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The Pulse, Volume 11, No. 5, 1917

University of Nebraska College of Medicine

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The Pulse

THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN
STUDENTS, ALUMNI AND FACULTY
OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Vol. XI

JANUARY 18, 1917

No. 5



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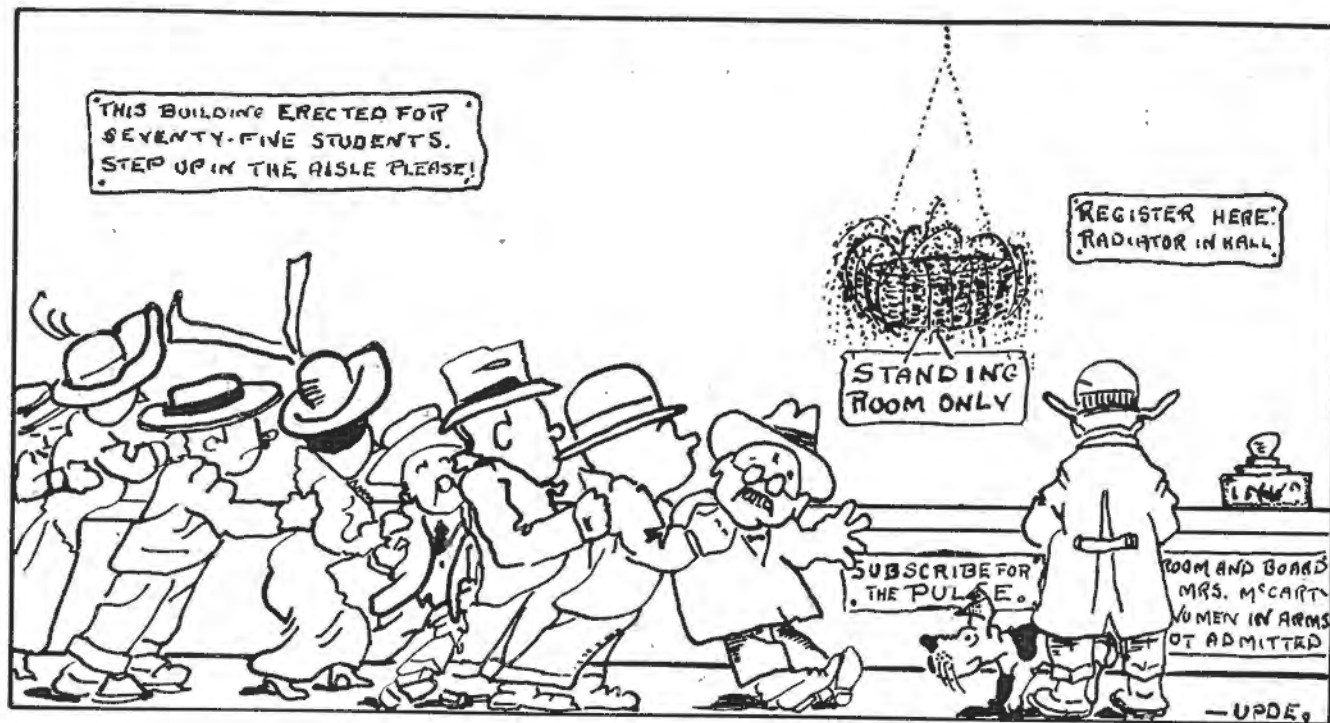
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1916 Enrollment of Uni. Nebraska—College of Medicine 146

THE PULSE

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EXCHANGE COLUMN.

We Don't Believe It.

Our "subscriber" at Goodland, Kans., states that he always "watches" and gets "The Pulse" on "tick."

According to the Formula.

A tramp knocked at a kitchen door and said: "Please, kind lady, I'm a sick man. The doctor gimme this medicine, but I need something to take it with."

The lady was ready to help. "Poor fellow;" she said, "do you want a spoon and a glass of water?"

The tramp answered: "No, mum, I wouldn't trouble you. But this medicine haster be took before meals. Have you a good meal handy?"—Christian Herald.

During Registration.

Advisor: "Have you ever had genetics?"

Fresh: "No, what are the symptoms?" Awgwan.

A Soldiers' Slip.

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was feelingly sympathized with by a solicitous lady.

"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"

"No, ma'am" Tommy replied, "I was wounded in the ankle, but the bandage slipped."—Ex.

Heine says that the reason his new Ford makes so much noise is on account of the fact that there is a Brass Band around the radiator.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Dr. Baker of Tilden, Neb., recently visited the metropolis. The doctor seems prosperous in his new \$450 overcoat and speaks among other things of his coming trip to the East, during which he will take some work in Chicago and spend a week with Crile in Cleveland.

Dr. Jack Barry, class of 1915, is reported as doing "as well as could be expected," to use his own words. In fact he is doing very well in his work with Drs. Baker and Campbell. Jack professes that he is sorry that he was unable to partake of the "Christmas cheer" at Omaha.

Dr. C. L. Strader of Cheyenne, the founder of The Pulse, spent several hours in this fair city, while on his way to Memphis, Tenn., to attend the convention of eye, ear, nose and throat men.

In ye olden times it was ever a custom for ye trio of Jolly Minstrels to traverse ye cobbles and to sing, Yea merrily, and serenade with Xmas Carols, ye spirits of the season's greetings. Even so in this year of Great Disasters—Prohibitoin and the Great War—we find those bosom pals, Tom and Dr. Lane and Jerry, regaling in ye wassail, in ye Olden Towne of Omaha.

(In other words, A Happy New Year, Doc.)

**The Evolution of the Spectacle.**

First Guy to Second Guy: "What makes your nose so red?"

Second Guy to Third Guy: "Glasses."

"Ye Trio;" all together now: "Glasses of what?"

Anderson-Brooks.

The wedding of Miss Kathryn Elaine Brooks of Rushville, Neb., and Dr. William Vance Anderson of this city took place Wednesday evening, January 3, 1917, at 7 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wilson. The Rev. T. J. Mackay performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives of the young people.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brooks of Rushville. She is a member of one of the nurses' training classes at Clarkson hospital. Dr. Anderson is the son of Mrs. M. C. Anderson of this city, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nebraska, and is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity. He is associated in business with Dr. Leroy Crummer.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson will make their home at the Adelaide apartments.

(Congratulations—Andy!)

A REVIEW

By Dr. C. W. M. Poynter



It may prove interesting to review the growth of the Medical College since its organization in 1903, and the problems which are now confronting us.

The reform which medical education has undergone in America in the past two decades is one of the most noteworthy in the history of education. The country has passed rapidly from a stage in which medicine was largely taught in proprietary schools to one in which most of the better medical schools are departments of universities. It is now a well recognized fact that furnishing medical education is one of the duties of the state. Recognizing this duty, the Regents of our University in 1903 organized the first two years of the medical course at Lincoln and placed the work under the direction of Dr. H. B. Ward as Dean. Much of our growth and advancement is due to Doctor Ward, who not only appreciated the direction which medical education was

taking, but was active in introducing reforms.

In 1906 the requirement of two college years for entrance was established. This has proven a wise provision for, while some of the leading schools of the country increased this requirement to a collegiate degree, they have returned to the two-year basis and it now seems that this requirement, with some qualifications as to subject, will be permanent.

With the organization of the Medical College, departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology were created and equipped. At this time these seemed to be all that were needed, and in conjunction with work given in the various departments of the Arts College amply covered the required work of the first two years, but the scope of medical education has broadened so rapidly that now such an organization is entirely insufficient.

Very soon after the organization of the medical college at Lincoln those who were acquainted with the problems of medical education came to appreciate that the State should furnish the entire four years of medical work and also that Lincoln did not possess the clinical facilities or instructors to satisfy the requirements of a first rate school.

In 1909 the Legislature appropriated money to purchase a campus in Omaha and in 1911 appropriated money for the Laboratory building to be built on the recently acquired campus.

In 1913 a complete four-year course was organized and the college was opened in Omaha. This was a critical period in the history of the school. The budget was no longer made up from the University mill levy, but by legislative appropriations from the State General Fund; this tends to separate the college from the University, which may operate favorably or unfavorably. Departments of Medical Chemistry and Pharmacology had to be created and equipped, a library assembled, an executive department organized, the building cared for and general equipment furnished. All of this involved expenditure which had not been fully provided for in the budget. Under such difficulties the creditable organization and operation during the first year was largely due to the executive ability of our present Dean. At this time, after an investigation by the A. M. A., the school was given a rating of A plus. This was very gratifying, but increased our responsibility of maintaining the high standard that had been reached. While our school was among the leaders in establishing entrance requirements and the organization of the first two years' work, new developments in the clinical years called for new facilities. All of the first rate schools have developed clinical facilities under direct control of the school in addition to the extra mural clinics in the outlying hospitals. It is now recognized that a teaching hospital under the direct supervision of the College is indispensable to proper instruction in the last two college years. At the last session of the legislature appropriation was made for a hospital on the campus and we hope it will be available for work before the beginning of the next school year. This is a splendid building and ideally organized for the pursuit of clinical study. Its addition to our equipment is of inestimable value to the work of the last two years and will make possible a thorough organization of all of the clinical facilities at the disposal of the school. I think, too, we should not lose sight of the value the hospital will be to the whole state, furnishing as it will the best possible service to a portion of the community which now has little or no provision made for proper care. It would seem that we are catching up with medical progress and are about to have a physical plant which satisfies all requirements, but such is not the case. One of the principal objects of a medical college is to furnish instruction to students and I have said nothing about students as yet. When plans were made for the present laboratory building the construction was so arranged that it should serve for housing all departments until such time as the second laboratory building should be erected after which it could be adapted with slight alterations to the needs of the Anatomy and Pathology departments. It was then thought that for a long time, perhaps ten or fifteen years, we would not have more than twenty-five students per class; consequently the building could be made to serve the needs of the entire college. The past two years have shown us how much we were in error in our estimates. Last year our freshmen registration was forty-six and

this year sixty students. We now know "that students tend to study medicine in their own states, certainly in their own sections" and, therefore, we may expect a somewhat greater increase next year. Flexner has estimated that we must provide facilities for graduating sixty students each year. If this estimate is correct it means that and fifty students in the first two years' work. This is not a remote possibility, for, if we have the same percentage increase next year as last, we will have one hundred and fifty students in the first two years' work next fall. It is not necessary to speculate on what may be, for our present difficulties furnish sufficient embarrassment. As I said above, our present plant was planned to take care of fifty students in the first two years' work and at present we are crowding one hundred and six students into this space. Such congestion is not alone an inconvenience to the students, but a detriment to good work. Our problem is not the same as in the grades where the desk unit represents the site of the whole student activity. The laboratory where our students work must be served by a number of technique rooms where the material for active class work is prepared. Such rooms have had to be utilized for actual student quarters with a corresponding sacrifice in the excellence of instructional facilities.

Another feature which is even more serious than the lack of space for students is the inadequacy of our teaching staff for classes of this size. Each instructor is teaching larger classes and devoting more time to actual class work than in almost any other school of equal rank in this country. Should this condition be allowed to continue long, the excellence of our work must suffer for it is a well known fact that in a true university school the department staff must be both teachers and investigators. In our present condition there is neither time nor space for the pursuit of investigation. This can only be remedied by a larger budget for salaries and another building in which to house the increased staffs of the various departments. Even with an increased teaching force our present building is not large enough to run the classes in sections.

It seems in looking back over the past ten years that we have been continually building on too meager a plan. I think no one is to blame for this, because there has been a tremendous and rapid advance in medical educational requirements since this State entered the field and the needs could not be fully anticipated. These conditions of uncertainty will not continue for medical education is rapidly becoming standardized on the same plane as that of older civilizations and it is now possible to estimate quite accurately the physical equipment and budget needed for a certain number of students. I am sure that our present embarrassment will be of short duration; the University recognizes the value of a strong medical college as a part of its organization and the people of the State are not only generous of their interests in education, but in medical education as well.

The State is coming more and more to recognize the physician as a social instrument. To furnish him the best possible training is her privilege, for society is bound to protect itself as far as possible from disease and its consequences. Economically, health is the greatest

asset of the State and the medical college is a public service corporation directed by the State to furnish agents properly equipped to conserve this asset.

The practitioner is not the only product of the modern state school and in building up this one we must not neglect the organization of a training school of the highest standard for nurses and a department of public health not only to train men, but so equipped that it may render assistance, wherever needed, to the public health officials of the state. And, lastly, the great European conflict should have taught us the need of organization under government direction of a thorough course in military medicine and hygiene so that if we become involved in war there will be available a corps of properly trained medical men to serve our armies.

THE GROWTH OF OUR LIBRARY



When the library of the College of Medicine opened its doors in its present quarters in the laboratory in the fall of 1913 it was composed partly of books belonging to the Omaha Medical College, but chiefly of books transferred from the University of Nebraska Library in Lincoln.

Two sides of the present room were filled with shelves of scattered books. There were about fifty current medical periodicals and the library was open only about four hours a day. At present our collection contains about 12,000 volumes—135 current medical periodicals and about 10,000 classified reprints; with library hours from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Another room has been given over for our use and in both of the rooms books are stacked to the ceiling and every available space is in use. We have a store room in the basement where many valuable

books are stored until we are located in our new room in the hospital building. Within the last two years we have been given at least ten small libraries and in each of these we found some very valuable material which we had not had before.

The new library room in the hospital building will have shelf space for about 15,000 volumes, allowing growth at our present rate for only a very short time. The shelving and fixtures will be of steel and most up-to-date. The daily papers—New York Times, Chicago Tribune, Nebraska State Journal and Omaha papers, and weeklies—Independent, Literary Digest and Outlook—are on our tables for recreation reading. Our progress made in the past two years is quite marvelous and the student interest is only second to this.

Our opportunity is great, our territory for usefulness is large and our plans are for the best library in the middle west.

HALLIE WILSON, Librarian.



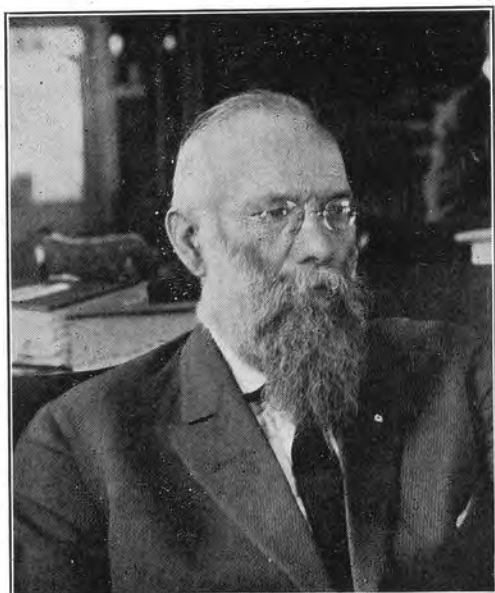
ENROLLMENT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

	Enrolled.	Gain.
Lincoln, 1912-1913	68	..
Omaha, 1913-1914	84	16
Omaha, 1914-1915	96	12
Omaha, 1915-1916	118	22
Omaha, 1916-17	146	28

Total gain in four years.....78

At the time when Dr. Cutter was talking to the legislature about our present laboratory building he made the statement that in 1916 there would be an enrollment of at least 120 students. Instead we have 146. The present laboratory was built to accommodate 75 students.

The new hospital will not relieve this congestion. It will tend, if anything, to increase the number of students for this coming year. It is to be hoped that none will have to be turned away, but undoubtedly this is what will happen, unless a new laboratory building is in sight. The need is certainly immediate.



Hon. Fred Hoffmeister of Chase

Representative Fred Hoffmeister, Imperial, Neb., father of H. R. 29, Session of 1915, creating the "University Hospital" for teaching purposes. Dr. Hoffmeister, always a friend of education, is particularly interested in medical education, and is endeavoring to place Nebraska in the first rank of states affording accurate scientific medical training.

PRESENT NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, OMAHA

The necessities of the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska are set forth in the recommendations to the Legislature by the governing board of the University—the Board of Regents.

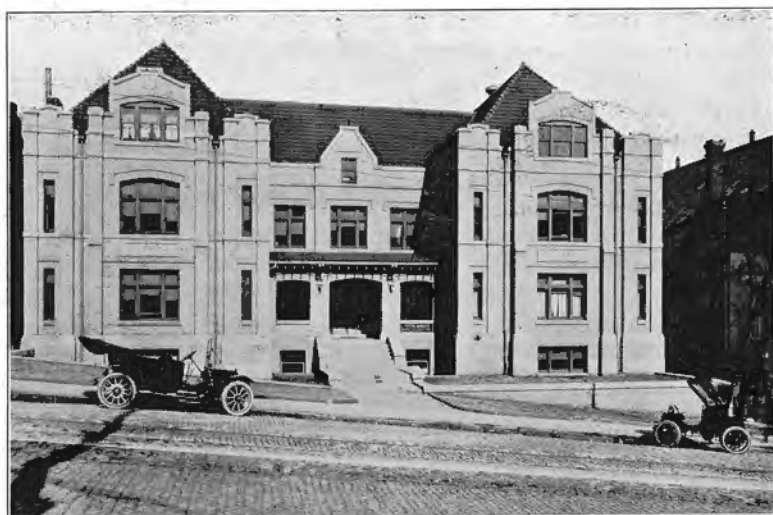
At the present time it seems reasonable that the needs for a new laboratory building should be clearly set forth. Nothing so handicaps and hinders proper student life as over-crowded class rooms and laboratories. During the past biennium the present laboratory building has been compelled to handle a larger number of students than could with justice to the students be well cared for.

Medical education has reached a high type of scientific accuracy and percision and every possible opportunity for careful work must be thrown about students who are later to be entrusted with the lives of our citizens. It was confidently supposed by the Legislature of 1911 that the present laboratory building would care for all students in the College of Medicine for probably ten years to come. The University Hospital now ready for equipment, while furnishing the most desirable teaching adjunct to medical education, will in no wise relieve the class rooms or laboratories in the existing laboratory building. A laboratory building appropriated for in 1917 would not be ready for occupancy until the spring of 1919 at the earliest, and the interim between 1917 and 1919 must see an increase in the number of medical students of approximately forty.

It is poor stock raising to pasture more cattle on a section of grazing land than the land will support. If the land is over-stocked the land and the cattle both suffer. To push an educational plant beyond its capacity will show in disastrous effects upon both the physical equipment of the plant and the quality of students turned out. It will be necessary in the event that the requested appropriation fails, to definitely limit the number of medical students who can be received at Omaha in order that those who are cared for may receive only the best instruction and training. To do this would bring upon the school an endless amount of criticism, particularly from those who fail to obtain entrance. This has been done in other schools, but the results have not been fair in the minds of all, and certainly not in the minds of those who might be excluded. Another possible mode of restricting registration is to increase requirements. This would not be fair in that at the present time the medical course is the longest course of professional training offered. It is quite long enough, and most excellent physicians can be turned out under the present standards.

Nebraska was never in better shape financially to do real constructive building. The important thing is to increase, not so much the efficiency of the instruction now offered, but to offer this same type of medical training to a larger number of Nebraska young men. To all who have investigated, the existing crowded conditions are obvious and glaring. To relieve the present congestion and to provide for a not distant future the new laboratory building is requested.

IRVING S. CUTTER.



St. Jacobs Hall—Dispensary

A RESUME OF OUR DISPENSARY

The Dispensary without a doubt is the most valuable asset of a medical college. Dr. Christie, after making an extensive trip in the East this fall and inspecting many dispensaries, comes to the conclusion that our Dispensary does not suffer in the least by comparison.

Numerically, the growth of the Dispensary expressed by Dispensary records is as follows:

Total number of patients treated—		Gain.
1914.....	9,789
1915.....	11,563	1,774
1916.....	13,390	1,827

Total gain 3,601

In looking over the above statistics, it must be taken into consideration that for the year of 1916 the total figure would be much larger were it not for the fact that patients receiving prescriptions have not been included in this figure, on account of the fact that these have been counted separately for the year 1916.

The steady, persistent growth of the Dispensary has been directly due to the careful attention given to each case by every member of the staff. The staff have always been ready to do extra work calculated to get more patients. For example, when the Board of Education of South Omaha deemed it necessary to have free medical inspection for the public schools, it was found that there was not a sufficient fund available to employ a medical inspector. Immediately the College of Medicine offered its service, which was accepted. Members of the Dispensary staff volunteered and gave their service gratis. Result: There was an increase of patients from South Omaha.

However, the time has come for another step forward. It seems essential that the Dispensary be housed on the campus.

First, because the present Dispensary pictured above, will soon prove inadequate with the present rapid growth.

Second, because of the advantage gained by being able to take the patients to the New Hospital for X-Ray and Electrocardiograph examinations. This is most important.

Third, because it will enable the student to get much more practical benefit from the Dispensary.

Fourth, because it will enable the staff to teach more efficiently the ever increasing number of students.

It is obvious that it cannot be housed in the present laboratory building. There is only one answer. Another laboratory building. We are anxiously awaiting the day when the Dispensary will be housed in a new laboratory building on the campus. R. T. M.



The rooms are
all full -
Smoking Room at the College Between Classes
Diagnosis—Passive Congestion

Dr. Irving S. Cutter, Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska, went to Washington, D. C., to attend a conference called by the secretary of war for January 6, at the New Willard hotel, with reference to introducing into the medical schools a course especially adapted to medical, surgical and sanitary training for the army and navy, and for making medical graduates available for military service in cases of emergency.

Dr. A. F. Jonas left Wednesday to attend the same conference as a representative from the surgical department of the College of Medicine.

Deans of the medical colleges from all over the country were called for this same conference.

At this conference it was definitely decided to add a course especially adapted to preparing the medical student for medical service in the army.

FRESHMAN NOTES.**THE CALL OF THE WILD**

or

SIX REASONS FOR THE NOW UNHAPPY FAMILY.**History, Exposition, or Exposure.**

Reason 1. Based on Chapter Umpsteen of Anything.

The Biochemical Classics.

Adventurously and undiplomatically scribed about by some Pulse Box Scribe. We hope it don't get the gang in "**More Dutcher as They Now Is.**"

1 multiplied by six are reasons sufficient.

Happenings during the Convalescene (Vacation)—same thing—and the aftermath.

Game for the W. I. W. Sectionists.

Big Mac McCormick made a visit to little old Tecumseh town, presumably to convert Howie Stewart and the other Tecumseh to the cause (the because I guess). Mac spent his time on the train writing the entertainingly scientific article on: "The Degrees of Anaesthesia in Felines" or "What They Do When You Cut the Aorta."

By Drs. McCormick and Rudloff (anaesthetist technician—not the same thing).

Abstract follows:

History: One regular alley cat, age and race unknown, and undesired.

Color: Black, (insoluble in hot water, alcohol and other beverages).

Past History: Unnecessary and embarrassing.

Present History: Complains of:

1. Sororsis of the transom.
2. General funeral atmosphere and inhospitable attitude of the technician—Acute Birditis.

Diagnosis: Superfluous.

Treatment: Ingenious, spontaneous and skillful. (Naturlich).

15 cents worth of chloroform put the durn cat down at the hands of the German technician Rudloff. Ay, but not for long, for felines who fall are wont to rise again.

But straightway did our young, resourceful, sophisticated and skillful surgeon grip said feline opposite the sixth cervical vertebrat and forthwith choke the ninth and last surviving life out of her.

Comment and Addenda:

The same result could be accomplished by cutting the Aorta, but such would not be consistent with the rules of plastic surgery and cosmetic effects as outlined and demonstrated by the young, etc., etc., physician and surgeon and the German technician and anaesthetist.

With apologies for this true lie.

Respectfully submitted, but not written by

McCORMICK.

PHI CHI NOTES.

Rudy Griess returned to school with three cans of talcum powder. No more shiny noses for Rudy.

Misko is on a no meat diet. He is trying to reduce to two hundred pounds.

Minthorn, from "somewhere in Iowa," is back.

The Nu Sigma's were jolly good fellows at our smoker in December.

MacQuiddy was delegate to the Grand Chapter meeting in Galveston, Texas, the last part of December.

Wear and Lanphere shot lots of rabbits during Christmas, according to their own stories.

A house dance was held Tuesday evening, December 17th, 1916. Dr. and Mrs. Moon chaperoned the party.

Edmisten has a new treatment for sore backs, sleeping with salt between the sheets.

Stewart has tonsillitis.

PHI RHO SIGMA NOTES

Dr. D. C. Sigworth, '17, made a short visit at the Phi Rho Sigma House, during Xmas vacation. Sigworth says it seems mighty fine to get away from the "windy city" for a while.

A new institution has recently been added, known as "the store." "Ken" Thompson takes the part of the proverbial storekeeper. Up to date the stock is confined to the sale of cigars, cigarettes (Camel's), candies, smoking tobaccos and examination books. Ford accessories may be added later if there is sufficient demand.

The goods in the case are kept under lock and key merely as a matter of form!

The "store" is run on a strictly cash basis—the fellows feeling that this is not an infringement upon fraternalism in the least.

The store promises to be a great convenience to the fellows as well as a money-maker for the fraternity.

Wanted.

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