

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

VOL. I.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 15, 1912.

No. 6.

NEW MEDICAL LABORATORY.

In the medical curriculum of today, the laboratory method of instruction plays an all-important part.

During the first two years of medicine, great stress is laid upon this method in chemistry, anatomy, histology, embryology, bacteriology, pathology and pharmacology. Nor is it confined to the earlier years of the course, but it extends to the clinical fields of the junior and senior years, when the students are required to do practical work in the Dispensary, at the bedside and in the hospitals.

Facts thus obtained by personal observation and investigation, make up the medical student's mental equipment. Without these facts he is constantly crippled in his work; with them he is far afield in the mastery of his subject.

Realizing that these facts can be satisfactorily obtained only in the laboratory, and that a further extension of this department is a desideratum, the Creighton University has erected a new Laboratory Building.

Planned and constructed to meet fully the requirements of a more extensive laboratory, and to supply the needed accommodations for the increasing number of students, the building is a spacious and substantial structure of four stories and basement. It is situated across the alley north of the main college building, and has a frontage of 70 feet on Fourteenth street and 66 feet on the alley. The style of architecture, a modern adaptation of the Italian Renaissance, harmonizes with that of the main building, with which it is connected on the second and third floors by enclosed steel viaducts. Gray pressed brick with iron spots and cut stone trimmings form the outer walls; all the partitions are fire-proof, the ceilings of metal, the stairways of wrought iron and the interior wood-work of oak. It is ventilated by the most approved ventilating system, and lighted by gas and electricity. The building contains laboratories for anatomy, pathology, physiology, bacteriology and clinical microscopy, besides two lecture halls, an office room and rooms for a free dispensary. The laboratories are all spacious, perfectly ventilated and so located in the building that they have a north light, which is especially desirable for the satisfactory use of the microscope. In the lecture rooms, the seats are so arranged that every student has an unobstructed view of all demonstrations and clinics.

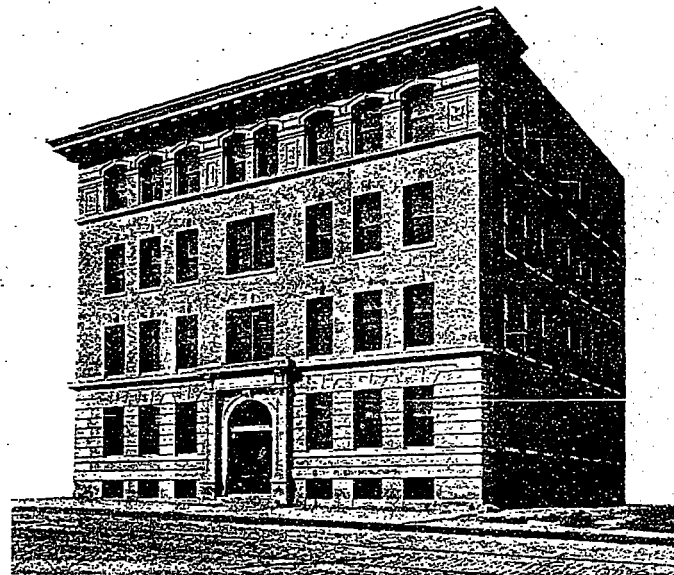
The basement, which is 14 feet high, is lined with light cream pressed-brick and floored with asphalt. It contains a gymnasium 40 by 70 feet, a locker room for 300 steel lockers, shower baths and toilet-rooms.

An elaborate stone entrance on the first floor leads through an enameled vestibule into a large hall, at either end of which is a double stairway to the upper stories. The first floor is occupied by an extension of the college clinic, reception room for the patients, and clinical laboratory, where the stu-

dents under the supervision of the professor may make the various diagnostic tests for disease. This laboratory for chemical and microscopical diagnosis is completely fitted with all necessary apparatus, instruments and reagents for the accurate study of the excretions and secretions of the diseased body. This gives greater accommodations to the sick poor, and at the same time affords ample opportunity for clinical teaching in the different departments. The college clinic is at present the largest in the city for the treatment of the out-door sick poor. Daily classes are arranged for the handling of general medical and surgical cases and of

GREEK FRATERNITIES.

The College of Medicine has two Greek letter Fraternities, the Phi Rho Sigma and the Phi Beta Pi; the College of Law has two, the Gemma Eta Gamma and the Delta Phi Delta, with the Patrick Henry Club organized to apply for a chapter in the Phi Delta Phi; and the College of Dentistry one, the Omega Chapter of Delta Sigma Delta. Each fraternity gives a banquet during the school year. There are a number of other student organizations in the University.



Creighton College of Medicine's New Laboratory.

diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and skin, diseases of women and children, and venereal and nervous diseases, etc. During the past year more than three thousand cases were treated. This statement gives a fair idea of the amount of clinical material available for the students of the third and fourth year, who are thus thoroughly trained in the methods of clinical diagnosis.

On the second floor of the Laboratory Building are two large lecture halls, each of which, 30 by 28 feet, accommodates one hundred students, a private laboratory, 13 by 30 feet, and the office of the Supervisor and Registrar.

The third floor has two large private laboratories and an experimental laboratory, 33 by 70 feet. The department of pathology and bacteriology occupies all of the fourth floor, affording ample room for seventy-five students. It is lighted by a skylight, in addition to the windows on its four sides, and is furnished with tables, microscopes, fitted with oil immersion objectives, incubators, sterilizing apparatus, cultures and accessories necessary for their practical study. Adjoining this general laboratory are private laboratories for research work.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY COURSE.

The course of study requires two terms for completion and leads to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. The first or Junior Course is eight months. The Senior Course is six months. Two Junior Courses are given each year, one beginning about September first and closing in May, and the other beginning about January first and closing in August. One Senior Course is given each year beginning about September first and closing in March. By this arrangement those who take up the Junior Course in September have vacation during May, June, July and August. Those who begin the Junior Course in January work through the Summer, finishing the Junior Course in August, and then take up the Senior Course in September. By arranging the courses

in this manner those who do not wish to attend school during the summer months can begin the Junior Course in September. Those who wish to complete the course in the shortest possible time may begin the Junior Course in January and complete both courses in fourteen months of continuous work. About eighteen hundred hours of actual class room and laboratory work are required in the course. The training acquired qualifies the graduate to pursue successfully any branch of pharmaceutical work or ordinary chemical analysis. The course embraces practically all the work that is ordinarily given for the degree of "Pharmaceutical Chemist."

The course is arranged in a progressive manner. The subjects taken up at the beginning of the term lay the foundation for the subjects that follow. Although lectures are given daily, the students are required to study the lessons before they are taken up in class. Then by question and explanation the instructor fixes the principles upon the students' mind in such a way that the knowledge he obtains is of practical benefit to him. All laboratory work is done under the immediate supervision of the instructor.

The course of study is so arranged that no time whatever is wasted. The student makes valuable use of every moment of his time from the beginning until the course is completed. All unimportant subjects are omitted and only those are included in the course which are essential for a thorough and practical training in pharmacy. All through the course the practical application of the knowledge obtained is kept before the student's mind.

BIG LIBRARY PURCHASE.

The College of Law has recently purchased \$15,000 worth of new books to supplement the already very comprehensive library. This addition gives the school more books than any student will ever have occasion to consult, and puts the library among the best in the country. One of the advantages of the library will be that the students will have immediate access to the shelves, thus saving the time involved in securing each volume from a library attendant and materially assisting in giving one a wide and deep knowledge of law books. The collection includes not only all of the American Law but also a complete set of the English Reports, Encyclopaedias and Digests.

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

Published on the 1st and 15th of June, July and August, by The Creighton University, 210 So. 18th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

Entered as second class matter, May 16, 1912, at the postoffice at Omaha, Nebraska, under the act of July 16, 1894.

BOOST.

All the world loves a booster, and well it may, for boosters make the world go round. They supply the motive power which energizes what would otherwise be an inert mass; they inject into whatever undertaking they espouse that snap and vim and go which marks the difference between success and failure; they are pushers, lifters always—leaners, never. True, they make mistakes, but never the mistake of idleness, and not infrequently they fail of complete success for lack of that co-operation which the leaners refuse or neglect to give. The task of the booster is frequently handicapped by the ultra-conservatism of the spineless leaners who are filled with horror at thought of change, whose guiding principle is "Let well enough alone" but who forget that there is no standing still and that we all progress or retrograde.

Boosting is a man's job, demanding courage, persistence, farsightedness; it was never meant for the weakling who prefers to travel the rut of routine until he has worn his path so deep that he cannot see out. He who would boost must have plenty of iron in his blood and be unafraid to grapple with adversity, even with opposition from quarters where it was least to be expected. He must be an optimist full of zeal and high resolve, convinced that triumphs worth while come only with toil; he must taboo the indolent pessimist who is sure all is lost and therefore does nothing to win.

The booster is no idle day-dreamer lolling at his ease and building fairy castles which vanish before the sun of reality; on the contrary he must calculate cautiously, advance, if need be, slowly, take careful account of the opposition, weigh well the probabilities, if he would steer to success through the shoals and shallows which claim the unwary. The booster is not vain and not given to ranting. His first effort is to know himself and his cause thoroughly; once this is accomplished, he goes forth to battle armoured and armed for stubborn conflict, secure alike from foolish exaggeration of his own abilities and underestimate of the difficulties he may expect to encounter.

Creighton needs boosters quite as much as they need Creighton, boosters among the students, boosters among

the alumni, boosters among the business men of this vicinity, boosters among the general public throughout this whole western country.

Students may well boost if for no other reason than to show their gratitude for the privileges they enjoy whether in the High School and College of Arts where tuition is free, or in the professional schools where the charges they pay cover scarcely half of the expense entailed in their education. An eight-year course, absolutely free, in the High School and College of Arts means a gratuity to each student of at least eight hundred dollars, and when to this is added the immense advantage of personal contact with a staff bent upon helping each man to realize the fullest measure of self-improvement, the benefit surpasses mathematical calculation. In the professional schools the tuition represents scarcely more than half the expense entailed and the students are therefore beneficiaries to the extent of fifty per cent in the investment of money, time, training and energy of founders and faculty who thus contribute equally with the students in the splendid task of so developing professional men that they may reflect credit upon themselves, their institution and the state.

The Alumni may well boost because they have enjoyed Creighton's manifold opportunities for thorough education and each day's experience proves the value of the training they received. Not only should their sense of appreciation impel them to assist in the noble task of spreading the University's influence, but their own self-interest should move them to herald the Creighton name if they stop to calculate how much the prestige of their diplomas will be enhanced with each new triumph of the institution.

The business men of Omaha and vicinity may well boost, because not only does Creighton mean an annual half-million dollar expenditure here on behalf of the students but it is one of the most persistent and helpful means of advertising the city, emphasizing as it does the spirit of helpfulness which prevails and the unusual opportunities which here await every young man on education bent whatever his creed, color or social position. Omaha is the only metropolitan university city between Chicago and Denver, and a person need not be a prophet to forecast the mighty influence which Omaha must inevitably enjoy because of the presence here of Creighton University bringing as it does to the city every year a thousand young men, to say nothing of the throngs of relatives and friends who are thus directed to the metropolis.

Moreover not only does the student body represent a buying power of huge proportions but the alumni, now numbering nearly two thousand and located in large part within the territory tributary to Omaha, contribute substantially to the city's commercial success through the expenditure of time, energy and money.

In an age which puts so much store by education, and which is prone to measure values in terms of money, Creighton may very properly claim the distinction of maintaining an institution which makes for good citizenship as well as for the highest type of professional training without asking a dollar from either city or state, thus saving to the people of Nebraska not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars a year for current expenses to say nothing of interest on investment and appropriations for new buildings and equipment. Public in its benefit, private in its burden, Creighton University is an asset of Omaha and Nebraska which may well evoke Nebraska's pride and enlist Nebraskan's heartiest support whether they be residents in Omaha or not, and now that Creighton graduates are scattering through the entire length and breadth of the land, the institution may well be prized as one of the nation's assets, co-worker with public and private institutions everywhere in the splendid task of building up a citizenship worthy to shoulder the responsibilities of representative self-government.

Students, alumni, citizens, all, whether residents of Omaha or not may well join in the splendid work of boosting a university which has been such a potent influence for good and only asks a larger opportunity to scatter the blessings of thorough education.

SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS.

The self-supporting student deserves our warmest praise, for he must be a man blessed with a backbone instead of a mere wishbone, a man in whose blood there is plenty of iron. He is quite likely to prove the bone and sinew of organized society when he has won his sheepskin, and if he finds it physically impossible, while in school, to rank as near the top as he would wish, for lack of sufficient time in which to prepare, neither he nor his instructors should have the least misgiving, for his success is assured. Not infrequently he labors under the additional handicap of insufficient preliminary training, and he may have tarried so long in a bread-winning occupation after leaving school that he finds study more difficult than do his younger competitors

who are just from the class room. However, particularly in the professions, where maturity and judgment and experience count for so much, and where that indefinable something called personality is so large a determining factor, his usefulness to society may be enhanced more by his previous struggle with untoward circumstances than if he had come to his task fresh from the schools.

If then, in his first encounter with the rigorous training of the professional colleges, he finds himself among the lowly, partly because he is not accustomed to study, partly because he has not sufficient time, he should not despair, but like the desperate fighter he has grown to be, he should go at his tasks with redoubled energy, with a new and improved method suggested by his experience, and with a determination which can scarcely fail to win a place in a higher, if not the highest rank. For him there should be no vain regrets, no sentimental patronizing—he is made of the stuff that wins, and though for the moment he has met with a reverse he is not discouraged, for he has often faced defeat before in the stubborn conflict of a busy world committed to the policy that those who are fit should survive.

Give him a fair field and no favor, a chance to renew the struggle strengthened by the knowledge which he has wrung from unwilling experience, and when the victors are counted, his name will be found high upon the list. He knows the difference between a skirmish and a decisive battle and cannot be stampeded into a retreat; for the moment, he may find his lines pushed back, but he will take advantage of his new position to reconnoiter and plan a new advance which will be crowned with victory. He lives not for the day, like a mere ephemeral polyp, he has not enlisted for one engagement, but until the fight is ended and the war is over. He has not undertaken his task without mature deliberation, or without full knowledge of the sacrifice involved, and he is therefore steeled for the conflict, firm in the conviction that he who would win must endure many campaigns, tramp on many long and weary marches, sustain many burdens if he would win a hero's halo and deserve the victory he craves.

Avaunt then, every suggestion that he turn back, and abandon his toilsome struggle for the deceptive ease of those who do not care, of those without ambition and without ideals, of those who do not fight but only run. He believes with the poet that "Ambition should be made of sterner stuff" and if, in the lull of battle he seeks encouragement from the ancients, he finds it in the old Latin proverb: "Vive quasi cras moriturus; stude quasi semper victurus"—Live as if you were to die tomorrow; study as if you were to live forever.

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UNUSUAL DENTAL EQUIPMENT.

The prosthetic and operative technic rooms of the Creighton College of Dentistry, having in view the comfort and working facilities of the student, are well lighted and ventilated. The benches are equipped for each worker with gas, compressed air and filing block also with cabinets for the keeping of instruments and supplies, so that every student has practically a dental laboratory of his own. No better individual equipment can be had than those placed in these rooms. The electric wiring, gas fitting and plumbing have all been done with the view of making a modern technic laboratory supplied with electric lathes, plaster benches, soldering appliances and many other time-saving devices.

The impression room is furnished with several chairs, so that a number of students may work at a time. The room is fitted with a plaster bin and bench made especially for the economic and cleanly use of plaster. There are at hand hot and cold water and a number of gas boiling stoves, which are so essential to a practical impression room.

The room for clinical porcelain work has equipment as nearly perfect as possible. It is fitted with several of the most modern electric and gas-oil furnaces and with many of the standard porcelains. In the porcelain technic room the same system of instruction is employed as in other technics. The student is taught composition, fusing points, and the manipulation of the different porcelains and channels used by the profession. Instruction is given in cavity preparation and in mixing of colors, so as to

blend with the shades of the teeth to be restored, and other essentials. The making of a continuous gum case is carried through the different steps to completion several times during the session.

A special crown and bridge room is fitted with all modern equipment, compressed air, electric lathes, mechanical benches, etc. For clinical crown and bridge and inlay work there are mechanical benches on rollers with attachments. These benches may be placed near the operator's dental chair and by means of the dental switchboard the gas, compressed air and electricity, found at each chair, may be used. The student is thus enabled to do his work well, and at the same time acquire a knowledge of modern equipment for the dental office and skill in the use of the most scientific apparatus.

The chemical and metallurgical department occupies 1,400 square feet of space on the third floor of the building. There is table room to accommodate twenty-six students. All the chemicals necessary for the general, organic, physiological, metallurgical, qualitative and quantitative chemistry courses are kept in stock. The tables are supplied with water, gas and drain accommodations. Each student has a key to his own department, to which no one else has access.

This department is supplied with furnaces, spectroscope, polariscope, centrifuge, drying ovens, hoods, sand-baths, water-baths and chemical microscope, making an equipment complete in the light of modern advancement.

The histological and pathological laboratories are large, well ventilated and thoroughly lighted. Each student is supplied with a microscope of the latest design—of the Ernst Leitz make, having two eye-pieces and three objectives—one an oil-immersion. Specimens of all the tissues are preserved, served for daily use, and the student is taught to prepare, stain, mount and examine all the normal and abnormal tissues. The slides thus prepared become the personal property of the individual student and may form the nucleus of a collection for future use and study. Microtomes, centrifuges, stains, etc., go to make up a complete equipment. Models and charts are furnished to cover the whole field. Dr. J. S. Foote's models of the tube system are used in Histology.

The bacteriological laboratory is an object lesson in cleanliness, sanitation and asepsis. It is equipped with all the newest types of sterilizers, autoclaves, thermostats, incubators, stains, counting apparatus, microscopes and all other necessary apparatus. It is also well supplied with filters and chemicals.

All the studies of the Dental Department take place in this building, except histology, pathology and dissection, which are taught under more favorable conditions in the Creighton College of Medicine, Fourteenth and Davenport Streets.

The able and experienced professors of Creighton College of Medicine are largely employed in teaching the medical and scientific branches of the College of Dentistry. They take charge of the departments of histology, pathology, bacteriology, metallurgy, general surgery, materia medica, general anaesthesia, anatomy and dissection. The faculty of law provides for instruction in dental jurisprudence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mr. Keith W. Edwards, Law '08, who for some years was Law clerk in charge of contests in the United States Land Office at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, has resigned to take up the practice at Fort Sumner.

Drs. Arthur Doyle, A. Boucher and Lawrence Kahnke, Dental '12, successfully passed the Minnesota State Board examination in June, being the first graduates of Creighton College of Dentistry to apply for admission in Minnesota.

A recent letter from Mr. William H. Shaw, Law '10, reports that he is enjoying a flattering practice at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

"La Prensa," a Mexican paper published at Monterey, Mexico, contained in a recent number, a long account of the formation of a large oil company at Monterey by Mr. H. Arthur Houser who graduated from the Creighton College of Arts and Sciences in the Class of 1895. Mr. Houser has been in Mexico for seventeen years and has achieved marked success both in his mining and oil operations.

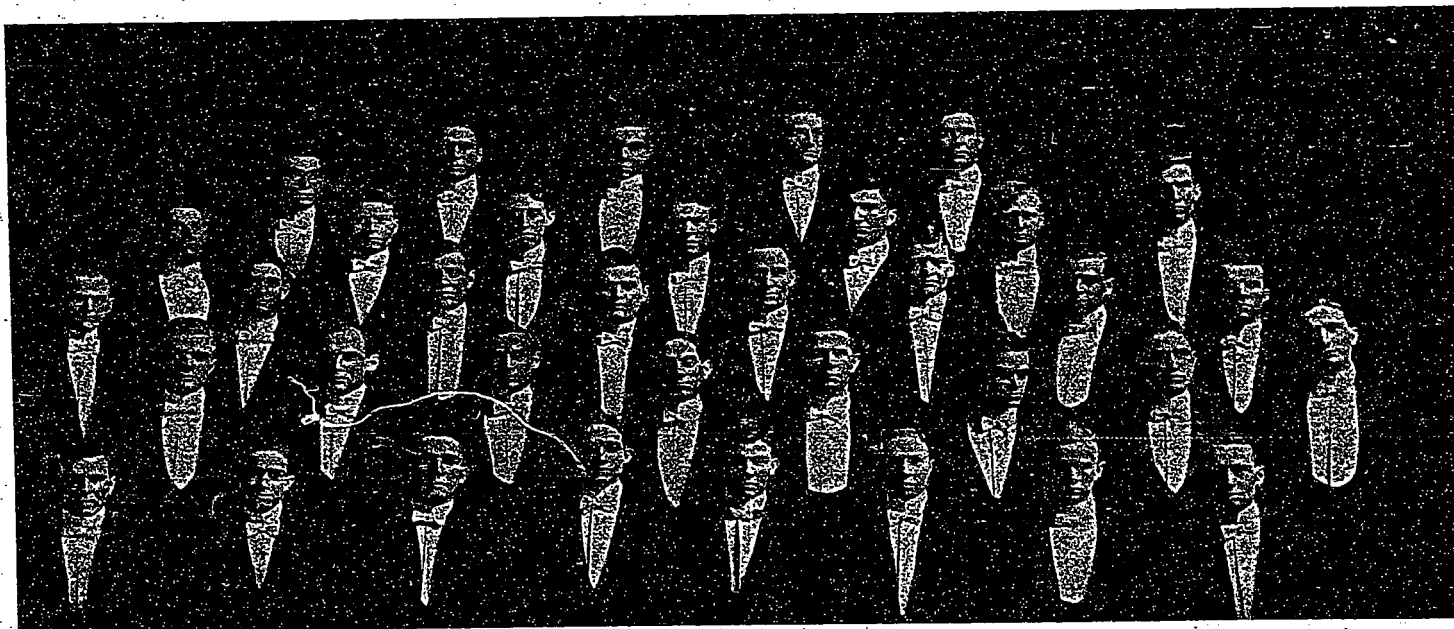
Dr. C. C. Allison, Professor of Surgery in the College of Medicine, is spending his vacation in Colorado.

Extensive improvements are being made at the College of Medicine including the division of several clinic halls into small rooms where each patient will be attended by not more than three students, thus insuring privacy to the patients as well as the maximum of attention, and providing for that more intensive study of the cases which will give the students better training.

A new, thoroughly modern electric elevator has been installed for use of the patients in the Dental Infirmary.

The Freshman and Junior Dental Laboratories have been renovated and provided with a new system of ventilation which will ensure plenty of wholesome air.

'VARSITY GLEE CLUB 1911-1912



Top row: Messrs. McVeigh, Ormsby, Hamilton, Mgr. Waldman, Norris.
 2nd row: Messrs. Gilbert, Hawes, Hoggitt, Brungardt, Rademacher, Laird, Hoffman.
 3rd row: Messrs. Manning, Meyers, Lintz, Schwedhelm, Maguire, Byrne, Hoffman, Aldrich.
 4th row: Messrs. Fritz, Malm, Proucha, Munsil, Follmann, Keyser, Rosenblum, Solomon.
 5th row: Messrs. Hemenway, O'Neil, Harrington, Kersey (Leader), McMahon, Wells, Vitamous, Loomis.

LAW COURSE APPROVED.

The Nebraska legislature of 1907 passed a bill permitting law schools approved by the Supreme Court to present their graduates for admission on motion without examination, provided that no school should be accorded this privilege which was not a member of the Association of American Law Schools. The following copy of a decree of the Nebraska Supreme Court, under date of December 3, 1907, is self-explanatory:

Supreme Court of Nebraska, September Term, A. D. 1907, December 3.

In the Matter of the Creighton College of Law.

Now, on this 3rd day of December, 1907, this matter having come on to be heard on the application of The Creighton University, and the showing filed in support thereof, the Court finds:

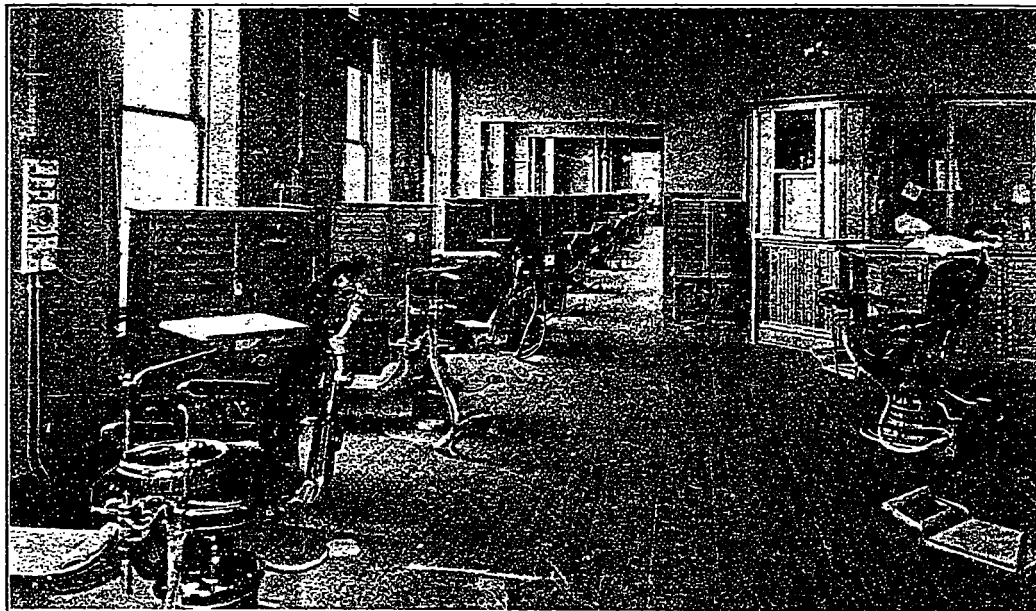
First—That Creighton College of Law is a department of The Creighton University.

Second—That said Creighton College of Law is a college of law in this state, having entrance requirements and a course of study equal and equivalent to those of the law school of the University of Nebraska.

Third—That said Creighton College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Court that Creighton College of Law, be, and the same hereby is, designated as a college of law whose graduates shall be admitted to the bar without examination.

(Signed) S. H. HEDGWICK, Chief Justice.



Creighton College of Dentistry—South Exposure of Infirmary.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the College of Law to the student of the First and Second Year day class and of the First, Second and Third Year night class who attains the highest general average for the work of his class, provided such average is over ninety per cent, and the student has attended at least ninety per cent of the lectures given to his class, a free scholarship good for one year's tuition will be given. The names of the successful students are announced within the first ten days of the school year succeeding that in which the scholarships are merited.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Students have many opportunities to secure employment, by means of which they may defray a part of their expenses. Though the College authorities do not undertake to find employment for students, they will be glad to assist applicants to the best of their power. To this end a Bureau of information has been established which also keeps a list of desirable boarding and rooming places. No charge is made for the services of this Bureau.

The Creighton University

Omaha

150 Professors Over 900 Students

College of Law Founded in 1904. Three Year Day and Four Year Night Courses leading to LL.B. degree. Diploma admits to practice. Library of 10,000 volumes. Exceptional court facilities.

College of Medicine Founded in 1892. Large staff of professors trained at home and abroad. Buildings and equipment valued at quarter million dollars. Clinic unequalled in this vicinity. Twenty internships open to graduates.

College of Dentistry Founded in 1905. Ten thousand dollars worth of operating chairs reserved for students' use. Largest and best equipped infirmary in this locality.

College of Pharmacy Founded in 1904. Elegantly housed in specially designed and equipped building. Unusual opportunities for practical experience.

College of Arts and Sciences. Founded in 1887. Thorough courses leading to A.B. and B.S. degrees. Special advantages in Pedagogy. Tuition free.

Astronomical Observatory Opened in 1885. Complete equipment for astronomical instruction and research.

High School Founded in 1878. Splendid building and equipment. Advantages of association with university students. Tuition free.

INFORMATION COUPON.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY.

210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Please send complete information concerning *

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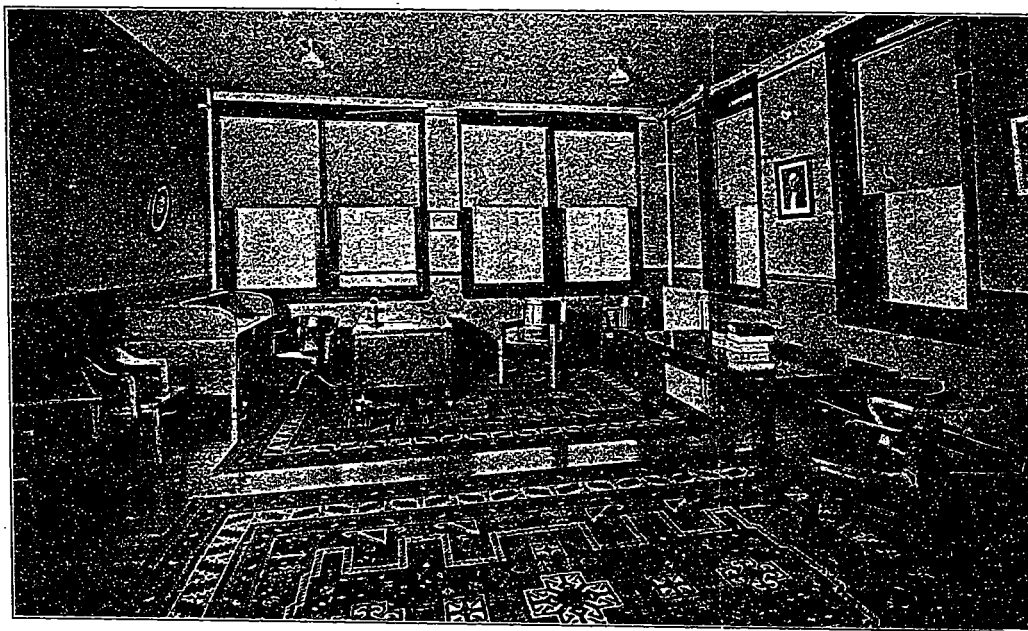
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* Insert Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, College or High School as interested.



Creighton College of Law—Dean's Office.

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