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University of Nebraska College of Medicine

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WHY WORRY OVER WORRY?

Difficulties are usually of the day. The dark cloud that hangs over you now must soon pass to another dawn, and, you know that dawn is the hour of hope born again. Semester exams will soon be upon us again, and many even now, are seen biting their finger nails. It really seems too bad that it is the habit of our professors to give exams at the end of a semester, but they keep it up. There was no exam that was ever a proof of a man's ability as a student. There was never an exam given in this school that was absolutely on the square. The exam in itself was alright, but among the students there was a certain amount of cheating and that spoiled the whole affair. This school is to be thankful that it possesses a good lot of teachers that realize that the final examination is not a correct and exact test of a man's knowledge. Many of them say this openly and attempt to find out how much a student really knows by other methods. The final exam, is not the whole course and if you have done your work as you should have done it, the final exam will hold no terrors for you. If you have not done your work as you should you know you deserve to flunk so why worry?

The time when the most of the students do their worrying is when they go to bed. It seems that most of the students are inclined to worry when they are tucked away in their downy cots because it is then they seem to have the most time. If you are inclined to worry when you go to bed you probably have spent many a restless night and came to school in a helpless condition the next morning. There is absolutely no reason for this kind of thing. If you go to bed and expect to worry over something or other why of course, you will not be disappointed. The torturous thoughts that hold you in their grip while you try to sleep get bigger and bigger; because and only because you attach too much importance to them. The other night I went to bed with expecting to worry. In my mind I laid out a complete plan for worry. And for the life of me, I could not get interested in the program. While trying to think up some full-fledged bunch of troubles,
I actually fell asleep. My point is not to worry over worry. There is a lot more in this than you think. If you do not believe this, try it out. Do you think that the amount of worry that you experience after you go to bed is worth the while and do you think that it is going to change your grade any? It is foolishness, so forget it. What’s done, is done.

THE FRESHMAN SOCIETY

The Freshman society got started off and has shown some very good results even now. We are printing in this issue one of the articles just as it was given in the society. It shows good work and good thinking. It shows that the fellow who wrote the article has a good knowledge of his subject and can explain it to his fellow members. He has learned something that he did not know before and so have the fellows who heard him. It is to the advantage of all the Frosh in school to get into this society as soon as they can because if they do not they are either the biggest fools in the school, and should have their heads examined or else they do not want to go to school and the school would be better rid of them.

THE INVALID OF GERMANY

"Over there" is a certain Bill Hohenzollern ruling the greatest exponent of militarism that the whole world has ever seen. He is no common man by a long shot. He is a genius in his line and do you know what his best line is. His best line is lies, dirty stinking, rotten lies. He is a murderer. He is a cut-throat. He is the dirtiest of dirty dogs. He is the best pupil that the devil has. The devil ought to make him a partner, but he won't. The devil will wait 'til he gets him down below and then have a lot of fun with Bill. Maybe Nick, the Russian, will get in on the deal, at least I hope so for they are one and the same kind.

One of the kaiser's arms hangs at his side quite useless. It is shriveled and paralyzed. It has made him an invalid all his life. Now the question is, do you think that arm had anything to do with the kaiser's nature? As medical men, we know that an invalid in the same condition as the kaiser is more than likely to be a cruel, hard-hearted creature without a bit of love for anything beautiful. These kind of people seem to have a mania for destroying. They seem to like to have others suffer. They show a selfish nature and are always conceited. Their presence creates an atmosphere which is controlled by fear. Great writers very often made the villain of their invalids in order to instill fear and dislike.

You may call this idea merely wild speculation, but when you think a minute the idea will take a hold of you. As soon as you think of that arm a fear will take hold of you and why? This is a subject that the Anatomical Society should take hold of, and see if they can work a proof up for. It would at least, be intensely interesting.

Look up the Watston Co. in Dunn & Bradstreet's and then see us about an order for paper or instruments.
AGE, GROWTH AND DEATH

The problem of age is a biological problem in its broadest sense, and we cannot study the problem of age, without including the problems of growth and of death. We know that the bodies of all animals are constructed of cells, and it is in the cell that we find the fundamental change of age. As you all know, there is a constant growth of cells, and this implies also their multiplication, which never ceases as long as life continues. At first, they are alike, but they differentiate with age. You are familiar with the changes which the cells undergo from the formation of the primary germ layer, composed of simple cells, to the completion of the system of complicated, specialized cells of the foetus at birth. There is a vast difference between the simple cells of the spinal cord, in the period of the open neural canal, and that of the highly differentiated motor and sensory cells of the adult nervous system. As we look thru the microscope at the myotoms of the embryo it is hard to imagine that they could ever develop into the cartilage and bone tissue of the skeleton. But to my mind, the greatest surprise of all is, that those simple cells, which we have seen develop from the ectodermal germ layer, should develop into the rods and cones, which are characteristic of the retina of the eye; projections, which are of special interest, because they represent the apparatus by which the rays of light are transformed into an actual sensory perception, until the perception is given to a nerve fiber, and carried to the brain, resulting in the visual image.

From these things, we conclude that differentiation is, indeed, the fundamental phenomenon of life, and if we fully understood the nature of differentiation and the cause of it, we should have probably got far along toward the solution of the final problem of life itself.

Now we pass to a totally different aspect of cell development, that, which is concerned with the degeneration of cells. We find that after differentiation has been accomplished, there is a tendency to carry the change farther, and make it so great that it goes beyond the perfection of structure. It goes so far in adopting itself to a special function, that it is unable to maintain its good condition, and atrophy results. This is illustrated by the change that goes on in the nerve cell in extreme old age. The cells become shrunken, the nucleae are small, and the protoplasm is changed. Thus, the atrophy may lead to its death.

In other cases, we have the change known as “Nicrobosis,” which means that the cells continue to live, but change their chemical organization, so that the substance passes from the living to a dead state. An example of this would be the cells of the skin. As they are pushed toward the surface by the layers of cells below, they become hard and horny, due to a chemical change, and are finally dropped off.

Another type of degeneration is known as “hypertrophy,” in which the cells become larger in size. The degenerative phase always results in the death of the cell. In many cases, the dead material is removed by merely being cast off, as of the skin, or the lining of the alimentary canal. A more important method, is the chemical process, in consequence of which the cells are dissolved and carried off by the blood, or the respiratory and excretory systems.

Cytomorphosis, that is, the succession of cellular changes which
goes on in the body, is always progressing. It begins at the earliest development, and continues thru maturity and old age. The role of the last stage of cytomorphosis, that is, of death in life, is very important. The constant death of cells is one of the essential factors of development, and much of the progress which our bodies have made during the years we have lived, has been conditions upon the death of cells and cytomorphosis, when it goes thru to the end, envolves also, not only the differentiation but the degeneration and death of the parts. Examples of this are: the noto-chord, which disappears and is replaced by the spinal column. The mesonephros and metanephros, which are present in the embryo, and are replaced by the adult kidney. The thymus, which we have seen in the early stages, and which persists for a while, finally disappearing as the individual nears the age of puberty and there are many others bearing out the same idea. At all times in the body there is a vast amount of destruction of blood corpuscles going on, a destruction which is indispensable, for the materials so produced, are used in many ways. For instance, the pigment, which occurs in the hair, is supposed to be derived from the chemical substances which the body obtains by destroying blood corpuscles.

It is evident that such a vast amount of destruction of living cells, could not be maintained without the destruction of the body, if there were not some devise for making good the loss. This leads us to consider growth.

In order to study growth accurately, it is desirable to measure it. This is rather hard to do, for different animals grow at different speeds, under different conditions. From statistics taken from records of babies, and observations made on school children and men and women in colleges, we know that it takes 180 days for a man to double his weight. For the horse it takes only 60, a cow 47, a goat 19, a pig 18 and a dog 8 days. From birth to the age of one year, a child is able to increase its weight 200 per cent. From the end of the first to the second year, only 20 per cent. From then, it fluctuates in the neighborhood of 10 per cent per year, until the age of 13. At 14 or 15, there is an increase, and then decline, and slowly the growing power fades out. Girls, like the females of other species, grow a little less forcibly than the boys. Of the early pre-natal development, we know very little. But from the third month to the fourth the increase is 600 per cent. Just contrast that with the 200 per cent added in one year after birth, 600 per cent in one month against 200 per cent in one year. From the fourth to the fifth it becomes scarcely 200 per cent. It then becomes about 100 per cent, and in the eighth and ninth months, less than 20 per cent. It has been estimated, that the original life germ weighs about .3 milligram, and that the growth of the germ up to birth, represents an increase of over five million per cent. The condition of old age, is merely the culmination of the changes, which have been going on from the first stage of the germ up to the old man. Therefore, by studying the development of the embryo, we are able to glean some revelation of the cause of old age.

Although protoplasm is the physical basis of life, though it is the actual living substance of the body; its undue increase beyond the growth of the nucleus, changes the proportion of the two, and that change of proportion causes an alteration in the conditions of the
living cell itself, and that alteration is the cause of senescence, the fundamental cause of old age. The primary object therefore of all differentiation is physiological. The higher organism with its complex physiological relations is somewhat higher in structure than the lower organism. We owe then to differentiation, our faculties which we prize. The increase of protoplasm is then, the mark, both of advancing organism, and advancing age. We must not only bear in mind the increase of protoplasm, but also the differentiation in consequence of which protoplasm becomes different from what it was before. This alteration then, together with the increase of the protoplasm is the change, which in all parts of the body marks the passage from youth to old age. It is not going too far to say that the increase of protoplasm is a fundamental phenomenon. Experiments carried on in the University of St. Louis, brought out this development in the muscle fiber of the Necturus. They were able to calculate the proportion of the nucleus and the protoplasm. It was found that when a Necturus had a length of eight millimeters, it possessed for each nucleus in its muscle fibers, 2,737 units of protoplasm; at 17 mm. it possessed 4,318 units of protoplasm; at 26 mm., 8,473 units, and the adult which measured 230 mm., has 22,379 units per nucleus. In round numbers; the Necturus from the time of beginning development up to the adult stage, when differentiation of muscles is complete, the increased proportion of protoplasm per nucleus is eight fold. There is, in the adult muscle fiber, eight times as much protoplasm, in proportion to the nucleus, as there was at the beginning of development. From all these things we draw the conclusion, “that the growth and differentiation of protoplasm are the cause of the loss of the power of growth.” To our conceptions in regard to the protoplasm we must add, that there is, in the early period of development, an actual reduction in the size of the nucleus. When this reduction has taken place, it is evident that the cells are in a different state than before. We must therefore, come to the conclusion, that the cells of the body, being so changed, are no longer capable of returning backward, they can only remain in their present condition or go onward, in the course of cytomorphosis. Nature, however, has met this difficulty. She seems to take some of the cells which are in the primitive conditions, with the protoplasm still undifferentiated, and the nucleus of the embryonic or simple organization, and hold them apart from the rest of the body. Not separating them so they leave the body, but so they may have a different history, so they escape the changes which the other cells of the body must pass thru. These cells have been named germ cells or sex cells. They are never allowed to share in the development of the other cells which form the body. In the embryo before any organs exist, the germ cells are found. Later as organs differentiate, we recognize in the direct descendants of these cells, what we call in the adult the germ cells, and which serve for the reproduction of the species.

We now pass to another part of our subject. Age represents the result of a progressive cytomorphosis, and the culmination of cytomorphosis is death. It is a necessary result of the modification that goes on in every individual of the species. We are familiar with the death of cells, it occurs constantly, and plays a great part in life. A great deal of our knowledge of the functioning of the body is due to the fact, that the parts do not die, when as we commonly say, the individual is
dead. For example, it is a common thing for the heart of an animal to continue to beat after it has been taken from the body. The animal is dead but the heart is still alive. Death is not a universal accompaniment of life. There are many forms of life, plant and animal, which never die, except by accident. Our science, therefore, leads us to conclude, that natural death has been acquired during the process of evolution of living organisms as the organization in the process of evolution becomes higher and higher, the necessity for change becomes greater and greater. Differentiation leads to its inevitable conclusion—death. Death therefore, is the price we are obliged to pay for our organization. Is the price too high?

Death of the whole, comes as we now know, whenever some essential part of the body gives away. It may be one organ or it may be another in which the change of cytomorphosis goes on so far that it can no longer perform its share of work and failing, it brings about the failing of the whole. This is the scientific view of death. It leaves death with all its mystery and sacredness. We are not in the least able to say what life is. Still less perhaps what death is. It is a phenomenon with which we are all so familiar that perhaps we do not pay enough attention to it. But what is essential to the state of life, or of death, science is unable to tell at the present time.

CARL G. AMICK, '21.

You don't have to buy your instruments of that Stonecypher-Watters combination, but you ought to.

NEW NOMENCLATURES

In a Star Chamber our Junior Class in Phrenology produced several very adapt terms for "Hit on the Head."
Morris—"Dubbed on the Dome."
Coleman—"Bammed on the Bean."
Deal—"Tapped on the Conk."
Krahulik—"Bumped on the Beezer."
McGee—"Biffed on the Coaco."
Miller—"Busted on the Cranium."
Northrup—"Whiffed on the Skull."
Rodgers—"Cracked on the Nut."
Cooper—"Nailed on the Knob."
Wegner—"Slugged in the Belfry."
Rusche—"Slammed on the Peak."
Nolan—"Dinged on the Brain-box."
Shipley—"Softened on the Sponge."
Block—"Dented on the Ivory."

That box down in the locker room is for orders for school supplies, etc. If its full (!) hand your order to Stony.
THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE

E. F. Camp, '20.

The Conference held at East Northfield, Massachusetts, January 3rd to 6th inclusive, brought together a limited number of students, professors, student association secretaries, and the leaders of the missionary forces of North America: to consider together the altered world situation which now confronts the Christian Church: to face the responsibilities which these conditions have thrust upon the colleges and universities of North America for extending the Kingdom of Christ among all nations: to accept with humanity and determination the obligations which rest upon us, as college men and women.

Having received an invitation to represent our college at the conference, I was enabled to attend. My only regret is, that the entire student-body could not have received the inspiration which we, who attended, received. Dr. John R. Mott, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and Leader, of the Student Volunteer Movement of North America, presided at all sessions. Dr. Mott is recognized as one of our foremost statesmen, who knows the needs of the World and who thinks in World terms. He gave an address the first evening on “The World Situation.” Having spent some time in all the warring nations since the war began, he pictured very vividly, the conditions which exist in those countries. He says it is an inquiring, serious and teachable world and evangelization is necessary, especially to the soldiers. Other men of international eminence addressed the meeting.

While I realize that we are not in a mission school, the question of the evangelization of the World demands the attention of all Christian students. The phase of the work in which we are interested, is naturally, medical missions. I made it a point to talk personally with men who have spent several years doing medical missionary work. Dr. Taylor of the Virginia University, who has been eleven years in China, the only doctor for one million people said that last year he had 20,388 cases, with 1,000 operations under anaesthesia. Dr. Baum, an English surgeon, who is sticking to his post in the far east, in spite of the war, said many hospitals in China are closed and others undermanned at the present time; that there is intense suffering which is avoidable as 90 per cent. of it comes from septic infected wounds. If space permitted I could tell you of similar needs in others of the non-Christian countries.

The medical missions teach these people how to live, how to give proper care to their bodies, how to perform the full duties of motherhood, how to promote sanitation, how to stop disease at its source, how to cope with plagues, thereby greatly increasing the quality of living in every land and conserving the national strength. The mission field today, is clamoring for specialized men and women who are filled with the scientific spirit. It is not an easy task. It requires our best men. It develops a doctor into a man who can bear great responsibilities. It appeals to the heroic, to the adventurous, to the man who desires to do all he can in his profession to glorify God, to best serve his fellow-man and to develop his own latent powers to the fullest extent.

War has stirred up the Nations and produced a crisis in the national affairs of many of them. They have become plastic to Christian in-
fluence and unless we do our duty, the World will not be made safe for democracy nor democracy safe for the World. We cannot wait until the war is over to plan for the reconstruction. It must be done before the real perils have developed.

The following resolutions, in substance were passed by the conference. Slogan—"Christian principles for the World Democracies."

1. To give opportunity for 200,000 college students to unite in the study of the Bible, meeting in groups weekly.

2. Thorough going application of these principles in the student life.

3. (a) The securing of enough student volunteers to meet the needs of the non-Christian World.

    (b) The securing during the next college year of a great friendship fund of $1,000,000 to meet the expense of the work, part of which shall go to the work in foreign countries.

Just what part we shall take in this program depends upon the student-body. I learned that some of the best students in the eastern schools are training for the missionary service. Many have already gone. Nebraska alumni are now serving there. In this present crisis, when the need is so imperative for both men and money, for well-trained physicians to be leaders of thousands, are we going to lag behind what other schools are doing as we did in the Friendship War Fund? Opportunity creates obligation: this is a big program, but American college students welcome big things. I have the faith that the American colleges will furnish the men and money to meet this demand. And I believe we, at Nebraska College of Medicine, will do our part. We cannot afford, either personally or as a student-body, to neglect the religious phase of our lives. Nations are calling for help, our own people who have answered the call are asking for assistance. Will we give it? If we believe in the teaching of Christ we must face that question, and who will deny that Christian principles lead to the noblest deeds of man.

THINGS WE SHOULD KNOW

At 25 years of age, the untrained worker has earned, on the average, only $9.00 per week; the trained worker an average of $19.00 per week.

Sir Baden Powell of Canada, says: "The true victory of the present war will lie not so much in the actual tactical gains on the battlefield today as in the quality of the men who have to carry on the work of the country after the war!"

"SOME CONVERSATION"!!

Mrs. Oozum: "What kind of time did you have discussing your neighbors?"

Mrs. Wuzzum: "Ripping! !"

"FAIR PLAY! !"

Liza: "I done hear he's an awful wild and wicked niggah! !"

Mira: "You all is right, he's the white sheep of the family."
The field of public health is constantly enlarging. As human activities grow increasingly complex, as they grow more specialized and more differentiated, so does each individual become more dependent on his fellows. Therefore, as this complexity increases and the population becomes more congested the individual loses many of his “personal liberties.”

This is just as true in the field of hygiene and sanitation as in any other line. Public hygiene is constantly encroaching on personal hygiene. In primitive and in frontier communities such matters as the method of disposal of sewage and other waste products would be left to personal choice. Under such conditions each individual could keep his food products in any manner that he saw fit. An individual could sell any kind of food or drug, no matter how worthless or harmful it might be, provided he could find someone who was willing to purchase it.

Gradually public opinion is changing. These and many other matters have passed from the domain of personal hygiene to that of public hygiene. In other words, public hygiene deals with those things which do or may interfere with the privileges of the public. If an individual has a contagious disease he must be quarantined to protect the public, to protect his fellows. If it is necessary, in order to protect the public, that an individual be vaccinated he should be vaccinated whether he, himself, wishes to be protected or not. Even such an apparently personal matter as marriage is being invaded by public authority. Witness for example eugenic laws in some states requiring freedom from venereal and certain other diseases. Also the advocacy by various people of sterilization of defectives.

Because of this tendency toward extension of public health powers, the field of public health is one of great importance. It is because of this tendency that preventive medicine is constantly growing in importance. The practicing physician ought to be familiar with the work of public health authorities, in order that he may cooperate with them in protecting the health of the public, and that he may take advantage of the aid they offer him in the way of laboratory facilities, and of the work of specialists in epidemiology and other lines.

There is not sufficient space in this brief article to discuss even briefly all types and departments of public health activity. One might describe federal state or city work. The latter will be chosen as an example.

In a city health department there is of course, an executive often called the health commissioner, who correlates the work of the whole force. There must be a clerical force to take care of such matters as the granting of burial permits, building permits, etc. Then there must be inspectors who look after sanitary conditions of numerous types. For example, there must be a corps of building inspectors, whose duty it is to see that buildings are constructed with the proper facilities for light, ventilation, and disposal of waste materials. Again, there must be a group of food inspectors who are expected to prevent unnecessary endangerment of life or health because of spoiled or contaminated food.
The most important article of food which requires constant inspection is milk. It is important because it forms a part of the diet of a large number of people especially children, because it is often consumed raw, and because it forms an excellent culture medium for the development of pathogenic bacteria if they once gain entrance to it. Milk is therefore, the cause of serious epidemics rather frequently. Milk inspection includes the inspection of dairies, creameries, pasteurizers, modes of transportation, and local dealers.

The city health department must supervise water supplies and sewage disposal in order to prevent the spread of water borne diseases. In order to make effective the work of the inspectors there must be a well equipped laboratory. It must have at least two divisions, chemical and bacteriological. The chemical laboratory examines foods, drugs, poisons, etc., makes analyses of milk and water, and examines anything suspected of being delaterious to health. It also makes analyses of urines, stomach contents and other materials for physicians.

The bacteriological laboratory examines material of any kind for the presence of disease producing bacteria. A few examples may be of interest. Physicians can obtain complete outfits for the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria. Culture media, swabs, and tongue depressers are available and cultures are sent to the city laboratory and a diagnosis made by experts. Spinal fluids are examined for the presence of meningococci or other organisms. Milk is examined as to its sanitary condition and perhaps for the presence of definite pathogenic organism. Examinations are made of suspected rabic material. A health laboratory may also make serological examinations such as the Wassermann test for syphilis and the Widal test for typhoid fever. In these as well as in numerous other ways the health laboratory may be of value to the physician as well as to the general public.

A well organized health laboratory also has a bureau of statistics, which can summarize and make available for use much data of medical interest. Death rates from various causes, epidemiological statistics, etc. are collected, classified and organized. Such work may be of considerable value in studying sources of infection and eliminating them.

In larger cities a research laboratory is maintained. The New York city laboratory has contributed much to the advancement of medical knowledge.

In conclusion, then this sketch has merely attempted to show the growing importance of preventive medicine, and since preventive medicine is best administered by public health authorities, the purpose has also been to emphasize the value of properly organized and administered public health work.

JOHN T. MEYERS.

“A LONG HUNT”

Judge: “What kind of a license? Hunting?”

Ollie: “No, I’ve been hunting long enough. Gimme a marriage license.”

Instruments and school supplies—that’s us—Watters and Stoney.
POUNTED PARAGRAPHS

Even a wheelbarrow needs a man with a push. What about our school.

The biggest word in battle, in any industry, anywhere, save one, is "cooperation." We need this in this school among the classes and the sooner this is found out, the better it will be for the school in general.

There is a shortage of tin cans or else I would suggest that we tie a few on some of the students who will persist in cheating their way thru.

This paper would like to know how some of its friends expect to get along on one leg, while they use the other one for kicking.

Do you know why this country needs more doctors? Well I’ll tell you. Out of about three hundred thousand men who tried to enlist in the regular army, something like fifty three thousand were accepted.

God save us if we ever fall into the hands of the Prussians.

Why should our married professors pay to hear a lecture?

If you had your way would you not like to see Bill, the kaiser, and Nick, the czar, lying on Joe’s table with the rest of the bums?

Booze ($6) and burlesque will never bolster your brain but both help someone else’s pocket-book.

LIBRARY NOTES

New books in the Library of interest to the students:
Metchnikoff—Immunity.
Zsigmondy—Chemistry of Colloids.
Güteras—Urology, 2 volumes.
Hartzell—Diseases of the Skin.
Adler—The Neurotic Constitution.
White—Mechanism of Character Formation.
White—Principles of Mental Hygiene.
Roddy—Medical Bacteriology.
Dakin & Dunham—Handbook of Antiseptics.
Strouse & Perry—Food for the Sick.
Lectures on Heredity.

From the Monograph Series of Nervous and Mental Diseases we have the following:
Freud—Theory of Sex.
Freud—Hysteria and Other Psychoneuroses.
Abraham—Dreams and Myths.
Bleuler—Theory of Schizophrenic Negativism.
Ricklin—Wishfulfillment & Symbolism in Fairy Tales.

Library hours—9:00 to 6:00 and 7:00 to 9:30. Saturday 9:00 to 5:00.

HALLIE WILSON, Librarian.
SENIOR SQUIBS

“FOUND HIMSELF”

Dr. Hannish: “Well, how did you find yourself this morning?”
Patient: “Oh, I just opened my eyes and there I was.”

“SOME GIRL, EH! ! !”

Losey: “There’s an up-to-date girl! ? !”
Safarik: “What d’yuh mean up-to-date. ?”
Losey: “Why she’s a 1918 model, Q.D. hair, demountable figure, quick pick-up, good for any speed, no glare lamps, doesn’t waste gas, self-starting, one man control, and non-skid morals for slippery goings.”

“SURE IS! !”

Dow: “Your room-mate seems to be quite a practical socialist! !”
Eusden: “He must be, for he wears my shirts, smokes my tobacco, and writes my girls.”

“A DIGNOSTICIAN”

Doc “Ken” Thompson: “Do you drink coffee?”
Irate Patient: “Sure do! !”
Doc Thompson: “You know coffee is a slow poison.”
Irate Patient: “Yeh, I’ve drank it 80 years.”

“A SLACKER-ALA-BOOZE”

Burmen: “I was surprised to see you in a helplessly intoxicated condition last evening.”
Owen: “I was surprised myself, I thot I could stand a lot more.”

“FRIEND—IN—DEED”

Friend: “Say, Dr. Westover, my neighbor has a big dog—we are afraid of it. What would you suggest?”
Dr. Westover: “Get a bigger one. $5.00 dollars, please.”

“A WAY TO GET FOOD”

Cassidy: “When I was out hunting during the holidays, I lived on milk.”
Weigand: “Where did you get the milk?”
Cassidy: “Oh, I was with Schembeek and got his goat.”

JUNIOR NOTES

“MADE OVER”

Keller: “New girl with you last night?”
Griess: “Oh, no! ! Old one merely re-painted.”

“AND IN DRY OMAHA”

Block: “Heard you had an endurance contest over at your house last night…”
Miller: “Yep, Krahulik didn’t take a drink for an hour.”

Instruments and school supplies—that’s us.—Watters & Stoney.
“HIRED—OR FIRED”

Recruiting Officer: “Your too short for enlistment.”
Shipley: “No I aint, there’s an officer over there as short as I am.”
Recruiting Officer: “Yes, but he’s an officer.”
Shipley: “Oh, I don’t mind. I’ll be an officer.”

“MY GOODNESS!”

Judge: “Were you ever arrested before?”
Rusche: “Honor judge, do I look like a dame jest making my day-boo?”

“HIS STANDING”

Mr. Weinberg: “How does my son stand in school?”
Dr. Poynter: “Not so well from what the Dean says.”
Mr. Weinberg: “Why is that?”
Dr. Poynter: “He’s alright in his studies, but he is more than suspected of “cutting” “Orpheum labs.”

SOPHOMORE NOTES

The Xmas Holidays are now a thing of the past, and the semester examinations loom up before us as another siege of trials, tribulations and a burning of the midnight oil. Altho our vacation this Christmas was one week shorter than last, we have something to look forward to in the fact that we will be out of school the latter part of May.

Dr. Guenther has come into the limelight by informing us that a 5,000 word thesis is due to be handed in to him not later than the 28th of this month. As a result, the Sophs may be found any night, in the library pouring over the contents of Physiology’s and all the latest medical literature.

It is rumored that Dr. Meyers has a pleasant little surprise for us in bacteriology in the form of Unknowns. A light can be seen in his office every night and it is said that he is cultivating a new crop of bugs for us to wrestle with in our Lab exam.

Dr. Cutter showed his interest in seeing that the medics should do their bit by starting us out on New Year by having school that day. It seemed pretty tough, but we must dig to win the war.

What has become of the “guy” to whom New Years eve meant an all night celebration. He has this year been relegated to the ranks of the unknowns.

It’s a great life if you don’t weaken.

It used to was when I got thru my studying at night
I’d stretch my legs up on the desk and look ’round for a light
And as the smoke went curling up in wavy, easy force,
I’d think of all the 90s I might pull in Guenther’s course,
But now all that is changed and ’stead of lounging ’round th’ room,
I fog the place with P. A. smoke and fill my soul with gloom;
And I have to work with all my might nor is there time to rest,
And I tear my hair and clothing too, until I’m quite undressed.

For I’m writing on a thesis
“Modern phase of Diuresis”
And my nerves are worn to pieces
But the dang thing must be writ.
THE NEW YEAR

With the coming of the New Year:
Rudolph still persists in wearing that Burkfeldt filter on his upper lip.
Boltan acts as head nurse at the Hospital.
Barbara finishes that sweater.
Stonecypher reaches the apex of his ambition, sells labels to the faculty.
 Muscin resigns as anesthetist.
Everly foregoes the De Luxe to study.
Glen Jones regards the class thru a wind shield.
Surbur purchases a bottle of Henna for his mustache.
The Fox and Geese team from the Nu Sig House challenge the Nurses team to a game in the Hospital front yard.

We understand that some of the new nurses are skaters of no mean ability. We wish to state, that they say skating is some little Reducer.

Who circulated the idea of the medics wearing uniforms now that they are in Medical Reserve Corps.

“QUITE THE POLITICIAN”

Mrs. Rumor: “My husband is so influential in politics.”
Mrs. Gossip: “Is that so?”
Mrs. Rumor: “Yes, he has voted in two presidential elections and both times his choice was elected.”

“AN ALARM CLOCK—PERHAPS”

Mrs. Sweetums: “Do you get up for your husband when he arrives at a late hour?”
Mrs. Sourgrapes: “No, I’m an early riser, so I’m always up in time to greet him.”

Anything and everything in the line of medical instruments and all guaranteed.—“Watston Co.”
FRESHMAN NOTES

There was a hubub in the director's room of the Pulse Office. Gerry discovered that Moore had placed the tom-cat on the pay-roll as “T. Feline, Cat-tales, at $3,000 purr.”

“ANATOMY”
Sweeney: “Say, Morgan! !”
Morgan: “What now?”
Sweeney: “When your foot’s asleep does it really hurt or is it only dreaming it hurts?”

“BECOMING”
Janicke: “I see you are growing a mustache (?) .”
Chet Johnson: “Yes, do you think it becoming?”
Janicke: “It may be coming but it isn’t here yet.”

“SURE DID”
Barnes: “Say, ‘Doc,’ did you ever go to Nebraska to school?”
Dr. Poynter: “Sure did, Buddy! !”
Barnes: “Well, I haven’t seen your name carved on any of the furniture yet.”

“DUMMIES! !”
Jenkins: “I was at that dance last night out at the school for the deaf,”
McDonald: “You were? How did you like the dumb-belles?”

Anything and everything in the line of medical instruments and all guaranteed.—“Watston Co.”
**“WHY NOT?”**

If a petition was sent around suggesting school begins at 3:00 A. M. several of our boys wouldn't go to bed at all. “Eh, Buddy?”

---

**“OUR MOTTO”**

If somebody don’t leave things alone—our motto won’t be. “Use Your Head,”—it'll be “Use Your Fist! !”

---

**“NOT CRUEL! !”**

Huffman: “That poor man was simply driven to the grave.”
Heider: “Well, why not? You wouldn’t compel a dead man to walk there, would you?”

---

**“PRETTY CLOSE”**

Amick: “How near were you to the right question?”
Ford: “Only two seats away! !”

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**“CORRECT”**

Mulligan: “When are jokes not jokes?”
Baer: “Nine times out of ten.”
Byron wants it noted tho’ that this does not apply to “Per Se” for his are always jokes.

---

**“WHAT WOULD HE DO?”**

Chesley: “What would you do if you were a man?”
She: “Well, what would you do?”
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"ONE ON BECK"
"A valentine," Beck shouted, "hey?
It made his pulses thrill.
Alas, he found 'twas merely a
Belated Christmas bill! !"

"BURNS—NEW TEA"
Burns (at grocery store): "Say, mister, I've heered so much about
that tango tea lately—how much is it a pound?"

"SURE DID"
1st Old Maid: "Mrs. Much-wed lives a diversified life, dont' she?"
2nd Old Maid: "No a divorcified! !"

"POOR ADVISER"
Pat: "Where'd you get the black eye?"
Mike: "O'Grady is back from his honey-moon. I advised the
marriage."

"POLICY GAME"
Percy: "Maw, I married a chorus girl."
Mother: "Why, Policy, how could you?"
Percy: "Oh, I wanted to save dad. He was desperately in love
with her."
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ston Company.
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"A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH"
Newlywed: "Do you go in for home-cooking at your house?"
Old timer: "Not on your life, out for it."

"LOTS OF CHEEK"
Miss Flyer: "How is the weather this morning?"
Maid: "Fresh and windy, Miss."
Miss Flyer: "Very well, put a healthy flush on my cheek this morning, I'm going out."

"YES, FINANCIALLY HURT"
Mr. Ignots: "The bottom fell out of the stock market today."
Mrs. Ignots: "Oh, horrors, was anybody hurt?"

"A COLD PROPOSITION"
Miss Freeze: "I'm getting our ice from a new man now, dear!"
Miss Melt: "What's wrong with the other man?"
Miss Freeze: "The new dealer says he'll give us colder ice for less money."

"A GRAVE SUBJECT"
1st Skeleton: "How Doc Poynter has aged."
2nd Skeleton: "Yep, he was quite young when he operated on us."

Sophomores—Talk to Stony or Watters about that o. b. grip you're going to need next semester.
FOR JUST A NICKEL

A tin piano at the entrance door,
And a lot of seats on a sloping floor,
A sad-eyed man with an un-shaved chin
Who grabs your tickets as you go in.
A uniformed usher with a ten-cent smile
Who airily waives you down the aisle.
You grope and you step on a thousand feet
'Till you dump yourself into an empty seat,
There's a big fat woman, acres wide,
Whose elbow sticks in your aching side
On your right is a stern-faced suffragette
Who uses cologne a la violet:
And a holdin' hands is a lovin' pair,
With a look on their faces of "I don't care."
There's a man behind who tells his friend,
Just how the picture is going to end,
There's a big Dutch jane, of her English proud,
Who reads the titles and words out loud.
The sweet things giggle and chew their cud
And tell what they wouldn't do or would,
The piano jangles, a baby yells,
And your nose is full of garlic smells,
And right in front is a long-necked man,
And tho you struggle the best you can
All that you can see of the show, by heck,
Is his old bald head and his long thick neck,
It's true as gospel, I guess I know
I go every night to the movie show.
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