

MEDICAL SCIENCE MUCH BENEFITED BY THE OIL KING

New Hospital at the Rockefeller Institute to Be Scene of the Most Extensive Investigations.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS TO BE PROBED FIRST

Research Work Will Be Conducted by a Corps of Eminent Scientists—This Disease Is Infectious.

(American News Service)

New York, Oct. 31.—As a result of John D. Rockefeller's latest bequest, the new hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, the most extensive investigations ever undertaken in the history of medical science will be made of the cause of mortality producing diseases. It was started today, that the first diseases to be studied by the coterie of eminent scientists in charge of the new hospital will be infantile paralysis, a scourge that has been reaping a rich harvest throughout the large cities of the world. The disease attacks all classes of children, and even if a child recovers it is disfigured for life.

The afflicted limb of the little patient ceases to grow during the ravages of the disease while the other members continue a normal development. Mortality among those affected is very high and the increase of the scourge during the past year has been viewed with such alarm in medical circles that wealthy philanthropists have been repeatedly importuned to lend financial aid to science in an effort to stamp it out.

Dr. Flexner and Lewis, of the Rockefeller Institute, discovered in August of this year, after lengthy experiments upon monkeys that the disease was highly infectious and could be transmitted from one animal to another, proving that its cause is a living organism and not a poison or toxin.

Therapeutic Value.

That human serum derived from children who have passed through an attack of paralysis possesses neutralizing power for the virus of paralysis in animals has been stated already. Says Dr. Flexner: "It can now be stated that it possesses therapeutic value also. When the injections are begun twenty-four hours after the inoculation of the virus the development of paralysis can be entirely prevented in a certain number of the animals, while in another number the onset of paralysis is much delayed."

"The serum treatment of infantile paralysis is as yet in its infancy," Dr. Flexner continued, "but with our added means for observation, together with the unequalled scientific appliances embodied in the new hospital, it is not improbable that we may see the last of this devastating affliction."

This new hospital will serve as a most valuable aid to the doctors in their work of investigation. In it, the patients suffering from the particular disease under investigation will receive the best medical care that science can produce and at the same time will be objects of study to the medical savants in charge.

For Special Cases Only.

The science of curing the sick will be the work to which the physicians of the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute will devote their entire time and strength, to the exclusion of all outside practice. What distinguishes this hospital from others is simply this: The ordinary general hospital must take nearly every kind of acute

New Rockefeller Institute Hospital



The new hospital of the Rockefeller Institute. John D. Rockefeller the donor (on the left) and Dr. Simon Flexner, the American scientist, who is in charge of the investigations to be carried on in the new future. The top cut shows the methods employed in inoculating rabbits with disease prevalent among mankind.

diseases that offers, doing its utmost to meet the actual demand of the sick poor, a demand that usually taxes the resources of its supporters and the devotion of its staff to the utmost. In performing this indispensable function the general hospital obtains, and will always obtain, a vast amount of clinical material and experiences of great importance to medical science, but this must come as a by-product.

The resources of the hospital must be used primarily to treat all the diseases with which the community happens to be afflicted. They cannot without breach of trust be diverted at will to the study of this or that disease which at a given time presents the most desirable of hopeful fields for research. The hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, on the other hand, will select from time to time a small number of diseases—say three or four—admit only patients suffering from these diseases, and consecrate the skill and entire time of its staff to the care of those patients.

From the standpoint of the sick man, woman or child, this will mean the enlisting of all known forces that can fight for his recovery. From the standpoint of medical science it will mean an almost unequalled opportunity for study—the study of selected cases with freedom to consecrate all the resources of medical knowledge and the most scientific methods, if need be, on a single case.

Plans Long Considered.

During the preparation for the plans of this newest building the architects spent nearly two years before they drew so much as a line on paper. A hospital designed strictly for the purposes of study is an anomaly in hospital architecture. The new building has eleven floors from the riverside view, but only eight from the driveway on the west. It stands just beyond the south end of the old building on the brow of the hill and a long driveway leading through a gateway connects it with Avenue A.

The first floor is devoted to executive offices and the quarters of the medical staff. The second floor is devoted to the bath. On the third floor there are work rooms and small laboratories. The fourth, fifth and sixth floors are the ward floors. The south end of the fourth floor is es-

pecially designed for the practice of hydrotherapy. That on the fifth is to be used for a general diet kitchen. The sixth has a constant temperature room for experiments in metabolism.

The seventh floor is entirely occupied by laboratories. Among other things on the eighth floor is a glass room for photography and off from this is a dark room. There is no connecting door but an ingenious "labyrinth" serves to shut out the light completely. The labyrinth has black walls, but the walls of the dark room itself are white. The basement floors are used for dispensary work, entrance for ambulance patients, quarters for the servants and laundries.

Isolation Building.

The isolation building, a small pantheon-like structure, standing between the institute and the hospital is two stories high and has beneath it a basement entered from the service court, and below this a sub-basement. The whole side of the building is given up to a series of patient's rooms cut off the back only by glazed doors and separated from each other by glass alone. These rooms form, so far as the control of a single night nurse is concerned, one ward, yet they are absolutely separated and may each contain a patient with a different infectious or contagious disease.

The ventilation of these rooms presented a difficult problem, as they had to be germ proof. Fans were tabooed; any flue which had an elbow was objected to as difficult to keep microscopically clean. Yet no matter how windows may be kept open it was desired to have sure measures of exhausting the air from the rooms.

According to an original scheme devised by the late A. R. Wolf, each room has running up through one of its corners on the corridor side, away from the windows, a vertical copper flue with rounded corners, which is carried straight up through the upper story and on through the roof of the shelter or roof house above.

In the bottom of each of these tubes is an aspirating coil, a vertical radiator filled with high-pressure steam. Around the base of this is an ejector pierced with minute holes which causes the upward draught of air, the other controlling the ejector. It is thus as easy for the nurse to clean

out the whole apparatus with live steam as it is to turn on the heat. The bottom of the flue forms a bowl from which any water of condensation may be sponged out.

No expense has been spared in the erection and equipment of this modern foe to disease.

Each one of the seventy beds in the hospital represents an expenditure according to the estimated erection cost of the hospital—of \$16,000.

Grieved Over Grandson.

John D. Rockefeller's grief over the loss of his grandson, little "Jack" McCormick, first caused him to become interested in the advancement of science. The child's death was caused by cholera infantum and when the fact that little one had passed away was broken to him, Mr. Rockefeller was astounded to find that the physicians did not know anything about the germ of this ordinary summer complaint of children and had no adequate means of contending with it.

It was then that the seed was sown whose fruition was the founding of the Rockefeller Institute in 1901.

This project was a new departure in this country although there were such institutions for the study of obscure questions of medical research in France, Germany, England, Russia and Japan. The list included the Pasteur Institute in Paris, opened in 1889; the Imperial Institute in St. Petersburg, endowed by Prince Alexander, of Oldenburg in 1890; the Institute of the Infectious Diseases, in Berlin; an Institute for Experimental Therapeutics in Frankfurt, and the Lister Institute in London. But there was nothing of the sort in this country. Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the Rockefeller Institute was \$200,000. So great has been the success of the project that its future has since been assured by the gifts from its founder aggregating \$3,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller bought the old Schermerhorn property on East River

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between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh streets, about four years ago, and caused the present institute building to be erected there at a cost of \$300,000. Subsequently a ninety-seven-acre farm four miles west of New Brunswick, N. J., was acquired for raising the animals needed in the laboratories. It was this purchase which caused such a storm among the anti-vivisectionists.

At the institute there are departments for pathology and bacteriology, of chemistry, and of physiology and pharmacology.

Thus it will be seen that the energies of some of our foremost American Scientists backed by the best hospital equipment in the world is to be turned toward solving some of the great mysteries of the medical science. And, however distant the eventual mastery of this first subject of study, in infantile paralysis, may be, it is certain that Dr. Simon Flexner and his corps of able assistants will spare no effort to rid the world of this life destroying, infant crippling scourge.

The Fur Exhibit will be on the third floor of our store. Take the elevator. Knollenberg's.

CONVENTION FOR AMERICAN CITIES

Will Be Held at Buffalo, N. Y., This Month and Will Be an Important One.

START BOOM FOR FOULKE

HE IS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT NOW HELD BY MR. BONAPARTE OF BALTIMORE.

(American News Service.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The interest of thinking Americans will be centered on this city during the annual convention of the National Municipal League during November 14-18.

The league, it is stated, will deal with such important civic questions as municipal economy, corrupt practices in politics, direct nomination and franchise legislation.

Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff announced today that he had received word from several hundred experts and workers in the good government movement, including governors, mayors and other public officers signifying their intention to attend the Buffalo meeting.

Ex-Archbishop General, Bonaparte, who was a prominent member of the Roosevelt cabinet and who has been president of the League for seven years, will deliver the chief address in Buffalo, his subject being "Patriotism in Municipal Affairs." Mr. Bonaparte will retire from the presidency this year and his probable successor is William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana, formerly United States Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Foulke will speak on "Conservation in Municipalities."

Address by Woodruff.

In view of the agitation everywhere for independent political action and the lessening of the power of the political machine, the yearly review of the situation by Secretary Woodruff will be an important feature of the proceedings.

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kansas, Gazette, friend of Roosevelt and one of the foremost "progressives" in the west, will speak on "The American Genius for Organization; Public and Private." George McAneny, president of the borough of Manhattan, who was elected on an independent ticket at the time Mayor Gaynor was chosen, will discuss

"Team Work in Municipal Government." Other speakers and their themes include:

Franchises, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Edgar N. Wittington, secretary of the Boston Consolidated Gas company; E. K. Hall, solicitor for the New England Telephone and Telegraph company; Paul Leake, of Detroit; Stiles P. Jones, of Minneapolis.

The Unearned Increment in Municipalities, Henry C. Wright, of New York; Dr. Robert C. Brooks, University of Cincinnati and others.

"City Finances and Budgets," Harvey S. Chase, Boston, "Municipal Statistics," Dr. William F. Willoughby, United States Census Bureau; Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the Merriam commission, Chicago; Charles F. Getty, Boston, "Corrupt Practices in Municipalities," William Church Osborn, New York, "The Grafter at Work in American Cities," Harold J. Howland, of the Outlook; "How to Overtake the Grafter by Municipal Accounting," W. H. Allen, New York.

A Most Potent Factor.

This body has been one of the most potent factors in arousing the people and stimulating the public interest in municipal affairs.

The league, with its accompanying conferences for good city government has done more for betterment of municipal administration than any other agency of this character which now exists, or ever did exist in this country. This success is due to the fact that the members of this organization have no other interest than that of improving the condition of municipal government.

Its work in connection with drafting a municipal program or as it has popularly been called "A Model Charter" has won for it widespread commendation. The volume containing the program and the papers explaining and justifying it have been used by every constitutional convention which has been held since its promulgation, and by practically every character con-

vention or commission which has been appointed since.

Almost all its work in connection with uniform municipal accounting and statistics has been equally useful. Already the accounts of Chicago, of Boston, of the cities of Ohio, of Baltimore, Newton, Brookline and other lesser cities (over 80 in number), have been rearranged on its schedules. This does not mean that the systems of bookkeeping have in every case been changed, but accounts and reports have been made up along the lines of the league's schedules, so that it is now possible to compare the cost of running those cities with reasonable assurance that the figures have been reduced to a common denominator.

The league includes in its membership not merely students and others who have only a theoretical knowledge of the questions to be considered but many men experienced in public affairs and qualified to present the practical aspects of local government. Such deliberations as those conducted by the national municipal league have been invested with high value and have already served as the means of accomplishing much good. It is primarily the agitation set afoot by persons who have mastered the science involved in the management of urban affairs which has brought about extensive reforms. A vast deal remains to be done, but the goal of government conducted solely with a view of securing the greatest good to the taxpayers and residents of cities is not far off as it once seemed to be.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be the great Fur Exhibit at our store. Don't miss it. Knollenberg's.

When death comes it is never our tenderness that we regret, but our severity.—Elliot.

INDIGESTION, DYSPESIA, HEARTBURN, GAS, SOURNESS AND ALL STOMACH MISERY GOES.

A little Diapepsin relieves bad Stomachs in five Minutes.

As there is often some one in your family who suffers an attack of indigestion or some form of stomach trouble, why don't you keep some Diapepsin in the house handy?

This harmless blessing will digest anything you can eat without the slightest discomfort, and overcome a sour, gassy stomach five minutes after.

Tell your pharmacist to let you read the formula plainly printed on these 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will readily see why it makes indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and other distress go in five minutes and relieves at once such miseries as belching of gas, eructations of sour, undigested food, nausea, headaches,

diarrhea, constipation and other stomach disorders.

Some folks have tried so long to find relief from indigestion and Dyspepsia or an out-of-order stomach with the common every-day cures advertised that they have about made up their minds that they have something else wrong, or believe theirs is a case of nervousness, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach or cancer.

This, no doubt, is a serious mistake. Your real trouble is, what you eat does not digest; instead, it ferments and sours, turns to acid, gas and stomach poison, which poisons the digestive tract and intestines, and besides, poisons the breath with nauseous odor.

A hearty appetite, with thorough digestion, and without the slightest discomfort or misery of the stomach, is waiting for you as soon as you decide to try Pape's Diapepsin.

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NAPOLEON created the Empire and its splendor, and left as a heritage to us, a new decorative style known as "Empire," evolved by upholsterers, cabinet makers, and jewelers of his time, striving for royal favor.

This decorative style as applied to sterling silver tableware in the Empire Pattern, is one of great beauty. It has classical elements borrowed from the Greek, combined with spirit and grace so characteristic of the French. Finished in a Soft French Grey.

The Empire is exquisitely fashioned with long flowing curves—beautiful in its symmetry—substantial and appropriate for all occasions—in sterling only—at moderate cost.

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No Reserved Seats

Everybody Welcome

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