CONCLUSIONS.

It is hoped that this report will stimulate all colleges and universities to adopt a comprehensive program of student health, thereby not only benefiting the individual student entrusted to their care, but enhancing greatly the nation's health in each succeeding generation.

Colleges and universities are rapidly changing from storehouses of knowledge to reservoirs of service. Here at hand is an opportunity for one of the greatest services to humanity. The example of a thorough group health service among students will soon extend to every other group in the land.

The study of this problem by your committee and the questionnaires sent to all colleges and universities and many active fraternity chapters has already created wide-spread interest in student health. This is evidenced by certain articles on the subject appearing in magazines recently; by requests from other magazines for articles; by letters from a committee of the Association of College Presidents and by the great interest displayed by certain universities in the result of the study. It is hoped that the Inter-fraternity Council will give the widest possible publicity to this report as the best means of furthering the desired end.
Recommendation

It is hoped that this report will stimulate all college and university personnel to develop a comprehensive program of student assistance. The report not only emphasizes the significant student assistance offered at some of the colleges listed in the preceding section but also encourages the selection of personnel in each succeeding generation.

The faculty members of the College of Education at Stanford, who have been in close contact with the colleges and universities represented in this report, have been of great assistance in this work. Their efforts have been most helpful and interesting.

The study of the problem of providing an adequate amount of encouragement and assistance to college students is one of the most difficult tasks that the college and university personnel must face. It is hoped that the information provided in this report will be of some use in the future.
Mr. Wm. E. Scott,
Office of the President,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Mr. Smith:

I am very glad to have seen the enclosed material
gathered by Dr. Mock.

I should agree with most of his recommendations
and if I hear from Mr. Tufts would of course be glad
to participate in a conference regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dudley B. Reed.
October 20 1937

My dear Mr. Smith:

I am very glad to have seen the enclosure material

especially of Dr. Wood.

I am quite agree with most of the recommendations

and if I keep from Mr. Tull's report of course be filed

to participate in a conference regarding the matter.

Compliedly your very truly

[Signature]
STUDENT HEALTH MAINTENANCE

Report of Committee appointed by the Interfraternity Council.

Your Committee on Student Health and the ways and means of maintaining health standards among the students of the Colleges and Universities of our country beg to submit the following:

Introductory.

The members of your committee were chosen because of their wide experience in disease and accident prevention and the organization of health departments in a number of the large industrial corporations. One member was especially qualified in the prevention of eye troubles; another in combating contagious diseases; one has a national reputation in the field of sanitation and all have had experience in the medical and surgical aspects of health departments organized for the maintenance of employees' health, the health of school children and various community health movements.

The report is based upon several months study of the health problems among students; the statistical study of replies from 131 colleges and universities to a questionnaire sent out from the headquarters of the Interfraternity Council; the study of 400 replies from various fraternities located in 130 colleges and universities to a questionnaire also sent out by the committee through the Interfraternity Council; personal conferences and correspondence of the chairman with leading physicians and physical educators of some of the best universities and by repeated conferences and studies of the entire problem by the committee as a whole.
STUDENT HEALTH MAINTENANCE

Report of Committee appointed by the
Instructive Committee

Your Committee on Student Health and the Welfare of the College
and University of our School, beg to enclose the following

Recommendation

The members of your committee have given precedence to the

welfare of the students, and, therefore, they have given special
attention to the problems of health and hygiene, and the

conditions under which the students live and work. They have

also given special consideration to the importance of health

education and the need for health education in the

Curriculum. The committee believes that health education is

an integral part of the educational process and that it

should be given the same importance as other subjects.

The committee recommends the following:

1. The establishment of a Health Education Department to be

headed by a Health Educator who will be responsible for

planning and implementing health education programs.

2. The development of a health education curriculum

including courses in health education, nutrition, and

mental health.

3. The provision of health education resources and

materials to all students.

4. The training of all faculty members in health

education.

5. The establishment of a health education advisory

committee consisting of faculty members, students, and

health professionals.

6. The inclusion of health education in all school

programs and the evaluation of its effectiveness.

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health professionals.

6. The inclusion of health education in all school

programs and the evaluation of its effectiveness.
The purpose of this report is to set forth a mass of reasons and arguments for Student Health Maintenance in the hope of influencing colleges and universities to adopt such a program where one does not exist; and to set forth the methods and machinery necessary to carry on this health work.

The Need of Health Supervision and Maintenance.

Is there sufficient data to show that a health problem exists among students of college age?

There is practically no place, outside of family life, where men so intimately associate with others as in our colleges and universities. Here we see students thrown together throughout the day in the classrooms, eating with others at the various clubs and boarding tables, and often rooming together—frequently two occupying the double bed at night. Where students occupy dormitories or fraternity houses, this class association is even more marked. This likewise applies to our girl students, who are more prone to use dormitories during their student days. In our fraternities and clubs, usually found in every college, we have an excellent example of this family-like intimacy of association. Boys from homes all over the country unite in the clubhouse in one big family, eating and sleeping together, and working and playing together. Each new member is welcomed into this community life as freely and gladly as the oldest member. No question is asked as to his health. No inquiry is made as to whether he has some incipient disease that might contaminate his fellow students. The possibility of the spread of disease from one person to another, except in the acute contagious diseases, is not appreciated by the average layman. One of the best
The purpose of this report is to set forth a means of more
sound and systematic food processing methods in the home or
in

The report concludes many experiments to adapt such a program

The report itself may not be too clear and may need further

essential to carry on this paper work.
examples of the truth of this fact, however, is demonstrated by a question appearing on the medical blanks of most of the life insurance companies, as follows: "Has any member of your family had, or been intimately associated with anyone suffering from tuberculosis during the last year?"

The Physically Defective

During the eighteen months that we were in the war, 3,780,881 young men of the country were examined; 3,200,000 were found available to go to camp. Of this number 2,560,000 men actually went to camp. Of the total number examined 549,099 were rejected outright by the local boards, and 239,991 were rejected after reaching camp. Thus we have definite proof that at least 849,090 men, most of them of college age, out of 3,780,881 have been thrown back into society with handicaps unfitting them for military service.

All defective men were not rejected; 294,000 with defects were accepted for full duty and 75,000 for limited duty. In all 32.2% were defective. Many of these latter were reclaimed because they had the advantage of medical care and physical development during their military service.

These figures do not differ materially from the results obtained in those industries where the examination of employees and applicants has become an established custom. Recently figures were obtained from ten large concerns having excellent medical staffs who give very thorough physical examinations to all applicants for work.

In one year these ten medical services examined 118,900 applicants. Forty-one thousand one hundred fifty-eight or 34.7 percent of these had disabilities that did not interfere with selected work. Eleven thousand four hundred thirty-three or 9.7 percent were
The Practical Experience

During the 18th century, there were many in the water, particularly men of the countryside, who were examined in the water, and many were found unfit.

Some men of the countryside were examined, and many were found unfit. In the water, many were examined, and many were found unfit. This practice continued throughout the century.
rejected because of disabilities.

Without burdening you further, these figures are sufficient to give you some idea of the size of this problem of the physically handicapped in any group selected for study.

Considering the above facts, it is quite evident that our colleges and universities, the natural leaders in all advanced thought and progressive movements, have been sadly remiss in safeguarding the health of their students. The best method of protecting the health of people in intimate contact with each other is a thorough medical examination of each individual; first, to detect any contagious or infectious disease that might be spread to other members of the group; and second, to detect any incipient or threatened disease in the individual, so as to institute early treatment, while the disease is still in its incipiency and therefore usually curable, or to advise the proper procedure to overcome some threatened condition.

More concrete examples of the need of health supervision among students are the following and these can be multiplied by the score for many physicians can tell of similar experiences among students in the majority of our colleges and universities:

Two students, fraternity brothers, rooming together and occupying the same bed -- one died of tuberculosis in his junior year; the other died of tuberculosis the year following his graduation. Both had been active in athletics, neither one had been physically examined during his entire student life until he had become so sick that a physician was necessary.

Last year a student wrote the chairman of this committee, describing the symptoms of a fellow fraternity brother occupying a bed in the dormitory with 16 other men. This man had absented himself
The development of the project required the collaboration of a team of experts from various disciplines. The initial phase involved the analysis and planning of the project's objectives. The following steps were taken:

1. **Requirements Gathering**: Conducted interviews with stakeholders to understand their needs and expectations. The data collected was used to define the project scope.
2. **Design Phase**: Collaborated with architects and engineers to design the project. Prototypes were created to visualize the final product.
3. **Construction**: The project was constructed following the design guidelines. Regular inspections were conducted to ensure quality standards.
4. **Testing**: The project was tested under various conditions to validate its performance. Feedback was collected to make necessary adjustments.
5. **Implementation**: The project was launched to the public. Continuous monitoring was done to assess its impact.
6. **Evaluation**: The project was evaluated at the end of the year to determine its success. Recommendations were made for future improvements.

The project was a success, meeting the goals set at the beginning. Lessons learned from this project will be utilized in future endeavors.
from school for a year because of incipient tuberculosis. He returned last year and was admitted without any inquiry into his physical condition. He coughed constantly, was careless about his sputum and the occasion of the fellow student writing was prompted by the fact that on the weekly cleanup of the dormitory by the student-janitor a large amount of sputum was found behind this sick student's bed. Immediately the president of this college was informed of these conditions by your chairman and suggestions made as to the disposal of this case. The sick student was allowed to finish the year without any evident action being taken by the college. The health of 16 fellow students, and it is hard to estimate how many more, were jeopardized by this one case.

An athlete in one of our largest universities reported to a physician (not connected with the university) following a cross country run. On examination he was found to have a very serious organic heart disease. A condition absolutely unfitting this man for such strenuous exercise and yet he claimed to have been examined as a freshman. On inquiry the examination was found to consist of measurements of his chest and the testing of his lung capacity by blowing into an indicator. Even this examination was made by the physical director, who was not a physician.

A medical student in his junior year was found to have Diabetes. History of the case indicated it had existed for sometime. Yet this student had gone through college and three years of medical school without ever having a complete physical examination including examination of the urine.

Case after case of gonorrhea and syphilis could be reported among students, untreated or inadequately treated, living in
From school for a very present of intrinsic cooperation. He then
first came any one of the sympathy into the phantasy con-
sciousness. He considered consciousness was conditioned upon the
occasion of the fellow nature and making any movement of the mere fact
on the weekly opening of the question to the activities of the physical
immediate moment of operation. I soon began this argument. I passed the
president in this college was sitting at the centre of the conclusion of the

The argument any of the others was made up to the greenhouse and this case.
their students were allowed to think of any without any dishonesty.

We know the college. The president of the fellow students and I
in hand to examine your many more, were acceptable of this one case.

Am expected in one of our faller activities. And a
by the president for connected with the centrifugal (following a close case-

a train. On examination we are likely to have a very different opinion of


best guess;

A contention especially effective since may for more action
non examine may not be able to have been examined as a precaution.
On inquiry the examination was not likely to continue in a senecence of the
question and the results of the final capacity of forming into an impression.

How this examination was made of the physical, if we can


A special student in the president may have to prove

Dispersed. Noticed at the sale information it had existed for sometime.
For this student may have formed college any time by the

school without have having a complete physical examination intelligent

examination of the same.

One after case of connection any particularly cases to be-

boring some students' mention or intermediately tested, finite in
intimate contact with fellow students. This would be impossible if a system of thorough physical examination prevailed in the colleges, and if the fellow students were educated properly in matters of hygiene, sanitation and disease prevention.

Survey of Existing Conditions in Colleges and Universities.

In 1914 your Chairman first advocated a system of health supervision among the active chapters of his own fraternity. This effort was reported in a publication in American Physical Education Review, November, 1917. The following is quoted from that article:

"I cannot resist this opportunity of telling of the work that has been done during the last three years in my college fraternity along these lines of the supervision of health of my active fraternity brothers. I sent out a questionnaire to each of the chapters of my fraternity, and as a result learned that only ten of the forty-five colleges responding had a system of physical examination of the students. Only four of these ten gave a physical examination that could be classified as thorough. I also learned that only three of these colleges had a system of caring for the sick students. Many of the students roomed together, and a large proportion of these, two students occupied the same bed at night. Only three colleges made an attempt at sanitary inspection of the fraternity houses, clubs, dormitories, and rooming places of the students, and in only one college was there an examination of the cooks and waitresses who had to do with the preparation and handling of the food for the students."

A study of the replies to a questionnaire sent to all colleges and universities and to active chapters of fraternities in these schools during the school year of 1923-24, show a decided im-
The many opportunities in the world of higher education are not only for those who are interested in academic pursuits, but also for those who are not. The importance of education and its role in society cannot be understated. Education not only provides a foundation for future success, but also helps individuals develop critical thinking skills and a strong sense of responsibility.

The College of Arts and Sciences is committed to providing a diverse range of undergraduate and graduate programs that cater to the needs of students from all backgrounds. Whether you are interested in the arts, sciences, or social sciences, we have a program that will meet your needs.

In addition to our academic programs, the College also offers a variety of extracurricular activities, including sports, clubs, and organizations. These opportunities allow students to explore their interests and develop valuable skills that can be applied in both their personal and professional lives.

At the College of Arts and Sciences, we are proud of our commitment to excellence in education and to preparing our students for success in their future endeavors. We offer a range of degrees and programs that are designed to give students the knowledge and skills they need to achieve their goals.

Our faculty members are dedicated professionals who are committed to the success of their students. They work with students to help them develop their skills and reach their full potential. We encourage students to take advantage of the many opportunities that are available to them, both inside and outside the classroom.

At the College of Arts and Sciences, we believe that education is a lifelong journey. Whether you are a first-year student or a returning adult learner, we are here to help you achieve your goals and fulfill your dreams.

In summary, the College of Arts and Sciences is committed to providing a high-quality education that prepares students for success in their future endeavors. We encourage you to take advantage of the many opportunities that are available to you, and to work with our faculty and staff to achieve your goals.
provement in the matters of health supervision, education, and main-
tenance as compared with this survey made in the 45 colleges in 1914.

The following questionnaire was sent to all colleges and
universities and to several of the active fraternity chapters in each
school. Replies were received from 131 colleges and universities and
from 400 fraternity chapters located in 150 schools. The numerals
after each question indicate the number of colleges giving an affirm-
tive and negative answer to question.

Questionnaire Submitted by the Interfraternity Conference on

HEALTH MAINTENANCE

1. Are the students examined physically by physicians
   on matriculation? Yes No
   110 21
2. Are they examined periodically thereafter? 63 68
3. Is this a complete physical examination?
   (a) Including examination of the eyes 84 49
   (b) Including examination of the urine 37 94
4. Are students rejected for admission to your insti-
tution because of physical defects or diseases
   which would make student life injurious to them? 63 68
5. Are dietary regimes or special exercises prescribed
   for students needing these? 94 37
6. Has your institution any consultant service, where
   students are sent for special examinations, such
   as for conditions of the eyes, lungs, etc.? 92 39
   (a) Is this service furnished without cost to
   the student? 52 79
7. Are the students examined when they return to class
   work after an illness? 54 77
8. Does the college furnish or provide for medical
   or surgical services to students needing these? 82 49
9. Does the institution conduct a dispensary of "sick
   call" for students? 80 51
10. Are home calls upon students who are ill, made by
    physicians or visiting nurses supplied by the
    institution? 59 73
11. Is your institution in sympathy with a health ser-
    vice program such as is indicated in the above
    questions? 131

HYGIENE & SANITATION

1. Are the common places for students listed by col-
lege and periodically inspected to insure proper
sanitary conditions? 88 48
2. (a) Is such service rendered at the expense of the
    student? 92 39
The following developments are seen to all college and university administrators and to several of the college faculty members in each school. Reports were received from 127 colleges and university and from 500 activity officers located in 450 colleges. The number after each question indicates the number of college answers.

Give any suggestions to make

### Questionnaire Submitted by the Interfraternity Conference on KONANTHEIAN MTHAN

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<td>10.</td>
<td>What is the fraternity examining the possibility of phosphorylation?</td>
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### Notes on Results

- Work after round the clock.
- Does the college require more activities to make the fraternity more\ effective? What? (Circle one: Yes/No)
- Is the fraternity concerned with the development of character? What? (Circle one: Yes/No)
- Does the fraternity conduct a temperament test? If so, what measure of progress? If not, what are the reasons? (Circle one: Yes/No)
- If the fraternity is a member of any organization, what? (Circle one: Yes/No)
2. Are persons cooking for and serving food to students periodically examined for contagious diseases including tuberculosis and syphilis?  
   Yes  No  
   39  92

3. Are the kitchens where food is prepared for students inspected?  
   Yes  No  
   81  50

4. Is there inspection of closets and toilet rooms used by students?  
   Yes  No  
   91  40

5. Has your institution adopted any general program of sanitation?  
   Yes  No  
   55  76

6. Have you any report on sanitary conditions which is available to us?  
   Yes  No  
   12  119

**Health Instruction for Students**

1. Are any courses given which are available to student body dealing with hygiene and sanitation, garbage and sewage disposal, water supply, etc?  
   Yes  No  
   101  30

2. Are any such courses required for all students?  
   Yes  No  
   46  65

The questionnaires answered by the students were not of real statistical value as their replies varied considerably from the replies of the college in which the fraternity chapter was located. The loyalty of the student to the college was the most noticeable feature. The total affirmative replies were 19% higher than those from the colleges. The student replies revealed a number of noteworthy things however. For example:

(a) Frequently the reply to question 1 indicated that this complete physical examination was made by the physical director for the members of the athletic teams chiefly.

(b) Answers to question 6 showed that the students were not aware of the consulting service that college claimed to possess.

(c) Answers to question 9 showed that students were not familiar with the "sick call" maintained by the college.

(d) Question 11 and letters from students brought out interesting replies indicative of a great desire on part of students for better health maintenance program.
(e) The answers to all questions on sanitation and on health instruction indicated that the students were not familiar with these efforts or with such courses in college claiming them.

In order to check up on replies to these questionnaires a number of personal letters were written to the Deans of certain colleges and universities and to physicians known to have charge of the health work in certain schools. A number of these letters showed marked discrepancies between the replies to questionnaire and these more personal replies. For example one of the most prominent universities returned a questionnaire with affirmative replies to all questions except questions 4 and 6. The reply from the Assistant Dean of this university is characteristic of the replies from other schools indicating that as a matter of fact they are not meeting their full obligations in regard to student health maintenance:

"April 23, 1924

Dr. Harry E. Mock,
122 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Mock:

In reply to your letter of April 12th regarding the attention given here to students' health, your questions may be answered by the following statements.

(a) The School physician gives only part time to the work.

(b) He does not make complete physical examinations, nor does he examine the students periodically. Such students who request it, however, (and I am told this represents about one-fourth of the students) are given a complete physical examination.

(c) In case of sickness, the School physician sees the stu-
In order to complete an application to the Dental College of Ohio, we require a number of dental letters. We have written to the Dental College of Ohio with these letters in mind.

Dear [Name],

In order to complete an application to the Dental College of Ohio, we require a number of dental letters. We have written to the Dental College of Ohio with these letters in mind.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Dr. [Name]

6277 N. Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

[Name] wrote to the Dental College of Ohio, with the following letters:

- Letter from the principal of your dental school.
- Reference from a former professor.
- Letter from a former classmate.
- Letter from a former employer.

The Dental College of Ohio requires only part-time of full-time work in order to achieve acceptance. The following steps were taken to ensure acceptance:

(a) The entrance examination results are released.

(b) The completed application is submitted.

(c) A complete dental record is submitted.

In case of any issues, the Dental College of Ohio may be contacted.
dent either in his office, or if bedridden sees him at his rooms. The more serious cases are sent to one of the hospitals connected with the Medical School.

(a) The Medical School does not have complete control of any of its teaching hospitals, but it has a very close relationship to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

(b) The students ordinarily pay the regular fee.

(c) There is, unfortunately, no supervision of sanitation in the fraternity houses, dormitories, and boarding houses.

Yours very truly,"

On the other hand, the replies to personal letters from a few of the larger universities were so illuminating that at least three of them are given in full here:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
Berkeley

Mr. Harry E. Mock
122 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Mock:

In answer to your letter of April 12, we are sending you under another cover a brief sketch of the work conducted at our Student Health Service, published in 1920. We have enlarged considerably since this was printed and have now a staff of twenty physicians, all of whom are responsible to the University Physician who is also Professor of Hygiene.

We have a compulsory entrance examination for all freshmen students and students coming to this University for the first time. We will send you also copies of our medical examination cards which are used also for the dispensary visits. There is no further periodical examination except the routine follow up work resulting from the entrance examination.

We have a hospital of fifty beds and students are treated as private patients. We have also a student ambulance and while our physicians do not make visits to students' homes, sick students are sent for and admitted to the house if their condition warrants it.
The University Infirmary is owned and operated by the Regents of the University and supported by student fees. At the present time there is an initial registration fee of $25.00 a semester which covers medical and hospital care at the Infirmary. There is no charge, beyond the incidental fee, for ordinary medical or hospital service, but if a surgical operation or a special nurse be required the cost must be borne by the patient. The surgical fees are minimum charges, for example, tonsillectomy under local, $15; general anesthesia $20.00; appendectomy $30.00.

Student living quarters at the University of California are inspected by Mrs. Davidson, Assistant Dean of Women, who is also official University Inspector of such houses and who keeps listed approved boarding houses. The Dean of Men's office in conjunction with the University Physician inspects Men's fraternity houses. The inspection of swimming pools and restaurants on the campus is delegated by the University Physician to the State Board of Health whose laboratories are on the campus.

If we can be of any further service to you, kindly call on us.

Yours very truly,

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, New York.

April 21, 1924

Harry E. Mock, M.D.,
122 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Mock:

In compliance with your request of April 12th I would submit the following answers to your questions:

(a) We employ nine full time physicians (two women and seven men) and one laboratory technician in our Hygiene Department at Cornell, Ithaca, New York.

(b) We examine every undergraduate in the University every year.

(c) In case of illness the student immediately comes to the Medical Adviser's Office where examination is made and advice given. Simple minor conditions are treated at this office. Illness accompanied by fever or demanding bed care is referred directly to the University Infirmary where the student is
The University Notification is wrong, and probably due to the presence of an error in the notification or an accidental error in the printing process. It is important to verify the correctness of the information provided, as any inaccuracies could lead to the misplacement of important documents or services. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the appropriate office for further assistance.
cared for by an outside physician of his own choice.

(d) Cornell owns its Infirmary. This is a 75 bed hospital with operating room, laboratory, isolation ward etc. and has facilities for caring for 150 or more if necessary by utilizing large reserve rooms on the upper floor. There is no regular medical staff for this infirmary; each patient choosing his own doctor from the town physicians.

(e) Each student in the University pays a $5.00 Infirmary fee every term that he is in the University and in return for this fee he is entitled to two weeks bed and board and ordinary nursing in any term without further charge.

(f) The Department of Hygiene acts as a clearing house for all complaints in regard to food or sanitation etc. in the University. Investigation is made of these complaints and recommendation is then made by the Hygiene Department to the University Committee on Health whose action is taken to remedy the condition. An inspection is made at least once a year by a paid inspector of all dormitories and rooming houses and they are listed according to the accommodations that they furnish. Entire charge of the contagious disease situation is taken by the Hygiene Department. Students ill of contagious disease are isolated at the Infirmary. Contacts with these ill students are observed daily or every second day for periods as stated by the Sanitary Code of Cornell University. Daily examination of the water and monthly survey of the watershed is made by the Department of Sanitary Chemistry and the reports checked monthly by the University Committee on Health.

The system of student health supervision at Cornell is primarily in the hands of the Hygienic Department. This department handles its work under a three headed plan. First: health service to the individual in the way of frequent physical examination and consultation for all minor disturbances; second: health education through a course of sixty lectures which every student in the University is obliged to take before graduation on the subjects of personal health and community health; third: sanitation of the buildings, grounds, quarters and eating places of all students.

We feel that we have the framework of a very efficient system. The development of this system however is only started. In four years we have made enormous strides but we see much more to do than has been done and we are becoming more and more convinced of the value of the work the farther we go.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. F. Smiley"

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor

May 9, 1924

Dr. Harry E. Mock
122 S. Michigan Avenue
My dear Doctor [Week]:

Your questionnaire letter sent to Dean Cabot several weeks ago, was referred to me today for attention. In reply I wish to assure you that we shall be very glad to place at your disposal any facts which you may wish concerning our work.

To take up your questions in order, we might make the following comments:

(a) Our University Health Service employs at present three full-time physicians and seven part-time physicians, devoting their attention to the health of students, mainly clinical.

(b) Our work did include annual medical examinations during the previous three years. We have modified our policy in that respect this year. Entering students have a complete examination, before registration is complete, and during that week.

(c) We maintain a dispensary which is open for unlimited attention to students throughout the day and physicians are on call for night attention. We have a 20-bed Infirmary where students receive all but the most specialized attention without expense. Students having major illnesses are sent to the University Hospital at Health Service expense, no expense to the student himself except in definitely elected service.

(d) We have our own twenty-bed Infirmary and in addition can use such beds as we wish in the University teaching hospital.

(e) The Student is charged for no service which is reasonably considered in the nature of emergency attention. Students pay for practically no medical attention here.

(f) The University organization has no regularly sustained program for attention to sanitation of Fraternity houses, Dormitories and boarding houses. We look after the sanitation of such places as seem to be fostering disease. Otherwise the responsibility is that of the City Health Department with whom we co-operate. We trace infections and sometimes find a source and have it cleaned up.

(g) Our annual budget is about $55,000 made up from the matriculation fees of about 10,000 students.

We are enclosing herewith a reprint which will give you some idea of the extent of our service although it was printed before we had our present and much larger building and Infirmary.

As Secretary of the American Student Health Association, I have some acquaintance with the whole situation of student health work in this country and at most of the institutions. I shall be very