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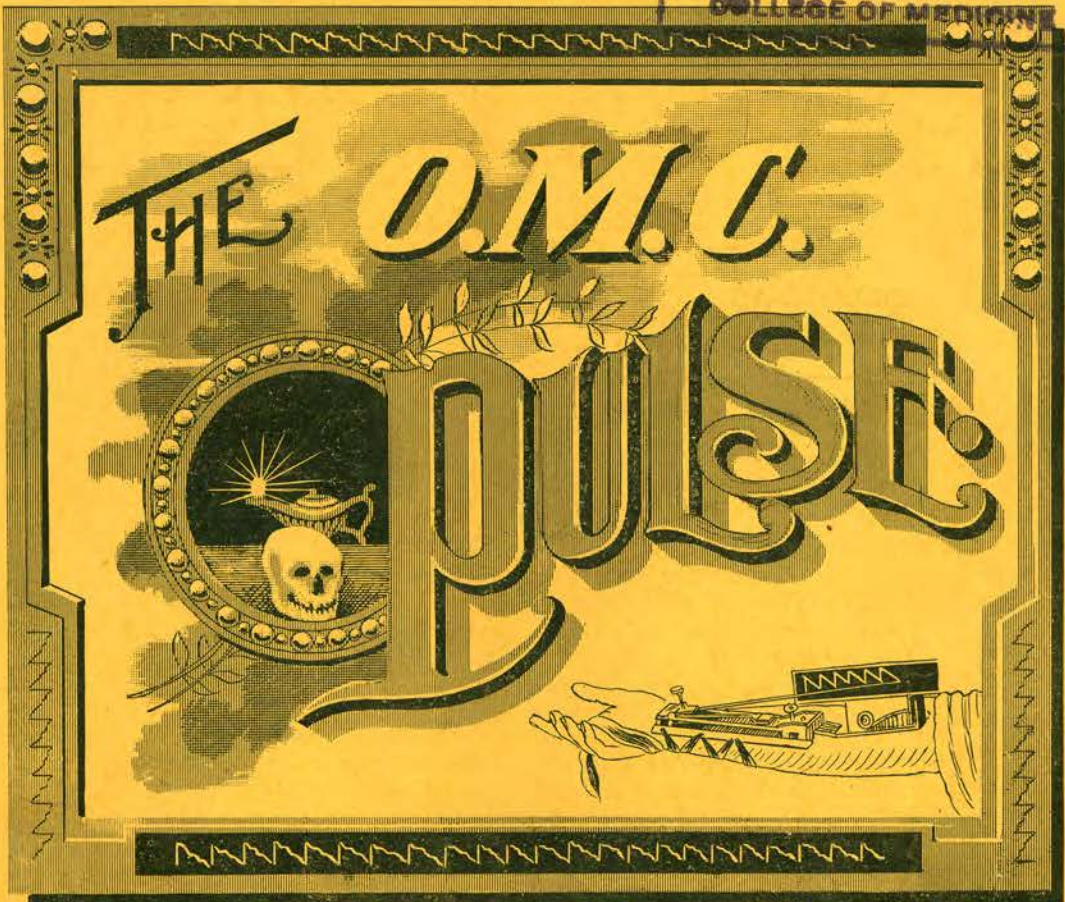
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Official Journal of the Omaha Medical College, Medical Department University of Omaha,
OMAHA, NEB.

Vol. 2.

JANUARY, 1899.

No. 4

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Omaha Medical College,

Medical Department University of Omaha.

The Eighteenth Annual Course of Lectures will begin Oct. 1st, 1898, and continue seven months.

Instruction will be given in the following branches: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Histology, Biology and Embryology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Practice, Obstetrics, Surgery, Diseases of Children, Medical Jurisprudence, Neurology, Ophthalmology and Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology Gynæcology, Dermatology, Venereal Diseases, Pathology and Bacteriology.

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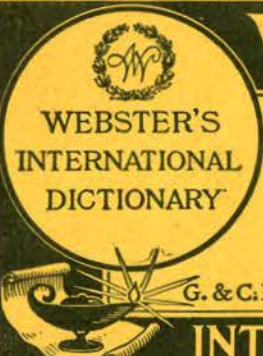

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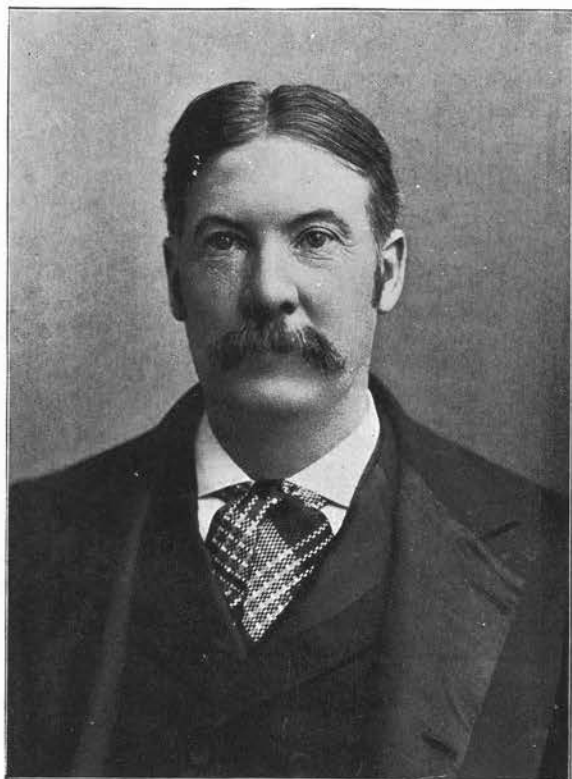
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H. B. LOWRY, M. A., M. D., Ph. D.
Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Omaha Medical College.

The O. M. C. Pulse.

VOLUME II.

JANUARY, 1899.

NUMBER 4.

SOCIETY'S NEED OF THE DOCTOR.

H. B. LOWRY, M. A., M. D., Ph. D.

The chief demand that society makes upon the individual is that he be of service to the community. This is in no way inconsistent with the strictest individualistic doctrines, for he who can best help himself can also best help others. A career that is not useful is unworthy to be considered by the earnest capable young man. To one contemplating the study of medicine the first question should be not does it pay to be a physician, but is can the doctor be helpful to those about him. Does he play an essential role in the social drama? Is he a necessary factor in the problem of civilization?

If the evolutionary theory of society be the correct one; if society is the product of growth and not of the "social compact"; if it is an organism rather than organization, then there should be no member that does not perform a function. Has society any such members? Why not? Other organisms, as we know, have them, and there are those who will affirm that the social body is not free from them. For instance, a very large number doubtless believe that the excrescence known as the professional politician could be, with great benefit, cut from the body-politic. Already many things point to his extinction; there are indications of a growing betterment of the public service. As merit becomes more and more requisite for position, ward politics will become less and less a vocation, so that in the end the desire for his extinction will be a happy eventuation. To not a few society seems to be out-growing the need of the soldier. The opinion is often expressed that we could not do without him; that we could not, with advantage, dispense with the profession of arms. If this cannot be done now, most of the civilized nations are looking forward to the time when it may be

done. Again, a very considerable number think the world would be better off without players or even without playwrights. The average stage production would seem to warrant this conclusion on general principles. One critic, evidently of such opinion, has divided this kind of writing into three classes, namely, erotic, exotic and dramatic. I said "the average play" for these, of course, can have no claim to being literature. These are not all that are excluded from the ideal social state. The same theorists who have condemned the foregoing would also place the mark upon our legal brethren. They argue that the lawyer adds nothing to the wealth of the world, and that consequently he has no right to share in it. Neither is the statement any longer novel that even the clergy, as a class, serve no useful purpose in the social organism; that, on the contrary, they retard progress in civilization; in short, that the world could and should get on without them. These are not the harplings of class or religious prejudice, but the sincere utterances of a system of political philosophy. Certain writers on social problems maintain that all non-producers are drones kept by the working bees. As players, soldiers, lawyers and preachers are non-producers, they are placed in this class, and society, these writers argue, would be relieved of a burden if they were stung from its hive. The older economists included the doctor in this non-producing class, but the best modern writers show that the physician is really a producer; that he does this by saving and prolonging life—by the prevention and cure of disease,—in this way giving a greater number of working days to the producer or to production. The doctor is a producer just as a man is a producer who cares for and repairs a labor-saving machine. However, to discuss the merits of this theory of "produce or perish, would take us too far afield. But that they are the utterances of honest convictions held by many people cannot be denied. Neither is a fuller statement necessary, because we shall not make it our view-point. We have the doctor's excuse for existing not on material production, however sound that may be, but on a much nobler, if less scientific ground, the ground of humanitarianism. Who adds so much to the physical well-being of the community as the man of medicine? This he does, not only by the palliation and cure, but also by the preven-

tion of disease. Indeed, it is in preventitive medicine that the greatest progress has of late been made. His usefulness does not even end here; because of his admirable training perhaps no class of men add so much data to the general scientific fund. Henceforth he is to be a man of profound and varied knowledge. It is not without pleasure that one already observes among his neighbors their growing respect for him. At his present rate of progress he is destined soon to be the chiefest man among them. Most assuredly he plays an essential role in the social drama. No theory of the sociologist, no utopia, no reform does or can do away with the doctor. He is included in every scheme of society. No man or class of men are calling for his extinction. He is needed in the family. He is needed in the municipality. He is needed in the state. No social arrangement can be so complete, no sanitation so perfect, that it will ever be possible to get on without the physician.

THE METRIC AND THE OLD SYSTEM.

By PAUL E. KOERBER, '96.

Both of them have their advantage and nothing confuses a student more than the numbers received by converting the old into the metric system. As I had some difficulty myself while in the hospitals in Germany, where nothing but the metric system was used, and as I could not find any tabula in any of the books, I undertook to make one myself, which I will briefly describe, so as a clear view of the process of reduction may be had.

In the metric system the unit is 1 gramen, in the old system it is 1 grain. Now 1 gramen when reduced into the old system will give the numbers 15. 432 grains and the reduction of 1 grain into the metric system will give us 0.0648 gramen. Both of these numbers are standard and if we multiply both we receive most horrible figures 0. 9999836, which are just 1 grain, showing us that the proportions are very correct. In the process of reduction we must adopt the above two figures as standard in order to obtain an accurate result and only the results can be rounded up with safety; this is said especially for poisonous drugs as Atropine, etc. We know that 1 grain is 0.0648 gramm, using this number for reduction only and build up on it as we go on.

Now 2 grains will be $0.0648 \times 2 = 0.1296$ grammes $= 0.13$ grammes and so on. But this can serve only for drugs of a comparatively non-poisonous character, for which the tabula is arranged, but by drugs where an exact dosage is required and especially so when we prescribe pills, etc., we do not round up, but must use the whole result of our reduction.

1 grain equals 0.06 gram	9 grains equal 0.6 gram
2 " " 0.13 "	10 " " 0.64 "
3 " " 0.2 "	11 " " 0.7 "
4 " " 0.26 "	12 " " 0.8 "
5 " " 0.3 "	13 " " 0.84 "
6 " " 0.4 "	14 " " 0.9 "
7 " " 0.45 "	15 " " 1.0 "
8 " " 0.5 "	

We now come to the fractions of a grain and again must adopt 0.0648 gram $= 1$ grain, as standard, as we must be very accurate here. One-third grain $= 0.0648 \times 3 = 0.0216$ gram $= 0.02$ gram.

1-2 grain equals 0.03 gram	1-60 grain equals 0.001 gram
1-4 " " 0.016 "	1-70 " " 0.0009 "
1-5 " " 0.013 "	1-80 " " 0.0008 "
1-6 " " 0.01 "	1-90 " " 0.0007 "
1-7 " " 0.009 "	1-100 " " 0.0006 "
1-8 " " 0.008 "	1-120 " " 0.0005 "
1-9 " " 0.007 "	1-150 " " 0.0004 "
1-10 " " 0.006 "	1-200 " " 0.0003 "
1-20 " " 0.005 "	1-300 " " 0.0002 "
1-30 " " 0.002 "	1-400 " " 0.00015 "
1-40 " " 0.0016 "	1-500 " " 0.00013 "
1-50 " " 0.0013 "	1-600 " " 0.0001 "

Now the reduction of the metric system into the old system. We know that to the left of the point we have from 1 gram up and to the right of the point we have the subdivision of that gram into decigrams (first figure to the right), into centigrams (second figure; milligrams (third figure); decamilligrams (fourth figure). For instance, 1.356 grams would read: one gram, three decigrams, five centigrams, 6 milligrams.

15.432 grains $= 1$ gram $= 1.0$ gram $= 1.0$ (for short) will serve us again as standard:

1 decigram $= 1/10$ of a gram $= 0.1$ gram $= 0.1$ $= 15.432 \times 0.1 = 1.5432$ grains $= 1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Two decigrams=0.2 grams—15.432x0.2—3.0864 grains—3 grains, and so on.

0.1 gram equals	1½ grains	0.01 gram equals	1-6 grain
0.2 “ “	3 “	0.02 “ “	⅓ “
0.3 “ “	5 “	0.03 “ “	½ “
0.4 “ “	6 “	0.04 “ “	¾ “
0.5 “ “	8 “	0.05 “ “	¾ “
0.6 “ “	9 “	0.06 “ “	1 “
0.7 “ “	11 “	0.07 “ “	1 “
0.8 “ “	12 “	0.08 “ “	1¼ “
0.9 “ “	14 “	0.09 “ “	1½ “
1.0 “ “	15 “		

Drops of a watery fluid and tinctures, of fatty oils and balsams 1.0 gram—20 drops or each drop 0.05 of alcoholic fluids and tinctures, ethereal oils, chloroform, spt. aetheris; ether acetic. 1.0=25 drops or each drop=0.04. Ether 1.0=50 drops or each drop=0.02.

The following measures are in use which of course are not very accurate:

0.001 gram equals	1-60 grain	0.0001 gram equals	1-600 grain
0.002 “ “	1-33 “	0.0002 “ “	1-300 “
0.003 “ “	1-25 “	0.0003 “ “	1-200 “
0.004 “ “	1-16 “	0.0004 “ “	1-150 “
0.005 “ “	1-13 “	0.0005 “ “	1-120 “
0.006 “ “	1-11 “	0.0006 “ “	1-100 “
0.007 “ “	1-10 “	0.0007 “ “	1-90 “
0.008 “ “	1-8 “	0.0008 “ “	1-80 “
0.009 “ “	1-7 “	0.0009 “ “	1-70 “

Now suppose we want to prescribe 100 pills of acid arsenic, @ 1-60 grain, we first of all must reduce 1-60 grain into the metric system, $0.0648 \div 60 = 0.001$; now 100 pills @ 0.001 will give us 0.1, which is the total amount of arsenious acid to be prescribed, (by 50 pills it would be $0.001 \times 50 = 0.05$, total amount, for instance:

R̄

Acid arsenic 0.1.
 Piper nigra.
 Pulv. radic alth. aa 5,0.
 Mucilago gummi arab, q, s.
 Mx. ft. pil. No. 100.
 S. 1 pill t. i. d. after meals.

When writing a prescription the word gram or decigram or so on is superfluous, as the numbers cannot be mistaken for anything else.

The O. M. C. Pulse.

Volume 2.

Number 4.

EDITORS.

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ARTICLES on subjects coming within the scope of the different departments of this journal are solicited from all our readers. Write on one side of the paper only; say what you mean to say, and be brief and plain.

Send all remittances as to subscriptions and advertising to THE PULSE, 1202 Pacific Street, Omaha, Neb.

Entered at Omaha Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Editorial.

In this issue we present the portrait of Dr. H. B. Lowry, professor of nervous and mental diseases. His article "Society's Need of the Doctor," gives, in a few pages, a resume of some of the ideas that society finds time to think about. He proves that in the evolution of society the doctor occupies a position quite necessary to the well being of mankind.

* * *

The Pulse observes with satisfaction the increased interest in the library. During vacation two additional tables and some more chairs were placed in the reading room. A large number of books have also been added during the last month. The Journal of the American Medical Association, The Western Medical Review and a number of other leading journals, including The Pulse are now on file.

Among the other improvements around the college building we notice that the eye and ear room has been fitted up with a half dozen Argen lamps. These facilitate the use of the ophthalmoscope and ear speculum. And is an innovation of much practical benefit to the students in the examination of patients.

* * *

The Pulse suggests that a committee be appointed composed of a representative from each class and a fifth from the faculty to choose a design for a college button. We have a four years' course now, and it is high time that we begin to cultivate college ideas and customs. We need a button, and we hope to see our suggestion acted upon. All these things add to college spirit and enthusiasm of which there seems to be very little exhibited. Another thing along this line that we wish to mention. We ought to have a regulation yell, not only have one but every man should be compelled to learn it on penalty of being drawn and quartered if he did not. There are people living in Omaha to-day, who do not know that such an institution as the Omaha Medical College has an existence. Its our business to make them acquainted with us.

* * *

"All I want of the Omaha Medical College is my diploma," was an expression heard not long since by the editor. We are charitable enough to believe that in real truth the speaker did not mean all he said. We are forced to recognize, however, that in all small schools the sentiment expressed in the above quotations does have existence. It is not right. The man who goes out of any school with such an idea as this hanging around his neck is making a sad mistake. When graduation day has come and the degree has been conferred your alma mater means something to you whether you will it or not, and you will find very soon that she is bigger than you.

Great men, educationally, have not all been graduates of noted universities, and the best colleges are not always those that turn out each year the largest graduating classes. Do not think that because our school is small that your diploma will be of no use, and that you are to be eternally handicapped in the race for fame because that diploma does not bear

the name of John Hopkins. And so we say, that every one of us, alumnus and student, has a vital interest in the future of the O. M. C. Its success is our success. Its failure, our failure. If every Alumnus would send back to his alma mater each year one new student, it would not be very long until his sheepskin would be hanging where he who runs could read. While our school is small, yet the advantages it offers to students are not surpassed by any other school west of Chicago. Graduates of our school do not take a back seat anywhere. Mention is made in the alumni department of this issue of two recent graduates,—internships—won in competition with men of the great (?) eastern schools. Let's get our coats off and get to work for the Omaha Medical College. A great many good things are coming out of the west nowadays, and if we do our part we will have no reason to regret our connection with the Omaha Medical.

*
* *

Dr. J. M. Aikin has taken charge of the clinic for nervous diseases. Dr. Aikin is secretary of the Omaha Medical Society and the students will find him a very pleasant and congenial member of the profession.

*
* *

PLENTY AND CHEAP.—The following little story is given as a supplement to "What Did the Rector Mean?" in the October Review:

A clergyman was very anxious to introduce some new hymn books into the church, and arranged with the clerk that the latter was to give out the notice after the sermon. The clerk, however, had a notice of his own to give out, with reference to the baptism of infants. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he arose and announced that, "All those who have children whom they wish to have baptized please send their names at once to the clerk." The clergyman, who was deaf, assumed that the clerk was giving out the hymn book notice, and immediately arose and said, "And I would say for the benefit of those who haven't any, that they may be obtained at the vestry any day from 3 to 4 o'clock, the ordinary little ones at one shilling each and special ones, with red backs, at one shilling and four pence.'

In Memoriam.

Dr. Jacob Conover Denise died Friday afternoon, January 20, at 2:15 at his home, 1901 Dodge street, of a complication of diseases brought on by an attack of the grip. He had been unconscious for a week and his death was hourly expected. He was 70 years of age. The funeral occurred Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Denise was born in what was known as the "Jersey Settlement" in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 3, 1828. His early life was spent in the growing public schools. He later attended the academy at Franklin, O., and the Farmers' College at Pleasant Hill. Leaving school in 1850 he entered the packing house of Denise & Schen in Burlington, Ia. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine in Dayton, O. The following two years were spent in the Ohio Medical college in Cincinnati. He entered the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia in 1854 and graduated the following year. He established himself for practice in Dayton, O., and remained there until the war broke out, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Ohio volunteers. In 1863 he became surgeon with the rank of major. He resigned his commission in 1864 and during the following year was acting surgeon of the United States army and executive officer of the Tripler hospital in Columbus, O. From 1865 to 1867 he was surgeon in the Ohio Soldiers' home.

Dr. Denise came to Omaha to visit his sister, Mrs. Margaret Barkalow, in 1866, and liked the state so well that he returned on May 17, 1867, to make it his home. He was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Grand Island by General Grant in 1869 and filled that position until 1872. He was absent long enough, however, to return east and wed Miss Mary C. Collier of Philadelphia, October 27, 1870. At the conclusion of his term as receiver he came back to Omaha and has been here ever since, with the exception of a brief time in 1887, when he visited Europe.

Dr. Denise had been intimately associated with medical affairs in Omaha at all times. He served as city and county physician, health officer, physician at the poor farm, and was physician at the State Deaf and Dumb institute for twenty-five years. He was appointed surgeon for the United States pension bureau in 1874 and served in that capacity continuously. He was physician at the Good Samaritan hospital since March, 1876. He was one of the founders of the Nebraska State Medical society and acted as corresponding secretary from 1868 to 1871. He was one of the originators and directors of the local Young Men's Christian association, which was organized in his rooms. He acted as president for several years. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church for twenty-five years and one of the founders of the Presbyterian hospital, originator of the Omaha Medical college and was also lecturer on ophthalmology and dean of the college.

The deceased was not associated with any fraternal organizations. He was a member of the Army of the Tennessee. He leaves the following living representatives of his family: Mrs. Mary Collier Denise, his wife; two sons, Rev. Larimore Conover Denise, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Clay Center, Kan.; Daniel Lewis Denise of Omaha, and one daughter, Esther C. Denise, now in Summit, N. J.

Dr. Denise, as is stated in the above, quoted from *The Bee*, was one of the founders of our college, and has been intimately connected with it ever since. He was professor of ophthalmology and otology until a year ago, when failing health compelled him to give up the work.

As a lecturer Dr. Denise was known by every student who has ever taken his degree at the Omaha Medical college. Always kind, generous to a fault, his death is regretted by faculty and alumni alike.

All lectures were canceled Monday afternoon, the faculty and students attending the funeral in a body at the First Presbyterian church, showing the respect held by all for the loved associate and instructor. We mourn him as a friend whose loss cannot be repelaced.

THE FORAMEN'S LAMENT.

I'm a poor abused foramen.
After Winslow I am named,
As a sticker and a poser
I am most unjustly famed.
For the students all neglecting,
Often fail in their detecting,
While my owner they're dissecting,
Then most rudely I am blamed.

I'm a poor abused foramen:
And in front of me is tucked,
The communis choledochus, which
Is nothing but a duct.
Farther front the duodenum—
Hepatic artery between' em—
And the portal vein, you've seen 'em—
And if not, your surely plucked.

I'm a poor abused foramen;
And I'm bounded on the back
By the lower vena cava,
For I'm just before its track.
The right crus of the diaphragm
Then helps show you where I am
As I guide you from the greater,
Over to the lesser sec.

I am but a poor foramen,
And the lobe Spigelli
Is kind enough to locate so's
To form the top of me ;
The vessel that I've named before
Is kind enough to form the floor,
Just he alone and nothing more
Hepatic artery is he.

Now gentle reader listen,
Have I got good cause for sadness?
My descriptions never tally, and
They drive me most to madness
As I read the verbal photographs
That pass from book to book,
And make me out the darndest thing
That ever looked a look.
I know I don't deserve it,
I'm a simple little hole,
And the thought of these descriptions
Harrows up my very soul.

—Bos. Med. & Surg. Jour.

Alumni Department.

DR. GEORGE H. BICKNELL, Class of '95, Editor.

Dr. R. B. Mullins, class of '98, writes from Broken Bow, Neb.:

Dear Pulse: Enclosed please find one dollar which may act as a stimulus to your vaso-motors. I trust The Pulse may continue in the good work; it is all the same like a letter from home.

If the doctor is as correct in his ideas of what his patients needs as he was in selecting a stimulus for our vaso-motor system, he will be the most successful of practitioners.

Dr. Herbert Munson, class of '95, called on Omaha friends last week. He is located at Randolph, Ia.

Dr. P. H. Metz, class of '92, located at Humphrey, Neb., writes as follows: "I now rejoice in the title of papa. It is a boy named Francis Joseph."

Dr. E. D. Putnam, class of '97, is now located at Harris, Ia. He brought his wife to Omaha recently to be treated by Dr. Allison for incipient appendicitis.

We have just received notice of the marriage of Dr. E. L. Verley, class of '96. It seems that the average young man is not safe for a minute after he graduates in medicine.

Dr. Alma Chapman, class of '97, had the misfortune to lose her father last summer. He was a well known practitioner of medicine and had been located at Hastings, Neb., for many years.

Dr. A. J. Baker, class of '92, favored us with his genial presence a few minutes a few days ago. He is located at Columbus, Neb., and says he is flourishing after the manner of O. M. C. alumni generally.

Dr. J. Martin Muller, class of '94, who was for many years professor of chemistry in the O. M. C., is located at Murray, Idaho. The doctor is a graduate also in dentistry which he practices in connection with medicine.

Dr. Herbert A. Abbott, class of '97, is now located at Rawlins, Wyo., where he has recently been appointed county physician. He says he had four competitors for the position and in consequence of his success is "feeling his oats" considerably.

Dr. Albert Butler, class of '96, is assistant surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital on Staten Island. This hospital offers as great a variety of clinical experience as any in this country or Europe, and the service is under the supervision of some of the most able physicians and surgeons in the country. All friends of the O. M. C. and her alumni will be pleased to know that Drs. Lemere and Butler are so happily situated.

Dr. H. B. Lemere, class of '98, who was mentioned in these columns last month as having gone to New York to do post-graduate work, writes that he has received an appointment in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. To appreciate the value of this appointment it is only necessary to know that twenty-four thousand patients are treated there each year, an average of about seventy-six cases each week day. The term of service is eighteen months.

Dr. L. R. Markley, class of '83, writes from New Whatcom, Washington, "The first appearance of *The Pulse* was a great surprise to me and its continued publication and improvement is a real source of pleasure and profit. I have been here since 1890 and am just building a new residence. The clinical articles in *The Pulse* are highly interesting to me. The leading article in the December *Pulse* is worth a year's subscription. The doctor spoke in complimentary terms also of Dr. Tinley's article and mentioned a case of his own, an infant a few weeks old which cried continually without apparent cause. Finally he discovered a small induration upon one buttock. Making a deep incision into the indurated tissues his knife struck a large sewing needle, the removal of which cured his patient.

Faculty Department.

W. F. MILROY, M. D., Editor.

Many of us easily recall the time when a medical student was supposed to be about the toughest citizen a community could possess. Every sort of ungentlemanly act was attributed to him, from grave-robbing to getting gloriously drunk, and making life a burden to sleepy folks. It must be admitted that this estimate was not without foundation in fact. Medical colleges differed, of course, in their personnel, and consequently in the customs that prevailed; but in the majority of them it was a matter of class pride that the reputation of the students for deviltry should be maintained.

In harmony with the barbarities perpetrated without the college was the deportment of the students within. However distasteful it might be to an individual student to have the atmosphere of the lecture room blue with tobacco smoke, to sit with a man on either side of him, (and perhaps one behind and one in front as well), ejecting a stream of tobacco juice upon the floor which threatened to submerge him; however difficult it might be for him to sit and view with complacency during a lecture the muddy boots of the man behind resting upon his shoulder; however offensive to him might be the foul jokes, the coarse and boisterous conduct, the untidy appearance of the majority of those about him, he had more sense than to offer a protest, or if not he acquired more sense after the protest was made.

It must not be supposed that these practices were all devoid of benefit, as the following incident will show. A gentleman sat at the left of the amphitheatre rather well forward, diligently absorbing the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of the lecturer, and beguiling the weary hour by a liberal wad of the weed in his cheek. On the opposite side of the "pit" sat another gentleman engaged in precisely the same occupation as the first, but occasionally casting his eye over the assembly of three or

four hundred students. At the close of the lecture the second gentleman mentioned crossed over to the first and addressing him said: "Are you not from Kentucky?" "Yes," he replied, "what made you think so?" "I knew it from the way you spit tobacco juice," was the reply. They were perfect strangers to each other prior to this time. The above actually occurred, the writer being well acquainted with the gentlemen concerned, who are both from the "first families" of the blue-grass region.

Thus, while an extenuating circumstance such as this novel introduction may possibly be discovered to mitigate the evil of those ancient American medical college customs, their tendency was not elevating and they were out of harmony with the dignity of men preparing themselves for the practice of the profession of medicine.

As in any civilized community the tone of public morals depends not so much upon the written law as upon the predominating sentiment of the people, so educational institutions develop, as time goes on, an individuality with clearly defined ideas and practices that control their membership. It is therefore entirely fair to estimate the members of a college by the prevailing customs of the institution, since odious conduct will be frowned down and the offender punished.

At the present time we find the conditions changed. Exactly why this is so, it may be difficult to say. Possibly the principal reason lies in the fact that the extension of the course to four years and the preliminary educational requirement, constitutes a sifting process that leaves behind the "fellows of the baser sort" who were really responsible for the former state of things. At any rate, the change is an improvement. It is a great thing in the midst of the annoyances of practical life in the profession to be able to look back with genuine pleasure to college days as a period of real enjoyment as well as a period of work. The student who is vexed and irritated by his surroundings can not do his work with the same degree of success as though he were at peace with all the world. This is not a mere matter of sentiment; it is a practical matter, seriously affecting ultimate results. The faculty of our college recognize the fact that the success of the institution rests largely with

the student. They pride themselves upon the splendid character of the men and women who constitute the student body—and who have done so in the past—men and women qualified to honor any medical college in the land. They recognize the benefit to the institution of the amenities which have characterized our commencements, of late years, of the O. M. C. Pulse and of many other enterprises that have originated among the students. The most effective stimulus the faculty can have to do their level best is the evidence that the students have at heart the success of the institution. They are pleased to receive suggestions from the students and they may be depended on without fail to unite with them in promoting any plan which they may inaugurate for their own comfort and happiness and success.

In opening the library and reading room for the college it is not proposed by the trustees to start any rival to the library of the Army and Navy Museum at Washington. Such libraries are mainly of use to men engaged in original research; the average student has but little time to bestow on them. What is intended in the Omaha Medical College is that a set of modern text-books shall be kept accessible to all students; and to this will be added from time to time, such medical classics as are of perennial interest. With regard to journals, a sufficient number of the standard periodicals will be kept on file to enable the students to form some idea of the main tendencies of medical progress, and of these enough will be from Europe to stimulate the linguistically inclined to keep up their German and French. It was at first thought best to put the books into the care of class librarians but it has been decided to make the access to them as free as possible.

Wroblewski sterilized each element of the milk separately and found that the altered appearance and taste are due to a caramelizing of the milk sugar, with the formation of a small amount of lactic acid, also that the albumin was coagulated, and the casein partially precipitated. Pasteurizing produces the same alterations in a slighter degree. His tests prove that sterilizing milk does not render it any less digestible.—*Deutsche Med. Woch.*, December 15.

Clinical Department.

J. F. KELLY, 99, Editor.

At the Douglas County Hospital the O. M. C. student enjoys the opportunity to form a very thorough and intimate acquaintance with many cases. The various clinical pictures become wonderfully familiar. We see some of them all the year round and from year to year. They are introduced to us by different doctors and we can take them not only by the hand and feel the pulse, but can lay our ears to their bosoms and listen to the sounds of the heart and lungs, feel their bowels, examine their sputa, analyze their urine, scrutinize their very thoughts and know all their habits of mind and body. By and by we begin to look upon them as friends and feel that they deserve mention in the columns of *The Pulse*.

On last Saturday morning of Dr. Bridges' course of clinics, December 17, four tuberculous subjects were introduced to us, and a well-ordered polyclinic was held. Saturday, January 7, as Dr. Milroy opened up his course. Dr. Pampel ushered in the same tubercular quartette, and the clinical pictures formed of them three weeks previously began to take rooted impression in our minds. They are still open to the classes' consideration, but the following are a few of the more important facts thus far elicited.

No. 1 was brought before the students a year ago in Dr. Bridges' polyclinic on chronic bronchitis and was freely embraced by all for his vesiculo-bronchial breathing. At present a distinct amphoric note is heard. There is dulness on percussion of wooden quality, and his heart is not palpable. He is 37 years old. About 7 years ago he had typhoid pneumonia, followed by the grippe, when he coughed blood and lost 25 lbs. For a long time he has suffered dyspnoea on exertion, night sweats, and hemorrhages a year apart. Dr. Bridges sets his case down as one of chronic-ulcerative-tuberculosis.

No. 2 is a stranger amongst us. He is 41 years old, and his mother is still living. One of his brothers died of pneumonia

and a cousin on his father's side died of tuberculosis. Three years ago his present illness began, when he suffered a severe cold with sticky expectoration, and cough followed by spitting of blood, frothy on top as from the bronchial tubes. Physical examination revealed deficient movement of right lung, increased vocal fremitus over it, and percussion resonance scarcely altered.

No. 3 is 46 years old and single. His father died of yellow fever and a sister died in childhood of an unknown cause. He has had no sickness except an occasional cold until a month ago he caught an unusually severe cold with coughing, glassy expectoration and short breathing. He was confined to bed in this condition quite sick for three weeks, had pains through his left chest and three days before he came to the hospital he spit up blood. He has lost 40 lbs. He does not sweat at nights. His temperature now (Dec. 17) is 102 degrees. He gives no family history of tuberculosis, and looks like a case of pneumonia. Physical examination reveals deficient movement of right lung and flattening of chest over it, moist sub-crepitant rales in the apex of the left lung, apex of heart an inch below and to the left of the nipple and aortic regurgitation.

No. 4 is 29 years old, a common laborer and is also single. His mother died of pneumonia and had been a life-long victim of asthma. Of special note again, a cousin, on his mother's side, died of tuberculosis. He had pneumonia 3 years ago and again last July. He spit lots of blood following this. A short time ago he awoke one morning with his mouth full of blood. He has fever, pain in the chest and cold sweats. Physical examination shows high pitched resonance over left apex, a pleural friction on the right side, some evidence of epigastric pulsation and a mitral regurgitant murmur of the heart.

Dr. Bridges calls the last three numbers beginning cases of tuberculosis. None of them have reached the second stage and there is no bronchial breathing except in No. 1 where the breathing is both bronchial and amphoric and the tubes of the right lung are filled up.

We forgot to mention our friend, Sir Jno. K——, Esq., whose good-natured face we see frequently in the corridors of the county hospital. He is an old book-keeper who has led an in-

door life nearly all his years. He suffered an acute disease of the spine in early childhood, when New York doctors gave him up. He has been a periodic imbibor, taking his whisky "straight" for a week at a time, when his money would run short and the spree would "peter out." His present illness began last February when he says he "didn't feel his former self." His urine was free and copious and three or four times a night. His stomach bothered him and raised every thing, even whisky, which, he very confidently affirmed, he "had always been able to hold down. He has had vertigo, sleeplessness and failing of memory since February, and has lost 25 lbs. His arms are very thin though he has never been muscular. His chest is wasted; over it the blue veins appear and the heart impulse is seen to be displaced to the left of the nipple and low down. His ankles are swollen; there is pitting over the tibia; his abdomen is bloated; there is puffiness under the eyes; his countenance is waxy, complex, putty-like; ears pale and cold, and his pulse is feeble and can be felt far up the arm. Very characteristic is the expression of his eyes:—dreamy, fixed upon a past in which everything is eliminated from memory save a few things peculiarly gratifying to himself and own personal experience of better fortune in keeping books, treating his friends to whisky and passing off his old-time wit and drollery. On the basis of all this Sir John is very wise, genial, takes life quite philosophically, and though there are a few things about the later changes of life he cannot understand, he appears hopeful and seems to be satisfied under an impression which is most natural in such cases:—that a personality so congenial to himself and others, so long wrought and thought and specially dreamed of, must somehow pass all O. K.

NOTES.

The patients and students are drawn together in very close sympathy. They nearly all have the grippe and some very "grippy" clinics are held. It obliges even those students who are well to pay very close attention and to write down all the prescriptions, for they must expect their own turn to come. The new coal tar product, methoxy-acetic acid-para-phenetidine, de

nominated "Kryofine" by Dr. Bischoff of Zurich, its discoverer, is too expensive, and we would recommend that our professor in chemistry make some for us and especially for himself as he is supposed to be "grippy" and finds it hard to grapple with the disease.

Dr. Jonas discovered some very peculiar smooth, glistening round, cartilaginous bodies in a man's scrotum, Wednesday morning, January 4th,—more evidence for the embryonic theory of the origin of tumors. One was loose and floating and was about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The others varied from this size to a pin-head and were adherent.

The president of the universe stepped into Dr. Allison's clinic on Tuesday, January 3rd, in a very officious manner, and medical science on earth was for once put to the test. He has been rusticated in the common garb of men as farmer and "jack at all trades," but repudiates the charge of having condescended to partake of ordinary human infirmities, though he confessed to having taken alcohol, (on prescription), and to the use of Pink Pills for two weeks, and described his pains in the head with the use of earthly symbolism,—"like a threshing machine half mile off, a rolling flashing sensation," and on walking it seemed sometimes as though he were "treading on cotton." He felt that he had two hearts, the extra one in the right hypochondrium where there were throbbing pains and pain also on pressure. His reflexes were alright, his kidneys in place, and no glandular involvement. After careful examination Dr. Allison concluded that his digestive secretions were scanty, and thus accounted for his emotional symptoms, and that he needed ordinary tonic treatment. In this connection Dr. Allison states that he found hysteria quite common among farmers and a brawny working class of men. "I am much obliged to you gentlemen," says this monarch of the spheres, as with a lofty, patronizing ovation of the hand, he steps out of the clinical arena. But as we found him down stairs later, listening to Dr. Allison's advice, he looked as submissive as an unhorsed knight. Our first impressions of him were wrong. His ego was not so exalted, but rather unbalanced, embarrassed, uncertain how to take care of itself, doubtful of its relation to the other personalities sur-

rounding, unused to its sphere, in too pathological a state generally to adapt itself to any condition and a little too wayward to be adapted and passively take things as they are. He is accustomed to isolation yet is conscious of a relation to other created and uncreated beings, personalities and creatures and of a certain responsibility attached thereto which is at times so unduly exalted that he does not know, but what it may depend upon himself to support the general consciousness of all. Used to having his own way with his horses, cows and pigs, he and keep up the good feeling of any society into which he enters. got in trouble with his wife, left his home in Kansas, came to his friend down near Bellevue and his friend wisely fetched him into our clinic.

Class Talks.

SENIOR NOTES.

E. H. BURDICK, '99, Editor.

Westerhoff spent the holidays at Alexandria, Neb. He returned safely.

Strader sojourned in Eastern Iowa during the recent holidays. He reports a pleasant trip and visit.

Beatty's absence from school during the past week must be attributed to the la grippe fiend.

Peterson and Stokes are both convalescent from severe attacks of la grippe.

Finney visited his parents and friends at Waterloo, Neb., last Saturday and Sunday.

Vaccination is the fashion at the college nowadays, in consequence of the recent small pox scare. Most of the seniors have submitted to the trying ordeal.

James improved the holiday vacation by visiting relatives and friends in Nebraska City, Neb., and incidentally reviewing the small pox situation at that place.

To hear the arguments of Spencer and Kelly in favor of the use of *syrupus prunus Marana* in the treatment of bronchitis, one would be led to believe it to be an infallible cure for that disease.

There are two crack anatomists in the Senior class. They conflict in some minor points, however, one locating the antrum of highmore in the temporal bone and the other equally positive that it is located in the malar, but such small differences may be readily adjusted by simply knowing what page to turn to in the good, old students' bible.

Finney's method of treating erysipelas is certainly a novel and original one. We regret that limited space prevents the publication of a detailed description of the remedy used and the mode of application of the same, at the present time, but we hope to be able to publish it at some future date.

It has been a very perplexing question to several Senior students to conceive of a method to retain possession of a cushion for even a limited length of time. Kelly has solved the problem by having a cushion made that he can carry in his vest pocket.

The establishment of a library and reading room at the college building is greatly appreciated by the members of the Senior class. Many an hour may now be used to advantage that formerly we were forced to spend in idleness, and our only regret is that it was not established sooner.

The senior class has been unfortunate during the past month in that several members have been ill and others have been engaged in work which has caused them to be unavoidably detained from some of the lectures; and as the class is small in numbers, the absence of a few is very noticeable and causes a suspicion on the part of the professors that the students are purposely cutting their lectures.

Again in clinical work at the hospitals there are times when clinics are being held at two or more hospitals at the same time, thus making it impossible for the whole class to be present at any one of them. It is the belief of the class editor that

no member of the senior class is purposely cutting lectures or clinics, and if at times it seems as though such were the case, yet if the facts were investigated, it would usually be found that the absent ones were unavoidably detained.

We regret to mention the death of Mr. H. S. Eskildson, ex-'99, which occurred recently. At a meeting of '99, to which Mr. Eskildson once belonged, expressions of sympathy were passed over the loss of a true and sincere friend, an exemplary companion and fellow worker and a helpful and valuable prospective co-laborer in the profession to which he in common with us all had been looking forward. It was further recommended that the sympathy of the class be extended to the parents of Mr. Eskildson, through the columns of *The Pulse*, that they might know of the high esteem in which their son was held by his class-mates and be assured that they suffer not alone our common loss.

JUNIOR NOTES.

A. B. LINQUEST, '00, Editor.

Overguard, the original Overguard, the only Overguard!

Everybody reports a pleasant vacation and had to "break-away" to get back to college on time.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," but it don't pass pathology, nor is phonetic spelling favorably considered.

Douglas has reported some New Year's resolutions. What's the use? "Be good and you will be lonesome."

Chas. Turnell, who was with the class for two years, but who is now pursuing an academic course at Grinnell College, recently paid us a visit.

A clinic note: Professor—Where is the bacillus of influenza born? Junior—I don't know that it is endemic anywhere. Professor—Isn't it borne in the air?

Jefferson was on the sick list for a week. Nielson has also been on that side of the house and Davis has been likewise afflicted. Thulin has recovered from his tonsillitis. A few have been spared to make a quorum.

We have troubles of our own that we can put up with but when a Soph. says he is right because his authority was the Junior notes, we cannot share his trouble as it appears that the answer in question meant absolutely nothing, and the notes proved to be correct. Soph! Go shave your beard!

Douglas has received a letter from Gritzka in which he relates in very interesting manner his experience up to Christmas.

It is very evident that his interest in medicine is not lagging and this together with the discipline of army life is certainly worth considerable to anyone. To remind us of his good looks he has sent several camp pictures.

The Pulse has now appeared a sufficient number of times to prove its usefulness, and a brief comment on this fact we trust is not out of place. The alumni have recognized its utility and to the under-graduate it is indispensable. It enables him to know what is going on in departments that he has passed and to learn something of those he has not yet entered. The articles by the faculty contain hints that the student can profit by which are not brought out in the lecture course. All things considered, don't fail to give your support to the good work begun by the organizers.

SOPHOMORE SIFTINGS.

E. H. SMITH, '01, Editor.

The long grind is on.

Ringo made a visit to Kirksville, Mo., during vacation.

Emerson and Smith are prosecuting the head and neck for Dr. Curtis.

Miss Wood received the highest mark in anatomy examination—98 per cent.

Cannot some of our rising bacteriologists prepare some anti-scrap serum?

Dr. Curtis spent some time in the anatomy class, in the consideration of the brain.

Work in the separation of biliary acids was done in the chemical laboratory lately.

Vaccination is a common operation at the present time. Some of the boys have been trying their hand at it.

Dr. Lavender provided some specimens of trichina which some of the members of the pathology class mounted.


The following members of the class are to act as assistant demonstrators in the dissecting room: Walker, French, B. W. Hall, S. B. Hall, Gilmore, Allen, A. J. Ames.

Allen hied himself to the sun-flower state after exams. Hawthorne received public, honorable mention upon his paper on "General Pathology."

Robt. R. Kennedy was married on the 28th ult., at high noon, to Miss L. Genevieve Dopson, of Newman Grove, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are at present living in the city. May long life and happiness be theirs.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Physicians should bear in mind that the Aloe & Penfold Co., of Omaha, receive fresh every day vaccine virus from Parke-Davis & Co., Mulford & Co., and Columbia Vaccine Farm, and that they are supplied with Diphtheria Anti-toxin in different forms and make a special effort to forward same by mail or express quickly.

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The paper was late, and the make-up dumping matter in the forms at the rate of a column a minute. Result: The first part of an obituary had been dumped in the form, and the next handful of type came off a galley describing a recent fire. It read like this in the newspaper: "The pall-bearers lowered the body into the grave, and it was consigned to the roaring flames. There were very few, if any regrets, for the old wreck had been an eyesore to the town for years. The loss was fully covered by insurance."—*Ex.*

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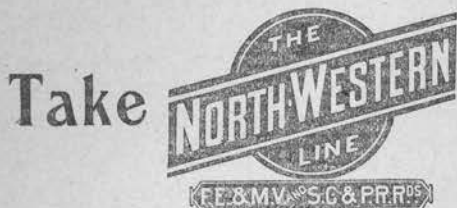
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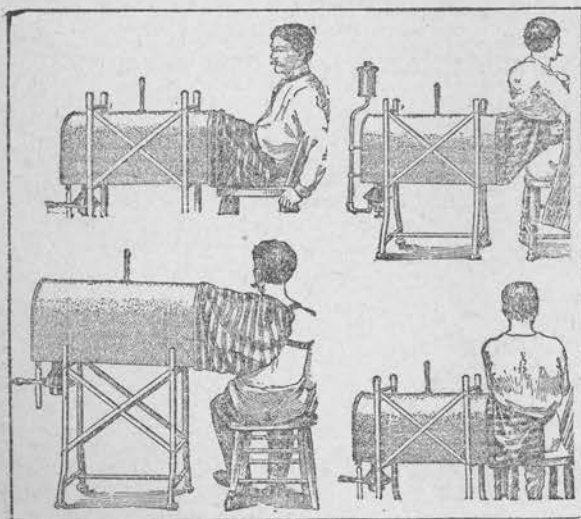


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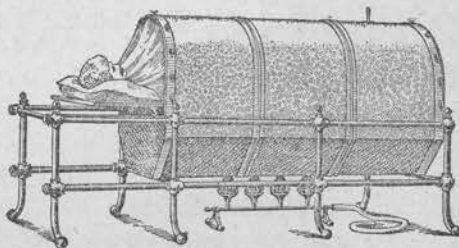
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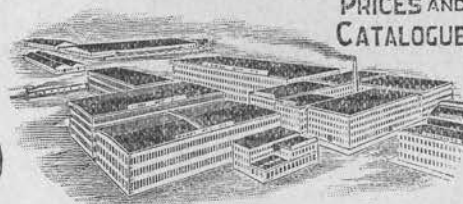
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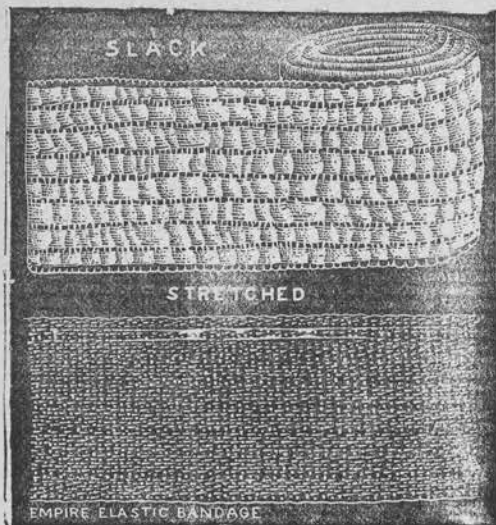
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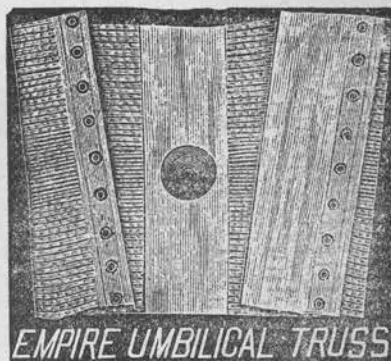
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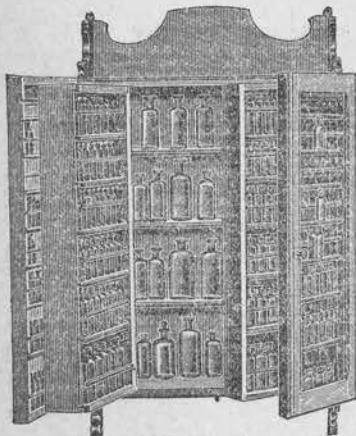
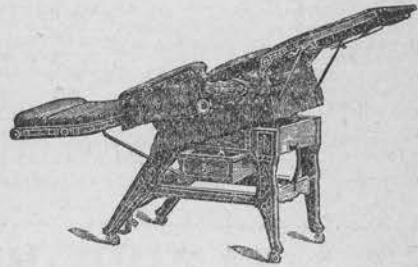
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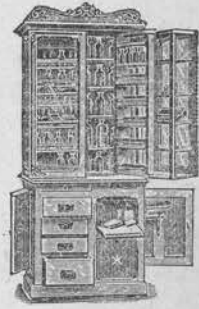
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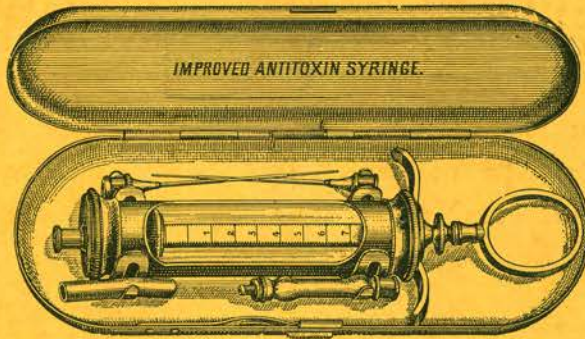


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