



DR. CHARLES P. SMALL,
5727 MADISON AVENUE,
CHICAGO.

President W. R. Harper

My dear sir

I have been informed by the Commissioner of Health, that the law gives to the University the right to enforce the "city vaccination ordinance" upon all its students and employers.

It is well known that small-pox is very prevalent in this city, and every susceptible individual is exposed to the danger of catching the disease.

It is a fact however that every case of small-pox in Chicago, during the present out-break, has been among the unvaccinated, or the imperfectly vaccinated. Not one case has occurred among those recently and effectively vaccinated.

DR. CHARLES P. SMALL
572 WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO

Since we have this positive means of protection - as we certainly have if vaccination is properly carried out - I would respectfully suggest that the University exercise its right to protect itself, by insisting that any student or employee who has not been successfully vaccinated, shall be vaccinated at once, or sever his connection with the University.

This should certainly be enforced if the person has never been vaccinated. If there is a good scar, showing that there has been a successful vaccination it is not absolutely necessary to have it repeated. But if several years have elapsed since the former vaccination it is advisable to be revaccinated.

Very truly yours

Chas. P. Small

The University Examining Physician

Jan. 28th 1901

There is but one true basis of
justice - as we cannot have of
it - no man is perfect, and out of
such imperfectly supplied that the human
error is not a fault itself by making
that an excuse or excuse who has not
been completely ignorant, thus it remains
at once a error in connection with the
humanity.

This should contain, it is not of the form
but more than immaterial. If this is a
part of the human nature that has been a
successful vaccination it is not absolutely
necessary to have it repeated. But if some
you have elapsed since the form vaccination
it is advisable to have it repeated.

Yours truly,
Charles L. Smith
The United States
Jan. 24 1901

Rush Born
[Signature]
President
My d-

January 29th, 1903.

Dr. Henry B. Favill,
100 State St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Favill:-

Nearly a year ago I received a letter from you in reference to the Department of Sanitary Science. This letter called attention to some of the deeper phases of the subject. I am hoping that sometime in the near future it may be possible for us to take up this subject and see what it is possible to do in reference to it.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

January 28th, 1903.

Dr. Henry B. Favill,

100 State St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Favill:-

Nearly a year ago I received a letter from

you in reference to the Department of Sanitary Science. This

letter called attention to some of the deeper phases of the

subject. I am hoping that sometime in the near future it may be

possible for us to take up this subject and see what it is possible

to do in reference to it.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:
In reply to your request
have before discussed some
seems to me opportune
the subject.
The

100 STATE STREET
CHICAGO.

March 11, 1902.

President Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago, City.

My dear Sir:

In reply to your request for a report on a topic which we have before discussed somewhat, a Department of Sanitary Science, it seems to me opportune to call your attention to some deeper phases of the subject.

The suggestion that is unmistakable of late, that there will be money within reasonable time to do what ought to be done, at once opens the field.

The idea conveyed in our previous talk bore especially upon the preparation of students to become administrators of health ordinance.

Obviously the possibilities and needs in that direction have not grown less. Such functions, however, though reasonably fundamental, theoretically, are practically open to the same criticism that our medical curriculum bears. They tend to drift into a struggle with disease established. It is a fact, and, in so far as avoidable, it is a reproach to our medical work that it deals triflingly with the normal.

Except in a few instances the attention of medical students is directed either to the active struggle with pestilence or to the indelible scars of long existing morbid processes.

The study of the normal and the earliest departures from the normal is most inefficiently dealt with. So marked is this defect that it is a great exception to find physicians who have any conception of the terms of the proposition. I cannot too emphatically formulate this statement nor exaggerate the deplorable defect. The conviction is strong upon all thoughtful men that the maintenance of physiologic balance which we call health, is a problem of far greater importance

March 11, 1902.

100 STATE STREET
CHICAGO

President Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago, City.

My dear Sir:

In reply to your request for a report on a topic which we have before discussed somewhat, a Department of Sanitary Science, it seems to me opportune to call your attention to some deeper phases of the subject.

The suggestion that is unmistakable of late, that there will be money within reasonable time to do what ought to be done, at once opens the field.

The idea conveyed in our previous talk bore especially upon the preparation of students to become administrators of health ordinance. Obviously the possibilities and needs in that direction have not grown less. Such functions, however, though reasonably fundamental theoretically are practically open to the same criticism that our medical curriculum bears. They tend to drift into a struggle with disease established. It is a fact and in so far as avoidable it is a reproach to our medical work that it deals triflingly with the normal.

Except in a few instances the attention of medical students is directed either to the active struggle with pestilence or to the indelible scars of long existing morbid processes.

The study of the normal and the earliest departures from the normal is most inefficiently dealt with. So marked is this defect that it is a great exception to find physicians who have any conception of the terms of the proposition. I cannot too emphatically formulate this statement nor exaggerate the deplorable defect. The conviction is strong upon all thoughtful men that the maintenance of physiologic balance which we call health, is a problem of far greater importance

100 STATE STREET.
CHICAGO.

President Wm. R. Harper-2-

March 11, 1902.

Than all conceivable remedy.

At the threshold of this subject lies the need of determining a set of norms, and establishing the latitude of variations that may be regarded as within the normal.

Surprising as it is, this has been very sparingly done, and what has been done is much of it open to review. There is hardly a problem in this field that is not abruptly checked in its solution by the lack of such fundamental data. I cite this to illustrate how radical the need is. The natural comment is, that such investigations belong to physiology. In a sense this is true. The old physiology is, however, full of errors. The new physiology is engaged with biologic abstractions and research. The physiology of the human being as a social individual is greater than all these parts and demands a larger handling.

Moreover, this cannot be confined to professional instruction. IT has to reach out intimately into the people, to become their organic law.

This is foreshadowed in the draft you showed me from the department of domestic science. Everywhere one meets the inquiry for knowledge among the people. I see in the future the instruction in the Department of Health as overshadowing any other branch of human instruction.

In thus signally failing to answer your exact question, I am only asking for a larger consideration of the subject, at what may be a critical time.

At your convenience I should like to hear your opinion about it.

I am far from assuming myself to be even a useful suggestor in this most extensive scheme.

Very respectfully yours,

Henry B. Fawcett

100 STATE STREET
CHICAGO

March 11, 1902.

President Wm. R. Harper-S-

Then all conceivable remedy.

At the threshold of this subject lies the need of determining a set of norms, and establishing the latitude of variations that may be regarded as within the normal.

Surprising as it is, this has been very sparingly done, and what has been done is much of it open to review. There is hardly a problem in this field that is not abruptly checked in its solution by the lack of such fundamental data. I cite this to illustrate how radical the need is. The natural comment is, that such investigations belong to physiology. In a sense this is true. The old physiology is, however, full of errors. The new physiology is engaged with biologic abstractions and research. The physiology of the human being as a social individual is greater than all these parts and demands a larger handling. Moreover, this cannot be confined to professional instruction. It has to reach out intimately into the people, to become their organic law.

This is foreshadowed in the draft you showed me from the department of domestic science. Everywhere one meets the inquiry for knowledge among the people. I see in the future the instruction in the Department of Health as overshadowing any other branch of human instruction. In thus signally failing to answer your exact question, I am only asking for a larger consideration of the subject, at what may be a critical time.

At your convenience I should like to hear your opinion about it. I am far from assuming myself to be even a useful suggestor in this most extensive scheme.

Very respectfully yours,

February 3rd, 1903.

Dr. Henry B. Favill,

100 State St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Favill:-

I think that you are the man to take up the question of Preventive Medicine. I can easily see that it will develop into large proportions, but ought we not to make a beginning along the right lines?

Sincerely hoping that you will help us in the matter, I remain

Yours very truly,

February 3rd, 1903.

President Wm. R. Harper
University of Chicago
My dear Sir:

Dr. Henry B. Pavill.

100 State St., Chicago.

My dear Dr. Pavill:-

I think that you are the man to take up
the question of Preventive Medicine. I can easily see that it
will develop into large proportions, but ought we not to make a
beginning along the right lines?
Sincerely hoping that you will help us in the matter, I remain
Yours very truly,

100 STATE STREET.
CHICAGO.

January 30, 1903.

President Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago, City.

(2)

My dear Sir:

Your letter respecting the department of preventive medicine is at hand.

As I intimated in my previous letter to you my reflections upon the possibilities of the subject had led me to see that it was in prospect a matter of tremendous proportion. The extent to which the matter reaches beyond medical lines is so great that I had rather put myself in the back-ground with reference to its development.

If, however, it seems to you that I am the proper one to block this matter out, I will give it my immediate attention and present it to you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature: Henry B. Oakes

100 STATE STREET
CHICAGO

January 30, 1903.

President Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago, City.

My dear Sir:

Your letter respecting the department of preventive medi-

cine is at hand.

As I indicated in my previous letter to you my reflections upon

the possibilities of the subject had led me to see that it was in

prospect a matter of tremendous proportion. The extent to which the

matter reaches beyond medical lines is so great that I had rather put

myself in the back-ground with reference to its development.

If, however, it seems to you that I am the proper one to block this

matter out, I will give it my immediate attention and press it to you

at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Sawston
R. E. Small
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Dr. W. R. Harper

My dear Sir:—

The experience of the first two years has convinced me that some changes in the method of conducting the physical examinations, would prove to be of great benefit to the department—

To anyone familiar with this work, it is quite evident that to obtain data for statistics which shall be of any value, the following important conditions should exist. First; the student presenting himself for physical examination, should be in his normal quiet attitude; that is, not coming directly from some vigorous exercise, rendering impossible any accurate results in regard to pulse-rate, respiratory sounds, etc.

Second; the examinations should begin immediately on the opening of the term, in order to obtain full and complete reports.

Third; the entire examination should be conducted by the same person, thus avoiding confusion, and insuring accuracy and

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

11
47
8

179

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

uniformity in statistics and reports, a result impossible when conducted by several persons. Because these conditions have not been observed, and with the sincere desire to see the best possible work done in this department, I would with your permission offer the following suggestion.

During the coming University year, let the examining physician ^{assume} entire charge of the physical examinations and anthropometric measurements.

Also to have it announced that the examining physician will be at his office at the University at a certain hour each day in the week, when any student can, without expense, receive consultations on matters of health, etc. This, it seems to me, would be a feature greatly appreciated by many students.

I will be very glad to do this extra amount of work thus involved during the coming year, with no additional expense to the University, on the condition, that if at the close of the year it shall have proved entirely satisfactory, I shall in the future

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

receive compensation that is more in proportion
to the amount of work, and the loss of
time necessarily taken from my private
business—

I am sir,

Very truly yours

Chas. P. Small

September 20th 1894—

Small

President W. R. Harper

(38)

My dear sir

I take pleasure in submitting herewith my first annual report of the work done in my department since its establishment one year ago.

The fact that during the year there have been over nine hundred consultations and visits, seems to prove that this new department is at least appreciated by the students.

The original appropriation of twenty-five dollars for medicines has been enough to meet the demand, as this part of the work is now self sustaining.

Owing to the extremely limited facilities of the office itself — the absence of running water, and of nearly all the necessary requirements of an office for either clinical or dispensary practice — the work must be chiefly consultations only, with the dispensing of such medicines as do not require compounding.

In the absence of a medical department, the principal object of this office is I suppose to help prevent sickness, more than to deal with sickness itself. In this respect especially, I believe the work thus far has been particularly successful.

I am sir

Very truly yours

Chas. P. Small

June 26th 1897-

(38)

Chairman H. A. Harper

Dear Sir

I take pleasure in submitting herewith
my first annual report of the work done in my department
since its establishment one year ago.
The fact that during the year there have been over nine
hundred consultations and visits seems to prove that this
new department is at least appreciated by the students.
The original appropriation of twenty-five dollars for maintenance
has been enough to meet the demands on the part of the
work in our self-maintaining.
Owing to the extremely limited facilities of the office itself—
the absence of running water and of heat, and the necessary
requisition of an office for either clinical or laboratory practice
—the work must be chiefly consultative and with the
dispensing of such medicines as do not require compounding.
In the absence of a medical department the principal object
of the office is to suppose to help prevent sickness, more than
to deal with sickness itself. In this respect especially I
believe the work thus far has been particularly successful.

I am Sir

Very truly yours

Charles F. Smith

June 26th 1892

OFFICERS

OF

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MARTIN A. RYERSON, *President*
T. W. GOODSPEED, *Secretary*
CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON, *Treasurer*
HENRY A. RUST, *Comptroller*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF...
THE SECRETARY

Small

CHICAGO Apr. 28, 1896

Dr/ Wm. R. Harper,

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I warmly approve the first four recommendations of Dr. Small, provided the money can be found for his additional remuneration.

In regard to the fifth recommendation I suggest that a house be rented near the University for hospital purposes instead of using a part of the Divinity Halls. For many reasons this use of the Divinity Dormitories seems to me impossible.

The University would have no right to make such use of them; the Dormitory so used, would be looked upon as tainted and would be avoided by students; to put a hospital for contagious diseases in a building occupied by a large number of students would be inexcusable. Such a hospital is always isolated; It certainly must be here.

If the University can find the money - say \$1000.00 - it seems to me that the true policy is to find a cottage isolated from other buildings and put a house-keeper in it and make this the hospital.

Major Rust suggests that we may be able to find some house-keeper who for \$100.00 or \$150.00 a year would place one or two rooms at our disposal to be used at any time when it should be found necessary to send a patient; this seems a very sensible suggestion.

Yours truly,

T W Goodspeed

Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

MARTIN A. RYANSON, President

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

J. W. GOSWORTHY, Secretary

CHARLES L. HORTON, Treasurer

HARRY A. RUST, Counselor

CHICAGO Apr. 28, 1896

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I warmly approve the first four recommendations of Dr. Smell, provided the money can be found for his additional remuneration. In regard to the fifth recommendation I suggest that a house be rented near the University for hospital purposes instead of using a part of the Divinity Hall. For many reasons this use of the Divinity Hall seems to me impossible.

The University would have no right to make such use of them; the dormitory as used, would be looked upon as tainted and would be avoided by students; to put a hospital for contagious diseases in a building occupied by a large number of students would be inadvisable. Such a hospital is always isolated; it certainly must be here.

If the University can find the money - say \$1000.00 - it seems to me that the true policy is to find a cottage isolated from other buildings and put a house-keeper in it and make this the hospital.

Major Rust suggests that we may be able to find some house-keeper who for \$100.00 or \$150.00 a year would place one or two rooms at our disposal to be used at any time when it should be found necessary to send a patient; this seems a very sensible suggestion.

Yours truly,

Secretary