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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, Gynaecology, Dermatology, Venereal Diseases, Pathology and Bacteriology.

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JOHN E. SUMMERS, Jr., M. D.,
Professor of Principles of Surgery, Omaha Medical College.
CONSERVATISM.

By Dr. John E. Summers, Jr.

In this day of operative furor when surgeons are to be found in every county of our States anxiously ready to undertake any and all of the many procedures written of in current medical literature, and even daily press, it may not be amiss to point out reasons why the interests of the people would be promoted by a return to a little of the conservatism of past generations. The objects of a surgical operation vary from expected cosmetic results to the saving of life. The field of labor is a broad one and, in our ability to classify the desirable, justifiable and necessary operations, must be found the glorious work of the surgeon.

When it is possible to surround a patient by every safeguard, that the progress of modern medicine and surgery teaches is essential to success, operations of election may be undertaken. Under no other circumstances should they be undertaken, as they may become criminal. Operations of emergency must be performed with a full knowledge of what would be most desirable in the interest of both the operator and the patient. A utilization of every obtainable aid in the direction of the desirable is the duty of the surgeon when circumstances compel him to act. Fright or shock have been known to bring about death, even from trivial causes. There is no operation, however simple, that may not perhaps immediately or remotely cause death. The common saying, "No danger," is false. The use of a general anaesthetic, even a local one, introduces an element of danger too often not appreciated by the young surgeon, and I am sure the only person who fully realizes this danger is he who has witnessed a death resulting from it. Although the writer has never been so unfortunate as to lose a patient from the immediate influence of an anaesthetic, he has witnessed one death under these circumstances, and is familiar with the histories of a number which have occurred in his community. Again, a patient may die as the result of an anaesthetic, death following some hours or days
after its administration. Deaths from anaesthetics, when occurring during their administration, have usually taken place before the operation was begun or soon after its commencement. The danger is as great when the operation is to be a simple affair as when a grave one. Minor surgery generally does not require deep anaesthesia, and death, especially from chloroform, is often sudden and follows soon after the beginning of the inhalations.

The more general use of purer anaesthetics, given by safer methods, with patients better safeguarded against their dangers has lessened, not abolished danger. The probabilities of success following an operation have been materially increased by scientific advancement. The possibilities of failure have only been proportionately lessened.

Surgical teaching of the day seems to be leading too strongly in the direction of chemistry, microscopy and technique. Many are wont to neglect old things that are good, often the best. For example the study of the many phases of disease in the different individual; the resistance of the particular individual to the particular phase of the disease; the time for interference, the opportune one. There should be less surgery done by rule of dictators—"Operate in every case so soon as the diagnosis is made." An operation is desirable and should be advised if the result to be expected will increase happiness and usefulness. The possible risk of any operation, and that one in particular should be explained. The danger of an anaesthetic may be mentioned, but not dilated upon as it might cause harmful uneasiness. When a patient can pursue his avocation, be happy and only occasionally suffer inconvenience, pain or perhaps detention from business because of some weakness or disease, he may be unfortunate, but is still a useful citizen. No one is justified in advising such an one to chance suffering, no betterment, or even death, for a probable relief from ills. An increasing aggravation of ills with an expected state that would render an effort at cure extremely dangerous, should stimulate the surgeon to urge interference before the danger of operation is great. If a physical defect lessens a bread winner's powers so as to materially cheapen his worth, he should be urged to submit to operation, provided, there is a reasonable hope of improvement.

Operations, although "successful," but which do not relieve suffering, increase usefulness or prolong life, are an abomination. We have other remedies. When malignant disease is recognized
sufficiently early to render operation curative, or even beneficial, it should be operated upon. Operations ought to be insisted upon even when apparently benign growths are situated in suspicious localities, especially if the patient be approaching or past middle life.

Surgery has done much for humanity; it will do greater things, but surely not by the hand of the reckless enthusiast, or careless dabbler.

**MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

*By W. F. Milroy, M. D.*

For centuries the scheme of higher education, which gives to the study of the Greek and Latin classics the supremacy, has held undisputed sway. During the present generation, however, this curriculum, which has acquired the dignity—I almost said sanctity—of the ages, has been ruthlessly assailed by the moderns. These contend that the study of the Natural Sciences, which the last fifty years have so wonderfully developed, possesses at least equal disciplinary value with the study of the ancient languages and literature; and that the student who pursues such a scientific course will find himself, at the time of graduation, the equal in mental power of his class-mate under the old regime and his superior in the possession of an enormous fund of practical scientific knowledge.

Those who have marked the contest between the supporters of these theories will, I believe, confess that the moderns are, at the present time, decidedly in the ascendent.

Hook says:—“Education and instruction are the means to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error.” The result here alluded to depends for its accomplishment not so much upon the line of study that is followed as upon the manner in which this is done. The study of the large number of sciences, which collectively we call the study of medicine, as it was pursued twenty, and even fifteen years ago, in the majority of American colleges, was carried on in such a jumble that, for the purposes of mental discipline, its value was small. Mark the contrast today. The course is extended to four years. The work is arranged in its normal order of sequence. During the first and second years the time is spent upon the elementary or foundation sciences of anatomy, physiology and chemistry, together with allied sciences, which provide the earnest
umbia, Harvard and other great universities in this country, have, of late, conceded to candidates for the arts degree the option of substituting for the work of the senior year in the regular academic course the work of the freshman year in the medical course.

I would not for a moment disparage the incomparable advantage possessed by the college-bred man. The time will undoubtedly come when this training will be demanded of all as a preparatory to the study of medicine in this country. If, however, such a pre-requisite were now in force the effect would be to so reduce the number of graduates, that in a few years it would be wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the country. No man can afford to expend seven years, under great expense, in unproductive study in order that he may at the end of that time "hang up his shingle" in a sparsely settled community among the sand hills. Comparatively few have at their command the means to do this and among these few the inclination will be found wanting. The necessary consequence would be that the opulent alone could afford the luxury of skilled medical attendance, and the millions who are scattered in small hamlets and isolated farms over our broad land would be left to choose between the ignorant quack and the well-disposed old women of the neighborhood.

The obvious duty of the medical student, who has felt dissatisfied with his preliminary education, is not discouragement, but redoubled energy in the accomplishment of the work placed before him. This being supplied, though he labor upon the basis of the minimum of preliminary education acceptable to the medical schools, he may rest assured that he will do honor to himself and his profession and command the respect of the community which shall secure his services.

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IDIOCY.

By George Mogridge, M.D., Glenwood, Iowa, Secretary Alumni Association, Omaha Medical College.

Fifty years ago those afflicted with mental feebleness, and called by the generic term Idiots, were presumed to be incapable of receiving any betterment by instruction, this belief being held not only by the laity, but by physicians, scientists, and others who had given both attention and effort in endeavors to improve their mental condition. At this time no public provision was made for them. In the brief space, however, of the past fifty years much
has been done to ameliorate the low estate of these unfortunates, and time has demonstrated that the Idiot, or Feeble Minded, as we now term him, is susceptible of improvement if the proper stimulus is applied and proper methods are adopted, the improvement, however, being necessarily short of the miracle of making a normal from an abnormal mind. It is not to be expected that in the few years this class has been under observation, that all the points bearing on Idiocy can have been investigated, and so we cannot yet say with absolute certainty its etiology is altogether clear. It is true that much research has been made and valuable results added to our sum of knowledge, and yet it would be presumptuous to imagine that all the minutae of etiology are fully grasped.

The special interest that etiology holds is due, of course, to the fact that from it we may deduce principles in the line of prevention.

In the main we may classify causes of Idiocy as, 1st, Congenital; 2nd, Accidental.

Congenital causes include idiocy, epilepsy, insanity, phthisis, intemperance, syphilis, and consanguinity in the parents.

Accidental causes include (a) abnormal condition of mother during pregnancy, (b) accidents to child during birth, (c) accidents and disease after birth.

Observers differ as to percentages due to heredity and accident, yet I may say that my own observations show about 50 per cent to each. It sometimes occurs to me that heredity is charged with much that might in justice be laid to other causes, but still there can be no doubt of the important role played by it in the production of mental unsoundness. I shall not speak of the neurotic factors further than to say that in the case of imbecility and epilepsy, the evidence is certainly clear that parentage so afflicted must transmit some form of degeneracy to offspring.

Intemperance and consanguinity, however, are so often paraded as potent factors in the production of idiocy that I shall say a few words as to them.

Intemperance: Observers differ somewhat as to the influence of drunken parents on offspring, locality, perhaps, entering into the results of their investigations. For instance, Dr. Down of England and Dr. L. Dahl of Norway, are almost alone in considering it to be important, while Dr. Grabham and Dr. Shuttleworth of the former country, find a very small per cent due to it. The experience of others, especially in the United States, agree with these latter that
intemperance is not so potent a factor in the production of imbeciles as the general public imagine. In an analysis made by the writer of about 900 cases, I found parental intemperance reported in 81 cases only, and these 81 cases included almost all who used alcoholic drinks, in any degree, very few of whom could be classed as disomaniacs, and in 60 per cent of these cases there were other causes in the ancestry, such as insanity, idiocy, etc., that alone was sufficient to account for their condition. The danger from intemperance appears to be that added to other contributing factors, it may turn the scale in favor of a defective brain.

Consanguinity: It is a very prevalent idea that inter-marriage of relations (cousins) always produces deficient progeny. This is certainly not established by facts. If both parents in such marriages are mentally and physically sound, the danger lies in accidental causes common to all. But when there is mental unsoundness in such parents, it is plain that results will be intensified, and such unions should be depreciated. In this connection I call your attention to the history of the Jews, who practice such marriages and whose mental capacity certainly has not been lowered thereby. Several observers have given statistics showing the exceedingly small percentage attributed to this cause; among others, Dr. Martin W. Barr of Pennsylvania. In the cases examined by myself, I found only 3½ per cent in which there were such relationship in the parentage, and in the majority of these cases other and more important factors were present.

Among the accidental causes, it is a very common belief among the laity that the use of forceps is frequently followed by injury to the brain substance, resulting in idiocy. This belief is hardly sustained by facts. Yet there are no doubt cases of idiocy which can be traced to no other cause than this. These, however, are exceedingly few, and in 900 cases under my observation there are only two attributable to such an injury. I will say that even in these cases the evidence is not absolute that "forceps" was the only cause.

It goes without saying that prevention is far better than cure. But how to prevent is a problem exercising the minds of those cognizant of this and kindred conditions. Permanent detention of imbeciles, epileptics and others is advocated as one means of shutting off the source of supply. Regulating of marriage so that the neurotic, or physically imperfect, may be barred from this right, is advocated by others. Public and private hygiene should be encouraged, and education of the professions and later the laity, on the evils of a bad heredity should be fostered.

The knowledge that at least 50 per cent of idiocy is due to accidental causes should, in the future, cut off a proportion of cases due to this, by preventative measures intelligently used by the physician.
The O. M. C. Pulse.

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EDITORS.


Dr. W. H. CHRISTIE
Dr. GEO. BICKNELL, 1404 Farnam St.
L. V. Van CAMP, '98

CLASS EDITORS.


Publishers.

OMAHA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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Editorial.

In a college occupying such an important position in the Western medical world as does the Omaha Medical, the need of a college journal is self evident: Recognition of this fact led to efforts, as a result of which, you have THE OMAHA MEDICAL COLLEGE PULSE; we take pleasure in presenting you the initial number:

From the inception of the work necessary, in the publication of THE PULSE, until the present we have received on every hand the greatest of encouragement and help, and for this we are duly greatful.

The mission of THE PULSE is to unify college interest; to promote college enthusiasm and loyalty; to give the public a broader and truer knowledge of the work being done in the education of the physician of the future.

To this work THE PULSE is dedicated: It shall be our endeavor at all times to maintain for THE PULSE a high standard of excellence and win for it a place among the leading college journals of the day.

In the hands of our readers is the destiny of THE PULSE. We trust that you may find within its pages, much that will meet your approval and appreciation and be a source of pleasure and profit.
It is hoped that every Alumnus of the Omaha Medical College who has pride in his Alma Mater and is interested in our Alumni Association, will assist in making this Journal a success. In order to insure permanence it must have the moral and financial support of a fair share of the Alumni. The College Faculty have already signified their anxiety to assist the venture in every way possible, and one or two of them will be heard from in each issue. It will be the aim of the Alumni Editor to collect all available information of the past graduates, their whereabouts and their doings, and to arrange it in a manner which will interest classmates and acquaintances. Our avenues of information will at first necessarily be somewhat limited, as many of the earlier graduates have been lost sight of, and few attend our annual banquet or in other ways make their existence known. We have the address of about two hundred of the Alumni at present, and all members are urged to notify Permanent Secretary, Dr. George Mogridge of Glenwood, Iowa, of any changes in location in order that he may reach them when desired. New graduates as they go out each year should also send him their addresses, as we want them all to become identified with our organization, and to become active, working members, instead of stealing quietly away, and isolating themselves in some secluded spot as many have done in the past. Many more than do could come to our annual banquet, and keep in touch with classmates and teachers. Many who live only a few miles away, and who are known to be doing well, stay away from the yearly meetings, fail to notify the Secretary of removals and are gradually lost sight of. This should not be so, and any one who pursues such a policy is a loser thereby. Come in all of you, your old teachers want to grasp your hand and your classmates want to know where you are located, and what you are doing. Your patients can get along without you for one evening just as they did before you graduated. In the words of the late O. W. Holmes:

"While you are gone your patients can go,
The old roundabout road to the regions below."

We want especially to get the earlier graduates interested in this Journal and in our Association. It is not so difficult to get the later graduates, as the classes are growing larger every year, and they are right here where we can interest them from the beginning. The earlier graduates are few in number, scattered over a wide expanse of territory and feel perhaps that they have nothing in common with the younger Alumni. A special effort will be made to
interest these men, and personal letters will be written them, request- ing them to send us small items of interest for publication in our department, and they will be asked to contribute a paper occasionally, one or more of which will appear in each issue of The Pulse. Great things are expected of the Association in the near future. It is growing rapidly by the addition of recent classes of graduates, each of which is larger than its predecessor, and the material is good. The matriculates of today are largely well educated young men, and many of the very recent graduates are making good records in their respective localities. In a few years the Association will number many hundreds of young and active men, and if well organized, considerable good can be done the Alma Mater, the Association and the profession at large. G. B.

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All who are in any way connected with The Omaha Medical College, or are friends to it, must appreciate the immense value of a college paper, both among the students and the alumni, and should therefore demonstrate the fact by encouraging a feeling among our advertising patrons, that money is not—thrown to the winds—when the "Pulse" is used as a medium for advertisements.

**

We are pleased to be able to present our readers with a portrait of the familiar features of Dr. John E. Summers: His article on "Conservatism" is one that should be carefully read. All would do well to heed his advice.

**

Dr. H. Gifford left for New York Saturday, March 19th, where he will read before the New York Academy of Medicine a paper on "The Bacteriology of the Conjunctiva."

**

Doctors Jonas, Macrae, McClanahan, Davis, Brown, Owen, Treynor, Summers, Bridges, Edmiston and Allison attended the Semi-annual meeting of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, at Red Oak, Ia., on the 17th inst. The first four named, read papers.

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Elsewhere we give a beautiful "half tone" of the University of Omaha buildings at Bellevue.
Faculty Department.

W. H. Christy, M. D.

It is to be hoped that The Pulse will as faithfully indicate the condition of the Omaha Medical College as does the pulse of the human body its physical status.

The present appearance indicates that the foramin ovale is closed and the blood is pursuing normal channels at birth, and that it is free from cyanosis, and while it may not give a "hoop la" or an "indian war whoop," yet its "cry" indicates, it is alive and kicking and that it already has ceased endeavoring to obtain nourishment from the distal extremities of its thumbs and has quietly set about securing the elements of development and growth from its alma mater and sources she may point out.

The idea obtained by many students, in their first and second years, is that they will become specialists. That they will immediately, upon graduating become surgeons, oculists and aurists—to make diseases of the nose and throat their special work or that they will become gynaecologists, alienists or perhaps isolate their practice to diseases of liver, stomach or kidneys. This is a mistaken idea. They should first qualify themselves to practice general medicine and acquire a thorough acquaintance with the manifold deviations in disease from the typical standard of health; the intricacies that present themselves in any specific form of disease or accident. This will necessitate a knowledge of histology as well as anatomy and physiology, with a familiarity of the deviations in the pathological changes. To understand what may have caused the conditions present in a given pathological condition, the field of etiology must be familiar. Diagnosis cannot be easy without familiarity with all the foregoing and their different relations and modifications expressed by physical signs and symptoms, objective and subjective. No disease or pathological condition stands out as such, individually and alone. There is always an involvement of other organs and functions than those characterizing a given disease. This cultivating of the faculties and observation and putting in use the acquisition of general knowledge of the functions of organs in health, and their perversion by their environ-
ments, broadens and deepens the grasp of the mind, making it quick in discernment, and strengthens judgment, in a way that few other pursuits equal or excel. It carries the mind to all the realms of thought. From all, acquires facts and principles, which it can utilize in the study of disease, its nature, development and relation to cells, and organs of the body of an individual, its effect upon society and the state. The educated general practitioner develops the broadest mind and keenest discrimination.

Such should be the acquirements of one who would set himself up as an authority in any single field of work. In proportion to the depth and breadth of such a foundation, will the specialist become sought after, relied upon, and quoted as an authority by his co-workers in the different departments of the profession.

Acquirements thus obtained, make the specialist bold, fearless, aggressive when required to arrest the natural trend of untoward tendencies prevailing, or by modifying the environments, by conservatism in fact, may show more character and skill by diplomacy and tact than by action. To know when to do or not to do, is not the product of a dream. It is not to be "the son of the seventh son born with a caul over his face" that makes the physician, or to be a descendant of a family of bone setters that makes the surgeon. Hard work as a student, faithful, extensive, clinical observation for a considerable period, either in general or hospital practice or both, will best determine one's own weakness or proficiency, his likes or disinclination for special lines of work.

The general worker should be able to winnow the cases that should seek relief at the hands of the specialist. The latter should not be the sole possessor of the character or tendency of any given disease in his line. Humanity demands that the man on whom it depends, should know what is the matter, how handled, and if of such a nature that one whose practice, technique, and facilities are superior to his own, is needed in attendance, he should say so. It's no disparagement to him who has not laid a general busy practice, to take up a special work, and slowly await building it up, but rather a mark of his wisdom and discretion, that he refers difficult cases to the specialist. The aphorism, "that fools rush in where angels fear to tread," cannot apply to him.

Then, to be the proper party to do, one must know the nature of that which has to be dealt with, then how to do it, and finally experience in both, the former always first.
You may say this is work. To him who would succeed it is work, hard work, constant work from the day he enters the portal of a medical college until he retires from the profession or is called from his labors by that grim monster he has so heroically combated, on many a hotly contested field, in the interest of his fellow man.

To him who thus works and devotes his life, there is an infatuation. The more complex and difficult the problem, the more interested and devoted the true medical man becomes. He finds pleasure in his studies and his toil. Patience begets devotion, devotion—success.

Alumni Department.

Dr. George Bicknell, Editor.

Dr. Alma Chapman, class of '97, is in practice with his father at Hastings, Neb.

Dr. George Gilbert, class of '96, who has been post graduating at Marine Hospital, New York, has recently returned to Omaha having finished his course in the hospital.

Herbet A. Abbott, class of '96, has moved from Waterloo, Neb., to Saratoga, Wyo.

A. P. Fitzsimmons, class of '95, was recently married to Miss Dean, a sister to Dr. Dean, also of the class of '95.

Dr. Lucas, class of '95, after extensive post graduate work in New York, has located permanently at North Platte, Neb.

Dr. Swoboda, class of '96, read a paper at a recent meeting of the Omaha Medical Society upon the radical cure of cutaneous cancer. The paper was of considerable interest and will probably appear in The Pulse at some future time.

To Dr. George P. Clements, class of '96, of Clarkson, Neb., belongs the honor of being the first member to send a dollar for a year's subscription to The Pulse. We are having his letter framed and shall hang it up in our sanctum to cheer our souls in the day of adversity when we are getting nothing but cord wood, carrots and good wishes from delinquent members.

Dr. Edwin M. Wilson, class of '95, now located at Twin Bridges, Montana, writes that he has just passed the State Board examination and sends a list of the questions. The list is the most...
difficult that we have seen from any State Board so far and we should want one of those high backed O. M. C. seats and a good lot of "ponies" in order to get passing marks in such an examination. The Doctor says he is coming to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition if the natives will stop paying him in coon skins.

The annual Alumni banquet and commencement exercises for 1898 will be a joint affair, the alumni coming in as usual and paying a certain sum per member. The faculty will manage a part of the affair and the Alumni the remainder. The Alumni will be notified by permanent secretary, Dr. George Mogridge. We hope to greet a larger proportion of the members of our Association than usual upon that occasion. Come in and meet each other; it will do you good.

We hear that an O. M. C. graduate is working for the O. E. Miller Rupture Co. in Minneapolis and that another in this city advertises "The Crab Tree Cancer Cure," whatever that may be. We could not expect our family to be without the traditional black sheep, but these members have had their names stricken from the rolls of the Association and we hope that no more poor, misguided ones will follow their ignoble footsteps.

An article upon Idiocy, by Dr. George Mogridge, Assistant Superintendent of the Glenwood, Iowa, Institution for Feeble Minded Children, appears in this issue. Dr. Mogridge graduated from the O. M. C. in 1894 and at once assumed his present responsibilities. The institution is one of the largest and best of its kind in the country and one not familiar with this branch of medicine would be richly repaid by visiting there. The management will treat you well if you call upon them.

O. M. C. graduates in every part of the country who can write small items of interest about themselves or others are earnestly requested to communicate with this department. Removals, or other items of interest concerning the Alumni, brief reports of interesting or unique cases, in fact any communication which lets us know that they are alive will be gladly received and published in this department. Write us; we need your assistance.

Dr. Jessie T. Truax, class '96, has recently received the appointment of house physician at the Douglas County hospital, to succeed Dr. Mary Strong.

Dr. C. C. Crawl, class '96, of Randolph, Neb., was the second member of the Alumni to remember the needs of the editor and send us a subscription. Thanks, doctor; your name too, is on the roll of honor.
Clinical Department.

L. B. Van Camp, '98, Editor.

Though the clinics at the Omaha Medical College during the year have been numerous and instructive, we have space to mention but a few of the more recent ones.

At Douglas County hospital, Dr. Milroy presented at his last Saturday morning clinic, with other cases, the two following: Case No. 1, Mrs. B., age 44, entered the County hospital on the morning of the clinic, giving the following history:—When 14 years of age the patient was thrown from a buggy, striking on the back of her head, inflicting an injury from which she was unconscious for about two days. No paralysis followed. Four years ago the patient had an attack called apoplexy, remaining unconscious for twenty-four hours. There were no symptoms of paralysis following the attack, but the patient complained of a headache which has lasted to the present time. Two years ago the patient had a second attack which was followed by an increase in the severity of the headache. One year ago she had the third and last attack, the headache becoming very much worse since that time. At no time were there symptoms of paralysis. Five weeks ago the patient had a very severe chill, lasting several hours, and followed by a high fever, the headache becoming intensely severe. The patient states, that recently, she has gradually lost the sight in her right eye until now she is totally blind. An ophthalmoscopic examination by Dr. Gifford shows entire atrophy of the optic nerve which has evidently not developed recently. She complains of a pain on the right side of the head, extending from the occiput to the forehead, so severe as to be relieved only by morphine hypodermically given. There is a rough ridge just to the right of the occipital protuberance marking the sight of the original injury. Pressure over the point is attended by severe tenderness and pain. The patient now complains of a numbness and prickly sensation in arm and hand of right side. During nearly the whole of the last five weeks she has suffered severely from vomiting. We can find no evidence of specific disease in the patient. This case is submitted for study and will be considered further one week from today.

Case No. 2. Patient, male, age 51, American, carpenter by trade. Family history negative. Has had no previous sickness
except yellow fever one year ago while in Central America. He returned to this country as soon as he was able to travel and improved steadily until he considered himself well. Two months ago he began to feel badly from nausea, loss of appetite, and especially a pain in the epigastric region. This pain is a dull ache, almost continuous, and but little modified by taking food. He has vomited a few times but has thrown up no blood. He has lost twenty pounds in weight in two months.

Physical examination shows patient's skin dry and shrunken as though too small for him. He was markedly jaundiced, though he was not aware of this until his attention was now called to the fact. Liver dullness extends, in the nipple-line, from the fifth rib to a point four fingers breadth below the ribs. A tumor can be made out in the epigastrium extending almost to the umbilicus, merging into the liver on the right and terminating about four inches to the left of the median line. It feels somewhat uneven upon its surface and is able to be only slightly moved by respiration or otherwise. It is decidedly tender to pressure.

The patient was given a test meal and the gastric contents analyzed, showing a decrease in the total ascidity and the absence of lactic acid.

The case is probably one of cancer of the stomach with secondary cancer in the liver. The diagnosis is based upon the age of the patient, the presence of functional gastric derangement, pain, rapid loss of weight, the presence of a tumor, together with evidences of malignant disease of the liver. Primary cancer of the liver is rare. Its involvement secondarily to cancer of the stomach is very common. The negative result of the test-meal experiment is of little importance. In this case the prognosis is bad. The treatment is purely symptomatic.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

At the Douglas County hospital Dr. Summers recently operated upon an interesting case of strangulated hernia. The doctor also amputated a leg showing in detail each successive step. The demonstration was such that every student present ought to be able to do an amputation. A number of cases of fracture have been shown, the students assisting in applying the dressings.

CLARKSON HOSPITAL.

At the Clarkson hospital Dr. Summers has shown a variety of surgical cases, among them a resection of the hip-joint for tuberculosis; operations for pelvic disease, vaginal and abdominal; tracheotomy, appendicitis, radical cure of hernia, etc.
At the Methodist hospital Dr. Jonas has given many interesting clinics. One of the most interesting was the following: Patient, female, age four years, posterior deformity or kyphosis of the spine, the deformity being in the last dorsal and first and second lumbar vertebrae; the patient unable to stand, with partial paralysis. Under anesthesia forcible correction was made according to Colot's method. A plaster jacket beginning at pelvis and extending above the shoulder was applied. In less than three weeks the child was able to walk. This is the first operation of the kind in Omaha and Dr. Jonas is to be congratulated on its success.

Immanuel Hospital.

A number of interesting cases have been shown the class at Immanuel hospital. Dr. Davis's clinic is always rich. He showed us recently a case of gangrene of both feet, necessitating amputation, the doctor performing the operation.

Dr. Gifford always has something of interest. Among the many cases he has brought before us was one of exophthalmus due to a violent blow upon the neck.

Presbyterian Hospital.

At a recent clinic held at the Presbyterian hospital, Dr. Allison showed an osteo-sarcoma of the fore arm, for which an amputation at the mid-humeral region was done. A subsequent microscopical examination showing clearly the characteristic arrangement of cells found in this disease.

A large phosphatic calculus was removed from a patient sixty-four years of age, in whom an enlarged prostate and marked cystitis were present. The entire vesical mucosa was lined with phosphatic debris, and for this protracted drainage with nitro-hydrochloric acid and urotropin internally, were advised.

An extensive injury to the face from a horse kick was also shown. There was a fracture of the horizontal plate of the superior maxillary bone, with complete detachment of its entire alveolar process, which allowed the teeth to hang as loosely in the mouth as would an artificial set. Both of the nasal bones were crushed and one eye destroyed. When the wound had been thoroughly irrigated, the nasal bones were adjusted and the superior maxillary plate was held up in proper position by means of corks placed between the teeth, against which the lower jaw was snugly held by a Barton bandage. Subsequent observation showed the man convalescent.
In another case a large malignant papilloma was removed from the gluteal region, the history of its growth being that of a wart which had steadily increased in size for nine years, attaining at present more than two inches in diameter. Microscopic examination showed that it had become malignant.

**College Locals.**

**SENIOR ITEMS.**

The Senior class must add its quota to the general satisfaction that is expressed that the O. M. C. has at last an official organ which we may prophesy will strengthen the bonds of sympathy between the faculty, alumni and students of this institution. This, we take it, is the object in view in starting this Journal, and indeed one does not need a prophetic foresight to see a long and successful career before it. The title of this paper is, we think, very happily chosen. With the present somewhat sensitive status between the physician and the surgeon, it is a little difficult perhaps, to choose a name which is acceptable to both. But in medicine and surgery alike is the value of the pulse unquestioned. We might say that strong The Pulse will be and the circulation full, reaching even the most distal capillary of the O. M. C. Alumni, but we refrain, for some would be unjust enough to call this beautiful figure of speech a pun and we detest punsters. At all events the last three year class of O. M. C. won't stand in the background in welcoming this first advent of The Pulse of their Alma Mater.

Among the staff of Sisters helping Dr. Davis at the Immanuel on Saturday was Sister Libby. On the Doctor addressing her as Sister, Pamp's face was noticed to express extreme satisfaction at this addition to his roll of Aunties.

Returning from the County clinic Miss Phillips opened the baseball season by a typical home run.

On Thursday evening, March 3rd, Dr. Allison entertained the Senior class at his home. A very enjoyable evening was spent at cards. Messrs. Lemere, Gillespie and Pinkerton were the winners.

He who climbs, or aspires to climb, telegraph poles, fences or step ladders must first release himself from his friends.—Pampel.

If it were not for the information derived from the freshmen and a somewhat celebrated member of the Junior class the medical profession might forever have remained ignorant of the therapeutic action and dose of meconium.
sion he quickly hied himself away to the sweet bliss of dreamland, and ere long, there was the chance of a life time for some aspiring physiologist to make scientific research into the impressing phenomena caused by the ingress and egress of air through a Sophomore's larynx. We would like to have you come and see us, Sophie, but at least those sitting on the front seats would like to hear the lecture, so the next time conduct yourself in a more quiet manner.

It is stated on good authority that several Seniors are studying industriously to find out the differential diagnosis between a fibroid tumor of the uterus and a vaginal tampon.

“Truthful” James received an emergency call recently, and quickly gathering together some newly acquired surgical instruments, went forth, and found that a street car had run over the foot of Farnam street.

Lost.—The hairy appendages from that portion of the epidermis covering the superior half of the orbicularis oris. Finder please return to Westerhoff and receive liberal reward.

Send in your subscription to The Pulse on the blank found on page 28.

THE MEDICAL EXCURSION IN JUNE.

TO DENVER AND SALT LAKE CITY.

The American Medical Association meets in Denver, June 7 to 10. One of the features of the gathering will be an excursion from Denver to Salt Lake City and return via the D. & R. G., Colorado Midland and Rio Grande Western Rys., through the “Heart of the Rockies,” furnishing a splendid opportunity to view the most magnificent scenery on the American continent. Salt Lake City is an ideal summer resort and the bathing at Saltair in the Great Salt Lake—inland salt sea nearly a mile above sea level—is superb in June. There are more attractions in and about Salt Lake City than anywhere in the world. Later notice will appear in this publication giving rates for this excursion and all details. In the meantime send to F. A. Wadleigh, G. P. A., Rio Grande Western Ry., Salt Lake City, for copy of pamphlets on Salt Lake City and Rocky Mountains.
The victim delegated to transcribe the dicrotisms and otherwise of the class of '00, duly appreciates his own weaknesses and by virtue of the privileges of his office will omit the record of his own transgressions until further notice.

"Come when my love lies dreaming." Gish insists that his part was only the accompaniment during obstetrics.

The class will be to a man circumstantially and financially in the Senior reception.

Parties hearing of a vacancy on the city dog catcher's force will receive reward by reporting same to Drs. Meisenbach and Overgard.

Our class meetings are a long way from being the least pleasant of student life associations, and the self sacrifice of time required in preparing lecture or "quiz," are too highly self compensatory to be regarded as other than a part of the course. The free discussion and criticism following is a stimulating and a broadening exercise. A man may prefer to selfishly grind along by himself; he may even gain honor thereby, but he will have missed much of the fellowship and esteem of his co-laborers.

The demand for a "nickle-in-the-slot" machine in the lobby is every day becoming more pressing.

As class historians Drs. Gritzka and Preston are on the road to fame. See that note book whose brief and brilliant epigrams are fast becoming celebrated.

Second to college spirit, class spirit is a necessary adjunct to healthy educational development, essentially unselfish, the enthusiasm it develops, is tonic. Its outcropping may take the form of an effort to run the institution regardless of other classes or the faculty. It may be demonstrated in a "render to Ceasar" attitude, practiced as well as demanded. In all events any spirit is better than no spirit. Speaking of college spirit, the recent happy demonstration of this virtue in the O. M. C., and its crystallization in The Pulse is a matter of congratulation among the patrons of the institution and of justifiable pride in the heart of every loyal medic, and under-graduate. The class of '00, grateful for the privilege granted herein, pledges its faithful support to the enterprise.
To President Brewster and Secretary Turnell is extended thus publicly the thanks of the class for their punctual and efficient management of our class meeting for the year. While every member of the class has contributed a share of his energies, these gentlemen, by business-like methods and judicial tact, have kept interest at the "qui vive." Critic Gish has discharged his difficult task with credit. For the two or three remaining meetings a paper and several quizzes are in readiness.

The honor of assistant demonstrators have fallen upon quite a number of the class. Those who have been able to give the most time to this service have been Messrs. Rohlf, Douglass and Thulin, we believe. It is certainly a great advantage to those who can afford the time.

If Dr. Bartlett is not acquainted with the Axillary nerve it is a new thing, as he is our authority on old and new testament history.

Perlee, one of our last year's strong men, has just completed a part in the dissecting room and will return next year to complete his course with the class of 1901.

Oh, noble change of heart! They who fought and bled so agonizingly for front seats at the beginning of the year, now in penitence can not sit back far enough, and the harder they fought the farther back they sit.

FRESHMAN FLASHES.

With this, the first issue of our college paper, a few lines from the "Freshman," I trust, will be acceptable.

Our work for this year has been hard yet pleasant. We have tried to do our best and we are certain that our instructors, though sometimes our recitations have been a trifle faulty, will all say we have not fooled our time away.

To our professors we wish to tender our thanks for the great interest which they have taken in us. We well know that the artistic eye looks upon the rough hewn log with less liking than upon the fine frame mansion, and as rough hewn medical students of 1897 we trust that as the close of the session of 1901 draws near we may be so far advanced in medical science as to eclipse any and all of our predecessors.
To a medical student, his or her freshman year is the most dis­
couraging, and our discouragements would have been doubled were
it not for the encouraging talks of our different professors. We
realize more fully now that all knowledge of medicine, in its vari­
ous branches, cannot be learned in one, two, three, or four years,
but must be diligently and conscientiously studied for a life time.
Then again we have had to contend with the mortifying remarks of
our senior, junior and sophomore fellow students. We are ready
to admit that we, perhaps, did look quite embryonic medically
when last fall we entered upon our course of study, but now we
think ourselves quite doctor-like, and in three years more, if needs
be, we can lay our razors and razor strops aside and for seven
months shun the various barber shops, and then invite our seniors
of '98 to come and see us with our hirsute appendages upon
our face. In conclusion we are now preparing for our examina­
tions and hope soon to pass from our present position to that left
us by our most honorable sophomores. Shall it be so? We hope so.

H. A. R.

ROLL CALL.

Who are we? We're the Freshmen,
Those diamonds in the rust.
But diamonds shine in the course of time,
And so will the most of us.
What are we? Where's our strong hold?
Why, friend, I'll tell you straight,
There was never a class, that could surpass
The Freshmen of ninety-eight.
With Reichenbach for President,
And Benawa for v-i-c-e,
With Tinley Secretary
To record the n-o-s-e and e-y-e-s—
Miss Wood to claim the money,
And the honor of first place,
With Smith a dangerous second,
And with Neilsson in the race;
With Wells for famous drawing,
"That" Whinnery for gall,
Wainwright's electioneering,
And Wilmoth's c-r-o-a-c-k foot-ball—
With Mrs. Ames for druggist,
Miss Dummer's many friends,
Miss Lowrey's recitations,
And Hall for Quiz compends;
The o-o-t-h-e-r Hall for goodly grades,
And French to share the same,
With Ames to tend to broken legs,
And Herron's future fame—
With Allen's "do-the-best-I-can,"
And Robertson for scrap,
With Dodge to act as ladies' man,
Kalal to cure the G-r-i-p-p-e;
With Gilmore's careless attitude,
And Walker's pleasant smile,
With Whitehead for the freshmen dude,
And Lochner's lucky pile—
With Cullings for the chemist,
And Shook to run the bluffs,
And Shockey, who with Lindquest,
Sits in front among the Sophs.
You'll see each member of the class
Possesses separate power,
And far from least, tho' listed last,
Is Pectoralis Tower.
And so, with just one dead-beat,
In the grand old "thirty-two,"
The future looks extremely bright,
And when the course is thro'—
Out on the Rock of Practice,
Higher than others have gone,
Will glow the name like a golden flame
The class of Ninety-One!

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3rd. Obtaining height of 29½ inches.—Fig. VII.
4th. As strong in the highest, as when in the lowest position.—Fig. VII.
5th. Raised, lowered, tilted or rotated without disturbing patient.
6th. Heavy steel springs to balance the chair—Fig. VII.
7th. Arm Rests not dependent on the back for support.—Fig. VII—always ready for use; pushed back when not in use.—Fig. XVII—may be placed at and away from side of chair, forming a side table for Sim's position—Fig. XVII.
8th. Quickest and easiest operated and most substantially secured in positions.

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10th. Head Rest universal in adjustment, with a range of from 12 inches above seat to 12 inches above back of chair, furnishing a perfect support in Dorsal or Sim's position.—Figs. XIII and XV.
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12th. Stability and firmness while being raised and rotated.
13th. Only successful Dorsal position without moving patient.
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15th. Stands upon its own merits and not upon the reputation of others.

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Endowments allow of a limited number of curable cases of the Surgical Diseases of Women and Children being admitted free of charge; also there are free beds for the treatment of Cancer. There is a ward devoted exclusively to the Treatment of Children.

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1115-1117 Farnam Street.
NON-DESCRIPTIVE.

The practitioner frequently comes in contact with women whose ailment is non-descriptive; they are depressed, have forebodings, and feel that their entire system is out of order, nerves completely unstrung, pains, aches and a general feeling of lassitude and debility. The physician being unable to perceive any positive symptoms indicating other than a normal condition, although he recognizes something must be done to satisfy his patient, until he is able to locate the cause. In such non-descriptive cases DIOVIBURNIA combined with NEUROSINE will usually, after a week or ten days, give entire relief.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Neurosine} & \quad - & \quad \text{li oz} \\
\text{Dioviburnia} & \quad - & \quad \text{iv oz}
\end{align*}
\]

M. Sig. Tablespoonful in wineglass of water every three hours.

There can be NO DETRIMENTAL AFTER-EFFECTS, as neither of these products contain any opium or other deleterious drugs. Satisfactory results can not be obtained if substitution is permitted.

DIOSE CHEMICAL CO.,
ST. LOUIS.

---

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"WE HAVE IT" IN OUR MIND,

(IT WAS A FIRST-CLASS VEHICLE.)

But we have TWO HUNDRED Vehicles on our show room floors more suitable for a Doctor—

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WELL MADE,

STYLISH.

We have the largest physicians' trade in Omaha CALL IN.

DRUMMOND CARRIAGE CO.,
18TH AND HARNEY STS. OPPOSITE AND WEST OF COURT HOUSE.
A RAILROAD SURGEON REPORTS.

OFFICE OF
GEO. A. NASH, M. D.

Maryville, Mo, Feb. 27, 1895.

THE MERCER CHEMICAL CO.,
Omaha, Neb.

DEAR SIRS: Your Pill Anæmic (Pink) truly bears the right name. I have used them for a long time in my practice, and they always give better success than any other preparation I have ever tried. In fact, they fill a long-felt want, and I unhesitatingly recommend them to the profession.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. NASH, M. D.

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Indicated in anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, sciatica, neuralgia, locomotor ataxia, leucorrhœa, and general female weaknesses and nervous disorders.

FORMULA.

Ferrous Carb. ........................................ 2 grs.
Hæmoglobin ........................................... 1-2 gr.
Zinc Phosphide ...................................... 1-30 gr.
Arsenous Acid ....................................... 1-50 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate .................................. 1-100 gr.
Aloin...................................................... 1-16 gr.

Dose: One pill after each meal.

One hundred Pill Anæmic (Pink) mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00. Send postal note, draft, or express money-order.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Medical Books.
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Arnold Sterilizer
For Instruments and Dressings.
Rectangular Style.

Prices and Sizes of Sterilizing Chambers.

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<th>Length</th>
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Special sizes to order.

A New Hypodermic Syringe.
Invented by Dr. C. W. Dennis.

The Perfection Leader.
Always ready for use. No leather or rubber on piston.
No glass to break at a critical moment.
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Dimensions, 11 in. long, 6 in. high, 5 in. wide.

Price: $5.00

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