

Kansas City General and Allied Hospitals
JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL
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VOL. XXVI, NO. 41 OCTOBER 8, 1932

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Jackson County Medical Journal

(Continuing the Weekly Bulletin of the Jackson County Medical Society)

Kansas City, Missouri

Office, Auditorium and Library of the Society Medical Arts Bldg.

34th and Broadway—VAentine 7323

Dr. Albert J. Welch, President Dr. Herbert L. Mantz, Secretary

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Associate Editors

PROGRAM

JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY October 11, 1932 Medical Arts Building

7:15 P. M.—Pathological Conference—Dr. Ferd C. Helwig, Chairman. 8:15 P. M.—Scientific Session—Dr. Albert J. Welch, presiding.

Case of Substernal Goiter. .Dr, Claude J. Hunt

Pathology and Treatment of Cancer of the Cervix Uteri

Dr. Kip Robinson

Discussion by Dr. E. H. Skinner and Dr. Robert Koritschoner

PROGRAM

Research Hospital Staff—Nurses Home Auditorium October 13, 1932

Presentation of Case of Ruptured Aorta Dr. R. C. Davis

Discussion Dr. F. C. Narr

Presentation of Unusual Type of Blood Stream Infection with Recovery Dr. C. E. Ferris

Discussion Dr. D. R. Black, Dr. R. L. Hoffman

Presentation of Case of Malignancy of Thymus in Adult

Dr. D. C. Guffey, Dr. J. G. Montgomery

Discussion Dr. F. C. Narr

Presentation of Congenital Absence of Renal Structure in Newborn, with Autopsy Findings

Dr. F. C. Narr, Dr. A. H. Wells

Profession Cordially Invited.

DR. R. LEE HOFFMAN, President.

DR. R. D. IRLAND, Secretary.

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History of Kansas City General Hospital Colored Division

By Clyde Reed Bradford, M. D.

TO APPRECIATE fully the history of the development of the hospital facilities especially devoted to the health of the colored people of Kansas City and now under the supervision of Negro doctors and assistants, one must place himself in a position and at a time when no such opportunities existed for the indigent colored patients or for the doctors of their own race to attend them. Next, one must take into consideration the spirit and the courage of the white men who took up the cause and sponsored the project for a separation of the hospitals and the creation of separate staffs, and the great inspiration that this progressive movement gave to Negro medical men to advance in their profession on their own efforts—a movement that has been of wide influence in other communities in stimulating the establishment of similar institutions.

Let us look back on the Kansas City of 1884. At that time what is now known as "The Old Building" and then "The City Hospital" was the only institution used to care for the city's sick, with very limited quarters provided for colored patients. They took what treatment they could get. The hospital was under the control of a City Physician, usually appointed by political preference. Commercial Photo Co.

"OLD CITY HOSPITAL" TODAY

Left wing being used temporarily for nurses' home. Right wing for contagious diseases. New building for each to be constructed under Ten Year Plan.

ence. There were no colored doctors, nurses or attendants. In October, 1908, this "Old Building" was vacated by the whites, who moved into the present General Hospital on the hill, leaving the old building with only Negroes and Mexicans as patients. These patients were cared for by the white staff of the General Hospital, and a white superintendent, Doctor George P. Pipkin, was placed in charge of the "Old Building."

The "Father" of the Idea

To Doctor T. C. Unthank, the veteran colored physician, is due the credit for the initial step towards the establishment of a separate institution for his race. The great flood of 1903 was responsible for the suggestion. In that great calamity hundreds of people driven from their homes were housed temporarily in Convention Hall. Doctor Unthank was appointed by the City Physician to take care of the colored refugees. His work in this capacity brought home to him the necessity for a Negro City Hospital and from that time on his efforts in this direction were unceasing. Associated with him in the project were Doctors J. E. Perry, William J. Thompkins and J. E. Dibble. But the idea was slow in taking root.

When the "Old Building" was vacated, the first opportunity came for the idea to nucleate in some definite form. The abandoned building furnished the location. It afforded the first possible chance for hospital facilities for the Negroes, and Doctor Unthank and his associates pressed their agitation for its employment for that purpose. Finally the Jackson County Medical Society became impressed with the reasonableness and the increasing necessity for such an establishment and added their sympathy and influence to the movement. The "Old Building" became, in time, the first unit of the Colored Division of the General Hospital, remaining still for a period in charge of the General Hospital Staff.

Made Associate Staff Members.

October 1, 1911, was the next epochal date in the development of the separate Negro institution. On that day the doors of the "Old Building" were thrown open to colored doctors as associate members of the General Hospital Staff and also to young women who aspired to follow the nursing profession. This was really the dawn of a new day for the realization of long delayed opportunities for the colored medical profession, their nurses and attendants.

The problems of adjustment to these newly created opportunities were no light ones. The colored men, realizing their deficiencies and their inexperience in dealing with general health problems, and awed by the mounting mortality rate of their race, had much to learn to cope with the new conditions that confronted them. To incorporate individuals theretofore inexperienced in co-operative work into a well organized, well trained, and efficient group of staff attendants presented many difficulties. They were obliged to rely upon the support of their white staff associates of the General Hospital, and this support and guidance through the early days of perplexities and unfamiliar conditions, were freely and sympathetically given. The

General Hospital Staff, considering carefully the objects and aims of their colored associates, were unremitting in their instruction, their patience, and their forbearance in bringing the new institution under capable and efficient management.

The hours for the colored attendants were long, their knowledge was limited, their duties strange, but each responsibility was grasped with a determination to succeed regardless of all obstacles. This initial formative work was conducted under great physical difficulties. The equipment of the "Old Building" was of the most meager variety. There were no laboratory facilities, nor x-ray equipment. Frequently a microscope had to be borrowed and reagents purchased by the associated staff members for urinalysis, sputum and blood work.

Aid of General Staff in Organization.

The chief members of the General Hospital Staff, when the "Old Building" was opened as a separate colored institution, were Doctors J. D. Griffith, J. F. Binnie, J. N. Jackson, W. H. Coffey, W. J. Frick, Howard Hill, C. C. Conover, F. M. Lowe, H. E. Pearse and J. L. Robinson. These great men, who

George C. Lee, whose co-operation was freely given in a fine and sympathetic spirit. The impression made by the guidance, instruction, and cooperation of these men, in the support and training of the doctors and attendants of the new colored division was deep and lasting upon the minds of their understudies.

In 1912 there were added to the medical staff four colored internes, which was the first recognition given to this branch of the service. They

A Section of Receiving Ward

stood at the top of their profession, were indefatigable in their efforts to educate their recently adopted associates not only in the science and practice of medicine by the most modern standards, but in the inculcation of the lofty ideals that characterized their own advancement in the profession. In addition to this original group, at a later period, came Doctors J. Park Neal, Leon Rosenwald, Kerwin Kinard, F. T. Van Eman, B. A. Poorman, F. B. Campbell, H. L. Hess, C. K. Smith, and

were Doctors O. R. Bush, Alexandria Gillespie, R. C. Haskell, and George McMecken.

The Great Step Forward.

In 1914 an entire colored administrative personnel of the hospital and nurses training school was appointed. Doctor W. J. Thompkins was made superintendent of the hospital and Mrs. Mary K. Hampton-Brown, of the Provident Hospital, Chicago, was appointed superintendent of nurses. Eight nurses and five internes completed the roster of this new regime. This placing of the administrative departments of the hospital in charge of colored men and women marked another great forward step in the achievement of a separate institution devoted to the needs of the colored people of Kansas City.

By this time the officials of the city were beginning to realize the importance of the institution that was

The New Order Begins In 1924 the great dream of the first projectors of the idea of a Negro hospital was fully realized. In that year colored physicians, administrative officials, and nurses and attendants assumed entire charge of the various positions in the institution with the staff of the white division of the General Hospital acting, from that time on, only as supervisors and

A View of the Lecture Room

being slowly but surely evolved. An appropriation was made for the remodeling of the "Old

Building” and some modern equipment furnished, enough at least to encourage the staff in the hope that some real progress had been made and recognized. These improvements were added in 1916 and were much needed and appreciated.

During the year 1918, under the superintendency of Doctor T. C. Unthank, the pathological department was established.

chief consultants. The management of the hospital passed under the direction successively of Doctor T. C. Unthank, Doctor J. F. Shanon, Doctor L. W. Booker, Doctor Howard M. Smith, and Doctor D. M. Miller. To Kansas City came the credit of establishing the first entire colored-manned city hospital in the United States.

About the time that this transition took place, there were possibly 125 men being graduated annually with limited opportunities for further training in the whole United States. Kansas City and her sister city of St. Louis were furnishing at least 50% of all accredited internships for these colored medical graduates.

The majority of the men who served their fifth year of training, or internship, at the Colored Division of the General Hospital of Kansas City have proven their merit in every community into which their work carried them. They are to be found from New York to California and from Chicago to Tuskegee, Alabama. To mention only a few who have attained distinction in other fields will illustrate somewhat the scope of the widely extended influence of those who have gone forth from the training school of the colored hospital-in Kansas City. It has been officially stated that no other city in the United States has produced as many colored medical specialists as has Kansas City.

Outstanding Interne Graduates.

Doctor W. H. Maddux, of the interne class of 1923, received a fellowship from Chicago University and now has charge of the Pediatric Department of Provident Hospital, Chicago.

Doctor Vernon Wilkerson, of the class of 1926, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Bio-Chemistry from the University of Minnesota, and is now Professor of Bio-Chemistry at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Doctor R. H. Scull, of the interne class of 1929, was designated three years ago by the trustees of the Rosenwald Fund for special training in Dermatology. The Colored Division of the General Hospital of Kansas City was selected by the directors of this trust as the best possible place to secure the foundations of his specialty, and to Doctor Paul Stookey, of the Consulting Staff, belongs the credit of this recommendation. After spending a year under Doctor Stookey’s tutorage at the General Hospital-Colored Division, the Rosenwald Foundation sent Doctor Scull for another year of intensive training at Columbia University, New York. He is now serving in the Dermatological Clinic at the Provident Hospital, Chicago.

The New Building

The next great event in the expansion of the Colored Division of the General Hospital was its participation in the proceeds of the Bond issue of November 3, 1925, by which \$1,200,000 was provided for General Hospital construction and improvement. From this source funds were set aside for the building of a new brick hospital for the Negroes and the remodeling of the “Old Building,” thenceforward to be used only for isolation of colored patients with contagious diseases. The new hospital building was completed in 1929, and with new and modern equipment, opened in April, 1930. This new building cost, without furnishings, more than \$300,000. Imposing in its exterior and up-to-date in its equipment, it is a fitting and beautiful

addition to the other buildings in the hospital group.

The new building is situated on the north slope of "Hospital Hill" with a panorama to West and North, including the Liberty Memorial, the Union Station, and the City's magnificent sky line. The main building for the housing of the new Colored Division is seven and one-half stories high, the material brick relieved by bands of stone and terra cotta, with an approach and entrance in the best taste.

The ground floor contains the outpatient clinic, emergency rooms, laboratories and psychopathic wards. The first floor is occupied by the executive offices, the school for nurses, and the library. The entrance hall and adjacent rooms are beautifully decorated in marble and ornamental plastering, giving an effect of dignity and refinement and diffusing a pleasant atmosphere for the entering patients. The surgical department is on the fifth floor, with the maternity pavilion segregated in the north wing. There are also children's wards and play rooms with sun porch, and a separate sun porch for adults. The

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Section of Major Operating Room

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Minor Operating Room

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Surgical Dressing Room in Out-Patient Clinic

Surgical Sterilizing Room

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Section of Female Surgical Ward

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Section of Male Medical Ward

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Section of Main Kitchen

A Ward Diet Kitchen

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kitchen and dining rooms are on the lower floor.

The new building is completely fire proof, having terrazza, tile and colored cement floors, with iron sanitary trimmings throughout. The plumbing, electrical equipment and signals are of the most modern types. Everything has been done to make the new General Hospital for Colored Patients, cared for by Colored Physicians and Attendants, a pleasant and inviting haven of refuge for the indigent sick, a pride to the city, and a boon to its colored citizens.

Established now upon a firm foundation, well equipped and manned, and alive to medical progress and standards, the Colored Division of the General Hospital has attained a wide

spread fame in the medical world. Its influence upon the development of similar institutions in other cities has been felt and its example is being followed to the great benefit of the race. Through the service and the instrumentalities of the Colored Hospital in the conservation of health among the Negro citizens, aside from its immediate hospital activities, its reputation has won encomiums and honors. In 1931, and again in 1932, Kansas City was awarded the first place in the National Negro Health contest among the larger cities of the United States. This contest was conducted under the auspices of the National Negro Health Week Committee of Washington, D. C., and sponsored in Kansas City by the Kansas City Tuberculosis Society.

Hospital Reports

May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and May 1, 1931 to May 1, 1932

			'30-'31	'31-'32
Number patients in hospital at beginning of year			142	181
	'30-'31	'31-'32		
Number admissions during the year.	2,806	2,624		
Number births during the year	247	229		
Total number admissions and births			3,053	2,853
Total number present during the year			3,195	3,034
Number discharges during the year	2,561	2,437		
Number deaths during the year	453	410		
Total number deaths and discharges			3,014	2,847
Leaving present at the end of the year			181	187
Average number patients per day			161	176
Average number patients admitted per day			8	7
Average number patients discharged per day...			8	6
Average number hospital days			66,065	65,240
Average number hospital days per patient			21	21
Number operations for the year			467	323
Number Autopsies for the year.			74	91
Percentage of autopsies			16	22
Mortality for the year			14%	13%

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View of Waiting Room in Out-Patient Clinic

View in Dental Clinic

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Out-Patient Department—1932 Report.

	Male	Female	New	Old	Total
Surgery	3,212	1,355	1,921	2,646	4,567
Medical		1,898	1,750	2,155	3,805
Syphilis	1,096	698	709	1,085	1,794
Gonorrhea	350	714	428	636	1,064
Chancroid	28	10	16	22	38

Prenatal		382		138	244	382
Eye	246	279		214	311	525
Ear, Nose, Throat	223	133		100	256	356
Skin and Cancer	44	43		27	60	87
Neurology	8	10		4	14	18
Gynecology		216		140	76	216
Physical Examination	117	90		102	105	207
Dental	297	250		286	261	547
Genito-Urinary	824	895		496	1,223	1,719
Pediatrics	220	241		209	252	461
Tuberculosis				77	223	300
Minor Operations	21	1		10	12	22
Cardiac	89	128		98	132	230
Goiter		7		2	5	7
	8,684	7,661		6,727	9,618	16,345
X-Ray	158	181		153	186	339
Referred—						
Neoarsphenamine	1,119	1,086		832	1,453	2,285
Mercury	373	299		211	461	672
Salvarsan	7	3		1	9	10
Bismogenol	113	106		65	154	219
Discharged	66	82		60	88	148
Re-entered	88	89		7	180	187
Hospitalized	113	.76		93	97	190
Electro-Cardiograph	3	5		5	3	8
	2,121	1,927		1,427	2,631	4,058
Wasserman—	Smears—					
Male	Female	Male	Female			
Pos. Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos	Pos. Neg.
252 535	256	485	92	133	173	571
Social Service—1932 Report.						
Visits		16,345				
New Cases in Clinic		6,727				
Old Cases in Clinic		9,618				
Referred		158				
Closed Cases		2,311				
Home Visits		701				
Letters		215				
Telegrams		10				
Post Cards		605				
Patients sent to State Hospital		35				
Court Cases		8				
Consultations with Physicians		467				

Consultations with Agencies	344
Religious Services	139
Entertainments on Wards	44
Phone Calls	788
Free Prescriptions	4,462

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The Department of Pathology

Some time after 1908 a microscope, a hand centrifuge, stains, solutions and supplies necessary to make blood counts, urinalysis and sputum examinations were provided. This equipment was installed in a small space, and the work was at first carried on by, the staff members and internes. Laboratory work demanding special attention was sent to the main laboratory at "The General."

The Department of Pathology of the Colored Division was actually established in 1918 during the superintendency of Doctor T. C. Unthank. Doctor C. R. Humbert, now the roentgenologist, was appointed to serve as the pathologist and allowed a janitor's salary of twenty dollars a month. A few months later his salary was increased to that of a nurse which was sixty dollars a month. After a year when he had the work fairly well organized, the Board of Health created the position of pathologist with a salary of one hundred dollars per month. During Doctor Humbert's period as pathologist the laboratory was moved to larger quarters on the ground floor, and here the laboratory remained until the laboratory was opened in the new building April, 1930.

Doctor D. O. Smith, then pathologist at the General assisted Doctor Humbert in establishing the tissue department.

In 1920 Doctor M. D. Brooks succeeded Doctor Plumbert as pathologist.

During the year the work increased and the first laboratory technician was employed, Miss Zephyr Mansur.

Section of General Laboratory

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View in General Laboratory Room. Portion of Serology Room can be seen through doorway.

Hinton tests are run exclusively for serological diagnosis of syphilis.

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Section of Laboratory of Surgical Pathology

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During Doctor Brook's period of service, additional equipment was installed to care for the increased demands upon the department. Doctor Brooks died August 23, 1926,, and the present pathologist, Doctor P. C. Turner, was appointed.

At this date the laboratory was in need of some equipment and better quarters; however, as a new hospital was to be built it was decided to carry on as economically as possible until the quarters in the new building would be available.

With the assistance of Doctor Ralph Emerson Duncan, pathologist on the Consulting Staff and director of the pathological laboratory at the General Hospital, plans were made for a modern laboratory to meet efficiently the demands of scientific medicine. In addition to the equipment necessary to carry on the usual Clinical laboratory procedures, electrocardiographic and basal metabolism apparatus was acquired.

When the hospital opened in April, 1930, Doctor Turner had the apparatus properly installed, supplies indexed and stored, solutions, stains, reagents and culture media, prepared and standardized, and a system for operation that has since proved efficient.

At first tissues from the operating room were examined in the general laboratory on the ground floor and only frozen section equipment was available on the same floor with the operating rooms. In 1931 space on Commercial Photo Co.

A View of Metabolism Room

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the floor with the surgical department was acquired and a laboratory for surgical pathology was established. In this laboratory all the tissue work is now carried on, and because of its location near the operating rooms biopsy material can be quickly prepared for examination.

All laboratory records and reports are indexed and filed for ready reference, and much time is devoted to the preparation of these records.

Similar to other institutions accredited for the training of internes, all routine blood and urine work is done by the internes, and in order to provide more accessible laboratory facilities, ward laboratories are to be provided.

The per cent of postmortems during the last few years has steadily increased and although the technical workers have been increased by one, the necessity for more technical and clerical assistants is now being realized. The service of a resident pathologist is soon to be acquired.

From one to two surgical or postmortem specimens are presented by the Medical Staff, Internes and Doctor Turner at the weekly Clinical Pathological Conference directed by Doctor Duncan and held in the main laboratory at the General. These conferences are well attended by the internes of the Colored Division and are a feature of their educational program.

In 1930 when the new building was opened, two students were admitted to the laboratory for training for medical technicians, and since that time two are admitted each year for a year of training.

Doctor Turner is now assisted by two, technical workers, Mrs. Hermenia Pinckney and Mrs Mayme C. Turner.

View of Electrocardiographic Room

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Department of Roentgenology

Dr. R. E. Clark of the interne class of 1921 during Doctor W. J. Thompson's second period of superintendency was the first roentgenologist to the hospital. The equipment was a discarded X-ray machine from the General Hospital which had been repaired. Prior to this time patients were sent to the General Hospital for X-ray examinations.

Doctor L. W. Turner succeeded Doctor Clark, then Doctor J. O. Henley succeeded Doctor Turner, and in 1928 Doctor Charles R. Humbert was appointed. Roentgenologist, but it was not until the new building was opened in 1930 that the department was provided with adequate equipment. At that time no expense was spared to install a modern X-ray plant for the hospital. Doctor Humbert has established an excellent roentgenological service, and is doing

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View in Genito-Urinary Roentgenological Room

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Section of Roentgenological Laboratory

his share in the training of a few Negroes for roentgenological technicians. The equipment is kept in excellent condition through the services of B. M. Welch, the roentgenological engineer of the General and Allied Hospitals.

Doctor Humbert is assisted by two roentgenological technicians, Natalie Golson and Madge Taylor.

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One of the Delivery Rooms in Maternity Department

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Section of Nursery

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Section of Children's Floor

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View of Children's Floor

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DR. THOMAS CONARD UNTHANK

The "Father" of Kansas City's Negro Hospital.

Behind every great movement for the betterment of the human race stands a man with an idea. The thought must precede the deed and the idea must come from a man who believes in its achievement and who devotes his energies and his faith to its realization. To Doctor Thomas Conard Unthank belongs the credit and the honor of originating the idea of the Colored Division of the General Hospital at a time when hospital facilities for the indigent sick of his race were undreamed of by the municipal authorities.

Doctor Unthank's interest in hospitalization for his race runs throughout his professional life. He organized the first Negro hospital west of the Mississippi, the Douglas Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas, which is still in operation. In 1903 he established the Lange Hospital at 1227 Michigan Avenue, in Kansas City, Missouri, a much needed institution for its time. In association

with Doctor John E. Perry and the Wheatley Association, he assisted in the organization of the Wheatley Provident Hospital. During all his experience in attempting to provide hospital facilities for the people of his race, he held to his dream of one day inducing the City to recognize the needs of its indigent Negro citizens and to provide for them a place of refuge in their time of sickness and disability. It was Doctor Unthank's idea presented at a critical and opportune time, that brought about the origins and the development, in its initial stages, of the present Negro City Hospital. It is to his continuous devotion in broadening its scope of service and extending its influence, that the people of his race are largely indebted for the institution they enjoy today—the first city hospital to be operated wholly by professional colored men and women.

The story of Doctor Unthank's life is one of strange vicissitudes, and of inspiring enterprise, covering a period that bridges over an old and a new regime in American history. It is the story of a dreamer and an achiever, a man who wrought his way Upward through almost insurmountable difficulties. He was born of slave parents, in Greensboro, North Carolina, on March 15, 1866, a year after the close of a war that emancipated his race. His father, a carpenter, employed by the Freedman's Bureau, and his mother, an industrious Christian housewife, were ambitious for his education. They sent him, at five and a half years of age, to the first school established for Negroes- in the state of North Carolina by the Quakers. He remained in this school] until he was 18 years old, during which period the school was changed

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to Bennett College. While attending school, young Unthank helped his father in his carpenter work and in a coffin factory which his father owned.

In 1885 he started in life for himself by teaching a school at Monroe, North Carolina, a position he held for two terms. Ambitious for a medical education, he moved next to As- bury Park, New Jersey, where he worked in the local hotels to secure money to enable him to enter a school of medicine. He achieved his ambition in 1894 when he entered the Howard University School of Medicine at Washington, D. C., where he remained for four years and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. During this collegiate period, he took and passed a Civil Service examination and worked in the Government printing office to pay his expenses while attending college. After his graduation, he served as an externe for one year without pay at the Freedman's Hospital.

In 1898 he began the active practice of medicine among his people in Kansas City, Missouri. His first office was at Ninth Street and the State Line, near the Armour Packing Company's plant, where he remained for a year and then moved to an office on Independence Avenue. As his practice grew and his interest in the health welfare broadened, he became keenly interested in the needs of his people for hospital facilities. Several private institutions were founded by his initiative and co-operation with others. It was in 1903, the "Year of Kansas City's Great Flood," that the idea of convincing the city authorities that the colored citizens of the municipality were entitled to hospitalization services, as a part of the city's health activities, was born in his mind and found fruition through his activities.

In that year of flood relief Convention Hall was opened up for the refugees and the City was put under martial law. A Health Committee of three physicians was appointed, composed of Doctor Samuel C. James, Doctor St. Clair Street, who looked after the needs of the

white sufferers, and Doctor T. C. Unthank, who tendered his services in behalf of his own people. It was in connection with his work upon this committee that he conceived the idea of a Municipal Hospital for people of the colored race, where not only the indigent sick could be cared for properly, but where also Negro doctors and nurses could obtain professional training and experience. His suggestions, coupled with his unremitting efforts and those of the men whose interests he enlisted, expanded the idea into a foundation.

Doctor Unthank has been an active member of the Colored Division of the General Hospital since 1911. He has twice served as its superintendent. At present he is a member of the Consultation Staff, having retired from the active practice of Medicine, owing to his advancing years.

During his active connection with the Hospital, Doctor Unthank's interest in the health welfare of his people and their general welfare as well was unremitting. He organized and headed a committee that interested the Jackson County Court in building the present Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes. He was Chairman of the Committee that induced the Park Board to set apart Garrison Square as a place of recreation for colored people. He was a member of a stock company that organized and established the first colored drug store in Kansas City, at 12th Street and Forest Avenue. A leader in a purely humanitarian way among his people, Doctor Unthank stands high not only in the esteem of his own race, but in that of the civic leaders and the medical fraternity of Kansas City in general.

The Kansas City Medical Society presented Doctor Unthank a silver loving cup in 1931, in appreciation of thirty-three years of untiring service and achievement for the benefit of his people.

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DR. JOHN EDWARD PERRY

Surgeon, Organizer and Educational Leader

OUTSTANDING in his professional qualifications and exceptionally distinguished throughout his career for his interest and achievements in movements directed towards the health and educational welfare of his race, Doctor John Edward Perry's life and struggles for advancement through restricted opportunities have been unique in difficulties overcome and ends achieved. By his high conception of the ideals of his profession and his devotion to its duties and responsibilities he has been outstanding. A surgeon of exceptional qualifications, a public spirited citizen, and a humanitarian in every sense of the word, Doctor Perry's road was not an easy one to travel. He was born of slave parentage April 2, 1870, at Clarksville, Texas. The opportunities for acquiring the rudiments of an education for a colored boy in Texas at that time were meager. But his father and mother, both industrious and of deeply religious inclinations, were eager for him to avail himself of such opportunities as were afforded.

They sent him to a rural school at the age of 9 years. The term comprised only three months of the year. He was obliged to walk five miles every day to school. In this primary school he was kept for three years and got his first taste for learning and the roots of his boyhood ambition to achieve a professional career.

When he was fifteen years old, his parents sent him to Bishop College, at Marshall, Texas, and here he remained, a diligent student, for six years. In 1891, at 21 years of age, he started life on his own as a school teacher, holding a position in a Texas primary school during the years

1891 and 1892. Ambitious to complete his education and having in view the medical profession as his life work, he entered Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, on September 1, 1892. Here, after four years, he completed his medical course and was awarded his degree in Medicine. He decided to begin practice at Joplin, Missouri, but finding conditions there unfavorable, he moved to Mexico, Missouri, and later to Columbia, Missouri. Here he continued to practice for eight years with the exception of one year, 1898, spent in the Army of the United States as First Lieutenant in Company F, Seventh U. S. Volunteers, enlisting to extend his experiences in the practice of his profession. Later he took a post-graduate course in Chicago, at the Post- Graduate Medical School, Twenty- fourth and Dearborn Streets.

His interest in hospitalization early gave a new turn to his medical ideals and ambitions. Realizing the needs of his race for efficient care and medical attendance during sickness and disability, but rarely afforded in those days, Doctor Perry came to Kansas City, deeming it a favorable field for putting into effect his long cherished

JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

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idea of establishing a hospital. Here in 1910, he organized and opened at his own expense the nucleus of a hospital idea—a 14-room sanitarium, known as Perry's Sanitarium. After six years of arduous efforts and unremitting application to his professional duties, he managed to enlarge his sanitarium into a real hospital, reorganizing its facilities into an establishment known as the Wheatley Provident Hospital. For twenty years he served as superintendent of this hospital, tendering his services in this executive capacity without compensation. He is now Superintendent Emeritus of the institution he founded and which under his management was noted for its broadness of vision in its welfare activities, as a private hospital for colored patients. In recent years a modern children's department has been added to the hospital's facilities, a structure built through the generosity of the late Frank C. Niles, William Volker and Dr. Katherine Richardson, in recognition of welfare necessities of the colored children of Kansas City.

Doctor Perry's ambition to succeed in surgery was stimulated by special instruction given him in the Perry Sanitarium by Doctor John H. Out- land and Doctor Harold P. Kuhn.

Deserved recognition was given to Doctor Perry by prominent medical fraternities and by educational leaders in Missouri. He served as President of the National Medical Association in the years 1921 to 1923. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Hospital Association and held that executive position for eight years. He was appointed a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University, at the State Capital, by Governor Arthur M. Hyde in 1921, and has served in that capacity continuously with the exception of two years, being reappointed by Governors Baker and Caulfield.

At the present time, Doctor Perry is President of the Staff of the Colored Division of the General Hospital and a Chief of Surgical Service.

DR. WILLIAM JAMES THOMPCKINS

First Colored Superintendent of the Hospital

PHYSICIAN, surgeon and executive, Doctor William James Thompkins is a native Missourian, who received his early education in Missouri's public schools. He was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1879. In 1901 he was graduated from the Lincoln Institute, Missouri's State Normal School for Negroes. He entered Howard Medical College, Washington, D. C., immediately after

his State Normal graduation, and there received his M. D. degree in 1905. He then took and passed a Civil Service examination in Medicine to qualify himself for an internship at the Freedman's Hospital, where he served for one year before entering upon the general practice.

In 1906 Doctor Thompkins commenced the active practice of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri. In

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JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

1914 he was appointed Superintendent of the Colored Division of the General Hospital in which position he served for two consecutive years, retiring for a few years to private practice. In 1918 he was again appointed Superintendent and remained in that official capacity for the next four years. During the six years that he served as the executive head of the Hospital, he laid much of the groundwork for the management of the hospital by the wholly colored administration. During his first superintendency the Nurses' Training School was organized.

Doctor Thompkins specializes in surgery, having received training in surgical technique from Doctors Howard Hill, Jabez N. Jackson, W. J. Frick, A. E. Hertzler and other members of the General Hospital Staff. He has been for many years and is at present a Chief of one of the Surgical Services of the Hospital. He is also assistant to the Commissioner of Child Hygiene and Communicable Diseases of the Department of Health.

DR. DENNIS MADISON MILLER

Superintendent of Kansas City General Hospital Colored Division

DOCTOR MILLER was one of eight children. He was born in Thomasville, Georgia, September 30, 1884. At the age of six his father died. Through the efforts of his mother he was able to attend the public school in Thomasville, Georgia, and later Central City College at Macon, Georgia.

Doctor Miller entered Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee, in the fall of 1907, During his first two years, like many medical students of the early days, he waited on tables at boarding places for those students able to pay and in return was given food and shelter. During the summers he worked as a Pullman porter and was able to save enough money to complete his medical education. He received his medical degree from Meharry in 1911, and went to Chicago, where he was a graduate student at the Rush Medical College for a period of six months.

Valdosta, Georgia, was the place that Doctor Miller located to commence the practice of Medicine. In March, 1917, he came to Kansas City and since has enjoyed a successful general practice.

Doctor Miller was appointed superintendent of the Colored Division September 1, 1930, and since his appointment he has spent considerable time in improving the general administrative and educational features of the Hospital.

JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

Medical Staff

General Hospital — Colored Division

1932

Consulting Staff

General Medicine—Dr. P. T. Bohan Dr. Geo. H. Hoxie Dr. Frank I. Ridge Dr. A. Sophian Dr. A. C.

Clasen

General Surgery—Dr. W. J. Frick Dr. Jabez N. Jackson Dr. B. A. Poorman

Obstetrics and Gynecology—Dr. M. A. Hanna Dr. D. T. Vandel

Cardiology—Dr. Geo. C. Lee

Chest Surgery—Dr. W. W. Buckingham

Contagious Diseases—Dr. Paul F. Stookey

Dental and Oral Surgery—Dr. A. F. Schopper Dr. E. H. Westenhaver

Dermatology and Syphilology—Dr. C. C. Dennie Dr. W. L. McBride Dr. Paul F. Stookey

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat—Dr. D. L. Shumate Dr. M. B. Simpson Dr. John Knight

Genito-Urinary Surgery—Dr. Clinton K. Smith

Goiter—Dr. Kerwin W. Kinard

Neurology—Dr. R. F. DeVilbiss Dr. B. L. Elliott Dr. G. W. Robinson, Senior Dr. G. W. Robinson,

Junior Orthopedics—Dr. Rex Diveley Dr. H. L. Hess Dr. R. McE. Schauffler

Pathology—Dr. Ralph Emerson Duncan Dr. Frank J. Hall

Pediatrics—Dr. H. M. Gilkey Dr. Frank C. Neff

Rectal Surgery—Dr. F. B. Campbell

Tuberculosis (Out-Patient Department)— Dr. H. L. Mantz

Active Staff (Colored)

General Medicine—Dr. E. S. Baker Dr. A. D. Bradbury Dr. W. A. Hambrick Dr. R. C. Hayden Dr. C.
R. Humbert Dr. I. F. Scott Dr. P. C. Turner

General Surgery—Dr. Gideon W. Brown Dr. J. E. Dibble Dr. M. C. Lewis Dr. L. V. Miller Dr. E. B.
Perry Dr. J. E. Perry Dr. W. J. Thompkins Dr. L. M. Tillman Dr. T. C. Unthank Dr. W. A. Walker

Obstetrics— Dr. L. W. Booker

Gynecology—Dr. G. W. Brown Dr. L. V. Miller Dr. E. B. Perry Dr. J. E. Perry Dr. Lucian P.
Richardson Dr. W. J. Thompkins Dr. L. M. Tillman Dr. L. W. Turner Dr. E. A. Walker

Anaesthesia— Dr. Thomas A. Jones Dr. J. S. Wells

Cardiology— Dr. A. D. Bradbury Dr. J. S. Wells

Contagious Diseases— Dr. L. H. Norwood

Dental and Oral Surgery— Dr. P. R. Campos Dr. S. S. Hill Dr. J. H. Lewis Dr. Benj. O. Moore Dr. J.
D. Rickey Dr. L. M. Taylor Dr. L. O. Wilkerson Dr. A. C. Wilson

Dermatology and Syphilology- Dr. L. H. Norwood

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat— Dr. M. G. Brookins Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher Dr. L. E. Williams

Genito-Urinary— Dr. H. M. Braithwait Dr. E. J. Marshall Dr. Lucian P. Richardson

Goiter— Dr. G. W. Brown Dr. E. B. Perry

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JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

Active Medical Staff, 1932

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Neurological Surgery— Dr. G. W. Brown Dr. J. E. Perry Dr. A. F. Radford Dr. W. J. Thompkins

Neurology— Dr. C. A. Murray Kane

Orthopedic Surgery— Dr. L. W. Turner

Pathology— Dr. P. C. Turner

Pediatrics— Dr. L. H. Linder

Rectal Surgery— Dr. E. B. Perry Dr. L. V. Miller Dr. L. M. Tillman Dr. E. A. Walker

Roentgenology— Dr. Charles R. Humbert

Tuberculosis (Out-Patient Department)— Dr. W. A. Johnson

Deceased Staff Members

J. F. Shanon, died July 20, 1923.

C. L. Peebles, died August 20, 1926.

M. D. Brooks, died August 23, 1926.

T. C. Brown, died December 29, 1927.

Superintendents

Dr. Geo. P. Pipkin—March 29, 1911 to June 30, 1914.

Dr. W. J. Thompkins—June 10, 1914, to May 2, 1916.

Dr. T. C. Unthank—May 14, 1916, to April 28, 1918.

Dr. W. J. Thompkins—April 25, 1918, to June 1, 1922.

Dr. J. F. Shanon—June 23, 1922, to time of his death, July 20, 1923.

Dr. Lew W. Booker—July 27, 1923, to July 15, 1924.

Dr. T. C. Unthank—July 14, 1924, to April 9, 1926.

Dr. Howard M. Smith—May 1, 1926, to August 31, 1930.

Dr. D. M. Miller—Appointed September 1, 1930.

Residents

Price Terrel 1924-25

G. A. Myers 1925-26

M. R. Hadley 1926-27

C. E. Harris 1928-30

C. R. Bradford 1929-32

T. R. Pinckney 1930-32

R. B. Fleming 1931-

R. H. Brown 1932-

Supervisors and Student Nurses, 1930

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Roster of Internes by Class

1912-13 O. R. Bush Alexander Gillespie R. C. Haskell Geo. McMecken

1913-14 W. H. Bruce T. A. Fletcher G. B. Key Geo. N. Overton Frank Pearl Frederick Rogers

1914-15 P. M. Bell E. E. Bowser W. A. Love A. F. Radford E. S. Rone L. M. Tillman

1915-16 T. C. Brown (Deceased) Crawford Richard Fowler G. W. Hedgepeth F. K. Slaughter

1916-17 W. H. Dyer C. R. Humbert Theophilus Nichols James Owens, Jr., Rodgers J. C. Wallace

1917-18 J. T. Anderson C. E. Briscoe L. B. Lapsley P. P. Miller L. H. Norwood H. C. Owens, Jr. J. F.

Quick

1918-19 L. W. Booker H. C. Hall H. H. Lewis C. E. Peebles (Deceased) K. Robinson Newman Sykes
H. M. Trammel

1919-20 V. A. Ayer E. S. Baker M. D. Brooks (Deceased) Ed. S. Cunningham T. O. Henley S. S. Hill.

D. D. S. Minor J. Holmes T. W. Nelson A. D. G. Smith Wallace

1920-21 L. R. Breedlove R. E. Clark E. J. Gunn W. L. Howard P. S. Kincaid, D. D. S. M. C. Lewis H.

H. London G. C. Sutton H. V. Wilburn C. L. Wilson

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S. C. C. Polk L. W. Turner J. S. Wells

1922-23 O. L. Ballard N. L. Burnett P. J. Carter J. H. Gunn R. L. Jackson W. H. Maddux M. A.

Richardson J. P. Taylor F. S. Whittington L. E. Williams

1923-24 C. W. Alexander O. L. Ballard J. P. Butler W. P. Butler P. R. Campos, D. D. S. W. M.

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Hendricks P. T. Johnson E. L. Langrum C. A. Randolph

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A. R. Maddox E. J. Marshall C. E. Walden

1927- 28

R. E. Carter

W. D. Gurden (Deceased) C. E. Harris Geo. McDonald M. B. Moore J. A. Phillips

B. N. Riddle T. T. Tildon

1928- 29

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C. U. Franklin

D. A. French A. N. Gordon J. T. Lewis W. C. Mullins R. H. Scull M. O. Tucker

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Roster of City Physicians

1866-1908

The following white physicians were responsible for the management and professional services rendered in the City Hospital from 1866 to 1908:

1866— Dr. A. P. Lankford

1867— Dr. S. S. Todd

1868-1870—Dr. D’Estaing Dickerson 1871-1872—Dr. W. C. Evans

1873— Dr. A. M. Crow

1874— Dr. J. O. Day

1875— Dr. Jos. M. Wood

1876-1877—Dr. Wm. C. Morris

1878— Dr. A. M. Crow

1879— Dr. D. R. Porter

1880— Dr. C. J. Jenkins

1881-1886—Dr. John Fee

1887— Dr. F. Sturdevant

1888— Dr. John Fee

1889— Dr. C. D. McDonald

1890-1893—Dr. E. R. Lewis

1894-1895—Dr. A. M. Crow and Dr. G. O. Coffin

1896-1901—Dr. G. O. Coffin 1902-1905—Dr. J. M. Langsdale. Succeeded by Dr. St. Elmo Sanders for unexpired term.

1906-1907—Dr. St. Elmo Sanders

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JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

Acknowledgement

With this number of the Journal the historical record of the Kansas City General and Allied Hospitals is completed and the editors desire to acknowledge with thanks the cooperation and assistance rendered by the following:

For historical data, biographical data, directory information, loan of photographs and preparation of manuscript :

American Medical Association

Opal Bennett

Dr. Clyde Reed Bradford

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JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

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NOTICES

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP Any member of the Society who knows a good or sufficient reason why any one of the following applicants is not eligible to membership in our Society is requested to communicate at once with the Chairman, or any member of the Board of Censors at the Headquarters of the Society, Medical Arts Building, Telephone VAentine 7323. Board of Censors is composed of the following: Drs. Sam H. Snider, Chairman; Edward P. Heller, Henry J. McKenna.

First Publication

John Klumpp Caldwell, 832 Argyle Bldg.
University of Pennsylvania, Medical School, 1930.

Sponsors : Drs. Eugene P. Hamilton, Donald R. Black, Charles E. Allen.

Junior Member

Clifford G. Edde, 500 Argyle Bldg.
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THE CALENDAR

MONDAY:

Oct. 17, 1932—St. Luke's Hospital Staff Meeting (Third Monday each month)

Oct. 17, 1932—Trinity Hospital Staff Meeting (Third Monday each month)

Nov. 7, 1932—Monthly Staff Meeting, Menorah Hospital (First Monday each month)

Nov. 14, 1932—St. Joseph's Hospital Staff Meeting (Second Monday each month)

TUESDAY:

Radio Broadcast at 5:30 to 5:40 P. M. over WDAF.

With the exception of the second Tuesday of each month, there is a Clinical-Pathological

Conference every Tuesday at St. Mary's Hospital at 10:00 A. M.

Oct. 11, 1932—Jackson County Medical Society Meeting, Medical Arts Building, at 8 P. M.

Oct. 11, 1932—Mercy Hospital Staff Meeting (second Tuesday each month)

WEDNESDAY:

Oct 12, 1932—Weekly Clinical-Pathological Conference at Kansas City General Hospital, 7:15 P. M., in the Laboratory on the fourth floor.

THURSDAY:

Oct. 13, 1932—Monthly meeting of staff of General Hospital, Executive Committee, 5:30 P. M.; Dinner, 6:30 P. M. (First Thursday after first Monday each month)

Oct. 13, 1932—Monthly meeting of staff of Research Hospital at Nurses Home at 8 P. M. (Second Thursday each month).

FRIDAY:

Oct. 14, 1932—Weekly Clinical-Pathological Conference, St. Joseph Hospital, sixth floor, 10 a. m.

SATURDAY:

Oct. 22, 1932—Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

Guest speaker—Sir Lenthal Cheatle, London, England.

Oct. 29, 1932—Hugh Young Meeting, 8 P. M., Medical Arts Bldg.

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JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Morbidity and Mortality Reports

Advisory Committee — Dr. Ralph W. Holbrook, Dr. Frank C. Neff, Dr. Frank I. Ridge, Dr. Paul F.

Stookey, Dr. E. H. Trowbridge, Dr. James E. Stowers, Dr. A. J. Lorie, Dr. Edwin Henry Schorer,

Dr. Howard Hill, Dr. Kerwin W. Kinard.

For week ending September 24, 1932 Reportable Diseases

Cases Deaths

Chancroid	0	0
Chickenpox	0	0
Diphtheria	1	0
Erysipelas	0	0
Gonorrhea	2	0
Impetigo	2	0
Influenza	0	0
Leprosy	0	0
Measles	0	0
Meningitis	0	0
Mumps	2	0

Pneumonia	1	3
Poliomyelitis	0	0
Rabies (In Man)	0	0
Rabies (In Animal)	0	0
Scabies	2	0
Scarlet Fever	7	0
Syphilis	0	0
Tuberculosis	4	4
Typhoid Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0
Smallpox	0	0
Total	22	7

Deaths

White, Male	29
White, Female	42
Colored, Male	4
Colored, Female	7
Total	82
Under 1 yr. of age	4
1 to 5 yrs. of age	0
Non-resident	10
External Causes	0
Auto traumatism	
(City)...	1
Auto traumatism (Out of	
City)...	0

Births

White, Male	54
White, Female	55
Colored, Male	6
Colored, Female	4
Total	119

Still-births 0

Illegitimate births 12

Inst, from abroad (Wh.) 10

Inst, from abroad (Col.) 2

Kansas City, Mo. (White) 0

Kansas City, Mo. (Col.) 0

Birth Certificates Issued 240

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JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL JOURNAL

Calcium Deficiencies

IN TETANY

WHEN all the facts of tetany are

Warrayed it is impossible to escape the impression that there is a fundamental relation between the various types," is the opinion of Peters and Van Slyke.¹

The disorder may take such forms as the spasmophilia of infancy, the tetany of pregnancy, the convulsions of uremia, postoperative tetany, parathyroid tetany, and that associated with osteomalacia.

Cantarow² finds that when serum calcium falls below 7 mg. per 100 c.c. symptoms of tetany are manifest)

Alfred Hess notes that tetany occurs "frequently, in fact generally, in a latent form."³ In view of this the physician must be on guard against tetany in those cases where there is likely, to be a drain on the calcium stores, particularly during growth and in pregnancy and lactation. Considering that the average diet is probably lower in calcium than in any other chemical element, the problem of increasing calcium intake through ordinary foods is difficult. Calcium salts, moreover, are not usually relished by the patient.

A larger intake of calcium alone is not effective, however, unless the body is able to utilize the added minerals. Moreover, tetany is marked by elevations of serum phosphorus, according to Collip.⁴ Thus the problem arises not only of increasing calcium concentration but also of maintaining the proper ratio between calcium and phosphorus. "Vitamin D, as is well known, has remarkable power to regulate calcium and phosphorus metabolism," McCollum observes.⁵

Alfred Hess declares increased calcium intake together with viosterol to be the treatment of choice in tetany.³ He adds the significant comment that in tetany viosterol is characterized by its rapid action, whereas cod liver oil, in infantile tetany at least, appears to act upon the concomitant ricketic condition rather than upon the tetany.

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fluid milk and thus obviates the need for excessive quantities of liquid in the diet. It also makes good the iron and vitamin B deficiencies of milk.

MEAD'S VIOSTEROL

IN OIL 250 D

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Alfred Hess says of viosterol: "One of the distinctive characteristics of this remarkable substance is that it raises the level of either inorganic phosphorus or of calcium, depending on which is in low concentration in the blood or tissues."³ Uniformly potent, accurately assayed, Mead's Viosterol can be depended upon for good results in tetany.

¹⁻⁵ Bibliography on request.

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