.D.
E. Springer, M.D.
J. P. Cohen, M.D.
D. D. Berlin, M.D.
M. G. Berlin, M.D.
R. Slater, M.D.
J. P. Yaffee, M.D.
B. Appel, M.D.
J. L. Skirball, M.D.
L. Skirball, M.D.

Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity

Iota Chapter

THE Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1907. The organization is now divided into six geographical divisions. Boston is headquarters for the New England district consisting of the chapters at Harvard, Tufts, Boston University and Yale.

The fraternity is limited to Class "A" medical schools and is sectarian in its activities.

FRATER HONORE

DR. H. MORRISON, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

CADUCEUS

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

I. Beatman
I. Feder
S. Geller
J. L. Gottesman
R. Klein
A. Rosenberg
H. J. Rubenstein
N. Schwartz

Class of 1928

B. Borenstein
M. Brodney
J. Monto
M. Karsh
B. Rubin
H. Weisman
H. Simmons
S. Starr

Class of 1929

B. Alport
A. Cheifitz
D. Glickman
J. Levine
B. Levitt
I. Showstack
F. Josephson
M. Shulman

Class of 1930

B. Chefitz
M. Pittock
E. Rubin
C. Schwartz
L. Weinstein

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

J. A. Dubins, M.D.
Kermit Rosen, M.D.
Morris Yorshis, M.D.
Harry Silverman, M.D.

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE

Dr. Jay F. Salmberg, *Honorable Grand Superior*
Dr. Louis Edikin, *Grand Superior*
Dr. M. Bernanke, *Grand Chancellor of the Exchequer*
Dr. M. Kantor, *First Grand Chancellor*
Dr. J. Winston, *Grand Scribe*

Theta Kappa Psi Fraternity

Gamma Theta Chapter

THE Theta Kappa Psi Medical Fraternity was founded at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, Va., on November 30, 1879. On November 17, 1917, the Delta Omicron Alpha Medical Fraternity, founded at Tulane University in 1907, merged with Theta Kappa Psi, and on January 26, 1918, the Phi Delta Medical Fraternity, founded at Long Island Hospital College in 1901, also merged with Theta Kappa Psi.

Theta Kappa Psi limits its members to Class "A" Medical Colleges only. There are two classes of Chapters: collegiate, in Class "A" schools; and graduate, composed of Medical Graduates. Both classes of chapters have equal rights and privileges in all

matters. To date Theta Kappa Psi is composed of 101 Chapters, including graduates and collegiates. There are 13,000 members.

Each year the fraternity awards the Theta Kappa Psi prize of $25 to the student in the first year class, who, in the opinion of the faculty, has shown the most progress during the year.

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

S. C. Allen, S.B.
H. A. Archambault
C. J. Ashworth, A.B.
A. J. DelGratta
W. A. Morais, B.L.
F. J. Granieri
W. R. Gumprecht
J. C. Healy, Ph.G.
F. A. Slowick
E. F. Suchniki
F. J. Tarsney
W. H. Upson
P. P. McGovern, A.B.

Class of 1928

William Finnegan
Ernest Fraser, A.B.
Walter Higgins
V. J. Mattera
W. B. Osgood, Ph.G.
J. S. Papa
H. A. Tadgell

Class of 1929

E. E. Allen
L. F. Burke
F. N. J. Dube
A. W. Gasson
H. J. Corbett
I. F. Gregory, A.B.
E. J. Hatem
H. A. Howard
H. E. Traver
J. J. Romano
E. B. Wheeler
R. L. Ruggles
W. C. Weigner

Class of 1930

M. F. Buell
O. R. Fachelli
F. R. Radcliffe
C. K. McCarthy

Delta Sigma Theta Fraternity

Theta Chapter

FRATRES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

ISRAEL KOPP
AARON RADIN, B.S.
ALBERT S. LAPPIN
EARL H. WATERMAN

Class of 1928

NATHANIEL H. BADAINES
MORRIS E. GOLDMAN
HARRY BITTLE
MORRIS GROVER
JOSEPH SHAIN

Class of 1929

LEO D. JACOBS
RALPH HEIFETZ
MAX PEARLSTEIN
BERNARD YOOD

HONORARY MEMBERS

DR. SAMUEL GARGLE
DR. I. ARONS
DR. A. SORESI
DR. LUTTINGER
DR. GLASSMAN
DR. GELBER
DR. STOLOFF
DR. C. ANDERSON, Ph.G., M.D.
DR. JONATHAN ZONIS
DR. MELTZER
DR. BLARIS
DR. DIEKMAN, Ph.G., Phar.D.
PROF. CURT P. WIMMER, Ph.G., Phar.D.
PROF. HARRY TAUB, Ph.G., Ph.C., B.Sc.
PROF. A. TAUB, Ph.G., Ph.C., B.Sc.
PROF. DEGRAF, C.E., E.E.

Evolution of a Co-ed

Just a lil' frightened Freshman

Never late for classes.

Keeps early hours

And studies too.

Before the "Path" exam

And after.

Those "Experimental Pharmacology" Classes

Works a lil' during summer to keep financially un-embarrassed.

Learns to play a "mean uke" among other things.

Apologies to Rose O'Neill.

Decides to vamp that senior.

"The Senior"

Finally gets him.

After two weeks Obstetrical Clinics at the New England Hospital.

Learns to sleep in the mornings "Clinics will go on without me."

Ho-hum! will June ever come? Dreaming of rushing to many cases

Tells a few sophomores about the hospital she's going to build after graduation

Ah-ha! at last!
Six long years we worked to-gether
Tra - la - la. Tum-dee - dum

Nu Sigma Phi Sorority

Nu Chapter

NU SIGMA PHI is a national medical sorority. Alpha Chapter was organized in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, March 15, 1898. This chapter was the governing body until 1913, when the Grand Chapter was established. The Grand Chapter consists of those members who have received their M. D. and theirs is the power to establish new chapters. The sorority is chartered by the State of Illinois. Sub-chapters are established in Grade "A" medical schools only.

Nu Chapter of the Nu Sigma Phi at Tufts College Medical School was organized and granted a chapter December twenty-nine, nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

The objects of the sorority are scientific investigation, intellectual improvement, and social unlift.

SORORES

Blanche Louise Atwood, M.D., F.A.C.S.
Winifred Margaret Grant, M.D.
Eveline Burton Lyle, A.B., M.D.
Elizabeth Macnaughton, A.B., M.D.
Isabel Knowlton, M.D.
Eleanor E. Cowan, M.D.
Susannah Friedman, B.S., M.D.
Mildred L. Ryan, A.B., M.D.
Dorothy H. Read
Rose Adelaid Draper
Ella Prescott Cahill
Gertrude U. Casey, A.B.

Zeta Phi Sorority

Epsilon Chapter

Founded at Syracuse University 1900.
Organized at Tufts College Medical School 1908.

SORORES IN UNIVERSITATE

Class of 1927

ELSIE BROWN

Class of 1928

HELEN SEMENENKE

Class of 1929

MARY BUCK
LILLIAN MAHONEY
NEVARD VARTANIAN
FLORENCE OBUCHOWSKI
MARIE ST. ANGELO

SORORES IN FACULTATE

LETITIA D. ADAMS, M.D.
ANNA Q. CHURCHILL, M.D.
GRACE E. ROCHFORD, M.D.
OLGA C. LEARY, M.D.

JAMES F. COUPAL—B.S. 1906 Tufts; M.D. 1909 Tufts; President American & Canadian Section International Association Medical Museums; Instructor in Histology, Tufts, 1907-1916; Instructor in Pathology, Bacteriology and Medical Jurisprudence, Tufts 1911-1915; Instructor in Pathology, Army Medical School 1919-1927; Professor in Histology, Sargents Normal School 1909-1916; Visiting and Out Patient Surgeon, Tufts Emergency Hospital 1912-1914; Pathologist to Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C., 1922-1924; Curator and Asst. Curator, Army Medical Museum 1919-1927; Contributed to International Clinics; Bulletin International Association Medical Museums; American Journal of Pathology, Journal American Association Military Surgeons; White House, Washington, D. C.

Alumni

THE success of a medical school or of any institution of learning is in direct proportion to the success, both professionally and otherwise, of the individual graduates.

Judging from the high standing of Tufts Medical School graduates, as evidenced by State Board examinations, and the almost universal high standing of Tufts Medical School graduates wherever located, not only from the standpoint of professional ability and skill, but also from the standpoint of good citizenship, one must consider the instruction and example given by the present and past Faculties of the Medical School as of the highest possible order.

CHARLES WHELAN
President Alumni Association

EDWARD MARTIN
Secretary Alumni Association

The Alumni, of course, realize that the work carried on at the Medical School has in a good many instances been accomplished under tremendous handicaps. The Faculty have given unstintingly of their time and knowledge with practically no financial remuneration, to prepare the students for their life work. They have labored in a good many instances, without the proper equipment to do the very best work, so, at present none of the alumni of the college should be ashamed of what he accomplished while a student there, nor of the men who taught him. On the contrary, I feel sure they are all very proud of the school and of the men who instructed them. But of course times have changed. Competition has increased, and it is extremely difficult for a school like Tufts, most of whose income is derived

from the tuition paid by the students, to compete with medical schools that have existed a much longer period of time and whose financial standing is based in a good many cases, on a substantial endowment which allows the school not only to pay their instructors a much higher salary, but also to provide the last word in laboratory equipment and room.

About a year ago we heard President Cousens explain his plan for the future development of Tufts College in all its various departments. At first, we felt that it would be a mistake to move a medical school from the environment of a large city where there was easy access to the school, both by the students and by the faculty, and where the clinical facilities were near at hand. But times have changed. The independent medical school is on the wane and anyone who has read the current medical literature knows that the medical schools that have progressed and kept pace with modern thought, are those affiliated with some college or university. Therefore we feel that the suggestion of President Cousens to move the Medical School to Medford is a distinct step in advance and one which should have the unqualified support of every alumnus. There is plenty of room for another medical center as well as the one under the auspices of Harvard University, and I think that almost every member of the faculty would welcome a college plant where the facilities in the various lines of work would be comparable to those existing in any other institution.

We, of the Alumni, sincerely hope and trust that the money will be forthcoming to make this plan a reality, and individually and collectively, we should all do all in our power to make this new medical school a success.

CHARLES WHELAN, M.D.

Note: In an interview the editor learned that Dr. Whelan, the President of the Alumni Association, has several plans for action by the alumni—to make the organization function better. To better further the objects of the organization; to further the interests of Tufts College Medical School in the work of medical education; to encourage the scientific investigation of medical subjects; and to promote good fellowship and fraternal feeling among its members (S. C. A.).

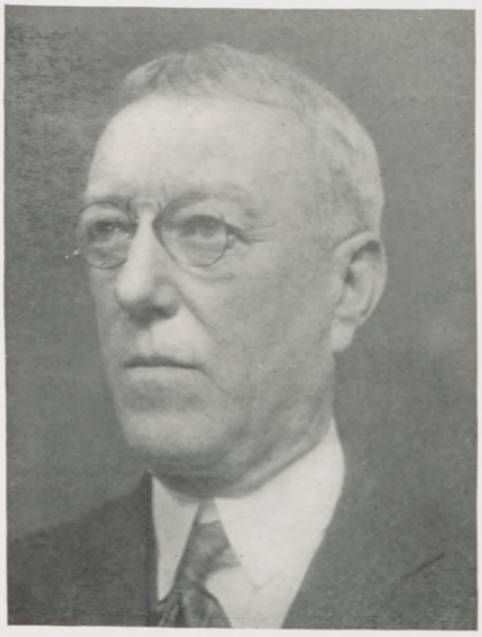
DR. BORIS E. GREENBERG

Tufts Medical Graduate (1918) and Member of the Faculty. Superintendent of the Beth Israel Hospital, and now supervising construction and equipment of the new $2,000,000 hospital nearing completion.

Chosen field: Urology. Special work done at Post Graduate Clinic, New York; teaches his specialty at Tufts Medical School; on the staff of the hospital; associated with Dr. E. G. Crabtree, leading Urologist of Boston. Young in years, old in professional experience.

Successful surgeon, conscientious, terribly in earnest. Torn between two exacting masters, a hospital that wants his exclusive service, and a wider public that has need for the ability he has developed.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL



JOHN J. DOWLING

M.D. 1894 Harvard; Elected Trustee Boston City Hospital 1913, Resigned to become Superintendent 1915; Superintendent Boston City Hospital; Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

EDMUND W. WILSON

M.D. 1907 Tufts; Assistant Superintendent, Boston City Hospital;
Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

JAMES W. MANARY
M.D. 1908 Tufts; First Executive Assistant and Director of Out-Patient Departments, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.;
Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

MAURICE WINTHROP O'CONNELL
Dept. of Pathology, Tufts Dental; A.B. 1916 Bates College; M.D. 1921 Tufts; Executive Assistant and Admitting Physician, Boston City Hospital; Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

A. WARREN STEARNS
Leader in Psychiatry

Dr. Robert Slater

ROBERT SLATER, M.D., Massachusetts Medical Society, Greater Boston Medical Society, is a good example of the younger Tufts Man making sure steady progress in surgery He established first, a good foundation. Picked for training in surgery at the Boston City Hospital, almost two years were spent in study under such distinguished surgeons as Dr. Frank Lahey and Dr. Arthur R. Kimpton. Then came a similar period of training at the same hospital under such gynecologists as Drs. Robert Green and Fred Green, followed by a period of study under Dr. Geo. P. Sanborn, the eminent serologist and confrere of the celebrated Sir Alfred E. Wright of England. In turn Executive Assistant and Admitting Physician at the Boston City Hospital and then on Surgical Staff of Boston Dispensary. The only member of the Faculty of Tufts College Medical School recently appointed by the Trustees to teach both Anatomy and Surgery. Abdominal Surgery has attracted him most. With the experience gained from a big number of all sorts of cases, largely in private hospitals, he is conservative and dependable. Some idea of the number of cases that go to make the basis of a good surgeon may be gathered from a single paper accepted by Annals of Surgery (John T. Williams and Robert Slater), "The Condition of the Appendix in Five Hundred Laparotomies on Patients Representing No Symptoms of Appendicitis."

In spite of the above, this graduate of Tufts is so modest that the writer is quite sure he would meet with violence, should Dr. Slater ever learn who presented these few facts.

What is a Specialist?

PHILIP MYSEL, M. D.

WITH the specialists now such a large group, and growing, one question continually presses for an answer. What requirements has the physician met that entitles him to be acknowledged a Specialist? Too often the specialist is only self-styled. Some become specialists without experience in general practice, maybe with only a few months of post-graduate work.

Too often the specialist is too little concerned with 'parts' of his patient outside his specialty. 'Parts' that the patient, not being a specialist, cannot ignore. With the patient often the loser. The movement in some states, to protect the public by fixing legal standards for specialists, may be a measure of a public becoming more informed about things medical. So when we see Tufts men leading the way in this movement, there is basis for pride. This happens so frequently among the alumni it is hard to limit oneself. But to illustrate the new order, we might take an actual example.

Dr. Philip Mysel, graduated by Tufts in 1912, with honors, decided upon Ear, Nose and Throat work. But he had in mind the advice of Chevalier Jackson, the world famous surgeon, that "the surest success comes by building on the broadest foundation". So instead of going directly into his chosen field, he interned for several years at the Long Island Hospital, Boston Lying In Hospital, etc. Following this he spent more than a dozen years in general practice, acquiring the broadest clinical experience in all branches of medicine. All this time he was developing his chosen specialty, in later years devoting considerable time to diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

Then with thousands of ear, nose and throat cases that came to him in his large general practice, he acquired the technique of the masters of his specialty in America. Later off to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest. No short cuts here either. Two years of closest study as personal assistant, in turn, to such masters as Professors Neuman, Alexander, Fremil, Hirsh, Hajek, Schlander at the University of Vienna (the clinical work in Vienna is at Allgemeines Krankenhaus, the largest hospital in the world, and the world center of clinical medicine) ; Professor Neumayer at the University of Munich, Professor Agrege Le Maitre, at the University of Paris.

Names to conjure with!

When Dr. Mysel returns shortly, the title Specialist will be the kind requiring no discussion.

Detoxification

A New Factor in Medicine

By Charles G. Merrell, S.B.

SEARCH of the history of therapeutic agents shows us that even the most valuable medicinal products have won their place in the confidence and esteem of the medical profession only after long years of trial and frequent clinical test. It must be an outstanding exception to this rule,—such as the case of Insulin, for example,—which can sway the scientific medical mind practically over night, and be raised to an honored place of recognition as a therapeutic agent, serviceable in the treatment of disease, in the alleviation of human suffering, and in the saving of life itself.

It is the belief of The Wm. S. Merrell Company that Detoxol-Merrell preparations with Sodium Ricinoleate bases, are destined to be such therapeutic agents as cited above, and that they will play a highly important part in the prevention and cure of diseases of bacterial origin.

It was but natural that the medical profession and the scientific world generally, should show a warranted skepticism at first, concerning the claims made for this simple compound, which had been known for so long, but which had never been considered possessed of any special therapeutic virtues. However, as reports,—clinical and experimental,—began to find place in the best medical journals, credence was established, skepticism gave place to belief and confidence, and today the medical and dental professions generally are beginning to know and appreciate the powerful instrument for good which lies at hand in the various preparations of Detoxol-Merrell, for the combatting of disease of bacterial origin, especially the various types of surface intections. Detoxol Products will not only kill organisms of the streptococcus, staphylococcus and pneumococcus groups, but it will actually detoxify or neutralize the toxins produced by such bacteria, all without the slightest injury to the normal tissue.

Space allotted to this article precludes the possibility of entering into an exposition of Dr. Larson's work, involving the various phases of his research on the effect of surface-tension on bacterial life, using Sodium Ricinoleate as a basis for his experiments.

It will be my aim to give a resume and short description of the various products now available to the physician and the dentist, and to state the conditions in which these preparations may be used advantageously.

Sodium Ricinoleate, while chemically a soap, is not truly—as it is so frequently called "castor oil soap", which is a crude saponification of castor oil,—but is rather a pure salt formed by the chemical neutralization of purified ricinoleic acid with a pure sodium hydroxide. All Detoxol products containing Sodium Ricinoleate are tested (a) chemically, to insure freedom from oleates, stearates, etc.; (b) bacteriologically, for the power to kill the streptococcus in ½% solution in one-half minute's time; (c) immunologically, for detoxifying properties—by protecting 250 gram guinea pigs against minimum lethal (fatal) doses of tetanus toxin. This test is the official Hygienic Laboratory and U. S. P. test for tetanus antitoxin.

A. Germicidal Activity.

Sodium Ricinoleate is an effective, though selective, germicide and exhibits unusual activity against the bacteria of the streptococcus and pneumococcus groups, as well as towards all pellicle-forming, or high surface tension growing, organisms. In ½% solution it definitely kills the streptococci in ½ minute's time without injury to healthy tissues.

Note.—Mr. Charles G. Merrell, author of the above article, is the grandson of Wm. S. Merrell, M.D., founder of The Wm. S. Merrell Company in 1828. Mr. Merrell is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and originated the Analytical and Research Laboratories of the Company, of which he is now President. He is also the present President of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, which comprises the largest and best known representative drug manufacturers of this country.

B. Detoxifying Action.

Solutions of Detoxol, even when diluted, on being brought into contact with toxins, enzymes, ferments or poisons,—especially the extracellular ones (those that are thrown off by the bacteria)—immediately detoxify or neutralize them, doing this without in any way affecting their normal property of arousing the human or animal body to produce immunity against them. Heretofore certain antitoxins—such as tetanus, diphtheria, botulinus and scarlet fever—have been considered the only practical methods of neutralizing or detoxifying these poisons without injury to or destroying the antigenic properties of the bacteria.

In the field of medicine, Detoxol products have possibilities as great as any, and far greater than most products on the market today. These possibilities come from not one but several definite actions, affording the physician a powerful weapon for combatting most types of surface infection—one which in low concentration will kill bacteria in a very short time, neutralize their toxins, bring added blood supply to the infected area, promote local immunity in this area—all without destroying the normal tissues.

Detoxol Paste.

The application of Detoxol preparations in the mouth is at present one of its most important uses. Mouth bacteria are generally quite susceptible to its action, and the danger from focal infection in the mouth as affecting the general health of the individual is almost universally recognized.

It has been highly effective in the treatment and cure of pyorrhea, trench mouth, and in many infections due to activity of the mouth bacteria.

Detoxol Paste, is the name applied to a 2% preparation of Sodium Ricinoleate in paste form, containing in addition to the Sodium Ricinoleate, carefully selected precipitated calcium carbonate, alcohol, glycerin (in small amount), and flavoring. It will be seen, therefore, that its remarkable properties as a dentifrice, like its therapeutic properties, are due solely to the Ricinoleate and not to any unusual abrasive, or polishing or cleansing agent. While Detoxol Paste is a pleasant and extremely effective dentifrice, this property is purely incidental, for the paste is merely used as a carrier,—a means of encouraging the daily use of the active therapeutic substance—either as a prophylactic against or a treatment for infections of the oral cavity. It is interesting to note in this connection that the amount of Sodium Ricinoleate carried in the average quantity of paste used for brushing the teeth is sufficient to protect a guinea pig against at least ten minimum lethal doses of tetanus toxin.

Detoxol Liquid.

Like the Detoxol Paste, Detoxol Liquid is dependent solely upon Sodium Ricinoleate for its value. This product contains 1% instead of 2% Sodium Ricinoleate, but owing to the fact that it is used in larger quantities, due to its liquid form, it is believed to be at least equivalent to the 2% strength for general purposes. While it must be recognized that the correct brushing of both the teeth and the gums, and the friction of the bristles in removing bacterial deposits, are of the utmost importance in maintaining a healthy mouth, the fact has long been recognized that there is a very definite need in both dentistry and medicine for a dependable liquid germicide that could be used as a mouth wash, gargle, spray or wet dressing without injury to the tissues. Heretofore, the germicidal substances at the service of the profession for these purposes, have been:

(1) germicidally effective, but destructive to the tissue.
(2) germicidally effective, but dangerously toxic.
(3) too weak germicidally to be effective.

It is apparent therefore what a large field may be covered by the proper use of Detoxol Paste and Liquid in the treatment of these mouth infections.

Impasto S. R.—Merrell.

This is a 2% preparation of Sodium Ricinoleate made especially for dental prophylaxis and the treatment of Vincent's infection and pyorrhea. It is used as a massage for the gums and to pack into pyorrheal pockets.

As further research in the medical and dental fields increases our knowledge of the usefulness of Detoxol-Merrell preparations, there will doubtless be many new uses found for the products. It will be the aim of The Wm. S. Merrell Company to keep apace with these developments, in an endeavor to furnish these compounds in pure and adaptable forms, standardized to meet the definite requirements of each product.

Modern Cod Liver Oil as a Source of Fat-Soluble Vitamins*

By Arthur D. Holmes, ph.d.

COD liver oil has been used for therapeutic purposes for centuries and until very recently it has been an extremely crude product. In general, it was separated from the liver tissues by allowing the livers to decompose until the tissues had weakened to such an extent that the oil was released from the liver cells. Then on account of its lower specific gravity, it rose to the surface and was removed by skimming. Such oil is now called "rotted oil" and appears in the trade as "Cod oil" being widely used in the leather industry. Oil prepared from livers undergoing decomposition is ordinarily of a dark color, rather viscous and of a decidedly nauseating odor and taste. The undesirable odor and taste are due to a number of secondary products such as butylamine, amalyamine, and dihydrolutidine, which may be produced by decaying cellular matter.

During the long period that oil of this nature was used for therapeutic purposes, many theories were developed concerning its therapeutic value. Its virtue has been ascribed to its phosphorus or iodine content, to the unusual fatty acids that were liberated during digestion, and to its value as a source of energy. At the present time, however, it is believed that cod liver oil is largely of value as a source of essential fat-soluble vitamins. As a consequence of this conclusion, the old rule-of-the-thumb process for the production of cod liver oil was soon replaced by methods developed by science.

This change was in no small measure hastened by investigations which showed that the vitamin potency of cod liver oil was influenced materially by the nature of the manufacturing process. Obviously, many manufacturing processes were studied, and as a consequence of numerous investigations, a thoroughly modern process has been developed. This involves the use of steam kettles, specially designed separators, brine cooled presses, and other equipment designed particularly for the manufacture of medicinal cod liver oil. Thus it is now possible to produce cod liver oil of a light yellow color, of low free fatty acid content possessing a wholesome odor and flavor and possessing a high vitamin potency.

Investigations have shown that the vitamin content of cod liver oil varies over wide limits[1] and that American cod liver oil has a higher potency than Norwegian oil. Doubtless many factors contribute to the difference in vitamin potency between American and Norwegian cod liver oil, but many people believe that the higher potency of American oil is due in no small measure to the fact that in America cod fishing continues throughout the entire year, whereas in Norway, cod fishing is largely confined to the spawning season. It has been estimated[2] that the ovaries of a 21-pound cod contains 2,700,000 eggs. It is reasonable to suppose that Nature has provided all of these eggs with every essential, including vitamins, necessary for maintenance and development until the new individual has established its dietary regime. Consequently, it is perfectly reasonable to assume that during the active stage of the reproductive cycle, the store of vitamins in the liver is materially withdrawn by the developing ova.

Early in the testing of various materials for their vitamin content, it was found that cod liver oil was the richest natural substance in vitamin A and vitamin D. Whether it contains vitamin E is still an unsettled question. The role and value of vitamins A, D, and E may be summarized as follows:

Vitamin A is antiophthalmic, is required for growth and maintenance, serves to increase the body's resistance to bacterial infection[3] with pneumococcus, anthrax bacillus, and other pathogenic organisms (very recent evidence indicates that cancer[4] may result from diets low in vitamin A), and reduces the possibility of bacterial invasion of the mucous membranes of the ear and nasal cavities[5]. Vitamin D is antirachitic and is essential for all young, both human and animal (the continued use of diets low in vitamin D cause faulty bone formation as evidenced by rickets, by caries, by poor tooth structure, and by that portion of defective hearing[6] due to poor ear bone development). Vitamin E, sometimes called the fertility vitamin, is essential for normal reproduction (its economic importance to poultrymen and stock raisers is evident).

For at least two or three hundred years, cod liver oil has been recognized as of particular value in the treatment of rickets. The results of numerous clinical studies combined with the results of many investigations of experimental rickets supply conclusive evidence that vitamin D is antirachitic and necessary for normal calcium and phosphorus deposition. Thus we have an explanation of why cod liver oil may be considered as a specific for rickets.

Recently it has been shown that rickets may also be satisfactorily treated by the use of sunlight or ultra-violet light. This observation raised the question as to how two such unlike substances as cod liver oil and ultra-violet light could apparently accomplish the same result.

One theory developed to account for this phenomenon assumed that cod liver oil must contain radiant energy similar to that of ultra-violet light. The report of Kugelmass and McQuarrie[7] that they had detected emanation of ultra-violet light from cod liver oil seemed to substantiate this theory. Unfortunately, for this theory, a number of investigators[8] working at widely different points were unable to detect ultra-violet radiation from cod liver oil and recently[9] the original report has been retracted. Accordingly, the similarity of cod liver oil and ultra-violet light as regards antirachitic activity does not seem to be accounted for by the theory of radiant energy.

THE COD—GADUS MORRHUAE

* (This paper, which is an abstract of a lecture given by Dr. Holmes before the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society, is reprinted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. 194, No. 16, pp. 714-716, April 22, 1926. Since it summarizes some of Dr. Holmes' researches on cod liver oil we are appending a list of his recent papers for the convenience of those who wish to consider the subject more in detail—*The Editor.*)

At the present time there seems to be considerable evidence that their similar activity is to be explained on the basis of chemical action. It has been shown that when cholesterol is irradiated with ultra-violet light, it acquires antirachitic activity. Since human fat is rich in cholesterol and is found in the skin, one naturally inquires whether the same reaction that has taken place in vitro between cholesterol and ultra-violet light producing antirachitic activity can take place in the skin when it is exposed to ultra-violet light. Theoretically, this is possible, for Macht, Bell, and Elvers[10] recently have shown that the long ultra-violet rays will pass through living white human skin providing it is not exceedingly thick.

ANTICIPATION

REALIZATION

SATISFACTION

To test this theory, Hess[11] fed rachitic rats irradiated and non-irradiated calf skin and found that the non-irradiated was not effective and the irradiated cured the rachitic condition. The next step obviously was to repeat the experiment with irradiated and non-irradiated human skin and like results were obtained. It, therefore, would seem that the cholesterol of human fat residing near the surface of the body undergoes the same chemical transformation when acted upon by ultra-violet light as that taking place in vitro when pure cholesterol is irradiated by ultra-violet light.

Such evidence obviously aroused keen speculation as to the chemical nature of the antirachitic vitamin. A number of investigators found that oils containing cholesterol or phytosterol but exhibiting no detectable antirachitic value will develop antirachitic potency when subjected to irradiation with ultra-violet light. It may be noted that cod liver oil which is the richest natural source of vitamin A and vitamin D is also one of the richest sources of cholesterol. Also it has been shown that if cod liver oil is saponified, its antirachitic value will be found not in the soap nor glycerine, but in the unsaponifiable portion which is exceedingly rich in cholesterol. In view of these findings, the question arises, does cholesterol possess antirachitic value?

Hess[12] has shown that pure cholesterol when fed to rachitic rats does not improve their condition. Steenbock[13] has precipitated cholesterol from cod liver oil by digitonin and subsequently found that the oil retained its antirachitic potency. Zucker and co-workers[14] also conclude that the antirachitic substance in cod liver oil is not cholesterol, although like it in solubilities. These results indicate that cholesterol is not the antirachitic substance in cod liver oil, but that vitamin D is evidently a definite chemical substance of sterol nature present in the unsaponifiable portion of cod liver oil and very likely associated with cholesterol.

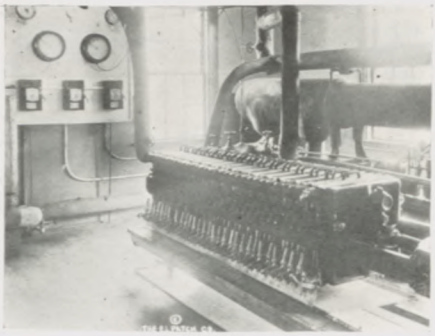
Quite definite information is now at hand regarding the chemical composition of vitamin A. This has been separated from cod liver oil, spinach, and other sources by Takahashi[15], who has made an exhaustive study of its composition and reactions. By saponifying a highly potent cod liver oil and subsequently separating the constituents of the unsaponifiable portion a substance was obtained which represented 0.1% of the original oil. This he named Biosterin. It was found impossible to purify this by crystallization, but purification was accomplished by distilling under pressure. At 147°—150° a 30% yield of the original substance was obtained in an apparently pure form. The composition of this was found to be $C_{27}H_{44}O_2$. In a study of the nature of the oxygen grouping, it was found that this was neither an aldehyde

SUFFERING FROM VITAMIN-D MALNUTRITION

THE RESULT OF COD LIVER OIL IN THE RATION

nor ketone grouping, but rather the oxygen atoms occurred as hydroxyl groups, one of which reacted as a tertiary alcohol. Biosterin reacted with acetic and benzoic aldehydes and with phosphorus pentachloride. It produced definite color reactions. When fed under definite experimental conditions as regards experimental animals, ration, and laboratory procedure, it was found to have a potency such that 0.001 to 0.005 mgms. daily sufficed to meet the vitamin A requirements of young albino rats. A larger amount 0.015 mgms. daily was required to effect recovery in laboratory animals suffering from not too severe vitamin A malnutrition. When injected hypodermically, a 0.125 gm. dose was found to be fatal in two hours. The fatal dose is thus something like 10,000 times the nutritional requirements.

In the practical use of vitamins A and D either as a constituent of the daily diet or for therapeutic treatment of nutritional diseases, it should be remembered that cod liver oil is without an equal as a source of these two vitamins. Sunshine and ultra-violet light when properly applied (an overdose has detrimental results) possess definite antirachitic



MODERN CHILLING APPARATUS

IN THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

value, but neither sunshine nor ultra-violet light have been shown to have any vitamin A value. Also those oils that have acquired antirachitic activity from being exposed to ultra-violet light are not comparable with good cod liver oil as a source of vitamin A if indeed they are comparable with it as regards vitamin D.

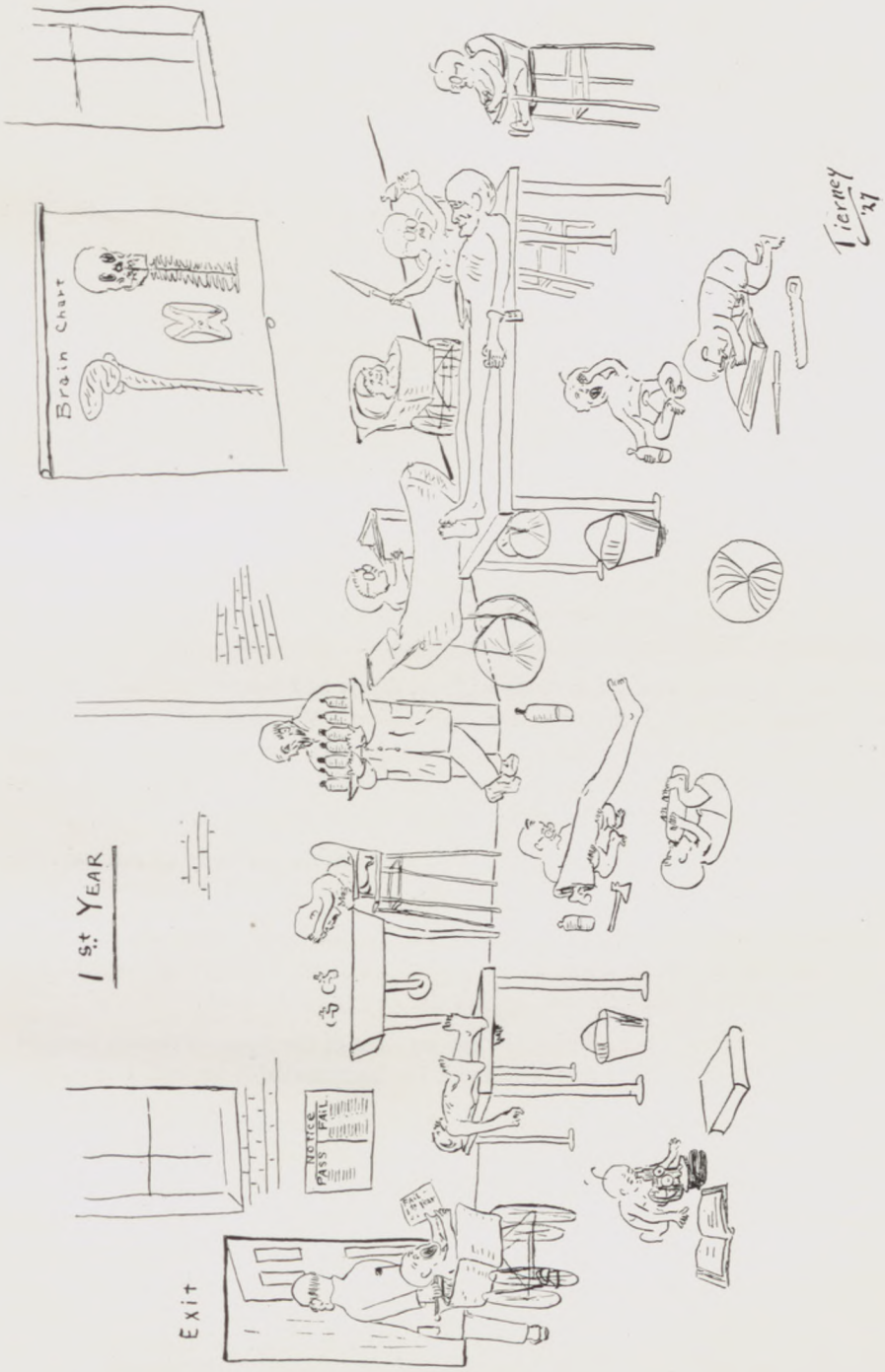
In general, our present information indicates that the long therapeutic use of cod liver oil is justified and explained on the basis of its high content of vitamins A and D, that with the assistance of science it is possible to produce a palatable cod liver oil possessing high vitamin A and D content; that these vitamins are definite chemical substances, and that at least one of these may be produced by the action of ultra-violet light on cholesterol, phytosterol, and possibly other sterol-like substances. With this information available as a basis for future work, it is indeed probable that there will be a rapid accumulation of data in this most interesting field of investigation.

REFERENCES.

1 Drummond, Zilva, and Golding: Jour. Agri. Science, Vol. XIII, Part II, Apr., 1923, p. 157.
Holmes, Arthur D.: Indus. and Eng. Chem., Vol. 16, No. 11, Nov., 1924, p. 1181.
2 Atco Fisheries News, Vol. IV, No. 9, Jan., 1925, p. 10.
3 Werkman, C. H.: Jour. Infect. Dis., Vol. 32, No. 4, Apr., 1923, p. 255.
4 Reported at Far Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine, Tokyo, Oct., 1925, by National Nutrition Laboratory of Japan.
5 Daniels, Armstrng, M. Hutton: Jour. Amer. Med. Assn., Vol. 81, Sept. 8, 1923, p. 828.
6 Kauffman, Creekmur, and Schultz: Jour. Amer. Med. Assn., Mar. 10, 1923, p. 681.
7 Kugelmass and McQuarrie: Science, Vol. LX, No. 1551, Sept. 19, 1924, p. 272.
8 West and Bishop: Science, Vol. LXII, No. 1595, July 24, 1925, p. 86.
Schultz and Morse: Amer. Jour. Dis. of Children, Vol. 30, No. 2, Aug., 1925, p. 199.
Daniels and Fosbinder: Science, Vol. LXIII, No. 1603, Sept. 18, 1925, p. 266.
9 Kugelmass and McQuarrie: Science, Vol. LXII, No. 1595, July 24, 1925, p. 87.
10 Macht, Bell, Elvers: Proc. Soc. Expt. Biol. and Med., Vol. XXIII, No. 3, Dec., 1925, p. 210.
11 Hess, A. F.: Jour. Amer. Med. Assn., Vol. 84, No. 25, June 20, 1925, p. 1910.
12 Hess, Weinstock and Helman: Jour. Biol. Chem., Vol. LXIII, No. 2, Mar., 1925, p. 305.
13 Nelson, Steenbock: Jour. Biol. Chem., Vol. LXIV, No. 2, June, 1925, p. 299.
14 Zucker, Pappenheimer and Barnett: Proc. Soc. Expt. Biol. and Med., 1921-22, XIX, p. 167.
15 Takahashi, Nakamiya, Kawakami, and Kitasato: Scientific Papers, Inst. of Phys. and Chem. Res., Tokyo, 3, 81, June, 1925.

PAPERS PUBLISHED BY THE RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE E. L. PATCH COMPANY

(28) Studies of Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oil—I—The Potency of Crude Cod Liver Oil, Pressed Cod Liver Oil, and Cod Liver Stearin. Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Metabolic Research, Vol. 2, No. 1. July, 1982. (29) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—II—The Effect of Season on the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oil—Spring Oil. Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Metabolic Research, Vol. 3, No. 3. March, 1923. (30) Studies of Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—III—Potency of Pollock Liver Oil—Early Summer Oils. Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Metabolic Research, Vol. 2, No. 3. Sept., 1922. (31) Studies of Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—IV—To What Extent is the Quantitative Estimation of Vitamin A Possible? Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Metabolic Research, Vol. 3, No. 4. April, 1923. (35) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—V—Does the Addition of Cod Liver Oil to Purified Diet Influence Reproduction in Albino Rat? Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Metabolic Research. Vol. V, No. 4-5-6. April, May, June, 1924. (37) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—VI—Effect of Storage of Livers on Vitamin A Potency of Cod Liver Oil. Arthur D. Holmes. Ind. & Eng. Chemistry, Vol. XVI, No. 3. March, 1924. (38) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—VII—Vitamin A Potency of Hake Liver Oil. Arthur D. Holmes. Ind. & Eng. Chemistry, Vol. XVI, No. 4. April, 1924. (39) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—VIII—Vitamin Potency of Haddock Liver Oil. Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Metabolic Research, Vol. V, No. 4-5-6. April, May, June, 1924. (40) Color Reactions of Cod Liver Oil. Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Amer. Pharm. Assoc., Vol. XIII, No. 6. June 1924. (41) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—IX—Vitamin Potency of Oil Produced by Rotting Process. Arthur D. Holmes. Ind. & Eng. Chemistry, Vol. XVI, No. 9. Sept., 1924. (42) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—X—Vitamin Potency of Medicinal Cod Liver Oils. Arthur D. Holmes. Ind. & Eng. Chemistry, Vol. XVI, No. 2. Nov., 1924. (45) Cod Liver Oil and its By-Products. Arthur D. Holmes. Jour. Amer. Pharm. Assoc. Dec., 1924. (46) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XI—Vitamin Potency of Butter Fats Produced on Summer Feeds. Arthur D. Holmes. Ind. & Eng. Chemistry, Vol. XVII, No. 1. Jan., 1925. (47) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XVI—Vitamin A Potency of Shad Body Oil. Arthur D. Holmes. Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., Vol. 192, No. 7. Feb. 12, 1925. (48) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XIII—Vitamin A Potency of Dog Fish Liver Oil. Arthur D. Holmes and Madeleine G. Pigott. Ind. & Eng. Chem., Vol. 17, No. 3. March, 1925. (50) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XVII—Vitamin Potency of Salmon Body Oil. Arthur D. Holmes and Madeleine G. Pigott. Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., Vol. 193, No. 16. Oct. 15, 1925. (51) Modern Cod Liver Oil. Arthur D. Holmes. Medical Searchlight, Vol. 2, No. 2. Jan. 15, 1926. (53) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XVIII—Effect of Vitamin Potency of Cold Pressing Cod Liver Oils. Arthur D. Holmes and Madeleine G. Pigott. Ind. & Eng. Chemistry, Vol. 18, No. 2. Feb., 1926. (54) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XIX—Influence of Cod Liver Oil on Reproduction. Arthur D. Holmes. Poultry Science, Vol. V, No. 3. February-March, 1926. (55) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XIV—Variation in Dietary Food Consumption of Experimental Animals. Arthur D. Holmes and Madeleine G. Pigott. Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., Vol. 194, No. 12. March 25, 1926. (56) Cod Liver Oil as a Source of Fat-Soluble Vitamins. Arthur D. Holmes. Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., Vol. 194, No. 16. April 22, 1926. (57) Studies of the Vitamin Potency of Cod Liver Oils—XX—Effect of Light on the Vitamin A Content of Cod Liver Oil. Arthur D. Holmes and Madeleine G. Pigott. Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., Vol. 195, No. 6. August 5, 1926. (58) A Comparison of the Antirachitic Potency of Irradiated Cod Liver Oils. Wyman-Holmes-Smith-Stockbarger-Pigott. Boston Med. & Surg. Jour., Vol. 195, No. 11. September 9, 1926.


Brain Chart
1st Year
Exit
NOTICE
PASS
FAIL
Tierney '27

CADUCEUS

The Modern Spread for Bread

By

H. W. VAHLTEICH, Ph.D.[1]

Research Laboratories, The Best Foods, Inc.,
New York, N. Y.

THE earth's population is dependent upon its food supply and if any process, machine, or manufactured article helps to increase that supply, it confers a benefit upon the whole world. When the margarine industry is looked at in this light, it will be seen what a benefaction to humanity it is.

Let us consider some of the reasons for including a certain percentage of fat in the diet every day. First, one valuable purpose of fat in the diet is to make other foods taste better. This alone is an important reason for using them.

A second purpose is that other foods will not digest and nourish the body unless a certain percentage of fat is included in the daily ration. We have not time to discuss the terrible effects that follow a shortage of fat in the diet, but we all read and heard much about it in the Nations of Central Europe during the late World War. This shortage produced a state of starvation or semi-starvation that was appalling.

Another purpose of fats in the diet is that they enable the body to maintain the normal alkaline condition of the blood and tissues.

Last but not least, fats and oils furnish the fuel for the body. They are not used in making and storing fat in the body, as some people believe, but they furnish the fuel that maintains the bodily warmth and supplies the energy to do work.

The use of margarine, born during the stormy days of the Franco-Prussian struggle has quickly spread to the United States, where it has been available for half a century.

It has within our recent memories justified its existence in this direction during the late war, when millions of pounds were shipped to our boys overseas, and found by our government experts to be an entirely adequate and satisfactory food. In the increasing food needs of the country, margarine satisfied every use for which it was intended on the table and in the kitchen of the household; it adds, in palatable form, to the necessary fat supply of every individual; and the indispensable calories and nutritive diet are thus

[1]*Editor's Note:* Dr. Vahlteich received his Ph.D. from the Dept. of Food Chemistry of Columbia University under Prof. H. C. Sherman. He has charge of the vitamin research laboratories of The Best Foods, Inc., of New York City, manufacturers of Nucoa nut margarine.

[2]Nucoa.

supplemented to the consumer in an eminently satisfactory, wholesome and digestible form. We may justly take pride in the importance of this industry to the economic welfare and future of our country in adding, in this wholesome manner, to the food supply of the nation.

Now let us see of what this margarine is made.

The vegetable oil from which a nut margarine[2] is made is cocoanut. You know that the cocoanut palm has played a leading role in the nutritional history of the human race, and today it is a part of the daily food of millions where a generation ago it was known only as a confection for occasional use.

The cocoanut we use in the manufacture of our product comes from the Philippine Islands. In preparing them for the manufacture of our product, the oil is pressed from the snowy white meat of this delicious nut and put through a process of purification. We call it "refining". Then it is churned in large vats with nutritious peanut oil and pasteurized milk to the form of an amulsion. The peanut oil comes from carefully selected peanuts and undergoes as rigid a refining process as the cocoanut oil. The milk used comes to the plant fresh from the dairy each morning. A trained chemist tests each can, after which the milk is pasteurized and cultured to develop a rich, ripened milk.

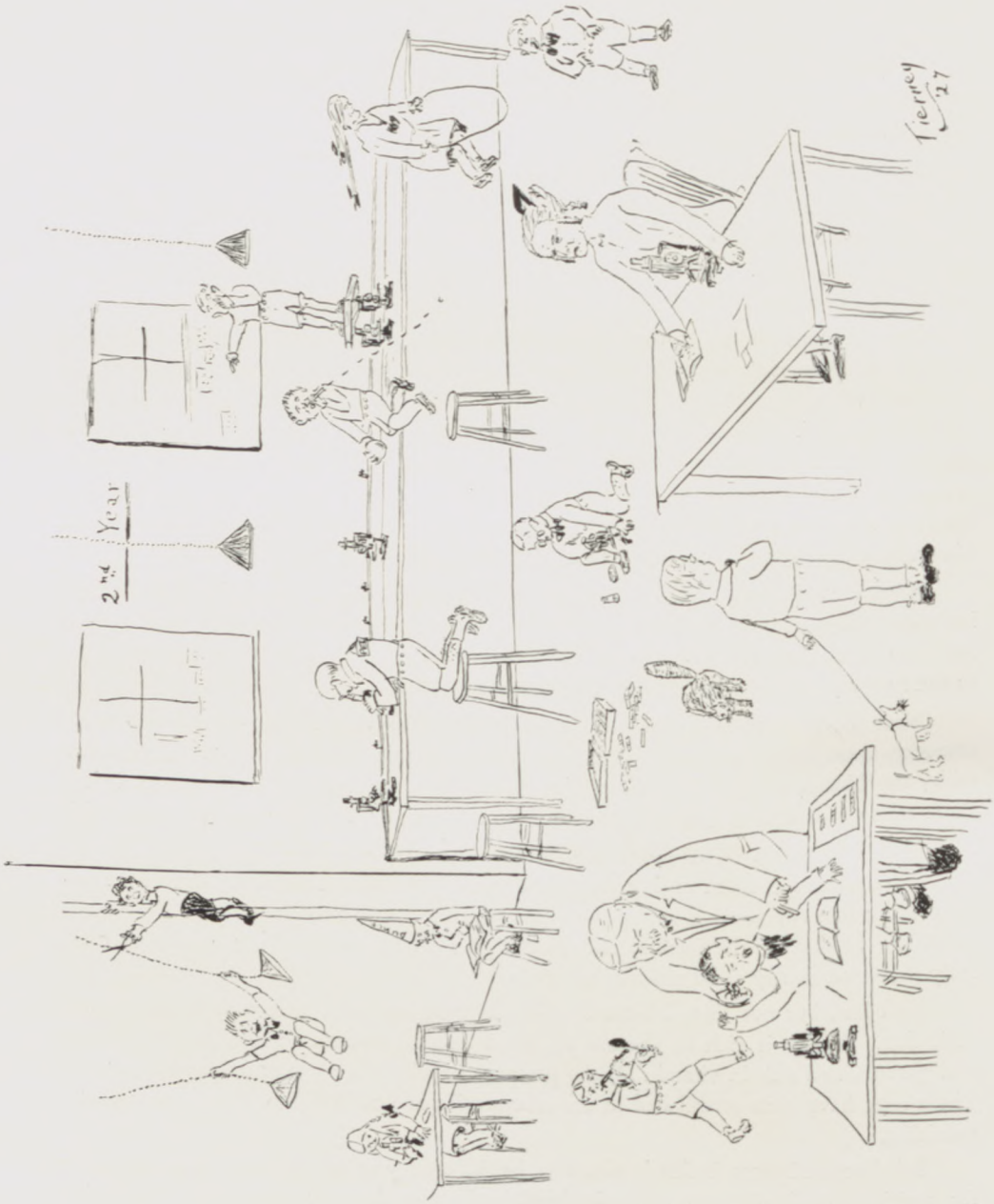
After it is churned to a rich emulsion, it is pumped into a "fountain of ice" where ice water plays over it for several minutes. This causes the blended fat and milk to form sparkling snow-like crystals. These crystals are then piled into containers and taken to the sunny tempering room where they soften and drain.

Next the plastic Nucoa goes to the kneading tables where it is worked to a satiny smoothness on huge, revolving tables. At this point, salt is added. From the kneading table, the Nucoa is carried to the almost human print machine which presses it into a thick white ribbon and cuts it into prints at the rate of 132 per minute. After this process it is wrapped, refrigerated, and shipped to its various markets.

Extreme care is taken during the entire process to insure sanitation. Even the fresh air coming into the room is filtered to avoid possible entrance of impurities. No hands touch the product in the factory, and Nucoa goes on its way to the consumer as carefully protected as any good product can be.

And last, but not least, Nucoa contains as much or more energy value than other table fats. It also is rich in vitamin A, the important vitamin so necessary for health and growth, and rich in vitamin D, the presence of which is a protection against rickets. These facts have been established in the laboratories of Dr. Philip B. Hawk, noted food specialist.

It is because Nucoa is rich in vitamins, has an energy value equal to that of any other fat, and is so easily digested and assimilated in the digestive tract that its use meets with the full approval of the well-informed physician.


2nd Year
Tierney 27

CADUCEUS

Certified Milk

By Robert N. McClellan, S.B.

THE Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co. is an organization having as its sole object the production of clean milk for infant feeding and for all other purposes where safe, natural milk is desired. Started by a group of physicians as a small milk laboratory in Boston thirty years ago, it has grown to a national institution. Only one grade of milk is handled and this is produced on Walker-Gordon Farms under Walker-Gordon supervision. The Walker-Gordon Farm at Charles River is Certified by the Boston Medical Milk Commission.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION

METHODS OF PRODUCTION.

The cows are thoroughly groomed and washed before each milking. The milkers wear white sterile suits and wash their hands after milking each cow. The milk pails have small special openings at the top to prevent entrance of extraneous material. All of the utensils with which the milk comes in contact on its journey from the udder to the bottle are thoroughly sterilized. The milk is immediately cooled, bottled, sealed, iced and shipped.

CONTROL OF PRODUCTION.
MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

Every man applying for work must pass a thorough physical examination before being employed. In addition to physical examination he must show negative results in examination of nose and throat, widal test, feces and urine. The physician in charge of the medical supervision visits the farm every day.

HYGIENIC BARNS

VETERINARY SUPERVISION.

The veterinary responsible for the health of the cows visits the farm daily and makes a careful inspection of the herd. The cows are under the supervision of the Federal and State Department veterinarians.

LABORATORY SUPERVISION.

Routine bacteriological examination is made of the milk from individual cows, groups of cows and dairy samples for detection of abnormal milk. Before each milking examination is made of the milk in each cow's udder before it is accepted as a part of the daily production. No cow is added to the milking herd until examined and passed by the veterinarian and bacteriologist.

CLEAN HANDS AND SUITS

NUTRITIONAL VALUE.

The milk is not processed in any way; nothing is added to it or taken away, it is just as it comes from the cow. Foods rich in vitamins are fed to produce a milk which is also rich in vitamins. Walker-Gordon Farms have exercising yards so that the skin of the cows may be irradiated by the sunlight. Walker-Gordon Certified Milk—Clean milk of high nutritional value makes it of great value in feeding infants.

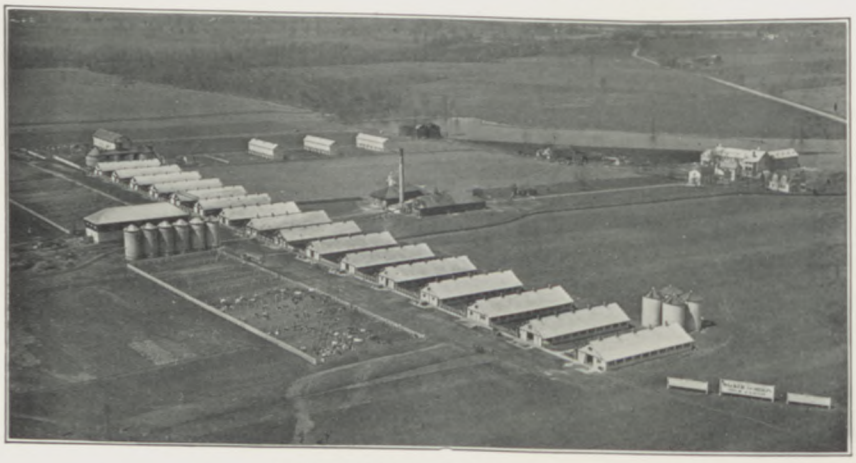
Backed by Research of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (the greatest technical school in the world).

GROOMED AND WASHED BEFORE EACH MILKING

VETERINARY INSPECTION DAILY

SCIENTIFIC CONTROL

LABORATORY SUPERVISION



A WALKER-GORDON FARM

Personal Items

Dr. Helen Akeson advanced the suggestion recently that anyone may acquire the same intellectual appearance by the purchase of the same variety of glasses.

Dr. Harry Appell submitted to a test to determine whether his longitude equalled his latitude. General opinion received a severe setback when it was discovered that his longitude was greater.

One of the recent entries for the international contest in fast English was our own Dr. Archambault. We expect an easy victory if past performances are any gauge of Archie's ability.

Persistent rumors maintain that Dr. Charles Ashworth has begun to sleep nights once more.

Drs. Bailey and Deich were recently appointed experimental smokers for the United Cigar Stores. This company aims to reward their best customers.

Drs. Cameron & Wilken are now practicing their duet, "California, Here We Come" with which they hope to thwart the designs of real estate agents.

Several petitions were submitted before a local court that Dr. P. Canzanelli be required to remove the "spikes" from his moustache. The petitioners were all stabbed recently in a Park Street subway rush.

In preparation for the arrival of Dr. Carroll, the staff of a large New York hospital are taking evening courses in debating.

Before a large and appreciative audience Dr. B. Cohen executed a feat deemed impossible by the vast majority. He made his trousers and vest meet.

Dr. "Clif" Danforth picked a visit to a beach resort on a certain summer evening as his greatest disappointment.

Everybody agrees that Dr. "Larry" Dame passed up a wonderful career in politics to study medicine.

All wagers have been disdained by Dr. Greenway for some years. His antipathy to all forms of gambling is well known.

Medical students are requested to await the publication of a valuable volume of lecture notes before completing their budget for books. The new book consists of the exclusive publication of the famous notes of Dr. Ed. Jones.

After rehearsals covering four years, Drs. Malone, Todd and Wood have decided to abandon their vaudeville skit. The act, "The Back-Row Barnacles", has had a very long run on Huntington Avenue.

CADUCEUS

Infant Feeding in Hot Weather and During the Vacation Periods

D. A. Orlov, B.S.

THE approach of summer means an uneasy period for the mothers of young infants and for the physicians who are in charge of the feeding of these infants. Only when a baby is breast-fed is there freedom from worry and even in such cases there is an element of uncertainty due to the effect of hot weather upon the appetite and general health of the nursing mother. The artificially-fed infant is always a subject of concern in hot weather to those in charge of its feeding, especially if the infant is to spend the summer away from its winter home. The digestive capacity of any infant is unquestionably more or less impaired in the summer season. Most artificially-fed infants are fed on a modification of fresh cow's milk and with the seasonal increase in temperature, the quality of milk available becomes less certain and the problem of proper preservation of even the best milk available becomes a serious one. Because of this the infants who are already being fed a processed milk of some sort have an unquestionable advantage over those who are taking cow's milk.

The term "processed milk" includes all the evaporated and condensed milks and the many forms of dried milk. These products are all fresh cow's milk, either whole, fat enriched or partially skimmed, from which the water has been partially or almost wholly removed and to which various additions of carbohydrates have been or have not been made. Most of these products are entirely suitable as a food for the infant if their composition is known and if they are intelligently prescribed in accordance with the nutritional needs of the infant.

Every infant who is artificially-fed requires a certain amount of milk daily. This need is usually met by cow's milk. As far as the nutrient food elements are concerned, it is of little significance whether this milk need is supplied by a fresh milk or by a processed milk. In fact, experience has shown that there is a greater degree of digestibility in most of the processed milks than in fresh cow's milk, especially when the process to which the milk has been subjected is such that the size of the fat globules has been reduced. The protein, too, seems to be rendered more easily digestible by the treatment the milk has received. It is only in regard to the biological factors and vitamins in the fresh milk that any deterioration may be effected and while in some instances these possible changes are of serious importance, in most of the processed milks these factors are not disturbed to such a degree as to interfere at all with successful nutrition. The reduction in bacterial content when milk has been processed is of unquestionable value, especially in warm weather. The degree of safety achieved, in this respect, surely overbalances any reduction in vitamins and unknown biological factors.

In addition to the milk needed by the artificially-fed infant, certain carbohydrate additions are necessary to balance the nutritional elements, to provide sufficient calories and to aid in rendering the milk elements of maximum digestibility. When the infant is fed on fresh cow's milk, these carbohydrate additions must be made each day when the feeding is prepared. When a processed milk is used, one can be chosen in which this necessary addition has already been made in accordance with the nutritional needs and so adjusted as to give the optimum balance of food elements.

A typical example of such a product is "Lactogen". This preparation is a whole cow's milk to which has been added natural cow's milk fat and natural cow's milk sugar, or Lactose, in such proportions that the resultant mixture has approximately the balance of nutritional elements that

is found in woman's milk, which is unquestionably the ideal infant food. In this product the large fat globules of the cow's milk have been broken up by homogenization until they are even finer than the easily digested fat globules of woman's milk. After these adjustments, the water has been removed by a process which causes the minimum disturbance to the vitamins and biological factors while the possibly harmful bacterial content of the fresh milk has been almost entirely eliminated.

As a result, Lactogen is available as a pure powdered modified milk which contains all the elements needed by the infant in the best possible balance for proper nutrition and maximum digestibility. It is only necessary to add water in proper proportion to this powder and the food is ready for the infant. The convenience of preparation, the security from the danger of bacterial contamination so often found in fresh milk during the summer, the improved digestibility which reduces the tax upon the lowered digestive capacity during the summer and the certainty that the nutritional needs of the infant are completely met, combine to render Lactogen one of the greatest aids in relieving the apprehension of the mother and of her attendant physician during the hot weather. If the baby is taking Lactogen, the mother can feel absolutely safe in taking the baby to the country or seashore, travelling, or on a round of visits without having to worry about the milk supply and the physician can feel assured that as far as the infant's food is concerned, everything will go on just as usual no matter where the baby spends the summer.

Many physicians have reported great success in the use of Lactogen and in conclusion an analysis of the reasons for this success may be convincing. The infant needs a generous amount of fat. This product, after dilution, has a fat content of 3.12 percent, very near the average found in woman's milk. This fat is of optimum digestibility because the homogenization to which the product has been subjected has reduced the fat globules to a size even less than those of woman's milk.

The infant needs protein, but not as much as is found in whole cow's milk. Lactogen, after dilution, contains 2.02 percent protein, more than is supplied by woman's milk but less than in unmodified cow's milk. This protein is more readily digestible than that of fresh cow's milk because of the drying process. Many reports have been made in medical literature of the improved digestion of dried milk protein over that of fresh milk. The infant needs a generous supply of sugar. Lactogen, after dilution, contains 6.7 percent of Lactose, practically the same proportion of the same sugar which is found in woman's milk.

The infant needs mineral salts. Lactogen, after dilution, contains twice as much mineral matter as does woman's milk and the constituents of the mineral matter are in practically the same proportions as are found in woman's milk.

The infant needs vitamins. The natural cow's milk vitamins are so little reduced in Lactogen that the only consideration which need be given to the vitamin supply of the infant is to provide the anti-scorbutic vitamin C by the addition of orange juice to the diet, as should always be done even when the infant is breast-fed.

The infant needs a food of proper caloric concentration, the guide to this being the caloric concentration of woman's milk. Lactogen, after dilution, conveys 19.4 calaries per ounce, approximately the same as woman's milk, which is usually conceded 20 calories per ounce.

Because of these facts, it is only necessary to give the infant enough of this food to gratify the usual fluid needs, that is 2½ to 3 ounces per pound of body weight daily, and all nutritional needs,—calories, fat, protein, carbohydrates and mineral—will be met at the same time.

The infant should take a food which has the minimum of harmful bacteria. Lactogen is fully pasteurized in the process of manufacture, thereby eliminating the danger of bacterial infection, especially during the dangerous hot weather.

Speech Defects

Lecture delivered to the Graduating Doctors, Class of 1927, Tufts College Medical School, April 21, 1927.

SAMUEL D. ROBBINS, A.B., A.M.*

SPEECH defects may be divided into two classes, those which are always present in the same degree and those which are intermittent.

Constant speech defects require a surgical operation by a nose and throat specialist before the defect can be corrected by a teacher of phonetics if the trouble is organic, but not if it is functional.

Stammering is the commonest intermittent speech defect and I use the word stammering to include that repetition of sounds which is often termed stuttering. Intermittent speech defects are necessarily functional, and require the help of a psychiatrist or, if the stammering is not a symptom of a deeper neurosis, of a psychologist who has specialized in this branch of abnormal psychology.

Experiments performed by the writer at the Harvard University Psychological Laboratory show that the physiological cause of stammering is the sudden emotional rise of blood pressure which causes congestion in the brain and temporarily interferes with normal thought and hence with normal speech.

Back of this physiological cause of stammering is the still more fundamental psychological cause, namely, such emotions and states of mind as embarrassment, mental confusion, nervous and mental hurry, timidity, self-consciousness, and fear or expectancy of stammering, all of which send surplus blood to the stammerer's brain and aggravate stammering. The emotional difficulty must be understood and the difficulty overcome, so that the stammerer may reorganize his personality along more normal lines if he is to recover permanently from stammering.

A successful treatment for stammering must not only reorganize the stammerer's personality, but must correct the major symptoms of stammering as well. It must teach the stammerer to control his breath normally while speaking, to pay the same attention to the vowels in words which is paid them by normal speakers, to keep his lips, tongue, and jaw relaxed while he is talking without effort, and to restore his confidence that he is able to speak to anyone anywhere at any time without hesitancy.

Speech training may be compared with music lessons. Just as the daily practice between lessons does more than the lessons themselves to help one to acquire the habit of playing a musical instrument, so the conscientious daily practicing of speech training exercises does more to form the habit of normal speech than the lessons themselves. It takes as long to acquire the habit of normal speech as to learn to play a musical instrument well, as the stammerer must break down a stubborn habit of incorrect speech as well as build up normal speech.

Because of the large amount of effort required to overcome stammering, children seldom take sufficient interest in speech training to receive much benefit therefrom until they become about sixteen years of age.

For this reason, more can be accomplished by prevention than by correction, and, as stammering usually begins at the age of two and becomes confirmed within a year, the family physician is the only person who has a chance to call the parent's attention to the following simple preventive remedy.

Never do, look, or say anything that will in any way call a young child's attention to the fact that his speech is abnormal. Always speak slowly and calmly in a low-pitched voice when the stammerer is within hearing. If a child forces or repeats a letter or word or unduly prolongs a consonant, do not ask him to repeat the word or show in any way that you have noticed his difficulty. Answer his question in as nearly as possible the same words he used, beginning with the first word on which he stammered and prolonging its first vowel two seconds. In a month or two the child should unconsciously adopt this rhythm of speech and suddenly stop stammering; if he adopts the unduly prolonged first syllable it will shorten down unconsciously to normal. A child will usually outgrow stammering if, and only if, his attention is not called to the fact that his speech is abnormal..

Most commercial stammering schools have, in the past, been run by laymen who had little knowledge of the psychology of stammering. But a new organization known as the American Academy of Speech Correction has just come into the field "to raise as rapidly as possible existing standards of practice among workers in the field of speech correction". The qualifications for obtaining and retaining membership are so very strict that the physician can safely recommend any member of this Academy to any patient who is in need of speech training.

---

* Editor's Note: Mr. Samuel D. Robbins has for eleven years been director of the Boston Stammerers' Institute, founded in 1867. He devoted several years to a comparative study of fright and speech in both normal speakers and in stammerers at the Harvard University Psychological Laboratory. In recognition of this research work Mr. Robbins was given full membership in the American Psychological Association without the Ph.D. degree which is usually required; was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and elected a Charter Member of the American Academy of Speech Correction. Not only has Mr. Robbins taught many stammerers to speak normally, as he overcame a similar impediment in his own speech, but he is a pioneer in the movement to prevent stammering from becoming confirmed in young children who have just begun to stammer.

Spots You Won't Forget

Anatomy Lab., where hours seemed days, but minutes were so precious.

Physiology Lab., where you developed that taste for frogs legs.

Smoking Room, where the perils of the future were seriously discussed and the present went rapidly forward.

Pathology Lab., where one despaired at keeping up the furious pace, but did just the same.

Class Rooms, all of which at some time provided the place, while the professor supplied the lullaby, that made Morpheus irresistible.

Campus, whose shade trees and green lawns were constantly violated by the constant cigarette butt.

Operating Room, M. G. H., O. P. D., where Dr. Fitchett contributed his bit to make life so dear and peace so sweet.

Boston Dispensary, G. U., where the watchword was, "Two Glasses".

Rutland Street; one did have a guilty feeling going up the alley.

Boston Sanitarium (Mattapan) one of those tours about Boston that the "L" advertises so freely.

Carney Hospital, where Dr. Denning strove and drove while the retiring and bashful members sought for shelter.

Pediatrics, B. C. H., 'twas here the black soul of the modern medical student was indecently exposed 'mid great lamentation.

Allen Street, J. M. C. The sound of the gong in the wee small hours assisted by the loquacious Miss Oppenheimer impressed us with the seriousness of our chosen profession.

Amphitheatre, Medical School. Here have we drunk deeply from the fount of Wisdom that taught us that common sense and logic were important factors in medicine.

Surgical Amphitheatre, B. C. H. Many times have we remained almost breathless while the marvels of modern surgical technique were paraded before our sorely-tried eyes.

Medical Amphitheatre, B. C. H. The snappy questions, the halting answers, the glory of successful diagnosis, the thrill of excellent results were all tempered and toned by the patience and wisdom of men whose skill and virtues we appreciate daily the more.

Evangeline Booth Hospital. Many of us have arrived breathless, only to discover that the increase in population had come too quickly.

G. U., O. P. D., B. C. H. 'Twas here that many of us acquired the rating of gunner mates through our excellent scores, 100% bulls eyes.

Amphitheatre, M. G. H. An appreciation of the mysteries of "Backs" was obtained from much discrete demonstration.

O. P. D., B. C. H. It can hold nothing from us, for we have covered it from top to bottom.

A Successful Proprietary

WHETHER or not a proprietary preparation exploited to the medical profession is successful depends in the final analysis upon merit.

When, after 35 years of constant use by the physicians, a preparation continues to grow in favor and is prescribed in ever increasing quantities, there is no doubt as to the merits of the product. ANTIPHLOGISTINE from a very small beginning has through merit *alone* achieved the distinction of being the most extensively employed ethical medical preparation in the entire world. It is manufactured in practically all the principal countries and distributed from branches in every country on the globe, with the exception of Russia and Bulgaria.

This external application for inflammation and congestion is a perfectly harmless, soft and pliable, non-irritating, non-toxic, soothing and antiseptic dressing, always ready for immediate use, possessing hygroscopic, nutrient, exosmotic, endosmotic, and indirectly hypnotic and anodyne properties. It keeps in any climate and is always ready for use.

It is composed of the finest anhydrous and levigated argillaceous mineral and is indicated in all conditions in which inflammation and congestion are present, from a furuncle to pneumonia. It offers the best known method for the continuous application of moist heat. By the physical property of osmosis and its ability to stimulate the cutaneous reflexes Antiphlogistine assists in maintaining the blood and lymph circulation in the affected part and hastens the elimination of toxins.

The action of Antiphlogistine is primarily to restore normal circulation in an inflamed part and to inhibit or counteract infection in the already congested tissues. This is accomplished by the continuous, moist heat (which may be maintained by Antiphlogistine for many hours) stimulating the cutaneous reflexes; reacting on the superficial capillaries, thence to the deeper parts; and also, by the decided osmotic action of the c. p. glycerine contained in Antiphlogistine, which attracts fluid exudates from the congested tissues through the hygroscopic properties possessed in so marked a degree by *pure, undiluted* glycerine.

This latter is of the utmost importance. The failure to obtain desired and expected results from imitations of Antiphlogistine is usually due to the absence, entirely or in sufficient amount, of c. p. glycerine, from the spurious preparations. Hence, the only safe way is to *prescribe* and *use* ANTIPHLOGISTINE under its proper name.

CADUCEUS

The Practical Value of Aromatic Bitters

By D. A. Orlov, B.S.

A VIGOROUS belief in progressiveness is a healthy symptom in members of the medical profession as well as in other individuals. However, in every single departure from an established habit it is necessary to determine impartially, whether the change represents a true advance and a discarding of an outworn fallacy, or whether it is merely an expression of restlessness and of following blindly the dictates of a fickle fashion.

In the daily practice of medicine the sway of fashion in therapeutics is demonstrated very strikingly in the wholesale neglect of many valuable remedies that have been prescribed extensively by older generations of practitioners. Two main reasons may be discerned. First, mention must be made of the very laudable and correct desire to overcome pathologic manifestations by restoring natural function without having recourse to medicinal aids. Thus, for example, a failing appetite or defective assimilation due to sedentary habits may be corrected by prescribing sports and exercise. However, until an appropriate change in the daily routine is brought about, it must be considered good practice not to spurn the aid of carminatives utilized with good effect by past generations.

The second imporant reason for the present changes in therapeutic fashion is the increasing insistence on obtaining scientific sanction before accepting any remedy. While this attitude is of course very correct basically, it is nevertheless necessary to keep in mind that a rigid undiscerning enforcement of such limitations is bound to inflict hardship on suffering mankind. Furthermore, such inflexibility is quite uncalled for, since judicious empiricism has not hindered but rather aided scientific medicine. In fact, many of our best examples of scientific therapy show that scientific explanation followed empirical practice.

A very striking instance of such a sequence is the history of aromatic bitters. Many generations of medical practitioners have used them extensively without searching for a scientific analysis of their pharmacologic action. It required the genius of the renowned physiologist Pawlow to furnish a practical method of exact investigation. Through the establishment of fistulae it was possible to demonstrate first of all that aromatic bitters caused a very definite and measurable increase in the quantity of gastric secretion. Other digestive secretions were stimulated in a similar manner, and most important of all, this improvement was not only quantitative, but also qualitative.

In a brilliant series of experiments it was shown that aromatic bitters effected these changes not through a local action on the digestive glands or intestinal lining mucosa, but through direct influence on the organs of taste and smell. Through the intermediation of brain centers the digestive mechanism was then stimulated via efferent nerve connections. This is the origin of the famous "psychic secretion."

From the point of view of the practising physician and surgeon it is immediately apparent, how significant a role is played by this mechanism in the healthy state, and even more vitally important, to what practical therapeutic use one may turn the power of aiding or of provoking the "psychic secretion". Such therapeutic measures may rank all the way from assisting the jaded appetite of the tired business man in an elegant manner to turning the balance in a weary case of anorexia in

exhausted convalescents. Another application of great practical importance is the utilization of aromatics like Angostura Bitters for masking disagreeable and nauseating remedies.

No one with experience in medical practice loses sight of the practical value of such therapeutic aids. This would explain the steadfast popularity which a preparation like Angostura Bitters has enjoyed for such a long time. In fact, the picturesque history of this remedy offers a very striking illustration of the value of empiricism in therapy, for it appears that it was compounded over a century ago at a time when neither the great Pawlow nor our boasted scientific laboratory methods were thought of. Nevertheless, the formula was achieved and has survived with notable success many changes in medical thought and therapeutic fashion.

Dr. Siegert, the originator of Angostura Bitters, made his entry into history at the dramatic event of the battle of Waterloo, where he served as an army surgeon under Blucher. After his honorable discharge his initiative led him to far away Venezuela, where he took up the practice of his profession in Angostura, the capital of the state of Guayana. In 1826 he was appointed chief surgeon and physician of the Military Hospital of Guayana according to the records.

Coming from a temperate climate he must have been particularly impressed with the far-reaching effects of the exhausting tropical heat. This applies particularly to the digestive organs. To obtain an effective stimulant of appetite and metabolism, he made a judicious selection of the aromatics and bitters which a generous tropical flora presented in abundance, and for a solvent vehicle he employed aged West Indian rum. The result of his therapeutic efforts became known as Angostura Bitters. How skilfully he blended and how critically he selected his ingredients is testified by the incontrovertible fact that his original formula has not been changed since its inception over a century ago.

The further history of Angostura Bitters furnishes an interesting illustration of the fact that the world will search for excellence even if it has to travel up a South American tropical river for several hundred miles with no speedier means than the sail. Doctor Siegert had no thought of seeing his remedy employed beyond the confines of his own practice. However, visiting captains carried away with them the report of the merits of the aromatic bitters. These wanderers of the ocean spread the information along the ports of the Seven Seas.

With increased use during the course of the last century, Angostura Bitters has received closer study and observation and also growing recognition of its qualities. Of special interest to the student of scientific pharmacology is the fact that a compound like Angostura Bitters was conceived largely empirically but held its own during several generations, that its composition remained unchanged, and, finally, that the advent of scientific laboratory research affirmed the soundness of its composition.

3rd Year
Female
Out-Patient
Department
To Male
Out Patient
Department
G.U. Department
Tierney
'27

CADUCEUS

Gelatine in the Feeding of Infants and Children[1]

By Thomas B. Downey, Ph.D.[2]

ALTHOUGH gelatine has been used extensively in hospital diets for a number of years, it is only quite recently that specialists have discovered its value in the feeding of undernourished infants and children. It has been found that the addition of relatively small proportions of gelatine to simple milk formulas makes the food more acceptable to deranged digestive organs and exerts a pronounced stimulus to growth. The experimental evidence indicates that gelatine accomplishes these desirable effects by its protective colloid and emulsifying action and value as a supplementary protein.

Gelatine is a pure protein. It is made from the bone and the white connective tissue of food animals. It is one of the easiest proteins to digest and its cleavage products are completely absorbed by the body. It is pertinent to note that in these liquid diets gelatine enters the body as a fluid and remains a fluid. It is not curdled or coagulated to masses by the gastric juice. While gelatine does not contain all of the essential amino acids it does yield on digestion an abundance of certain ones that are necessary for growth, as for example, lysine and proline. Where gelatine is ingested with milk the proportion of these growth promoting amino acids is increased above that obtained from the digestion of milk proteins alone and the value of the food for tissue repair and building is enhanced.

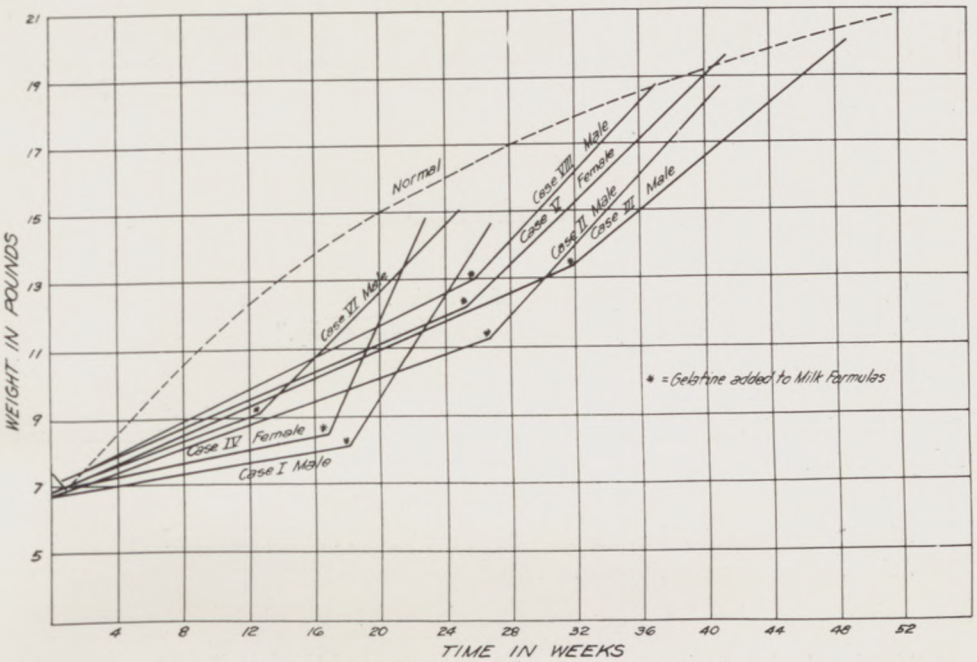
In addition to its protein value gelatine plays another significant role in nutrition, that is, as an emulsoid colloid it aids the digestion and absorption of milk solids. The digestive processes are essentially colloidal phenomena, whereby fats, carbohydrates, and proteins are ingested in the colloidal condition and changed by the various enzymes to degradation products capable of absorption by the body. To accomplish the formation of these simpler substances, the enzymes must come into intimate contact with the food particles. If, perchance, the food particles are present as large, tough masses, as is the case with cow's milk coagulating under the influence of the hydrochloric acid and rennin in the human stomach, the contact surface of the enzymes with the food is limited and digestion is delayed or impaired. Various specialists have described experiments in vitro as well as with infants and adults which show that the curdling of cow's milk by acid and rennin is modified in character in the presence of relatively small amounts of gelatine. This effect is spoken of as protective colloid action and it is interesting to note that gelatine is one of the most efficient of all known protective agents. Gelatine is also a good emulsifying agent and it is quite probable that it aids the secretions of the alimentary apparatus in the emulsification of fats.

In discussing the digestibility of milks, Chapin says that those animals whose stomachs form the larger percentage of the digestive tract and their digestion is largely gastric produce milks that form tough curds, as for example, the cow. In contrast is the human whose stomach forms only about 20 per cent of the digestive tract. Human milk curdles in light flocculent masses. It has been pointed out by Alexander that human milk contains a natural protective protein in large amount, which is present in small amount in cow's milk. It would seem, that the addition of such a protective agent as gelatine to cow's milk would make it particularly suitable for malnourished infants and children, and such has been found to be the case.

The plate of curves on the following page illustrates the favorable effects of gelatine feeding upon the weight recovery of eight of the infants studied at the clinic of Jefferson Medical College.

[1] A paper presented before the Senior Class, Tufts Medical College, Boston, Mass., May 3, 1927.
[2] Director Research Laboratories, Chas. B. Knox Gelatine Co., Johnstown, N. Y.

SHOWING RECOVERY OF UNDERWEIGHT INFANTS
BY GELATINE FEEDING



The curves are plotted from three points, assumed birth weight of approximately seven pounds, weight at time gelatine was first added to the milk formula, and weight on the conclusion of the experiment. It will be observed that the infants made rapid gains in weight to the approximate normal weight. A brief history of several of these cases will give a conception of conditions that have in the majority of cases investigated been relieved by glatine feeding.

No. 1, Male. Age 4 months 7 days at the beginning of the experiment. Weight 8 lbs. 1 oz., height 23.1 in. *Case of malnutrition.* Anemic, much gas formation. Fed gelatine in milk according to formula for period of two months. Gained in weight and at the end of this time was apparently a normal child. Final weight 14 lbs. 11 oz., height 24.9 in.

No. VI, Male. Age 3 months. Weight 9 lbs. 2 oz. Height 21.5 in. at start of test. In this case *large curds formed in the stomach* which could not be digested but soured and were then vomited up. This was after recovery from measles. Observations ended after three months on this treatment, at which time he child still had considerable trouble, but was improving. The use of gelatine in the milk seemed to be the only helpful treament in his case. Weight 15 lbs. Height 24.8 in.

No. VII, Female. Age 8 months. Weight 15 lbs. Height 24.9 in. This case had frequent *spells of vomiting and colic,* followed by *diarrhea and excessive gas formation.* After a few days of this there would be several days when the stools contained little but hard, undigested curds. The parent consented at first only to feed the gelatine milk when the child had these attacks, but admitted that the attacks were lessened in severity and their duration shortened. Later the parent consented to give gelatine milk regularly, and from this time, for a period of two months, the child had but one slight attack. Age at end of test 1 year, weight 18 lbs. 7 oz., height 27.9 in.

The present trend in infant and child feeding is towards simple methods. There is a reaction to the complicated procedures and mixtures of the past years. The modification of milk with gelatine is in accord with this movement. Gelatine is a well known food, easily obtained, and readily incorporated in the milk formula. It has been customary to use one teaspoonful of the sparkling gelatine to the day's milk formulas for babies of six months old and older, and a smaller amount for the younger infant. In extreme cases of malnutrition a tablespoonful has been employed, decreasing the amount of gelatine as the condition of the infant improves. It is easily incorporated in the formula by first soaking for five or ten minutes in one ounce of the cold milk taken from the day's formula, followed by the addition of an ounce or more of hot milk from the formula. It should be stirred until dissolved and thoroughly mixed with the entire day's formula. Where the milk is boiled, the gelatine may be soaked in the cold milk and taken into solution by the heating and boiling.

Smilitis

"What did the doctor say you had, Mrs. Smith?"
"He said I had infernal injuries in the abominable cavity."

Our opinion is that a kangaroo is just one of Nature's abortive efforts to produce a safe pedestrian.

Master: "What lesson do we learn from the attack of the Dardanelles?"
Mister: "That a straight beats three kings."

Teacher: "Johnny, give me a sentence using the word 'diadem'."
Johnny: "People who drink moonshine diadem sight quicker than those who don't."

What is heredity?
Something a father believes in until his son begins acting like a fool.

Pullman Conductor: "See here, porter, what do you mean by hanging a red lantern on that berth?"
Rastus: "Rule 23 says to hang out a red light when the rear end of the sleeper is exposed, sah."

A man is but a worm; he comes along, wiggles about a while and finally a chicken gets him.

A university is a place where a guy can go down the street with a girl in one arm and a blanket under the other, and get away with it.

A negro called at the hospital and said, "I called to see how mah fren' Joe Brown was gettin' along."
The nurse replied, "Why, he's getting along fine. He's convalescing now."
"Well," said the darky, "I'll just sit down and wait till he's through."

CADUCEUS

Laxative Waters

AN INTERESTING ROENTGENOLOGICAL STUDY.

D. A. Orlov, B.S.

THE importance of the Alkaline-Sulpho-Saline* group of mineral waters as curative agents is becoming more generally recognized.

European watering places have been visited by many thousands in search of health at great expense and much sacrifice of time, whereas waters of equal and in some cases greater efficacy could have been found at home.

The development of a few watering places in this country, where the drinking of water is practiced in a rational and scientific manner, has accomplished much in bringing to the knowledge of the public the fact that we have, in America, springs possessing to the fullest extent all the virtues that have made the foreign resorts so famous.

From an examination, study, and comparison of the more valuable foreign waters, with such waters as those of French Lick Springs, it is very plain, that Europe has no advantage over America.

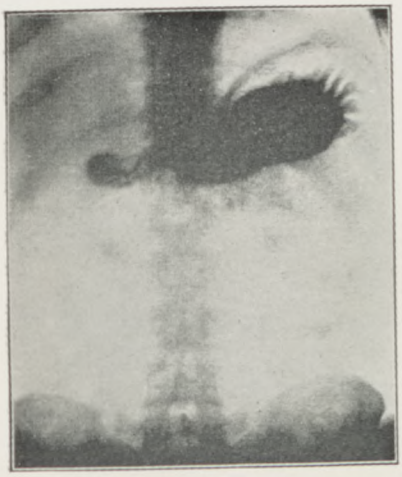
The analysis of Pluto Water by Dr. H. E. Barnard, Chemist of the Indiana State Board of Health, is very instructive:

		Grains per Gallon
Silica	SiO_2	.754
Iron and alumina	Fe_2O_3&Al_2O_3	.928
Ammonium chloride	NH_4Cl	.991
Potassium chloride	KCI	1.943
Sodium chloride	NaCl	119.143
Sodium sulphate	Na_2SO_4	3644.934
Magnesium sulphate	$MgSO_4$	2003.111
Calcium sulphate	$CaSO_4$	87.406
Calcium bicarbonate	$Ca(HCO_3)_2$	18.786
Total		5877.996

Perhaps the most noticeable of the effects of this water is its action in stimulating intestinal secretion and peristalsis. The various indications for its use are too well known to the profession to be repeated here.

I am indebted to the Medical Staff of the French Lick Springs Hotel for permission to reproduce this interesting study which they have carried out.

PLUTO CONCENTRATED UPON A HEALTHY MAN, AGE 47, WEIGHT 155 POUNDS.



No. 1
13 Minutes After Taking Pluto and Barium
Note the marked contractions with the comet-like tail at fundus and the leaping of the barium past the pylorus.

* Note: Of the Alkaline-Sulpho-Saline mineral waters, Pluto is best known. The product of Pluto Spring, French Lick Springs, Indiana, it is examined, bacteriologically, twice daily, and bottled for world distribution, under the most exacting sanitary control.

No. II.
27 Minutes After Taking Pluto and Barium
Already the small intestine is being swept clean with smaller masses of the barium passing over from the stomach.

No. III.
1 Hour After Taking Pluto and Barium.
The barium is practically all out of the small intestine and is rapidly accumulating in the coecum.

No. IV.
2 Hours After Taking Pluto and Barium
The ascending colon is becoming filled with the barium and is filling the first portions of the transverse.

No. V.
4 Hours After Taking Pluto and Barium
The colon is completely filled with the barium. Patient had a bowel movement containing barium 2¾ hours after taking the mixture. This explains why so little barium is seen in sigmoid and rectum.

Etheravings

It isn't what a girl knows that bothers us, but how she learned it.

There is some co-operation among wild creatures. The stork and the wolf usually work the same neighborhood.

"How about these co-educational colleges? Which sex is really ahead?"
"Neither. It seems to be neck and neck."

Patient (nervously): "And will the operation be dangerous, Doctor?"
Dr. Deich: "Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars."

Hersberg: "Name the five senses."
McMinigal: "Nickels."

DOWN AT REVERE BEACH

Fat Lady (bathing): "Here, let go of my leg!"
T. Bresnick: "Oh, excuse me. I thought I had hold of the pier."

Minc Bailey: "What's an example of arson?"
Al Shure: "Burning whiskey on a plum pudding."

Patient: "What's the matter with me, Doctor? Will I get well?"
Dr. McDonough: "Yes, Madam, I think you will. At present you are suffering from acute diagnosis."

NORTH GRAFTON

An inmate was seen in front of the insane asylum dangling a piece of string with a stick attached to it. He was dangling it over a flower bed when Dr. Collins approached. Denny wishing to be affable asked:

"How many have you caught?"

"You're the ninth one," replied the crazy man.

Mechano-Therapy, Massage, Etc.

AUGUSTA LORD HEINSTEIN

THE Physio-Therapy Department of the Boston City Hospital is one of its most important departments, and known throughout the country. Physicians come here from other cities to study. Yet a dozen years ago there was no such department. It seems hard to believe that so few years ago there were physicians at the hospital who saw no need for such a service. And odder still that one not a physician should have been the moving spirit in creating such a department.

This distinction belongs to Mrs. Augusta Lord Heinstein, now, as then, active in mechano-therapy (massage, etc.), co-operating with physicians and patients.

Interviewed at her home, an interesting document tells its story from the office wall. Dated Dec. 12, 1914, Augusta Lord Heinstein petitions the Physicians and Surgeons of the Boston City Hospital to found a Mechano-Therapy Department. And subscribed are the fading signatures of such endorsers as D. D. Scannell, J. L. Ames, F. B. Granger, F. B. Lund, Paul Thorndike, Fred. J. Cotton, Henry Jackson, Frank H. Lahey, Horace Binney, F. V. Palfrey, etc. All leaders in their fields, many of national fame.

This woman was able to achieve, because she had specialized in a field still new to many physicians. Twenty-two years ago she was studying massage, etc., under Douglas Graham, M.D., of Jefferson Medical College. Through the aid of Morton Prince, Coriat, Fairbanks, and Jenks, she introduced her treatment into the various departments of the Boston City Hospital, and convinced the skeptics through successful results. From nothing then, till eleven rooms now, in the Out Patient Department, best tells the story.

Her work now is private, largely referred by physicians, with wide variety of cases, such as fractures, arthritis, orthopedics, neurasthenia.

With a list of patients including three mayors of Boston, a Health Commissioner of Boston, doctors who are Heads of Hospital Services, it is easy to understand great physicians and surgeons going on record, like the following:

Fred. J. Cotton—"Skillful, enthusiastic, industrious; initiative and enterprise; mind above average."
F. B. Lund—"Thorough knowledge of her profession—large experience."
Frank B. Granger—"Great respect for her ability and work."

The medical profession in Boston is indebted to Augusta Lord Heinstein, and to its credit, they let their patients make use of her skill.

Note: The Editor interviewed Mrs. Lord Heinstein at her home and office, 411 Washington St., Dorchester, and examined the interesting papers on which the above is based.

Shake Well After Using

Pete Vogel: "Where are you going with the box of caramels, Sid?"
Sid Mooney: "Someone told me my girl had false teeth and I'm going to find out."

Dr. Schwartz's latest prescription for seasickness—Bolt your food down.

Dr. Carrol would like to know what is the best thing to take for Kleptomania.

What to do before the doctor comes.

Buy physical culture books and exercising apparatus. Think pure thoughts, Try milk cure. Laugh it off. Read Patent Medicine testimonials before taking. See how much you have left in the bank. Smile. Lay stack of unpaid bills in bed beside you. Doctor will not stay long.

Another Tufts Tragedy

Issy Klein had always wanted to join a fraternity but Dr. Libby advised him to get plenty of nourishing food.

Even as a sophomore Smith in Surgical Technique thwarts the design of Dr. Wickham to repeat a story.

Dr. Wickham: "Well, what is it?"
Smith: "Pardon me, doctor, but you told that story once before."

Vogel may not have a one-track mind, but in every clinic: "Aha, doctor, is not this a typical case of scleroderma?" 'Tis sad to relate, it never was one.

The section appears to be in meditation.
Instructor: "Well, what has she?"
Carroll (hopefully): "I think she has a varicocele."

CADUCEUS

Medical Publicity

PUBLICITY has demonstrated definitely that it is essential for the success of any modern business and the professional propagandist has established a permament seat for himself in American life. Always conservative, the medical profession was laggard in the use of this powerful weapon. It was only when it found itself faced by the necessity for meeting foes upon equal terms that the majority sanctioned its use.

The cults and quacks utilized this means of engaging public interest and of winning public favor while the profession remained aloof. The penetration of many of these unreasonable schools of therapy, even among the so-called intelligent, was rapid and extremely disconcerting. They have long enough enjoyed the use of defenses which presented the public with the awesome figure of a poor handful of prophets trying to overcome the dragon, the medical profession, in order to save the enslaved maiden, the public.

The medical profession has always been superior and introspective and has regarded the individual as a more or less necessary adjunct to its ponderous problems. The public, which it served, was always left with its nose flattened against the window glass. Nothing could be more natural than that the ones, so left outside, when someone came along who drew them into confidence and flattered them with the indulgence of a fond parent, should accept him with loving arms.

The profession accepted the gauge of battle and instituted a campaign to acquaint the public with the ideals, service and work of the medical man. The field has broadened remarkably and the public health aspect is now more emphasized, the relation of the individual to the community and its fight against disease. The gain made by this publicity is difficult of measurement. There is no doubt but that the public is more familiar with things medical and more appreciative of the sincere efforts of the profession to serve it.

It was to be expected that abuses would follow such a great advancement. The newspapers and periodicals found that medical matters and scientific advances were news of immense value. Their earnest desire to satiate the public appetite has resulted in a steady stream of articles and stories which present ideas mostly half-baked, but capable of being displayed with lurid figments of the imagination in Sunday supplements. The miracles announced are, sad to say, very sparse in actual result. The danger lies in the desire of the public, unable to separate the truth from the mass of

news, to expect miracles from the doctor. Many, in reply to this demand, have instituted forms of therapy that appeal to the senses and not the intellect, dangerously close to the borders of quackery. We are all familiar with the columns in big city dailies and small-town weeklies which purport to discuss authoritatively all branches of medical science and which diagnose and prescribe via the correspondence method. The self-appointed diagnostician, newspaper educated, has now become a firmly established member of the community. He prattles in terms medical, he quotes authorities, he offers no statistic, but still is infallible, he is responsible to no one. The old street corner medicine man appears now with his advertisements backed by clinical support from the University of Zulu, a new disguise for an old reprobate. These are but casual observations from daily life and are only a few of the parasites that cling to the growing giant, education of the public in things medical.

Will the common sense and sense of values, now latent, overcome these handicaps which tend to nullify great advances? We believe firmly that the benefits obtained by the many will outweigh by far the losses sustained by the gullible.

THOMAS F. MCCARTHY.

AS FRESHMEN IN PHYSIOLOGY

4th Year

A $50,000.00 Opinion

ON ADVERTISING IN 1927 CADUCEUS

The men who took the trouble to write as quoted below direct the advertising destinies of business investments totalling more than $50,000,000. They all have iron-bound rules prohibiting advertising in college year-books.

Ralph Starr Butler, V. Pres. and Advertising Manager Postum Products:

". . . first plan I have ever heard that tends toward making advertising in college year books a profitable use of publicity."

Harlow P. Roberts, Advertising Manager Pepsodent Co.:

". . . your plan is a very excellent one . . . If other colleges would work out a definite tie-up of this kind, they would have less trouble in interesting national advertisers."

Thomas P. Taggart, French Lick Springs Hotel (Pluto Water):

". . . very much interested in the proposition . . . and accept."

R. F. Briggs, Sales Manager Alkalol Company:

". . . pleased to reserve a page, as our contact with the medical staff of Tufts College has always been pleasant and over a period of years they have not only courteously received our representative, but have appreciated and used Alkalol and Irrigol."

David B. Levy, New York (Importers, Hospital and Physicians Supplies):

". . . your proposition is a *splendid* one . . . that helps a good cause and at the same time gives a return far greater in value than the amount in question."

W. V. Frohring, V. Pres. Laboratory Products Co. (SMA—Infant's Diet):

". . . we have never heretofore used any year books . . . You seem to be very sincere in this matter, and we are, therefore, glad to co-operate with you."

John C. Milton, Pharmaceutical Dept. Armour and Co.:

". . . yours is the first presentation of a practical utilization of this type of advertising that has been presented to us."

The Junket Folks, Chr. Hansen's Laboratory:

". . . great deal of interest . . . glad to take a page."

W. C. Bittel, Knox Gelatine:

". . . very glad indeed to participate in the advertising columns of your books."

S. D. Thompson, Pres. Thompson Malted Milk:

"The plan is indeed the most thorough that has ever been presented to us from a school paper of any medical school. We wish to take this opportunity to compliment the originator of the idea as the man back of this proposition has real business ability."

W. N. Larson, Director Scientific Dept., Merrell Soule Co. (KLIM):

"We have benefited quite materially by our contact with you."

Paul J. Cardinal, Advertising Manager, Hoffman La Roche Chem. Works (Digalen, Thiocol Syrup):

"Our advertising policy does not permit of our going into College Year Books such as CADUCEUS. In this particular case, however, your proposition interests me."

H. Wilhelmini, Advertising Manager (Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites 'Fellows'):

Feb. 7: "We have no appropriation for any additional advertising. Unable to accept." Feb. 16: "We have decided to stretch a point in your favor; reserve one page."

A. G. White, Advertising Manager Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis (Buster Brown Shoes):

"I want to tell you right now that you have made a very good presentation of your proposition, and you are the first man in my experience who has ever given me any concrete reason for using a college year book."

Philip K. Wrigley, Pres. Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co. (GUM):

"Glad to take this space."

Chas. B. Field, V. Pres. Ground Gripper Shoe Co.:

"A most unique presentation of an idea, and I compliment you on this plan."

Dr. H. W. Wahlteich, Best Foods, Inc. (NUCOA):

"I cannot refrain from remarking that I was very much impressed with your enthusiasm and the wonderfully fine spirit in which you conducted your work. Permit me to congratulate your class upon its good judgment in selection of its publicity manager."

J. H. White, V. Pres. Bard-Parker Co. (Bard-Parker Knife):

"Please permit us to congratulate you on the success of your idea, and also to state that if at any time in the future you plan a similar arrangement, we should be pleased to co-operate with you in every way possible."

Editor's Note: The above facts are published over the objection of Dr. S. C. Allen, Advertising Manager, Business Manager, Etc., Etc. (T. F. M.).

Building a Practice

I REMEMBER once asking an old practitioner, just before I entered practice, how any one ever got any patients. His answer has been very widely verified in what I have seen of medical success. He said, "One gets more patients by being faithful to the few one has."

If you show real devotion, people pass the word along to others and you get known and sought after. This is a physician's best as well as most graceful method of advertising. People notice a great deal more than we think. I can remember my mother's comment after the first visit of a new doctor whom she had called in on recommendation of an older practitioner who had been our family physician but was now retiring from active work. "Dr. S. examined the baby all over," she said, "although he had nothing the matter with him but a cold." This rightly impressed her as a sign of thoroughness and care on the doctor's part and gave her confidence that his decision was correct. Having shown faithfulness in a slight case, she was ready to trust him when more serious matters turned up.

RICHARD C. CABOT.

TUFTS COLLEGE

JOHN A. COUSENS, LL.D., President

THE ASSOCIATED SCHOOLS

The School of Liberal Arts
Frank G. Wren, A.M., Dean

Jackson College for Women
Edith L. Bush, A.B., Dean

Engineering School
***Gardner C. Anthony, A.M., Sc.D., Dean**
Edwin B. Rollins, B.S., Acting Dean

Crane Theological School
Lee S. McCollester, S.T.D., Dean

Graduate School
Herbert V. Neal, Ph.D., Dean

For information concerning these schools, address
NELLIE A. WRIGHT, Registrar,
Tufts College, Mass.

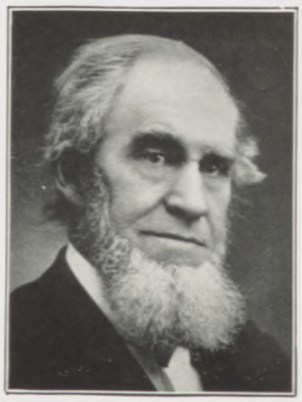
Medical School
Stephen Rushmore, A.B., M.D., Dean

Dental School
William Rice, D.M.D., F.A.C.D., Dean

Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental Schools
Frank G. Wren, A.M., Dean

For information concerning these schools, address
FRANK E. HASKINS, Ph.G., M.D., Secretary,
416 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

* On Leave of Absence



DR. WM. S. MERRELL
Founder

A Century of Confidence

1828 1928

June, 1927, begins the one-hundreth year of continuous, faithful service tendered the Medical Profession by the Wm. S. Merrell Company. Founded in 1828—in the infancy of American Pharmaceutical Manufacturing—by Dr. Wm. S. Merrell, this institution has ever been the faithful servitor of Progressive Medicine, and has developed along with it.

The interests of the physician have been its interests; his triumphs have been its pride. In return for this century of faithful service, the physician has rightly placed his confidence in

America's Oldest Pharmaceutical House

Producers of

Detoxol Paste (The Ricinoleated Dentifrice)
Detoxol Liquid (The Ricinoleated Oral Prophylactic)
Fibrogen (Tissue Fibrinogen)
Natural Salicylates (From True Birch Oil)
A Complete Line of High Grade Pharmaceuticals

(Literature on above products sent on request)

THE WM. S. MERRELL COMPANY

CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

American Cod Liver Oil

Patch's Flavored Cod Liver Oil

Important Facts

Made in our plants at the shore from FRESH LIVERS by modern, carefully controlled methods.

Not chemically refined.

Each lot is biologically tested in our laboratory. Vitamin potency guaranted.

Pleasingly palatable, slightly flavored to leave a pleasant after-taste.

Supplied in 4-ounce and one pint, sealed, amber bottles only. Never sold in bulk.

The dose is small—one-half teaspoonful for children, one teaspoon for adults.

For many years the fishing industry has flourished along our shores but until recent years the production of medicinal cod liver oil was left almost entirely to the European manufacturers.

No better cod-fish swim anywhere than are found off our North American coast. After much research work and experimentation a method of making cod liver oil from the fresh livers of these fish has been developed.

Today American cold liver oil stands "ace-high". Clinical experience has confirmed our laboratory tests. It has been found that this oil is extremely potent in the fat-soluble vitamins.

The therapeutic value of PATCH'S FLAVORED COD LIVER OIL has been demonstrated in the many clinical tests where it has been used. Its value in rachitis and mal-nutrition is well established. It has been accepted for N. N. R. by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A.

In addition to our carefully controlled manufacturing methods we further safe-guard the physician who is depending upon our oil for definite results by biologically testing every lot of oil made in our plants. The vitamin potency is guaranteed.

Sample and literature on request.

Taste It! You'll Be Surprised!

THE E. L. PATCH COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

Do you know the health benefits of Knox Sparkling Gelatine?

— when dissolved and added to milk, for the bottle-baby, Knox Gelatine increases the available nourishment and stops colic, regurgitation, diarrhea and other digestion ailments.

— this gelatine-milk combination is also valuable to underweight children and adults.

— Knox Gelatine aids the full digestion of all foods with which it is combined—fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs, milk, etc.

— it makes delicious vegetable salads, especially ideal for children who ordinarily do not like vegetables—children find vegetables irresistible in Knox Gelatine salads.

— Knox Gelatine is important in all phases of dieting. It relieves monotony and helps health—it is the purest of gelatine, NOT flavored, NOT colored, NOT sweetened. It is the kind of gelatine approved by the highest medical authorities.

Write for our laboratory reports, and books, describing the full health value of Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

KNOX
SPARKLING
GELATINE

"The Highest Quality for Health"

CHARLES B. KNOX GELATINE CO., 460 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL
FRENCH LICK, INDIANA

America's Finest Mineral Water Bottling Plant Located Here.

LAXATIVE
CATHARTIC
PURGATIVE
according to amount taken

Suggestions for use under advice of a physician:

Gout, Diabetes, Obesity, Skin Diseases, Pregnancy, Liver and Gall Bladder Diseases, Jaundice, Gastirtis, Constipation, Biliousness, Intestinal Indigestion.

PLUTO

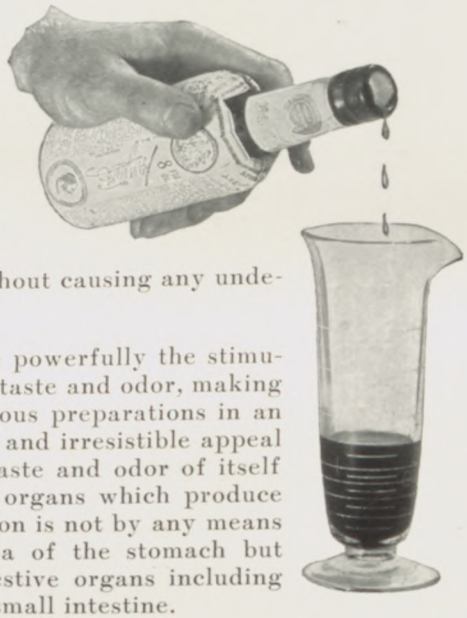
WATER America's Physicl

DR. SIEGERT'S

ANGOSTURA

The composition of Angostura is expressed by the following formula:

Bitters (Standard U. S. P. and N. F.)
Aromatics (Standard U. S. P. and N. F.)
Rum, 45%, as solvent.



The classic experiments of Pawlow proved that a profuse secretion of gastric juice followed the administration of Bitters, due not to a local action on the glands or the mucous membrane of the stomach, but to the result of stimulating the brain centers which govern the digestive mechanism through the vagus and sympathetic nerve connections. Angostura has the merit of achieving this therapeutic action without causing any undesirable by-effects.

These delicate aromatics reinforce powerfully the stimulating effects which the elixir exerts on taste and odor, making it possible to mask even the most noxious preparations in an elegant manner. Moreover, this direct and irresistible appeal of the aromatics to the sensations of taste and odor of itself serves to stimulate the activity of the organs which produce digestive juices. The psychic stimulation is not by any means restricted to the glands in the mucosa of the stomach but increases the activity of all other digestive organs including the liver, pancreas, and mucosa of the small intestine.

This explains the mechanism which is set in motion by the administration of ANGOSTURA and why it so often means the turning point and marks the beginning of actual convalescence. Patients suffering from anemia, general debility and loss of appetite, are enabled to assimilate and actually benefit by the food consumed, instead of suffering increasing discomfort as they used to whenever their diet was made richer in a vain effort to build up their failing organs and restore their normal metabolic activities.

It can also be combined with other remedies like Syrupus Simplex, Compound Tincture of Cardamom, Elixir Simplex, Essence of Pepsin, and Rhubarb and Soda. It may also be used with advantage in the prescription of drugs like bismuth, sub-carbonate, cerium oxalate, quinine, potassium citrate and acetate, codeine sulphate, strychnine sulphate, the various bromides, and tincture of capsicum.

J. W. WUPPERMANN ANGOSTURA BITTERS AGENCY, Inc.

Suite T, 14 East 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

HILLE

LUNOSOL

Argenti Chloridum Colloidale Saccharatum Hille

Colloidal Silver Chloride (AgCl) equals silver nitrate in germicidal and antiseptic efficiency, when compared by their restraining actions on gas-formation by yeast, according to the method described in the U. S. P. X., p. 63 and in Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine 8:301, 1923; 9:260, 1924.

"Use Lunosol early enough and you will find no gonococci on second examination." This is the verbatim statement of a nationally known professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery of one of our large Universities.

Yet in spite of its efficiency, Lunosol does not irritate and is free from the objectionable staining properties of most silver salts.

Because of its great antiseptic and germicidal efficiency, Lunosol is very economical in use.

Write for particulars to the

Colloid Specialists

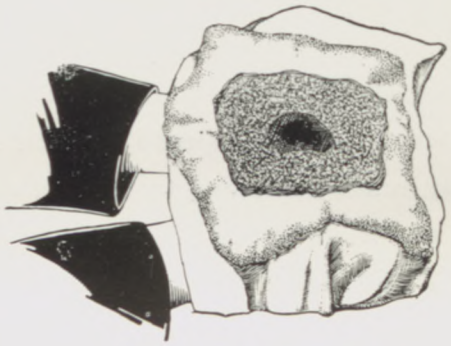
Hille Laboratories, Inc.

589 E. Illinois Street,

Chicago, Illinois

SCIENTIFIC not EMPIRICAL

Remove an Antiphlogistine dressing at the end of twelve hours and examine it. The center will be wet provided there is an inflamed area beneath it; an outer zone merging into the center will be moist, and the part which has covered healthy tissue will be comparatively dry.



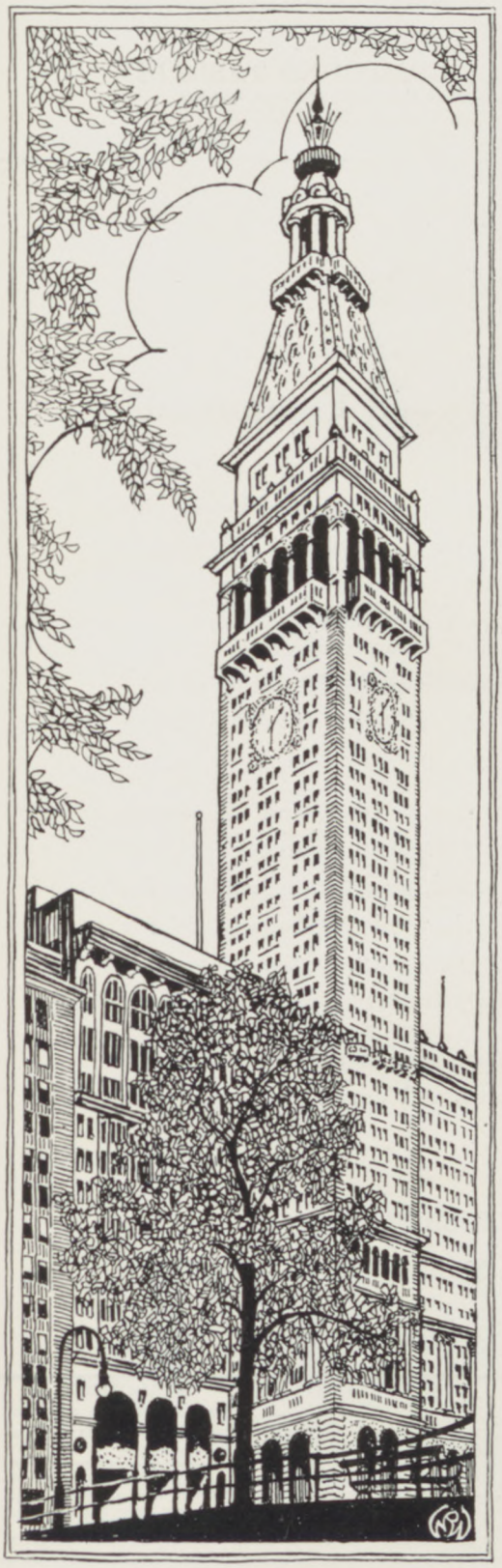
In the outer zone the blood is flowing freely and uninterruptedly through the underlying vessels, forming a current directed away from Antiphlogistine. Its liquid contents therefore follow the direction of least resistance and enter the circulation through the physical process of endosmosis. In the center zone there is stasis, no current tending to overcome Antiphlogistine's hygroscopic property. The point of least resistance for the liquid exudate is therefore in the direction of Antiphlogistine, exosmosis is going on in the zone, hence the excess of moisture.

Antiphlogistine
TRADE MARK

stands alone as a non-toxic, non-irritating abstractor of fluid exudates in superficial affections, and is the only remedy that through an inherent hygroscopic property will relieve deep-seated congestion by inducing superficial hyperaemia and that without irritation.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Foundations

IN the foundations of a building lies its strength—upon the years spent within college walls you will build the future that awaits a step ahead—it is upon a foundation no less secure that we have built our reputation—for twenty-seven years the name of David B. Levy has remained a standard for the finest in surgical supplies—as you pass forth into the service of mankind, we are always ready to help you—the highest quality is offered at the most reasonable prices—on the pages of our catalog or at 118–120 East 25th Street, New York City.

David B. Levy
STERLING PRODUCTS

TAUROCOL TABLETS (TOROCOL)

In both kinds of our **TAUROCOL Tablets** we use only the **purified** portion of the Natural Bile of the bovis family, and its two active salts, the Taurocholate and Glycocholate of Soda.

TAUROCOL COMPOUND TABLETS
With Digestive Ferments and Nux Vomica
PHYSICIANS SAMPLES ON REQUEST
THE PAUL PLESSNER CO. **Detroit, Michigan**

"Taurocol"

and

"Vera Perles Sandalwood Compound"

Taurocol Tablets have been effective in cases of hepatic insufficiency, habitual constipation and gallstones. Taurocol is a compound containing the bile salts, sodium glycocholate, sodium taurocholate with cascara sagrada and phenolphthalein.

Taurocol Compound Tablets with digestive ferments and nux vomica will be found effective in dyspepsia and disorders of the liver and bile tract.

We are offering another very effective compound. A worthy companion of the well and favorably known **Taurocol**. This is **Vera Perles of Sandalwood Compound,** an effective combination of East India Sandalwood Oil, Haarlem Oil and Copaiba Oil for the treatment of sub-acute and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes, especially of the urinary tract.

Samples for clinical use will be sent to our readers gladly on request, of both Taurocol Tablets and Vera Perles of Sandalwood Compound. Address

THE PAUL PLESSNER CO.

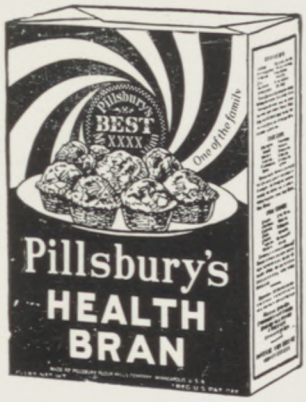
Detroit, Mich.

Vera Perles of Sandalwood Compound

CONTAINING
East India Sandalwood Oil - - 0.061.CC
Haarlem Oil- - 0.1848.CC
Copaiba Oil- - 0.061.CC

DIRECTIONS:
Two Perles with or after each meal, as directed by the Physician.

For treatment of subacute and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes, especially of the urinary tract.
SAMPLES FOR CLINICAL PURPOSES
The Paul Plessner Co., Detroit, Michigan



100% Bran — By Laboratory Test

Pillsbury's Health Bran is a true, natural 100% bran, uncooked and unadulterated. Authorities state it is bran in its most effective form. The large, coarse flakes travel unbroken through the entire alimentary system, furnishing the necessary bulk and roughage for proper elimination. Its laxative value is higher than that of pre-cooked, pre-treated bran mixtures.

Recipes have been worked out, and printed on the Pillsbury package, for delicious pastries containing a proper proportion of Pillsbury's Health Bran. These offer an enjoyable way for the patient to receive a proper amount of true, 100% bran.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Pillsbury's
Health Bran

It's Sharp

New Blades

versus Resharpening

THE one-piece scalpel becomes dull and must be resharpened at an average cost of 25 cents, to say nothing of the time and trouble involved. Eventually the blade wears down from constant resharpening and the whole knife is thrown away.

With the Bard-Parker Knife the old blade is instantly replaced by a new razor-sharp blade at a cost of only 12½ cents, without trouble or loss of time. The keen edge of a new Bard-Parker blade cannot be reproduced by the ordinary methods of resharpening. What's more, Bard-Parker handles are good indefinitely, only the blade is thrown away.

No. 3 and 4 handles—$1.00 each. No. 5 handles—$1.50 each. Blades—one half-dozen of a size per package—$1.50 per dozen. *Quantity discounts*: Orders of 1 to 5 gross assorted sizes of blades, unit delivery—10%. Orders of 5 gross or more assorted sizes of blades, unit delivery—15%. Send for illustrated circulars.

Bard-Parker products sold direct to consumers through authorized Agents —located in principal cities of the United States and Canada.

BARD-PARKER COMPANY, INC.
150 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y.

RESULTS, MORE SIMPLY AND MORE QUICKLY

Literature and a trial package sent upon request

Manufactured by permission of the
Babies and Childrens Hospital of Cleveland
by

THE LABORATORY PRODUCTS COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Fine Products for the Infant's Diet

SUCCESS or FAILURE

in the treatment of your heart cases
is literally

corked up in the bottle

of the digitalis preparation you are using.

REMEMBER, **DIGALEN** is constantly used in hospitals in every section of the country, and has been endorsed in over 1200 published articles on heart conditions.

DIGALEN will give a prompt and energetic action in any case where the heart can respond to digitalis.

Its wide usage is surely to be taken as an expression of its efficiency

The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, New York
Makers of Medicines of Rare Quality

liquefied Klim.

YOUR FORMULA

20 oz ~~whole milk~~ plus 10 oz water plus 3 tablespoons carbohydrate

THE composition and caloric value of KLIM liquefied in proportion of one packed level tablespoonful in 2 ounces of water and that of fluid whole milk are the same.

The use of KLIM means no change of formula. Its use is based on your tried feeding principles and not on laboratory theory. KLIM fits the flexible whole milk formula as milk does.

SOME PROVEN FACTS

The vitamins are not destroyed.

The bacteria count is below 6,000 per c.c.

There are no pathogens.

KLIM is wholly soluble.

Its curd is as fine as boiled milk; yet it is not boiled milk.

Its butterfat is completely homogenized and does not rise.

It is frequently tolerated in cases where an allergy to raw cow's milk exists (just as boiled milk sometimes is).

KLIM is an excellent milk to use in preparing lactic acid milk, due to its fine curd, and uniformity.

No formula change is necessary for your "travelling babies". KLIM is the safest and most convenient milk possible when travelling.

Literature and samples sent promptly upon request.

Recognizing the importance of scientific control, all contact with the laity is predicated on the policy that KLIM and its allied products be used in infant feeding only according to a physician's formula.

M. S.

MERRELL-SOULE CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

In Canada KLIM and its allied products are made by Canadian Milk Products, Ltd., 374 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto.

ALKALOL COMPANY

TAUNTON, MASS., U. S. A.

ALKALOL IRRIGOL

Two Products of Established Merit

OVALTINE

Used and recommended by the medical profession the world over as a diet of distinct value in convalescence, malnutrition, the wasting diseases, fevers, gastric and intestinal disorders, neurasthenia, insomnia or wherever functional impairment involves a lowered capacity for the absorption of nourishment. During the world war "Ovaltine" was used extensively in the Military Hospitals of the Allies as a restorative diet for convalescent soldiers and was included in the standard parcels sent to invalid prisoners of war in Germany by associations devoted to their welfare.

ALUCOL

(COLLOIDAL HYDROXIDE OF ALUMINUM)

A colloidal type of aluminum hydroxide having 10 to 15 times the acid adsorbing power of ordinary aluminum hydroxide. A valuable antacid and most effective means of reducing gastric hyperacidity. Clinical reports show it to be remarkably effective as an antacid and adsorbent in the dyspepsia, gastric and duodenal ulcer, hyperchlorhydria, gastrosuccorrhea and in conditions characterized by high gastric acidity. "Alucol" has been found to be particularly useful in chronic and long standing cases of ulcer or hyperacidity which have failed to respond satisfactorily to the usual antacid regime.

Samples and literature of "Ovaltine" and "Alucol" sent to physicians on request.

THE WANDER COMPANY, 37 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Also at Berne, London, Toronto, Milan, Vienna, Paris, Budapest, Osthofen

M-27

"But I Didn't Know It Tastes So Good"

You may possibly be one who knows how good is the flavor of Premium Oleomargarine.

Or you may be one who merely has discovered from reliable sources that oleomargarine is a wholesome and good food.

Oleomargarine — Premium brand — *is* wholesome and good. You know, or can easily confirm this.

But what we wish to tell you and invite you to test for yourself is this fact: Premium Oleomargarine is delicious, too.

Swift & Company

U. S. A.

Premium Oleomargarine

EFFECT OF YEAST ON IMMUNITY FACTORS

Measured in Tests on Rabbits and Human Subjects

IT has long been believed—as the literature of yeast therapy reveals—that the ingestion of yeast is followed by a marked leucocytosis. Today, thanks to experiments made in two noted medical institutions, this belief is scientifically established.

The first of these two series of experiments was carried out in the Department of Physiological Chemistry of the N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. Rabbits were used as subjects in this series of experiments. After a suitable control period, each of six rabbits was given a daily dosage of ½ to 2 cakes of fresh yeast in addition to its regular portion of oats and cabbage. After about two weeks the yeast feeding was discontinued and the rabbits were observed for another two weeks.

To quote from the investigators' report of this experiment, yeast, in the above quantities ". . . . invariably causes a rise in the leucocyte count which seems to be somewhat in proportion to the amount of yeast ingested. . . The hyperleucocytosis observed is purely absolute, there being no change in the percentage composition of the various types of white cells in a differential count."

The second series of experiments, using human subjects, was performed in the Illinois College of Medicine by two nationally-known investigators.

Reporting on their findings, these two eminent scientists ". . . conclude that in most cases the ingestion of 3 cakes of yeast daily causes a marked increase in the leucocyte count in apparently normal persons."

The medical profession has long known, of course, of the beneficial results obtained by means of the ingestion of fresh yeast in affections of the skin such as furunculosis and acne. Experiments such as the above are helpful merely in casting further light upon the manner of its action.

Not only in skin disorders, but also in cases of constipation and indigestion and in so-called "run-down" conditions, fresh yeast is being prescribed by medical men with highly favorable results. "Just yeast, eaten regularly," has today become an important formula in the treatment of these common but often dangerous conditions.

The usual dosage of Fleischmann's Yeast is three cakes daily, one before each meal. For constipation it is most effective when taken suspended in hot (not scalding) water.

A copy of our latest booklet on yeast, for physicians, will be gladly sent on your request. Address The Fleischmann Company, Dept. 261, 701 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

Mellin's Food— A Milk Modifier

It has long been recognized that the stated purpose of Mellin's Food is supported by a foundation in keeping with the essential problem of the artificial feeding of infants.

Through the acceptance of the principles of Mellin's Food and the ever-extending use of Mellin's Food as a milk modifier, a method of procedure has gradually developed to finally evolve into

An Established System of Infant Feeding.

The simplicity of this system, and the eminently satisfactory results from its application in the feeding of both well and sick babies, are matters worthy of serious consideration.

This system is set forth clearly and concisely in "Formulas for Infant Feeding". A copy of this book, bound in leather, will be sent to physicians upon request.

Mellin's Food Co., 177 State Street Boston, Mass.

Natural thirst is for a drink of natural flavors

Drink
Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing

What we enjoy most is the good taste

So much that we drink we enjoy for its taste—the flavor. Were it not for delicious and tempting flavors, to drink often would be dull duty, not a pleasure.

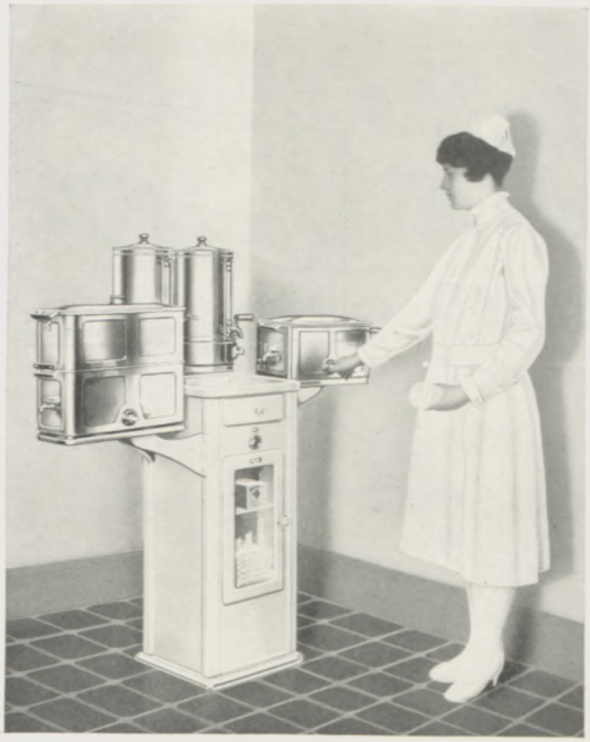
Drink we must. We need lots of moisture. And from earliest times man has added fruit juices to cold water to make an appetizing beverage.

This is the first principle of Coca-Cola. It's the principle of Nature herself revealed in all her luscious fruits, which are from 80 to 90 per cent moisture. The secret of Coca-Cola—and the only secret—is that this principle has been perfected.

The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

7 million a day

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS



The Lincoln Model illustrated may be purchased complete with Sterilizers for dressings, water and instruments — or built up one Sterilizer at a time. Complete details of this and other PELTON Sterilizing Units sent upon request.

The Visible Assurance of Safety

When nothing is left to chance or the imagination, your patient carries away a strengthened conviction of his own wisdom in coming to you for treatment.

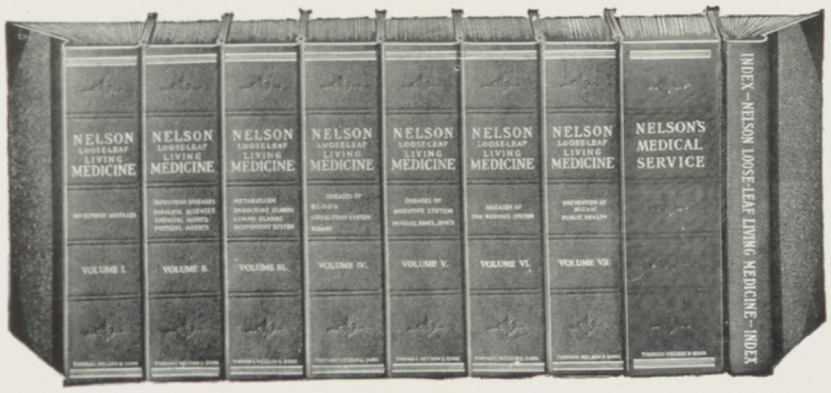
Sterilizing where patients can see it done creates an atmosphere of safety and cleanliness, in itself worth the price of the Sterilizer.

PELTON Sterilizers give this correct psychological impression *plus* the satisfying assurance of complete protection from all dangers of infection.

PELTON

Indestructible Sterilizers

THE PELTON & CRANE COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.



Nelson Research Service

Nelson Abstract Service

Nelson Loose-Leaf Medicine

With Research Service Bureau for Scientific and Medical Information

Published with the co-operation of an international Advisory Board, an Editorial Board of *sixty-seven of the foremost medical authorities, and about two hundred and fifty physicians and teachers*—leading physicians of America, England, and the Continent who have contributed the vastness of their knowledge to make this work on Internal Medicine a most scholarly, practical, and up-to-date work.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

W. W. HERRICK, B.A., M.D.

Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, Columbia University, New York

ADVISORY BOARD

FRANK BILLINGS, M.D., Sc.D. (Harv.)
Professor of Medicine, University of Chicago

GEORGE BLUMER, M.D.
Dean of Medical School, Yale University

LEWIS A. CONNER, M. D.
Professor of Medicine, Cornell University

DAVID L. EDSALL, M.D., S.D.
Dean of Medical School, Harvard University

WARFIELD T. LONGCOPE
Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical School

J. J. R. MACLEOD, D.Sc.
Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto

WALTER W. PALMER, M.D.
Bard Professor of Medicine, Columbia University

FRANCIS CARTER WOOD
Director of Cancer Research, Columbia University

SIR HUMPHRY ROLLESTON, K.C.B.
Emeritus Physician, St. George's Hospital, London, England.

G. H. ROGER
Doyen de la Faculte de Paris, France

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

MARION BLANKENHORN, M.D.
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland

HAVEN EMERSON
Columbia University

CHANNING FROTHINGHAM, M.D.
Harvard Medical School

FOSTER KENNEDY, M.D., F.R.S. (Edin.)
Cornell University Medical College

ROGER I. LEE, M.D.
Harvard Medical School

GEORGE R. MINOT, M.D.
Harvard Medical School

CHARLES G. STOCKTON
University of Buffalo

PAUL D. WHITE, M.D.
Harvard Medical School

NELSON'S LOOSE-LEAF MEDICINE OFFERS

A complete Practice of Medicine by the Medical Authorities of the world.
A Practical System of Treatment for both General Practitioner and Specialist, kept continually up-to-date with the Nelson Loose-Leaf Binding Device.
An entire volume devoted to Public Health and Hygiene. Reviews of the Current Medical Literature of the world. Special articles on important discoveries in medicine. The service of a Research Bureau furnishing available information upon any subject in medicine.

RESEARCH SERVICE BUREAU

Every subscriber to the Nelson Loose-Leaf Living Medicine receives Free membership in the Nelson Research Service Bureau for Scientific and Medical information. Upon request, this Bureau furnishes you with all the information obtainable upon any subject in Medicine. It is an international clearing house for medical knowledge.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS
Publishers for 127 Years

THE NELSON MEDICAL SERVICE

consists not only of the work of the Nelson Research Staff in reviewing and translating articles from all the important medical journals of the world, in all languages, but also of the critical selection, study, and comment of the Editorial Board consisting of sixty-seven of the leading physicians of America.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS,
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

☐ Send me, without obligation, the illustrated Prospectus of Nelson Loose-Leaf Living Medicine, containing the full list of contributors.

☐ Send me advance Prospectus and particulars of your present prepublication offer—an actual saving of $30.00—on Nelson Loose-Leaf Living Surgery.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State.....

Please check in square your request. Caduceus

When Your Patient Asks—

"How shall I use this nose and throat solution?"—

We Trust Your Experience With

DeVilbiss Atomizers

Will Suggest Their Recommendation

No. 111

Atlas Steam Vaporizer

Produces a warm, medicated vapor for inhalation.

No. 41

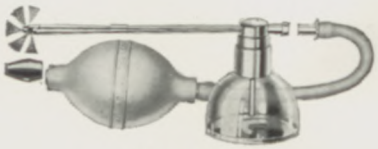
DeVilbiss Nebulizer

For oleaginous solutions only. Produces a vapor instead of a spray.

No. 251

Hard Rubber Atomizer

For use when a hard rubber atomizer is desired — Amber colored bottle. Sprays any solution.



No. 15

DeVilbiss Atomizer

A very popular number for patients' use.

The adjustable tip sprays in any direction and can be used with either aqueous or oleaginous solutions.

When Glass is desired—De Vilbiss Atomizer No. 13

ALL SPRAYING PARTS MADE OF GLASS

The DeVilbiss Company

TOLEDO, OHIO

Leading Orthopedists prescribe Plastics

No. 603 Plastic for Women.

No. X7343 Plastic for Men.

No. 8843 Modified Plastic for Men.

THE VALUE of Plastic Shoes in the prevention and correction of foot-troubles is recognized by leading members of the orthopedic profession.

Every feature in Plastic construction is designed to help the foot *to help itself*. The Plastic arch, for example, does more than prop up the arch in cases of flat foot. Its flexible construction takes the first step toward permanent correction by allowing the muscles to function in their normal position and to build themselves up by exercise.

The Plastic Shoe is made and sold only by Thayer McNeil Co. We shall be very glad to mail you an illustrated catalog which describes Plastics in detail.

47 Temple Place

THAYER MCNEIL COMPANY

Boston, Mass.

An Unqualified Endorsement

For over fifty years "Phillips Milk of Magnesia" has had the unqualified endorsement of physicians and dentists.

"Phillips Milk of Magnesia" is an efficient Antacid, Laxative, and Corrective.

Always insist upon genuine "Phillips," the *original* Milk of Magnesia.

"Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. Registered Trade Mark of The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

Demand
PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia

THE CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON

To Provide You

With a Tooth Paste that Meets the Latest Exactments of the Profession

WE believe, Doctor, that the Pepsodent policy of claiming but one thing for its product—that it meets the dominant dental opinion of today in a dentifrice—will appeal to you as reasonable.

Pepsodent of today is materially a better tooth paste than five years ago.

Five years ago, Pepsodent met the dominant professional opinion of that day. Today, it meets the dominant trend of today. As the profession advances, Pepsodent advances with it.

Its object is to give the latest men know in the safe removal of film (or mucin plaque) from the teeth and in the hardening and giving better tone to the gums.

Should tomorrow's scientific findings result in a better formula, and leading dental authorities approve it—you will find it tomorrow the basis of Pepsodent.

We believe that is the sort of dentifrice you want. A product advancing no dogmatic theories of its makers, but definitely advancing and embodying the *latest findings* of the profession itself.

May we send you a tube to try, together with recently compiled data and literature?

PAT. OFF.
Pepsodent
REG. U. S.

THE PEPSODENT CO., 1104 SO. WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Question: What important knowledge can we derive from the study of the composition of human milk

The Answer

"FROM our knowledge of the composition of mother's milk we learn what nutritional elements are required, and approximately in what relative proportions these elements must exist, in order to supply the child with the food which nature intended him to have. The examination of the milk of thousands of nursing women shows that it contains from 2.5 to 4 percent fat, 6 to 7 percent sugar and 1 to 1.5 percent protein; and this furnishes the balanced ration with normal caloric requirements. These figures may be put down as the normal limits of human milk, and they are so, simply because the infant will thrive and grow best when the nutritional elements in approximately the above proportions are supplied to him." — Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley in "THE PRACTICE OF PEDIATRICS," Page 91.

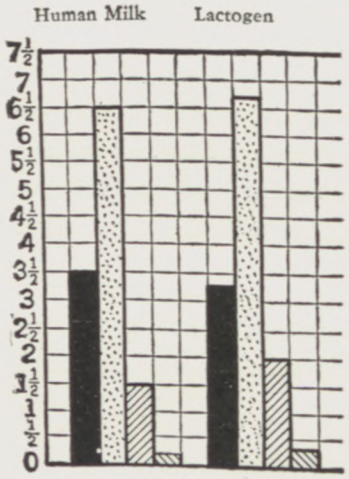
"Any substitute should furnish the same ingredients — fat, carbohydrates, protein, salts and water . . . ; furthermore they should be in about the same proportion as they exist in a good sample of woman's milk. — Dr. Holt in "DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD."

Lactogen Resembles Normal Human Milk

Lactogen, based on the highest scientific knowledge of the digestive capacity and nutritive needs of infants, is by analysis both qualitatively and quantitatively a closer approximation to normal human milk than any other substitute food ever offered to the profession.

COMPARE LACTOGEN WITH NORMAL HUMAN MILK

1 part Lactogen (by weight) to 7 parts water



	Human Milk	Lactogen
Fat	3.5	3.12
Carbohydrate	6.5	6.66
Protein	1.5	2.02
Ash	.2	.44
Moisture	88.3	87.76

Human milk yields 20 calories per ounce.
—DR. HOLT, *Page 178.*

Lactogen, when diluted, yields 19.4 calories per ounce.
—DRS. MCLEAN *and* FALES, *Page 162.*

Modified Milk for babies

"LACTOGEN"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Used only upon prescription

NESTLE'S FOOD COMPANY, Inc., 2 Lafayette St., New York.
Please send me, without charge, complete information on Lactogen, together with samples.

*Name*_____ *Street*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____ 000

Doctors residing in Canada please address
NESTLÉ'S FOOD COMPANY of Canada, Ltd., 84 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

Junket
in Dietetics

"To realize the importance of Junket as an ideal health food it is but necessary to consider its constituents."

"The different, delightful foods called junket are made by combining Junket—in tablet or powder form—with sugar and milk, and when desired, a dainty flavoring. Analysis of the food value of junket, therefore, shows that it contains exactly the same food elements as an equal quantity of sweetened, flavored milk.'

"When Junket is added to milk, however, the casein undergoes the first step necessary for digestion. Because of this, milk is more readily assimilated by the human system when it has the addition of the Junket principle."

You will find very practical help in the authoritative new booklet from which the above few sentences are quoted—"Junket in Dietetics." by Helen Clarke, M.S., Director of Dietetics, The Clifton Springs Sanitarium and Clinic.

You will also thoroughly appreciate the specific directions given for preparation and use of Junket, in infant feeding and various types of therapeutic diets, including information of such universal interest as proper corrective diet for obesity cases.

Send for your FREE copy, "Junket in Dietetics" now.

THE JUNKET FOLKS

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.

LITTLE FALLS, NEW YORK

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites "FELLOWS"

One of the most efficient, most complete, and best all-round Tonics in the Materia Medica!

For over half a century its reputation has been constantly increasing!

Reject < Cheap and Inefficient Substitutes
Preparations "Just as Good"

Samples and Literature on request

Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc.
26 Christopher Street - - New York, N. Y.

Safety
Nutritional Quality
Digestibility

MILK, especially that recommended for Infant Feeding, must be clean and safe, nutritious and easily digestible, and as much like normal breast milk in its action as possible.

Eagle Brand Milk fulfills the exacting requirements for a successful infant food, because it is pure, rich in vitamins, and absolutely free of any dangerous bacteria. Furthermore, it is the most easily digestible of any milk except breast milk.

Eagle Brand is real country milk from supervised dairies, which has been condensed and modified with sucrose. When you prescribe a sweetened condensed milk, be sure to specify Eagle Brand.

The BORDEN COMPANY

Borden Building—350 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Scientific literature will be sent on request

Pleasure and Health

You know Wrigley's as a delicious, inexpensive sweet—something that lasts long and gives much pleasure.

But you should use Wrigley's as something more—a great aid to good health.

For Wrigley's acts as a guard for the mouth and throat, keeping teeth clean, correcting acid conditions, rinsing the mouth and helping digestion—it exercises the jaws, massages the gums, removes food particles from between the teeth, helps the digestive process.

Are you getting these benefits?

Wax-wrapped and sealed air-tight in the Wrigley package that keeps it always fresh and full-flavored no matter where or when you buy it.

AFTER EVERY MEAL

Tufts Medical-Dental Book Store

For Convenience of Students
Co-operation and Quality

Supplies for Students Only — Quality Merchandise — Fair Price

WARREN KAY STUDIO

WARREN KAY VANTINE, *Artist*

Appointed Class Photographer
Class of 1927
"Caduceus"

WARREN KAY STUDIO, 304 Boylston Street

CALL KENMORE 6227-6228 SPECIAL RATE TO STUDENTS

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1838

Surgical Instruments

Hospital Supplies *Invalids' Articles*

171 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

KENmore 1587 and 1588

TELEPHONE REGENT 4673

Charles W. Broadbent Company

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

COMPLETE OFFICE EQUIPMENT

SIX SIXTY-FIVE HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Near Harvard Medical School
and Brigham Hospital

BOSTON, MASS.

Thomas W. Reed Co.

109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

Telephone KENmore 1945 1946 1947

Surgical Instruments, Physicians' and Hospital Supplies

Opposite Subway Entrance, Massachusetts Avenue

Special "Fitting Up" terms to Physicians starting in practice

SURGEONS and PHYSICIANS SUPPLY CO.

We make a Specialty of

Outfitting Doctors Starting in Practice

We allow a discount for Cash or Suitable Terms as you wish

CALL AND SEE US AT OUR

NEW LOCATION

208 NEWBURY STREET - - BOSTON

Telephone Back Bay 2430, 2431

Beacon Trust Company

TWO OFFICES

31 MILK STREET 89 STATE STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Capital and Surplus $3,780,000

Total Resources $30,000,000

Designated Depository for United States Government and Postal Savings Funds

Savings Departments Safe Deposit Vaults

BRANCH OPEN TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS
SATURDAY 7 TO 10 P. M.

E. F. MAHADY COMPANY

SURGICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Surgical Instruments
Surgical Dressings
Sutures and Ligatures
Physicians' Office Furniture
Invalid Articles: Crutches & Wheel Chairs
Trusses, Elastic Hosiery and Orthopedic Apparatus

Pharmaceuticals and Reagents
Rubber Goods
Enamelware and Glassware
Diagnostic Instruments
Medical and Nurses' Books

Special Fitting-Out Offer to Doctors Starting in Practice

Tufts College Agency, 405 Huntington Avenue

Text-Books and Supplies

851-857 BOYLSTON STREET : : : : BOSTON, MASS.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
TABLES CABINETS
OFFICE EQUIPMENT
New and Used at Attractive Prices

CROWLEY & GARDNER
Surgical and Hospital Supplies
735 Boylston Street - Boston, Massachusetts
KENMORE 5847-5848

MEDICAL-DENTAL TEXT BOOKS
STATIONERY
SURGICAL SUPPLIES
STUDENTS' SUPPLIES

BROOKE & MESSINGER
405 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To

BE SURE TO VISIT THE NEW
SYMPHONY RESTAURANT
251 HUNTINGTON AVE. Adjoining Symphony Hall
THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL CHINESE
AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT IN AMERICA
TUFTS COLLEGE STUDENTS WELCOME
Dancing until 1 A. M. BEST ORCHESTRA IN BOSTON New Revue Every Week
Regular Dinner 85c. Served from 5 to 8 P. M.
Blue Plate Special 45c. Served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THE ONLY SILK AND SATIN DINING HALL IN NEW ENGLAND
NO COVER CHARGE

HOSPITAL INTERNES UNIFORMS
DENTAL GOWNS AND COATS

May be obtained from

NATIONAL COAT AND APRON SUPPLY COMPANY MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

1310 COLUMBUS AVE., AT ROXBURY CROSSING, MASS.

(10 Minutes' Walk from Harvard and Tufts Medical Schools)

These garments can be purchased from our stock or made to measure with delivery in three days at the same price.

Price very reasonable. Quality of material and workmanship the very best.

We also furnish coat, gown and towel service in greater Boston.

MUSEUM LUNCH

Try Our

SPECIAL DINNERS AND SUPPERS

Good Food at Reasonable Prices

452 Huntington Avenue

LEO HIRSH

CLOTHIER HATTER
HABERDASHER

250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Evening Clothes and Accessories For Sale and For Rent. Special Rates for Fraternities.

HOSPITAL SPA

L. BERNSTEIN, Prop.

797 HARRISON AVENUE

Opp. Out-Patient Department
Boston City Hospital

Luncheon
Cigars—Cigarettes—Candy

COLLEGE HAND LAUNDRY

297A HUNTINGTON AVE.

Dyeing Cleansing

Work Called For and Delivered

Prompt Service

Copley 1519M opposite Y. M. C.A.

UNIVERSALLY—FLOWERS

Symphony Flower Shop

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

TWO CONVENIENT STORES

240 Huntington Ave.
at Mass. Ave.
Ken. 2076-2077

86 Massachusetts Ave.
at Commonwealth
B. B. 3686

Museum Square Spa

436 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Within Easy Reach of Tufts

LUNCHEON
SODA — CANDY — FRUIT

Quality First

CHIMES CAFETERIA

Next Door

to

CHIMES SPA

Cor. Huntington and Mass. Aves.

The Seat of Success

Your Barber's Chair

Prosperous men everywhere look the part not only in their clothes but in the trimness of their hair, their clean cut shave.

You step out of my barber shop and because you know you are looking your best, you feel full of energy and a will to succeed. Give us a trial.

Two Shops

303 Huntington Ave. 1020 Boylston St.

JOHN J. LaCOURSE, Prop.

Excellent Lunch

305 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Opposite the Y. M. C. A.

TRY OUR DAILY SPECIAL DISHES AND COMBINATIONS

MARY ELIZABETH

299 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Special Dinners and Suppers

Discount Tickets for Students

"Just Like Home"

The CAPRI

SPAGHETTI PLACE

Cooked in the Real Italian Style by Italians

257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

For a Real Meal

Special Luncheon from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. for Students

Spotless Grill

336 Massachusetts Ave. Boston, Mass.

Tel. HUBbard 2839 **23 Makes of**

WATCHES **DIAMONDS**

JEWELRY

Fountain Pens and Pencils

Watches & Jewelry Repaired

All Work Guaranteed

Arlington Studio

Portraits of Distinction

394 Boylston Street

Boston, Mass.

Phone Kenmore 1519

GOODMAN BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
PRINTERS

ANNOUNCEMENTS — STATIONERY

OFFICE AND ACCOUNTING FORMS
FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN

WE MAKE BOOKS, CATALOGS
AND
ADVERTISING LITERATURE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

COMPLETE SERVICE ON
SCHOOL ANNUALS

255 ATLANTIC AVENUE - BOSTON

TELEPHONE HANcock 6990