

in Chicago. It is indeed a  
field nearly ripe unto harvest  
in some respects at least, though  
I can see that an immense  
amount of thought and energy  
must necessarily be expended  
before profitable reaping can be  
undertaken. - Rush has made  
a brave start - and thus far  
an unselfish one. What the future  
is to be remains to be seen, though  
I feel sure that so far as this  
is left in your hands it will make



*Medical*

*Prhyalls*  
*Backer*

The Johns Hopkins Hospital  
Baltimore.

Jan. 25. 1900

My dear President Harper,

I have just returned and  
hasten to thank you for your  
courtesy and kindness. It is  
appreciated I assure you.

The trip has given me  
a fair idea of the status and  
immediate needs of medicine

steadily for righteousness. My interest and  
sympathy will be with you in the future progress  
no matter whether I am in Chicago or not  
for it is the welfare of medicine as a whole  
in this country which is far more worth while  
than that of any individual teaching or investigating  
1 body. I can see how difficult it will be for  
you to arrange at this time for a future  
for me with you, which would be definite  
enough to justify me in giving up the excellent  
opportunities I have here. I confess that the field  
2 as we talked it over attracts me strongly; it is  
however easy to talk of elephants and give birth  
3 to a mouse, and, if, after consideration, it is  
in your opinion too early to commit yourself to  
the University to larger plans for medicine, I shall  
have confidence in your judgment. My expenses  
were \$53.55. I look forward to seeing you again early in February.  
With personal regards, I have the honor to be  
yours faithfully  
Lowells F. Barker.



THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,  
NORTH BROADWAY.HENRY M. HURD, M. D.  
Superintendent.Baltimore, February 10 1900  
T89

My dear President Harper

In reply to your letter of February first, I may say that any offer to become an occupant of a chair in the University of Chicago cannot help but call forth in him to whom it may be extended a feeling of gratification, and should you decide to make a definite proposition to me I should of course give it most serious consideration. You are familiar with my ideas concerning the best methods of improving medical education in this country, and you know also from conference the plans which I entertain for my own future. What would attract me more than anything else, and induce me to remain in Internal Medicine would be the opportunity to develop the ideas (for medicine) which I hold concerning the betterment of instruction in the medical sciences in general. It appears to me that in the near future, medicine, surgery and obstetrics







THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,  
NORTH BROADWAY.HENRY M. HURD, M. D.  
Superintendent.

Baltimore, ..... 189

could best be advanced if these subjects were, like the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology ~~now~~ placed on a University footing and dealt with in the spirit of, and by means of the method which prevail in modern education of the highest type. It seems to me reasonable that these branches of the medical curriculum are most likely to be advanced by men who would be willing to give almost their whole time to teaching and investigation, and who would do but little practice except purely consultation work. Preferably such men should limit their practice solely to seeing cases in consultation by special appointment, and even this would by a conscientious man, in the sort of clinical work which I am considering, not be permitted to interfere with his University activities.

In the development of such a form of medical instruction in a University it would be







THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,  
NORTH BROADWAY.HENRY M. HURD, M. D.  
Superintendent.

Baltimore, ..... 189

necessary for those holding the chairs to have appointments to wards, manned by assistants of their own choosing, in a hospital directly and completely controlled by the teaching and investigating institution. Whatever extra mural teaching might be developed, this central nucleus would need to be satisfactorily established and maintained. Opportunities should be given to the holder of a chair of medicine or surgery to make exact objective studies of patients in order to draw conclusions regarding an anatomical diagnosis, which, taken into consideration with the symptomatic diagnosis and any ascertainable aetiological factors, should give one a picture of a pathological process by means of which ideas concerning a rational therapy can be arrived at. Only in this way, as has been before now pointed out, can a plan of treatment be attempted which will refer not only to the symptoms of the patient but also to the causes of the disease, the disease-process itself.







THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,  
NORTH BROADWAY.HENRY M. HURD, M. D.  
Superintendent.

Baltimore, ..... 189

and the products of that process. Medicine should be taught from the very widest stand-points, every fundamental science being called upon to throw light where possible upon cause, nature, effects, and management. Evidently men in such positions would require wide preliminary training, a certain degree of general culture, and permission for complete academic freedom.

Medicine of this sort appeals to me, and I hope that some scheme may be adopted sooner or later in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore, which may hasten its advent.

You will doubtless have thought much upon medicine and its relations to a University during your excursion East, and I trust and believe that the plans for the future of medicine in Chicago when once formulated and announced will make pleasing reading for the friends of higher medical education.

Anyone coming to you from another University







THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,  
NORTH BROADWAY.HENRY M. HURD, M. D.  
Superintendent.

Baltimore, ..... 189

- 1 will of course be much influenced by (1) a knowledge of your exact plans for the future with regard to the position of medical subjects in the University curriculum and the relations of University medicine to a University Hospital (2) information concerning the relations in which medicine in the University stands and will stand to other medical schools and hospitals in the city and state, (3) statements with regard to his exact field of labors, the more independent & the less restricted positions being of course always more attractive than the others (4) the group of men with which he is to be associated (5) the arrangements which are to be made concerning examinations of students, and (6) the nature of the degree or degrees toward which the courses in medical subjects are to lead.

A man who comes to you with enthusiasm will of course do far better work than he who begins with you in the depression of uncertainty.







THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,  
NORTH BROADWAY.HENRY M. HURD, M. D.  
Superintendent.

Baltimore, ..... 189

with a future made possible according to his "minor  
livings" a professor will accomplish ten times  
that of the one who knows not that his  
ideals are attainable if he works.

Personally an academic career has always  
attracted me, and thus far I have ever endeavored  
~~me~~ to keep well in this path. Medicine other  
than that with University ideals and integral University  
relations has but little attraction for me.

We have all enjoyed your visit and  
that of your friends immensely, and I wish  
that such intercollegiate conferences occurred  
more often.

Yours faithfully

Lowell F. Barker



THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL  
NORTH BROADWAY

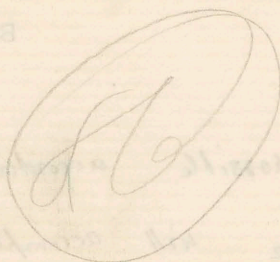
1891-1892-7-15-92

HENRY M. HARRIS, M.D.

Superintendent

Baltimore

1891



My dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Henry M. Harris, M.D.

Very truly yours,  
Henry M. Harris, M.D.

Enclosed for you are the reports of the Committee on the subject of the proposed changes in the curriculum of the Medical Department of this Hospital, which I have the honor to inform you have been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Henry M. Harris, M.D.

Very truly yours,  
Henry M. Harris, M.D.



Nov. 30, 1900.

My Dear Dr. Barker:-

I agree with you that women ought to be allowed to register  
in the University as a Medical School. Will you not  
take up this question and see what will be necessary  
to get recognition of this by the state. I am glad to  
now that the Wisconsin men are working for the Master's  
agree.

Yours very truly,



My dear Pres

Nov. 30, 1900.

My Dear Dr. Barker:-

I agree with you that women ought to be allowed to register  
in the University as a Medical School. Will you not  
take up this question and see what will be necessary  
to get recognition of this by the state. I am glad to  
know that the Wisconsin men are working for the Master's

Yours,

Yours very truly,



The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Department of Anatomy

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1900

My dear President Harper,

There is urgent need for some  
arrangement by which our women medical  
students may be registered in a medical  
school. I can't understand why the state should  
not accept registration at this University; now  
that it is actually teaching medicine

Yours faithfully

Lewellys F. Barker



The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Department of Anatomy

CHICAGO,

Nov. 17, 1900

(1)

My dear President Harker,

There is urgent need for some

arrangement of the which we

should very be prepared in a

school. I can understand why the

not accept registration at this

that it is actually teaching

your faithfully

Respectfully, J. Harker



*Medical School*

April 24th, 1901.

My dear Dr. Barker:

I have heard a rumour, since my interview with you, that at a meeting of the present Freshman class of Rush a vote was taken and that only ten percent of the whole number expressed their willingness or desire to come over to the University. This is, of course, quite serious. Two reasons seem to be assigned. One, the antipathy which has been formed towards Waite and Armour. They feel that these men are University men and that this is a specimen of what they may expect at the University. The other reason is their desire and, to be in the medical atmosphere, as Sopomores, to attend informally the upstairs clinics.

I am giving you these facts in order that you may consider what perhaps we may do on the other side to show them that it is to their advantage to come over.

Very truly yours,



April 24th, 1901.

*Handwritten in red ink:*  
Theodore Roosevelt

My dear Dr. Barker:

I have heard a rumour, since  
my interview with you, that at a meeting of the  
present Freshman class of Rush a vote was taken and  
that only ten percent of the whole number expressed  
their willingness or desire to come over to the Uni-  
versity. This is, of course, quite serious. Two  
reasons seem to be assigned. One, the antipathy  
which has been formed towards White and Armour.  
They feel that these men are University men and  
that this is a specimen of what they may expect at  
the University. The other reason is their desire  
to be in the medical atmosphere, as Sophomores, to  
attend informally the upstairs clinics.  
I am giving you these facts in order  
that you may consider what perhaps we may do on the  
other side to show them that it is to their advant-  
age to come over.

Very truly yours,



Form No. 1.

# THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
141	gr	ma	56 paid
RECEIVED at The Brunswick, 520 Boylston St., Boston			
Dated Chicago Ill: 6			
To Mr. William R. Harper.			

July 6

190

4th Brunswick Boston

Resolutions passed toward practically as  
presented Hitchman could not go to New York  
Resolutions voted to Mr. R. Hitchman also voted  
reasons for not giving both strongly approving  
action required one and one half hours to get



171  
for the year 1871

Chicago, Ill.  
The Illinois

Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours, etc.



Form No. 1.

# THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK

RECEIVED at *The Brunswick, 520 Boylston St., Boston* 190

Dated

To

*resolutions through the too late for me to  
return to New York hope you can be in  
New York Tuesday for conference -*

*Frank Billings 9-412*



Handwritten text, likely a letter or note, written in cursive script. The text is mirrored across the center fold of the paper, suggesting it was written on both sides. The visible text includes:

Handwritten text, likely a letter or note, written in cursive script. The text is mirrored across the center fold of the paper, suggesting it was written on both sides. The visible text includes:

Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, written in cursive script. The text is mirrored across the center fold of the paper, suggesting it was written on both sides. The visible text includes:



# NIGHT MESSAGE.

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Messages, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case when the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
11	mn	ma	34 Laid

RECEIVED at

July 7

1903

Dated

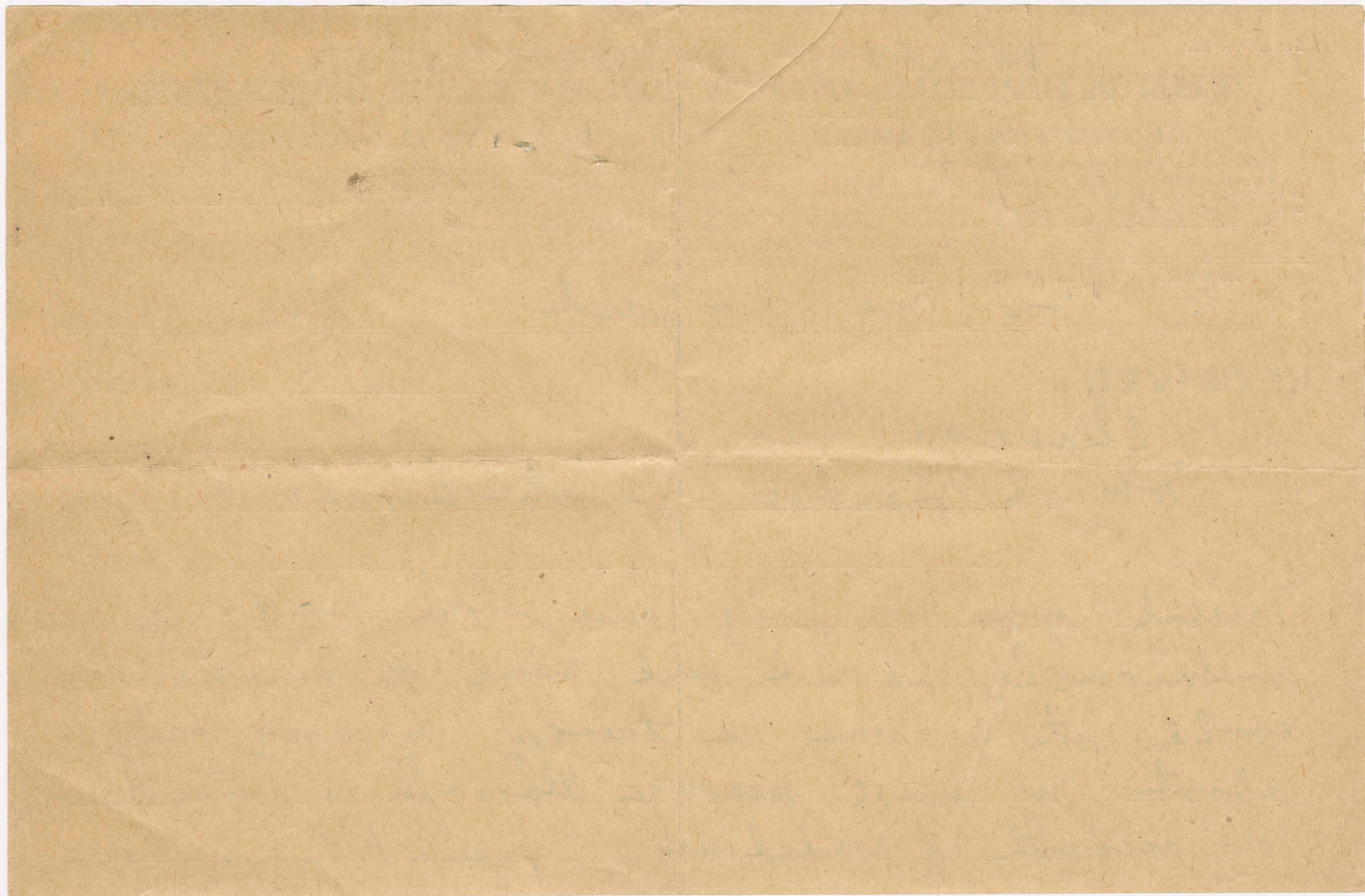
Chicago Ills. 6

To

Wm R. Harter of Hotel Brunswick.

Wired you very fully some week Monday resolutions  
unanimously passed and wired Mr. Hutchinson  
could not go wire me Tuesday morning. early  
about my first message telegraph or investigation  
or account of round-trip. Frank Billings. 844







(COPY)

"Boston, July 7th, 1903.

My dear Dr. Billings:--

Have had two long conversations with Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. today, one at 12 o'clock and the other at four. He has shifted his ground since Friday. It will be necessary to convince him that the original million dollars was intended to include research work before he is willing to accept the Mc Cormick money on the terms proposed. His first proposition this morning was to postpone the whole matter one year. This I succeeded in showing him would be unfortunate. He still maintained his position that he could not give favorable decision if pressed. I then proposed to wait over and take the thing up leisurely; have Hutchinson come on, but to this he replied no, that by a leisurely consideration he did not mean one week, or two weeks, but longer. He, with Mr. Gates, insisted that the best plan was to take a year. I insisted that this meant a decision on their part unfavorable to the proposition which was made. This he admitted. I finally secured his consent to postponement of a decision of any kind until the first of October. This means, as I understand it, that opportunity will be given us to argue the case we have presented. I assured him that the subscribers would all hold by until that time at least, and that I would ask you personally to see to this.

Mr. Hutchinson, in a telegram received this afternoon through Mr. Rockefeller, tells me that he will follow the thing up. This of course is what ought to have been done. If Mr. Hutchinson had come down today the matter might have been straightened out. It is, however, distinctly understood that nothing will be gained by my postponement of sailing. This Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. insists upon, as well as Mr. Rockefeller Jr., and I am assured by them that this does not jeopardize the case, but that on the other hand, although they will not in any way commit themselves, it gives a longer time for considering the case and reaching a deliberate decision.

Our statement then to the public and to the trustees is this: The returns on the financial canvass were of a peculiar character, involving the interests of two or three institutions in addition to those of Rush Medical and the University. These various interests have to be considered carefully and deliberately. It is not certain what the end will be, but in order that no prejudice might be done these interests, time will be taken for a deliberate conclusion. This conclusion will be reached some time near the first of October. Meanwhile the old machinery of affiliation will continue unchanged.

I wish to say that if there were a single thing I could do by staying, I would do it. Last night in conversation with Mr. Crane, I told him that I certainly would not go unless the matter was settled satisfactorily. The New York people insist, however, so strongly on my going, (and I assure you that my staying will accomplish absolutely nothing in the matter) that on the whole I have decided to go. I hope that you will take a good rest. You may certainly feel that this thing is coming sooner or later. I have not a single question. The arrangements may not be exactly as we had planned, but they will be satisfactory.

With great appreciation of all that you have done, and with a friendship which has grown stronger with our continued intimacy,

I remain, Yours most sincerely, "







DR. FRANK BILLINGS  
100 STATE STREET  
CHICAGO

*F. Rush*  
July 5, 1907.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I presume that we will have to make some just arrangement with Dr. Dodson in reference to his salary from the College. It is the feeling of a good many of the Faculty that three thousand dollars is too large a salary to pay to Dr. Dodson under the present conditions at Rush for the services rendered.

I feel that Dodson has been a great force in helping to elevate medical education on the west and I would be glad if we could continue his salary. I hope that he will be able to devote the greater part of time to his own personal practice and thus be able, without embarrassment, to accept less money from the school.

I am not so full of vigor as I am of work but I am having a good time and hope soon to see you and talk over our mutual affairs.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

*Frank Billings*



DR. FRANK BILLINGS  
100 STATE STREET  
CHICAGO

July 2, 1907.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I presume that we will have to make some just arrangement with  
Dr. Johnson in reference to his salary from the College. It is the feeling of a  
good many of the Faculty that three thousand dollars is too large a salary to pay  
to Dr. Johnson under the present conditions at Rush for the services rendered.  
I feel that Johnson has been a great force in helping to elevate  
medical education in the west and I would be glad if we could continue his salary.  
I hope that he will be able to devote the greater part of time to his own personal  
practice and thus be able, without embarrassment, to accept some money from the  
school.  
I am not so full of vigor as I am of work but I am having a good time  
and hope soon to see you and talk over our mutual affairs.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

Frank Billings



DR. FRANK BILLINGS  
100 STATE STREET  
CHICAGO

*Rush*

*Rush*

Nov. 7, 1908.

\* 86

7

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President's Office,

University of Chicago, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Judson:

When Dr. Emanuel Senn sent in his resignation it was referred to Dr. Bevan who wrote to him and requested him to withdraw it. Dr. Bevan told Dr. Senn in his letter that he hoped he would continue to teach in the surgical department as he had in the past and that an opportunity would be given him to continue a clinic. The vacancy in the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital made by the death of Dr. Senn is still vacant. Dr. Dean Lewis was elected to the staff but a vacancy also occurred in the staff by the resignation of Dr. Murphy.

Dr. Senn has been disgruntled for a long time and I think he has seized upon the fact that he was not immediately made an attending member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital as an additional reason for resentment and consequently has refused to withdraw his resignation upon the request of Dr. Bevan.

Apparently when he received notice that his resignation was accepted, he was disappointed that it was so acted upon and consequently wrote to you. I think there is nothing to be done about the matter. In all probability if we were able to patch matters up with him now it would result in dissatisfaction to Dr. Senn at no distant day in the future and we would again be forced to patch up matters just as we did with his father.

By this time you have doubtless received my letter in reference to the appointment of a delegate from the University and from Rush Medical College to attend the dedication ceremonies at Cleveland. I thank you for the suggestion but it will be impossible for me to get away and I think it would be a good thing to send such a man as Dr. Ricketts who has done such fine work in experimental medicine.

Believe me

Very sincerely yours,

*Frank Billings*

Enclosures.



Nov. 7, 1908.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President's Office,

University of Chicago, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Judson:

When Dr. Emanuel Gann sent in his resignation it was referred to Dr. Haven who wrote to him and requested him to withdraw it. Dr. Haven told Dr. Gann in his letter that he hoped he would continue to teach in the surgical department as he had in the past and that an opportunity would be given him to continue a clinic. The vacancy in the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital made by the death of Dr. Gann is still vacant. Dr. Dean Lewis was elected to the staff but a vacancy also occurred in the staff by the resignation of Dr. Murphy. Dr. Gann has been disappointed for a long time and I think he has

advised upon the fact that he was not immediately made an attending member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital as an additional reason for resentment and consequently has refused to withdraw his resignation upon the request of Dr. Haven. Apparently when he received notice that his resignation was accepted, he was disappointed that it was so acted upon and consequently wrote to you. I think there is nothing to be done about the matter. In all probability if we were able to patch matters up with him now it would result in dissatisfaction to Dr. Gann at no distant day in the future and we would again be forced to patch up matters just as we did with his father.

By this time you have doubtless received my letter in reference to the appointment of a delegate from the University and from Rush Medical College to attend the dedication ceremonies at Cleveland. I thank you for the suggestion but it will be impossible for me to get away and I think it would be a good thing to send such a man as Dr. Rickette who has done such fine work in experimental

medicine.

Believe me

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosures.



November 9, 1908

My dear Dr. Billings:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. received. Here-  
with I am sending copy of the letter which I have written to Dr.

E. J. Senn.

I am glad that you approve the appointment of Dr. Ricketts to  
the Cleveland meeting. With sincere regards,

Yours,

*Handwritten signature in red ink*

Dr. Frank Billings,  
100 State St., Chicago.



November 9, 1908

My dear Dr. Billings:-

Your favor of the 7th inst. received. Here-

with I am sending copy of the letter which I have written to Dr.

E. J. Senn.

I am glad that you approve the appointment of Dr. Ricketta to

the Cleveland meeting. With sincere regards,

Yours,

W. J. Senn

Dr. Frank Billings,  
100 State St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Judson:

When Dr. J.



FRANK BILLINGS  
PEOPLES GAS BUILDING  
122 SOUTH MICHIGAN BOULEVARD  
CHICAGO

7  
April 20, 1912.

Harry Pratt Judson, President.

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

Thank you very much for the honor  
conferred upon me by appointing me a representative  
of the University of Chicago to the next International  
Congress of Medicine in London in 1913.

Very sincerely yours,

*Frank Billings*







FRANK BILLINGS  
PEOPLES GAS BUILDING  
122 SOUTH MICHIGAN BOULEVARD  
CHICAGO

+68  
April 10, 1912.

Harry Pratt Judson, President,  
The University of Chicago,  
Chicago.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I already have registered and paid fee  
to become a member of the XVII International Congress  
of Medicine which will meet in London in August 1913.

Very sincerely yours,

*Frank Billings*

Enclosures.







Chicago, April 15, 1912

Dear Sir:-

Your esteemed favor of the 28th of March was duly received. The University of Chicago will be glad to send a representative to attend the meeting of the International Congress of Medicine, and has appointed Professor Frank Billings, M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty, as such representative.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. W. P. Herringham,  
General Secretary, XVIIIth International Congress of Medicine,  
40 Wimpole St., W.,  
London, England.



Chicago, April 12, 1912

Dear Sir:-

Your esteemed favor of the 28th of March was duly received. The University of Chicago will be glad to send a representative to attend the meeting of the International Congress of Medicine, and has appointed Professor Frank Billings, M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty, as such representative.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. W. P. Herrington,  
General Secretary, XVIIIth International Congress of Medicine,  
40 Wimpole St., W.,  
London, England.



+67

XVIIth International Congress of Medicine (London, 1913).

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*President* :—Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.,  
10, Wimpole Street, W.

*Treasurers* :—G. H. MAKINS, Esq., C.B.,  
49, Upper Brook Street, W.

Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, Bart., M.D.,  
28, Grosvenor Place, W.

*Gen. Sec* :—Dr. HERRINGHAM,  
40, Wimpole Street, W.

*Central Office* :—

13, HINDE STREET,  
LONDON, W.

28 March, 1912.

The President,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Sir,

We beg to inform you that the XVIIth International Congress of Medicine will take place in London from August 6th to August 12th, 1913.

We venture to hope that the University of Chicago will be able to send a representative to attend the Meeting.

We enclose you, Sir, such information as is already available concerning the Congress and have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servants,

THOMAS BARLOW

President

W.P. HERRINGHAM

General Secretary.

J. P. H.







# XVIIth International Congress of Medicine.

LONDON, AUGUST 6-12, 1913.

# XVIIth International Congress of Medicine.

LONDON 6th—12th AUGUST, 1913.

OFFICERS OF CONGRESS

SIR THOMAS BARLOW, Bt., K.C.V.O., LL.D., M.D., President R.C.P., F.R.S.

January, 1912.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to inform you that the XVIIth International Medical Congress will be held in London from August 6th to August 12th, 1913, inclusive.

His Majesty King George V. has graciously accorded his patronage to the Congress.

In the name of the Organising Committee of the Congress we beg leave to invite you to take an active part therein. The Rules, which you will find annexed, will give you all the necessary preliminary information.

The programme of the Congress and of its various Sections, including the arrangements for general meetings and for the general discussions in the Sections, will be published not later than September 30th, 1912, and will be forwarded to all those who shall at that time have inscribed themselves as members of the Congress.

We beg to append a form of application for membership and should be glad if you would inscribe your name as a member of Congress at the earliest possible opportunity.

We have the honour to remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

THOMAS BARLOW,

President.

W. P. HERRINGHAM,

General Secretary.

## SECTIONS:

- i. Anatomy and Embryology.
- ii. Physiology.
- iii. General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.
- (Sub-Section) Chemical Pathology.
- iv. Bacteriology and Immunity.
- v. Therapeutics.
- vi. Medicine.
- vii. Surgery.
- (Sub-Section) Orthopaedics.
- (Sub-Section) Anaesthesia.
- viii. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- ix. Ophthalmology.
- x. Diseases of Children.
- xi. Neuropathology.
- xii. Psychiatry.
- xiii. Dermatology and Syphilography.
- xiv. Urology.
- xv. Rhinology and Laryngology.
- xvi. Otolaryngology.
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ART. 6.—Members of Congress will receive the volume of the Transactions recording the proceedings at the general sessions, as well as the Transactions of the Section in which they have been inscribed.

ART. 1.—The Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine will be held under the august patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty George V., King and Emperor.

ART. 2.—The Congress will be opened on the 6th August, and will close on the 12th of August, 1913.

At the time of Congress, the Central Bureau will be located in the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, W., and will be opened for the inscription of Members on Tuesday, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

ART. 3.—The object of the Congress is exclusively scientific.

ART. 4.—The Members of the Congress will be:—

(a) Qualified members of the medical profession, who have made formal application, and have paid the subscription hereinafter fixed.

(b) Scientific men who have been nominated by a National Committee or by the Executive Committee, and have paid the same subscription.

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ART. 7.—The Sections of the Congress are twenty-two in number besides which three sub-sections are established, namely:—

I. Anatomy and Embryology; II. Physiology; III. General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy; IIIa. (Sub-section) Chemical Pathology; IV. Bacteriology and Immunity; V. Therapeutics (Pharmacology, Physiotherapy, Balneology); VI. Medicine; VII. Surgery; VIIa. (Sub-section) Orthopædics; VIIb. (Sub-section) Anæsthetics; VIII. Obstetrics and Gynæcology; IX. Ophthalmology; X. Diseases of Children; XI. Neuropathology; XII. Psychiatry; XIII. Dermatology and Syphilography; XIV. Urology; XV. Rhinology and Laryngology; XVI. Otology; XVII. Stomatology; XVIII. Hygiene and Preventive Medicine; XIX. Forensic Medicine; XX. Naval and Military Medicine; XXI. Tropical Medicine; XXII. Radiology.

ART. 8.—The organisation of the Congress is in the hands of the Organising and Executive Committees.

ART. 9.—There will be two General Meetings of the Congress, the Inaugural Meeting and the Closing Meeting. At these meetings the speakers will be the Government Delegates who have been invited by the Organising Committee or designated as such, and these alone. At the Closing Meeting the President will announce the city in which the next Congress will be held. This will be determined by the Permanent Commission which will sit during the Congress.

ART. 10.—The scientific work of the Congress will consist in:—(a) general sessions; (b) sectional sessions; (c) combined sessions of two or more Sections.

ART. 11.—The number of general sessions, and the number of speakers will be fixed by the Executive Committee. There will be no debates in the general sessions.

ART. 12.—The sessions of the Sections will be occupied in formal discussions on the Reports (*rapports*), also by the reading and discussion of papers on subjects chosen by individual members of Congress. The work of the Sections is dealt with in separate regulations.

ART. 13.—Two or more Sections may hold combined sessions.

ART. 14.—Members of Congress may take part in the proceedings of Sections other than that in which they have been inscribed.

ART. 15.—The speeches delivered at the Opening and Closing General Meetings, as well as the Reports opening formal discussions will be published in full. As to communications on subjects selected by individual members, only those papers will be published which the authors have personally presented to the Congress, and the Executive Committee, after consultation with the Sectional Committees, has decided to publish.

ART. 16.—The manuscripts of speeches delivered at the General Meetings must be sent to the General Secretary. The manuscripts of remarks made in discussions, and papers read by individual members at the Sectional Sessions must be delivered immediately (*see* Art. 14 of the Sectional Rules) to the Secretary of the Section concerned.

ART. 17.—The Central Office of the Congress will use the English, French and German languages for international business. In the General Meetings Italian may be used as well as these languages.

ART. 18.—All correspondence should be addressed to the offices of the Congress, as follows:

The Hon. Gen. Secretary,

XVIIth International Congress of Medicine, 13, Hinde Street, London, W.

On the envelopes of letters relative to the scientific work of the Sections, the Section to which they refer should be specified.

ART. 19.—Information concerning the reductions in fares granted by railway companies, hotel and boarding accommodation, excursions, etc. will be published before the 30th April, 1913.

## RULES OF SECTIONS.

ART. 1.—The Sections will meet at 9.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

ART. 2.—The first Session of each Section will be opened on Wednesday, 6th of August, at 3 p.m.

ART. 3.—The President of the Section will be responsible for the conduct of the discussions, for the application of the rules, and for the punctual accomplishment of the work of the Secretaries. If the President is prevented from being present at any Session of his Section, his place will be taken by one of the Vice-Presidents or by a Member of the Council of the Section.

ART. 11.—Speakers will receive two intimations from the President as to their time limit.

ART. 4.—There will be no Honorary Presidents of Sections.



ART. 5.—The Sessions will be conducted according to the Parliamentary regulations in general usage.

ART. 6.—The Sessions will include discussions on the Reports and the reading and discussion of papers on subjects selected by individual Members.

ART. 7.—Reports (*rappports*). In each Section the morning Session will be reserved for the discussion of important questions which have been previously selected by the Council of the Section. Each discussion will be introduced by one or two Reporters chosen by the Council of the Section with due regard to the International character of the Congress. The definite programme of the discussions will be published on September 30th, 1912. The manuscripts of the Reports must be typewritten, and must be sent to the Central Office of the Congress by February 28th, 1913, at the latest. The Reports of each Section will be printed and distributed three months before the opening of the Congress, to all members of the Section who have then been enrolled. (See Rules of Congress, Articles 4 and 5.)

The Reports will not be read *in extenso* at the Session. Each Reporter will, however, be allowed a maximum of fifteen minutes for an opening *résumé*, and ten minutes for a reply at the end of the discussion. Other speakers taking part in the discussion will be allowed a maximum of ten minutes only for their remarks.

ART. 8.—Members of Congress who desire to take part in the discussion of any Report may enter their names before the Congress by giving written notice to the General Secretary. During the Session they must communicate directly with the Secretary of the Section.

ART. 9.—Speakers will be called upon by the President according to the order of their inscription on the Agenda.

ART. 10.—Independent Papers. The afternoon Sessions will be devoted to the reading and discussion of independent papers. The titles of such papers ought to be announced to the Central Office of the Congress by the 30th of April, 1913. The Council of the Section has the right of selection from among the papers offered, and of declining any that they do not consider desirable. The Council of the Section will arrange the order in which the selected papers shall be read. Any papers offered after the 30th April, 1913, will only be placed upon the agenda after the discussion of those which have been announced before this date and have been chosen by the Council of the Section. No paper will be accepted unless the text has been received by the Secretaries of the Section before the 1st of July, 1913.

A maximum of fifteen minutes will be allowed for the reading of a paper, and five minutes for each speaker who takes part in the discussion. The author of the paper will be allowed five minutes for a reply.

ART. 11.—Speakers will receive two intimations from the President as to their time limit; notice will be given two minutes before, and at the moment of expiry of the period allowed.

## XVIIIth International Congress of Medicine.

ART. 12.—For certain communications of particular importance and general interest, the President may, with the consent of the Section, prolong by five or ten minutes the periods already indicated.

ART. 13.—If a speaker wanders from the subject under discussion, or indulges in personalities, the President may call upon him to sit down. If several members ask to speak upon a paper, and the hour is late, the President may on his own authority, or upon the proposition of a member, defer further discussion upon that paper to the end of the Session, if time permit.

ART. 14.—The text of the remarks made in the course of discussions will only be inserted in the Transactions of the Congress if the speaker sends it in writing, condensed into twenty lines of print, to the Secretary of the Section before the end of the Session. (Block note-sheets will be placed for this purpose at the disposal of members by the Secretaries.)

Those who omit to conform to this regulation will lose the right to have their remarks published in the Transactions.

ART. 15.—The Executive Committee reserves to itself the right to abridge the report of any discussion, and to omit any remarks of a personal character.

ART. 16.—Private resolutions can only be proposed after previous notice given to the President, and when the business on the Agenda has already been disposed of. For the proposal of any special resolution a maximum period of 5 minutes only will be allowed.

The President will authorise only such resolutions as come within the limits of the work of the Section.

ART. 17.—No vote may be taken, nor any resolutions passed, upon questions of science or theory, but only on such questions as possess a practical or administrative character. On such questions the sense of the meeting will be taken by the majority standing or remaining seated.

The President will transmit such resolutions as shall be passed, through the General Secretary, to the Permanent Commission of the Congress. The Commission will decide whether the resolutions in question ought, or ought not, to be put to the vote at the Closing Meeting of the Congress.

ART. 18.—The Secretaries of each Section will send an account of its transactions for the daily journal. This account will mention in chronological order the subjects of the Reports and discussions, the papers read, the names of the speakers, and any resolutions submitted to the Section.

Address



# XVIIth International Congress of Medicine.

LONDON, AUGUST 6-12, 1913.

## SECTIONS:

- i. Anatomy and Embryology.
- ii. Physiology.
- iii. General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.  
(Sub-Section) Chemical Pathology.
- iv. Bacteriology and Immunity.
- v. Therapeutics.
- vi. Medicine.  
(Sub-Section) Orthopaedics.  
(Sub-Section) Anaesthesia.
- viii. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- ix. Ophthalmology.
- x. Diseases of Children.
- xi. Neuropathology.
- xii. Psychiatry.
- xiii. Dermatology and Syphilography.
- xiv. Urology.
- xv. Rhinology and Laryngology.
- xvi. Otology.
- xvii. Stomatology.
- xviii. Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.
- xix. Forensic Medicine.
- xx. Naval and Military Medicine.
- xxi. Tropical Medicine.
- xxii. Radiology.

*I beg also to forward subscriptions for:—*

1. MY WIFE—*Name in full* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Address* \_\_\_\_\_
2. MY DAUGHTER—*Name in full* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Address* \_\_\_\_\_

This application should be returned to The General Secretary, XVIIth International Congress of Medicine, 13, Hinde Street, London, W. Subscriptions (see Rules of Congress, Art. 5) are payable to the Treasurers, and must be enclosed with the application.

*No.* \_\_\_\_\_

*To the HON. GENERAL SECRETARY.*

*Dear Sir,*

*I beg to ask you to inscribe my name as a member  
of Congress in the \_\_\_\_\_th Section, and to forward my  
subscription of \_\_\_\_\_ by Postal Money Order.*

*Date* \_\_\_\_\_

*Name in full* \_\_\_\_\_

*Medical Qualifications* \_\_\_\_\_

*Other Titles* \_\_\_\_\_

*Full Address* \_\_\_\_\_

*Kindly attach your visiting card, and please write  
distinctly.*



DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN.  
100 STATE STREET.  
CHICAGO.

COPY.

Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1906.

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I have asked Dr. Frank Billings to present this letter to you at the conference which I understand you, Dr. Senn and Dr. Murphy are to have this evening.

The control of the work in surgery at Rush College is at present as follows:

Dr. Nicholas Senn is nominally the head of the department of surgery. The administration of the department is under the joint control of Dr. John B. Murphy and myself. The whole matter has been for the past two years in a rather chaotic condition not so much as to the work but as to the administration. The work has been fairly satisfactory. Dr. Senn resigned a year ago and left the work in my charge as I was the other full Professor of Surgery. At my suggestion, Dr. Murphy's name was considered as my colleague and finally in a conference, at which I was not present but at which Dr. Harper, Dr. Billings, Dr. Murphy and Dr. Senn were present, an arrangement was entered into by which Dr. Senn became the nominal head of the department but relinquished the administrative control. Dr. Murphy agreed to assume this control conjointly with me and in a conference the next morning between Dr. Murphy, Dr. Billings and myself, I agreed to this proposition.

There has been some friction made by Dr. Senn during the last year. The work of the department, however, never has been in as good shape as it is to-day under the control of Dr. Murphy and myself and we



DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
100 STATE STREET  
CHICAGO

COPY

Chicago, Ill., April 2, 1906.

Prof. Harry Pratt Johnson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

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DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN.  
100 STATE STREET.  
CHICAGO.

-2-

are contemplating a number of improvements.

I write this letter to make clear my position in this matter and to say that any signed agreement which is entered into as to the future conduct of the Surgical Department at Rush College must include me as one of the three parties most vitally interested, viz., Dr. Senn, Dr. Murphy and myself, and as a matter of practical working, I feel very confident that placing this matter in the hands of three men instead of two will be for the best interests of the department and the school.

I have asked Dr. Billings to present this letter to you and shall ask my stenographer to give Dr. Murphy a copy.

Respectfully yours,

*Arthur Dean Bevan.*

*Dear Murphy.*

*If this is not done I  
Certainly shall step out.  
Bevan*







DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN.  
100 STATE STREET.  
CHICAGO.

ON MAY FIRST 1910  
DR. BEVAN WILL REMOVE TO  
150 MICHIGAN AVE.

*Rush*

April 22, 1910

President H. P. Judson,  
University of Chicago. *Rush*

Dear Pres. Judson:

I just received your letter of April 21st.

In reply would state that a committee of three was appointed consisting of Drs. Hektoen, Dodson, myself with the Dean of the Medical School and the President of the University ex officio, to discuss the matter of federation of medical interests here with the other schools. I understand that I am chairman of that committee. Should like very much the opportunity of discussing this matter with you at your convenience before we have a committee meeting. Could you let me have half an hour and what time would be most convenient? I could meet you at your house at any time.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

*Arthur Dean Bevan*



*Bevan*

ON MAY FIRST 1910  
DR. BEVAN WILL REMOVE TO  
150 MICHIGAN AVE.

DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
100 STATE STREET  
CHICAGO

April 22, 1910

*Bevan*

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Very truly yours,

*Arthur Dean Bevan*



122

DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
PEOPLES GAS BLDG  
MICHIGAN BLVD AND ADAMS ST  
CHICAGO

March 14, 1912.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

I am enclosing a report of the committee to visit medical and dental schools to the overseers of Harvard college. I thought you might be interested because at Harvard they are making combinations with a number of the best hospitals in Boston so that they can use the hospital material for teaching and research. Personally, I think that this should be done here. As you will note by this report they have made affiliations with the following hospitals:

Peter Brigham Hospital	Carney Hospital
Massachusetts General Hospital	Good Samaritan Hospital
Children's Hospital	Eye and Ear Infirmary
Infants' Hospital	Hospital of the Harvard Cancer
Boston City Hospital	Commission
Boston Lying-In Hospital	State Asylum for the Insane

I believe that we are confronted with much the same problem, and that we should make affiliations with the best hospitals here as the opportunity offers, so that we can take charge of their clinical material and give them the benefit of high class medical service.

I received your letter of March 13th in reply to mine of the 7th. I should like, if possible, to make a reorganization of our surgical department this year along the lines which I suggested in my letter of the 7th, and I believe that it will be possible to do this with the understanding that the men in the surgical department devote at least one half of their time to teaching, clinical and research work.

Will you kindly return the Harvard report to me after you have read it?  
With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Arthur Dean Bevan







*Pres. Judson*

No. 19.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

Important progress was made in the year 1909-10 toward a sound development of the best relations between the Harvard Medical School and the hospitals which provide clinical facilities for teachers and students of the School. Close bonds between medical schools and endowed hospitals and infirmaries increase public confidence in the perpetual usefulness of both.

The understandings previously existing between the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Trustees of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital were successfully carried out, whereby the Hospital Trustees selected their chief medical officer and their chief surgeon in consultation with the President and Fellows. The chief medical officer selected by the Trustees was already Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Harvard Medical School, and the chief surgeon selected by the Trustees has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, with leave of absence until the Hospital is ready for use. In the words of President Lowell: "The two institutions are convinced, therefore, that the interests under their charge coincide, and can be attained only by an unbroken mutual understanding in the matter of appointments" (President's Report for 1909-10). Thus the School and the Hospital, operating together, will always be able to bring into both services the most desirable men, and both bodies of Trustees will be freed from all local restrictions in the selection of their staffs. The Harvard Medical School has desired this liberty for many years. It is now for the first time distinctly and publicly attained so far as clinical positions are concerned. Professorships in the medical sciences have never presented the difficulty which has long embarrassed the School in filling its clinical professorships. The litigation which has long delayed the execution of the Hospital Trust created under the will of Peter Bent Brigham having now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the Trustees will doubtless proceed to the erection of their buildings on the land adjoining the Medical School grounds, which they bought several years ago from the President and Fellows of Harvard College.



The combination of school and hospital in a common work of instruction and research becomes more and more indispensable to the progress of medicine. This fact has just received a new illustration in the addition of a hospital to the resources of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which began by providing laboratories only. In this hospital a perfect fidelity to the individual patient is found to be entirely consistent with the use of every case as material for assiduous and minute study. In other words, that hospital which is most wisely utilized for the continuous study of diseases and of the means of preventing and treating diseases should also be the hospital which is most successful in the treatment of the individual patient. Accordingly, hospitals are contributing more and more to medical teaching of the individual sort, and are finding that this development tends to improve and animate their whole curative or remedial function. This function thus ceases to be merely the palliation of established evil, and becomes preventive and educational; or, in other words, constructive in regard to the public health.

Through cordial and continuous coöperation in the selection of their principal officers, medical school and hospital each secures better men for its own service, the appropriate work of each institution is better done, and the function of the individual physician or surgeon who serves both school and hospital is made attractive for men of high capacity and character; so that in many cases they will be disposed to forego private practice, except as consultants, or with private patients received in a separate building on or near the hospital grounds. Such hospitals for private patients, if independent pecuniarily, can take patients without regard to the localities from which they came, a condition favorable to the prosecution of special researches which particularly interest the clinical teacher, who is also the chief physician or surgeon in a hospital. It is clear that a hospital, as well as a medical school, may have much to gain through emancipation from the necessity of confining itself to local persons in choosing its visiting physicians and surgeons.

A second change in the management of hospitals which is greatly to be desired in the interest of medical schools is the substitution of continuous medical and surgical service running through the year for three terms of service, each of four months, or four terms of three months, with complete change of the superintending physicians and surgeons at the beginning of each period. This change is as much in the interest of many hospitals as of medical schools. Such hospital service should have a single responsible head, appointed by the

trustees in consultation with the authorities of the principal medical school whose students are admitted to the hospital. This responsible head should be carefully selected in each case, and not promoted solely by seniority. In general, no man should be eligible for such an appointment after the age of fifty-five or thereabouts, and his retirement should come at the age of sixty-three or sixty-five. In all cases this head of a hospital service should be an active teacher, holding a responsible position in a medical school, this result being secured by consultation between the authorities of the hospital and those of the medical school. These combined appointments will ordinarily prove attractive to leading men in either medicine or surgery.

All medical and surgical research profits by continuity through long periods, and each particular research ordinarily needs the direction of a single mind, acting through a long period of time. This continuity is especially needed when some disease is to be studied through a series of individual cases under close observation in a hospital. The practice of shifting the visiting physicians and surgeons in a hospital once in three months or four months is detrimental to the desirable continuity of clinical observation. The arguments for continuous service, instead of the divided, are very strong: first, that better service can be given to patients under this system; secondly, that the hospital can do better teaching provided that the physician or surgeon who is giving continuous service is selected in conference between the trustees of the hospital and the authorities of a medical school; and thirdly, that with continuous service the hospital has a better chance of contributing, through its chief physician or surgeon, to the progress of medicine or surgery. If a hospital is large enough to divide its medical and surgical departments each into several divisions, each division might have a head with continuous service; and it would then be possible to assign all cases of a given character to a physician or surgeon for a long period of time, so that he should have ample opportunity to perfect himself in the study of that class of cases and in their treatment.

Since the opening of the academic year 1909-10 progress has been made toward the adoption of continuous service throughout the year in several of the hospitals with which the Harvard Medical School is affiliated. The Massachusetts General Hospital is experimenting in one of its departments with a continuous medical service. Originally this institution had only two services, one medical and one surgical. It appears from the records of the Trustees that these services were divided first in 1835.



The Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital decided three years ago that nominations to vacancies on the medical staff should come from the Corporation of Harvard University, subject to confirmation by the Board of Managers, the staff consisting of two physicians and two surgeons, the surgeons to retire at sixty-two years of age and the physicians at sixty-five years.

The Directors of the Infants' Hospital voted, on May 19, 1910, that the Corporation of Harvard University may nominate the senior physician of the Infants' Hospital, such nomination to be subject to confirmation by the Board of Trustees of the Infants' Hospital. In this Hospital there is to be no surgical service, the Hospital's work being to care for medical cases in the two first years of life, to give graduate teaching to nurses, to train nursery maids, and to work, in connection with the Harvard Medical School, in teaching physicians and medical students.

Both the Children's Hospital and the Infants' Hospital have bought from the President and Fellows of Harvard College sites for their respective buildings, adjoining the grounds of the Medical School.

When Professor Henry A. Christian took charge as physician-in-chief at the Carney Hospital, he did so under an agreement which gave the physician-in-chief and his assistants the privilege of clinical teaching in the wards and the out-patient department. That instruction took the form of the presence of a limited number of student assistants as clinical clerks in both the wards and the out-patient department. Under this agreement Professor Christian has conducted fourth-year elective courses in clinical medicine at the Hospital, both in the out-patient department and the wards, the students being free to examine the patients repeatedly. Their presence at the Hospital has undoubtedly facilitated the hospital work, has never interfered with the comfort of the patients or the work of the hospital officers, and in many cases has made possible helpful observations on patients which otherwise would not have been made. In three years and a half no complaint has been made in regard to these students, who are, of course, few in number, and are under the constant supervision of the medical staff; they value highly their unusual privileges. No exercises for larger numbers of students have ever been attempted in the Carney Hospital, not because there would have been any objection on the part of the Hospital authorities, but because the distance to the Carney Hospital from the School made it undesirable to attempt there any teaching but that which would occupy profitably a half-day. The Carney Hospital has the distinction among the Boston hospitals of first

instituting continuous service, selecting a clinical teacher for its physician-in-chief, and coöperating effectively with the Harvard Medical School to promote medical teaching, while at the same time improving the hospital management. The Surgical Department of the Carney Hospital is almost wholly devoted to pathologic, as distinguished from traumatic, surgery. The service is a continuous one, the surgeon-in-chief and the resident surgeon being on duty constantly, each operating on alternate days. There are from fifty to sixty surgical beds, and about a thousand surgical operations are performed each year. The department might be utilized for instruction in a way similar to that adopted by Dr. Christian for the medical service.

The Boston Lying-in Hospital has for many years maintained intimate relations with the Harvard Medical School. The visiting physician is the Professor of Obstetrics, and all his assistants are teachers in the School, so that the house and out-patient cases are available for teaching during the whole year. During the school year graduate and undergraduate courses are given constantly at the Hospital, and in the summer the material is freely used in the Harvard Summer School of Medicine. The out-patients, numbering over two thousand a year, are attended by third- and fourth-year students under supervision and instruction. A daily clinic is held in the Hospital, during which instruction is given in obstetric examination, in the complications of pregnancy, in the delivery of normal cases, in the conduct of puerperal convalescence, and in the care of young infants. There are also opportunities of witnessing the various obstetric operations. The instruction is given in small sections, so that each student receives individual attention. This Hospital supplies an instance of the successful combination of the best teaching with the best hospital results. The Hospital adopts all new practices and operations as soon as their utility is demonstrated. It has had extraordinary success in reducing its death-rate, both for mothers and for infants, in shortening convalescence, and in preventing injurious consequences after childbirth. These beneficial relations between the Hospital and the School have thus far had a personal rather than a corporate character.

At the Boston City Hospital there is practically continuous service on the surgical side at the present time; and on the medical side the Trustees are said to be in favor of the establishment of a similar service. Coöperation between a medical school and a municipal, or even a large non-municipal, hospital, in the selection of the visiting staff, is more difficult than the same coöperation with a smaller endowed



or private hospital; and the large use of the wards and the out-patient department for purposes of instruction presents some special difficulties in the municipal institution, partly due to the state of mind of the patients in a city hospital, partly to its restricted income, and partly to the nature of the criticism to which a municipal hospital is exposed.

The Good Samaritan Hospital, now established close to the Medical School, offers students the opportunity of studying consecutively, over a somewhat long period of time, the same individuals, and so affords a favorable means of teaching. The medical service there is under the control of two members of the Department of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Harvard School. The students study cases in the wards, and in the clinical laboratory make the necessary laboratory examinations. The Trustees place no limitations on this work of instruction, except that negro students are not allowed the privileges of the wards.

The present Trustees of the Free Hospital for Women are in favor of coöperating with the authorities of the Harvard Medical School to advance the mutual interests of both institutions. Since the Hospital maintains morning and afternoon out-patient clinics six days in the week throughout the year, it offers large opportunities for clinical instruction. It has also a laboratory and a gynaecological library, which are of great use to the fourth-year students in the Medical School who are under instruction in the Hospital. The number of applications for admission to the Hospital at all times greatly exceeds the existing facilities for treating patients, so that the Trustees desire to enlarge their buildings and to keep the wards open during the summer. They furthermore desire to build a private hospital, which shall be at the service of the medical staff for their private patients. In short, the Trustees are strongly in favor of making the Hospital an effective teaching institution, not only that it may contribute to the progress of medicine, but that it may do the best possible work for its patients.

The State has recently placed beside the Harvard Medical School a new institution for the preliminary examination and treatment of patients supposed to be insane. This is not an asylum, but rather a clinic; and, since there will presumably be a steady supply of fresh cases, it will afford large facilities for students of psychiatry. The head of this institution is Dr. E. E. Southard, Bullard Professor of Neuropathology in the Medical School. There is no field of medicine in which a just combination of medical teaching and research

with the wise treatment of individual sufferers is more likely to produce beneficent and pervasive results than in psychiatry.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary affords a good example of correct coöperation between a medical charity and a medical school. The heads of the services in this institution have often been appointed from among the officers of instruction in the Harvard Medical School. Its patients have always been treated with the highest regard to their individual welfare; and it has also offered to teachers and students of diseases of the eye and ear ample facilities for giving and receiving instruction. This valuable coöperation has been secured and maintained through personal associations; if made institutional, it would be more permanent. Close bonds between schools and endowed hospitals and infirmaries facilitate the raising of money from those who give for both sorts of institution, because they increase public confidence in the perpetual usefulness of both.

The year 1909-10 witnessed the successful organization and maintenance of a clinic for out-patients at the School itself, which is now somewhat more than a year old, and treated during its first year 1,402 new cases and 2,682 old cases. The district in which the School is situated is one favorable to the creation of a large out-patient department. When the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital is ready for work, two or more years hence, it may be possible to transfer this School clinic to that Hospital, with a large resort of patients already acquired and a good reputation for kindly and successful treatment.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the new Hospital of the Harvard Cancer Commission is in process of building, and will probably be finished by the end of the year. It is interesting to note that this is the only hospital actually owned by the Medical Department of the University; and also that it is intended, while providing a home for incurable cases of cancer, to serve the purpose of an observation hospital where the organization (contemplating the employment of scientific experts) is such that disease can be studied under advantages not provided for in ordinary hospitals.

Eight men registered, at the beginning of the year 1910-11, for the new degree of Doctor of Public Health, which is really a degree for graduates in medicine. This is a good beginning, and makes part of the development of the new Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene. Professor Rosenau has already made his good influence felt in many preventive works which are interesting intelligent and benevolent people in Massachusetts, such as the proper



treatment and delivery of pure milk, baby hygiene, and the prevention of infant mortality, and the study of anterior-poliomyelitis.

The Committee also observes with satisfaction that an improved standard of work among the students in the School was brought about by a strict enforcement of the rules in regard to promotion to advanced classes. This improved standard has almost done away with the kind of students that used to drag along through the School, leaving behind a trail of examinations in which they failed or barely passed.

The administration of the scholarships and other financial aids in the School has been made more intelligent and effective through the judicious and sympathetic work of Dr. Franklin Dexter, who was appointed Director of Scholarships in the Medical and Dental Schools. The successful administration of the pecuniary aids in any school or college requires discriminating judgment, good feeling, and keen attention to the moral and intellectual promise of the persons aided. It is quite possible to hurt a young man by giving him money to spend on his education. A successful director of scholarships must therefore be wise as well as kindly.

The Committee sees with satisfaction that a considerable number of publications emanate from the various departments of the Medical School, publications which indicate activity in medical work of all kinds on the part of the teaching force and the graduate students of the Medical School.

In Professor Cattell's classification among universities of the thousand American men of science of special eminence, Harvard University has seventy-nine men, of whom twenty-three have been added since 1903. Of the seventy-nine, the Medical School has furnished approximately one quarter, and approximately one third of Harvard's additions since 1903. Professor Cattell further ranks the various institutions in each of twelve branches of science. In these twelve, Harvard University has five first places and three second places; of these twelve sciences three are medical subjects, and in these three the Harvard Medical School has first place in two and second place in one, thus contributing two of Harvard's five first places and one of Harvard's three second places. These facts indicate that good use has been made of the new resources acquired by the Harvard Medical School since 1903.

Not to overburden this report, your Committee can refer but briefly to several matters of a less strictly academic nature, but still of much importance to the necessary development of student life at the Medical School. There is great need of a dormitory building

under the ownership and supervision of the School; and in this connection, of a larger hall, where the public lectures and receptions which excite much general interest can be held.

In regard to the public lectures, the Committee in charge thought best this year to give up the Saturday evening lectures and confine the course to the Sunday afternoon lectures, of which eighteen were announced. The result thus far has fully justified the decision. The present amphitheatre seats about 264 persons. The attendance at no lecture has been less than 300, at many it has been over 350, and at not a few it has been necessary to close the doors and turn away from 50 to 200 persons. If this situation should continue, there will have been at the end of the season a greater total attendance at eighteen lectures this year than at the thirty-five lectures given last year.

There is at present absolutely no provision for outdoor or indoor exercise, either in summer or winter, on the school grounds. Space for two tennis courts can be appropriated, and, by utilizing part of the present garage, a place for two hand-ball or squash-ball courts, with a locker and dressing room and a shower bath, can be provided. This can be done at a very moderate cost, but the School itself has no funds for such a purpose, and it is most desirable that a sufficient sum should be obtained from some source for this object so essential to the welfare of the students.

The Dental School occupied its new building near the opening of the year 1909-10. This building is used solely for infirmary and hospital purposes, and is provided throughout with the best possible equipment. A year's use of the building has proved that the plans were wisely conceived and well executed. After a year's occupation the Faculty has no desire to change the arrangement of the rooms or the nature of the equipment. The effect of this new endowment on the membership of the School was apparent at once. The number of first-year students was more than doubled, and the School as a whole gained twenty students.

The new building enables the teachers and students of the School to make even larger contributions to the public welfare than they were able to do while the infirmary was at North Grove Street. In particular, the Surgical Department of the Dental School has been enabled to enlarge its very useful function. Teachers and advanced students in the School continue to prosecute researches in those branches of physiology and pathology which specially concern dentists and dental surgeons. During the winter of 1909-10 the



School conducted a successful evening course for dental graduates and practitioners of repute not holding degrees. The course extended through ten weeks, was attended by seventy-eight men and two women, dealt with a large variety of dental subjects, and was successful in every way. The School continues to promote the dental examination of children in the public schools; it also continues to offer a free dental service at the homes of the poor for the purpose of relieving pain originating from the teeth.

The Dental Faculty has exhibited in various ways an extraordinary amount of public spirit. For several years past they have voluntarily reduced or wholly given up their salaries in order to maintain and improve the School. No Department of the University needs or better deserves further development.

For the Committee,

GEORGE B. SHATTUCK, *Chairman*,  
J. COLLINS WARREN,  
CHARLES W. ELIOT,  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,  
HENRY H. SPRAGUE,  
JAMES C. WHITE.

APRIL 12, 1911.



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DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
PEOPLES GAS BLDG  
MICHIGAN BLVD AND ADAMS ST  
CHICAGO

January 15, 1913.

President Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

A few weeks ago I went down to Harvard and delivered an address on medical education. I had the opportunity of putting in a couple of very instructive and interesting days in looking over their medical department. I found that Harvard was doing what I believe is the most important thing that can be done just now in medical education. It has affiliated with itself a dozen or more hospitals and dispensaries. These marriages of the great charity institutions with the medical departments of the universities are of great benefit to both parties concerned. It insures high class medical attendants in a hospital and it provides the necessary clinical material for teaching the third and fourth years of medicine.

The Council on Medical Education feel that the most important matter just now in the development of American medical schools is to secure the right sort of affiliations between the medical departments of our universities and our great hospitals and to educate the boards of trustees of our hospitals to the importance of their educational and research functions. On February 24th we are to have our next annual conference on medical education in Chicago. Flexner is to present to us the European situation of medical education. We have secured a very strong lot of men to participate in the program. We have invited President Lowell of Harvard and President Vincent of Minnesota to take part in this discussion on the reorganization of the medical department of the university.

It would be of enormous value just at this time if you as president of the University of Chicago which has such great possibilities in the way of developing a great medical school would give the conference your views on



DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
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January 15, 1915.

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reorganization and development. This annual conference is attended by several hundred men interested in medical education and medical licensure. The papers are to be published in the Journal of the American Medical Association which has a circulation of over 50,000. The conference has a very wide-sweeping influence in molding the opinion of the profession in matters of medical education. We have had President Eliot, President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation and a dozen or more university presidents take part in the different annual conferences. There is no one who could do as much good just at present as yourself, and I sincerely hope that you will find it possible to accept the invitation of the Council and take part in the conference. If you desire I should be very glad to go over this matter more fully with you.

With best wishes, I am,

very truly yours,

*Arthur Dean Bevan*



President Ha  
Univer  
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DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
Professor of Biology  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Ill.

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With best wishes, I am,

Arthur Dean Bevan



Chicago, January 17, 1913

Dear Dr. Bevan:-

I have your note of the 15th inst. I am going to be out of the city from the 23d of January to the 7th of February. I am not at all sure that I should be able to give time to proper preparation on the important subject to which you refer. Perhaps sometime next week before I leave the city we will have a chat on the whole matter.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan,  
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.



Chicago, January 17, 1913

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President Harry  
University of  
Chicago



DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
PEOPLES GAS BLDG  
MICHIGAN BLVD AND ADAMS ST  
CHICAGO

January 19, 1917

President Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

I received your letter of January 16th and am much obliged  
as it gives me the information I desired. Sometime later at your  
convenience I hope to have the opportunity of going over this matter  
with you personally.

Thanking you for the information, I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*Arthur Dean Bevan*



DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
Peoples Gas Bldg  
Michigan Bldg and Adams St  
CHICAGO

January 19, 1917

President Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

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DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
PEOPLES GAS BLDG  
MICHIGAN BLVD AND ADAMS ST  
CHICAGO

November 16, 1916

President Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

I want to take an early opportunity of congratulating you on the splendid plan for medical education that you have worked out for the University and for Chicago. The big broad conception of developing a strong undergraduate school and a strong graduate medical school under university auspices seems to me the best solution that could be made of the problem. So far no university in this country has undertaken such a comprehensive scheme. From my knowledge of the medical school situation we have better opportunities and better possibilities of putting such a plan into successful operation here than in any other city in the United States. I must confess that at times I was a good deal discouraged that we did not make more rapid progress, but a plan such as this is well worth waiting for, and I want to pledge you my hearty support and cooperation in securing for this new development the greatest possible success.

I am, with best wishes,

very truly yours,

Arthur Dean Bevan



DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
People's Gas Bldg  
Michigan Bldg and Adams St  
CHICAGO

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University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

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I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Arthur Dean Bevan



Chicago, November 18, 1916

Dear Dr. Bevan:

Thanks for your kind note of the 16th inst. with regard to the medical situation. This matter has been in my mind, as you probably know, for a long time, but of course it has been impossible to discuss with anybody here the details of the negotiations which have been so long proceeding. I am glad that they finally resulted in something which I believe is the best thing which could be done for Chicago and for the medical profession. Something of far less magnitude could have been undertaken at various times in the past. Any of these would have been a mistake. We have now reached the point, I believe, where the right thing can be done, and done adequately.

Thanking you cordially for your interest and support,  
I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan  
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago



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Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago

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inst. with regard to the medical situation. This matter

Thanks for your kind note of the 18th

Dear Dr. Bevan:

Chicago, November 18, 1916



Chicago, January 16, 1917

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

The enclosed correspondence will explain itself. I am holding the letter to Dr. Bevan of which the copy is enclosed until you have studied it and made comments on it. I am a little in doubt as to whether I put it in just the right way. Further, there are some things which I should wish to say to you personally before sending a reply. I will see you tomorrow at the meeting of the Committee.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson  
4851 Drexel Boul., Chicago



Chicago, January 16, 1917

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4851 Drexel Blvd., Chicago



DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN  
PEOPLES GAS BLDG  
MICHIGAN BLVD AND ADAMS ST  
CHICAGO

October 8, 1918

Hon. Harry Pratt Judson,  
Board of Trustees, Rush Medical College,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:

I read recently with a great deal of interest the biography of Benjamin Rush and his services to American education. Rush was one of the strong men of the American Revolution, and has been regarded by the medical profession as the father of American medicine. The American Medical Association in recognition of this fact some years ago erected a statue in Washington in his memory. When Brainard founded the medical school in Chicago in 1837 he called it the Rush Medical College in honor of Rush's services to his country and to medicine.

The little book which I am sending you under separate cover will give you, if you have time to read it, a fairly good sketch of Rush and particularly of his services to education.

I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*Arthur Dean Bevan*



Dr. Arthur Ochs Bayne  
Proctor & Green  
1100 North Dearborn St.  
Chicago

October 2, 1918

Hon. Harry Price Jackson,  
Board of Trustees, Rush Medical College,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

I read recently with a great deal of interest the biography of Benjamin Rush and his services to American education. Rush was one of the strong men of the American Revolution, and has been regarded by the medical profession as the father of American medicine. The American Medical Association in recognition of this fact some years ago erected a statue in Washington in his memory. When Dr. Jackson founded the medical school in Chicago in 1837 he called it the Rush Medical College in honor of Rush's services to his country and to medicine.

The little book which I am sending you under separate cover will give you, if you have time to read it, a fairly good sketch of Rush and particularly of his services to education.

I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

William Brewster



Chicago, October 9, 1918

Dear Dr. Bevan:

Your letter of October 8 addressed to President Judson is received in his absence in Persia. Upon his return early in the year I shall be glad to bring it to his attention, together with the copy of the book to which you refer. Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan  
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago



Chicago, October 9, 1918

Dear Dr. Bevan:

Your letter of October 8 addressed to

President Johnson is received in his absence in Paris.

Upon his return early in the year I shall be glad to bring

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Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan  
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago