Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees
University of Chicago

April 19, 1917

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Judson:

I have just said to our mutual friend, Doctor Billings, that I shall be glad to give to the University of Chicago, for their medical plan, the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000), payable on the fifth day of January, 1918.

I am very glad to be able to make this small gift and only wish it could be much more.

With very best regards, I am

Very sincerely,
(Signed) John G. Shedd

P.S. I desire that the disposition of the above mentioned gift be left entirely to the discretion of Doctor Billings.

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April 28, 1917

President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

I have forwarded to you my check payable to your order for $10,000. I desire that the said check serve as an endowment of the medical funds of the University and that the income from this endowment be applied to the surgical department of the graduate school in the maintenance of a resident surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital.

Yours respectfully
(Signed) F. A. Hardy

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Memorandum of conference between President Judson, Mr. Gates, Dr. Buttrick, and Mr. Flexner, office of the General Education Board, February 10, 1917.

Re Medical Schools, University of Chicago

1. There are to be two distinct schools, the medical school for teaching and research on the Midway -- hereafter called simply the Medical School -- of the general character and scope of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and a Postgraduate School or Polyclinic for practitioners on the West Side. Each school is to have its separate faculty, dean and budget. There may be an Administrative Committee or Board, consisting, for example, of the President and the two deans, as the Board of Trustees may determine, for action on general questions relating to medical teaching and research.
2. The clinical as well as the laboratory departments of the Medical School will be organized on the full-time basis. On the clinical side this will at the outset apply to medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology. Part-time men may be utilized in the dispensary, and in the specialties, as required.

3. The Polyclinic, or Postgraduate School, will have a full-time laboratory staff, and, as opportunity arises, full-time clinical assistants. The main clinical staff will be part-time. The present staff of the Presbyterian Hospital will be reorganized by the University when the Polyclinic is started.

4. For admission to the Medical School, a Bachelor's degree, with special requirement of physics, chemistry, biology, German, and French, will be requisite. Allowance may be made by the University in case of students who have pursued any of the fundamental medical sciences as part of the work leading to the Bachelor's degree.

5. The Polyclinic shall be open to holders of the M.D. degree.

It was moved and seconded to refer to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment for report, the matter of the organization of the new Medical School, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted.

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At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 8, 1917, there was referred to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment for report the organization of the Medical School of the University. At the meeting of the Committee held January 4, 1918, a plan of organization was presented by President Judson. This plan, which was printed in the minutes of the Committee, was referred, in approval, to a sub-committee in order that there might be conference with a committee appointed by the Trustees of Rush Medical College. The sub-committee reported to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment, at its meeting held February 11, 1918, suggesting one change in the plan of organization. The Committee on Instruction and Equipment now submitted to the Board with its approval and recommending its adoption, the plan of organization as already printed in the minutes of the Committee, with the suggested change, viz., that the Medical School on the West Side shall be named: "University of Chicago: Rush School for Graduates in Medicine and Surgery, in cooperation with the Presbyterian Hospital and the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College."

It was moved and seconded to re-refer for further report the plan of organization of the Medical Schools to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment, with the statement that it is the sense of the Board of Trustees that the word "Rush" should form no part of the principal title of the second medical school as provided in the plan, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted.

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The official as well as the Instructionary Superintendent of the Medical School will be responsible for the full-fledged School. On the official side, the line will be of the complete application of the principle of scientific, practical, and medical education. All the necessary apparatus, equipment, and the necessary supplies will also be provided.

The Policy and the Operation of the Medical School will be an opportunity to link-time instruction, and an opportunity to improve the State's medical instruction. The main objective will be to provide the best possible instruction and to produce the best possible students. The presence of the President and the Superintendent in the School will be an encouragement for the work and learning to professionals in the field.

The President, a gentlemen.

The Policy of the Medical School is to be open to all of the people. It is our way and our policy to provide for the Committee on Instruction and Equipment. The matter of the School, and a new school, is under construction, and the people are geared and equipped.

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At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 8, 1919, the request was made to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment to the Committee on the erection and equipment of the Medical School. The plan, which was presented by the Superintendent, was prepared by President Jones. The plan was approved by the members of the Committee, and the erection of the Medical School was approved by the Trustees of the School.

The Trustees, while recognizing the importance of the Medical School, have also recognized the importance of conducting the School with the best possible equipment. The Trustees, while recognizing the importance of the Medical School, have also recognized the importance of conducting the School with the best possible equipment. Therefore, the Trustees, while recognizing the importance of the Medical School, have also recognized the importance of conducting the School with the best possible equipment.

The President, a gentlemen, in cooperation with the Superintendents of the Medical School.
The Secretary on behalf of the Committee on Instruction and Equipment presented a plan for the organization of the medical work of the University as recommended by the Committee, accompanied by the following communication from the President of the University:

July 2, 1913

To the President of the Board of Trustees:

Hereewith I beg to submit recommendations for the organization of the medical work of the University, to take the place of those which were referred back to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment. The fundamental differences as between this and the former recommendations are:

1. That, contrary to the previous action of the Board, it is recommended that the name of the postgraduate school on the West Side be the Rush Postgraduate Medical School of the University of Chicago," for the reasons given in the plan, I am convinced that it is advisable to adopt this name.

2. Various matters of detail relating to alumni of Rush Medical College are omitted. All these things can safely be left to the discretion of the faculty.

3. A final paragraph has been added, calling attention to the hope that there may be a development of instruction in public health in the future. It is desirable that this be adopted, to indicate the intention of the Board.

The recommendations are hereewith respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Harry Pratt Judson
President

The plan recommended by the Committee on Instruction and Equipment follows:

The Organization of Medical Work in the University Under the New Plan.

The University will establish two separate medical schools, each with its own administration and faculty, each providing for instruction and research.

1. In the quadrangles on the Midway there will be a medical school with the primary purpose of training students for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Bachelors degree from a reputable college will be required for admission. Provision will be made for about 350 students. Members of the faculty in the laboratory departments and in the main clinical departments will give their entire time to teaching and research, receiving no personal fees for practice. The staff of the Hospitals will consist of the medical faculty, patients being admitted only if willing to have their cases used for teaching or research, and the Hospital being a part of the medical school and therefore under the control of the medical faculty, subject to the Board of Trustees of the University. This will be a new school in every respect, and it will be known as "The University of Chicago Medical School."
The recommendation of the Committee on Instruction and Development presented a broad view of the organization of the medical school. The recommendation was presented to the Committee by its Chairman, Dr. William J. Proctor, who stated that the medical school should be reorganized to meet the needs of the times and to provide a better education for its students. The recommendation included the establishment of a new school of medicine, a new school of nursing, and a new school of public health. The recommendation also included the creation of a new department of research, and the appointment of a new dean for the medical school. The recommendation was approved by the faculty of the medical school, and the new school opened in the fall of 1920.
II. In connection with the Presbyterian Hospital and the Trustees of Rush Medical College there will be a medical school, the primary purpose of which will be the further training of practitioners of medicine. Only students holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine from a reputable medical school will be admitted. In rare cases the degree of Doctor of Science in Medicine may be conferred, but usually certificates will be given, under regulations to be recommended to the Board of Trustees by the Faculty. While provision for full-time members of the Faculty will be made to some extent, the Faculty as a whole will be on what is known as the part-time plan. Eminent practitioners of medicine will be sought for faculty positions, without interfering with their private practice. Relations with the Presbyterian Hospital and with other cooperating institutions will be determined by the respective contracts. In order to insure an adequate hospital staff, provision will be made for advisory members of the Faculty, who will have a voice but not a vote in faculty meetings, and who will have the right to practice in the hospitals under the direction of their severl departments.

As both of the medical schools will be graduate schools, but in a different sense, for the sake of clearness the school on the West Side will be known as the postgraduate school.

The Trustees of Rush Medical College will cease to give the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the postgraduate school in its purpose and methods, and in the selection of its faculty, will be an entirely new one, and under the control of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago. Nevertheless, inasmuch as the organization of the new school has been made possible by the cooperation of the existing institution, in recognition of that fact and of the long history of the College which now ceases to add new practitioners to the profession, the school will be known as "Rush Postgraduate Medical School of the University of Chicago."

III. Research in medical subjects will be carried on in connection with both medical schools, as circumstances may warrant. The existing contracts with the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute and with the John Rockefeller McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases will provide at once for definite undertakings of this character, and it is expected that from time to time other provision will be made for research under the direct authority of the University.

Medical research will be under the general direction of a University Board, consisting of the President of the University as Chairman, the Dean of each medical school, the Director of each affiliated research institution, and four members of the University Faculties appointed by the Board of Trustees.

IV. The subject of public health will receive especial attention, by the development of existing departments and by the establishment of such new departments as may from time to time prove practicable.

It was moved and seconded to concur in the recommendations and to adopt the plan of organization of Medical Work in the University as proposed, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted.
II. In connection with the preparation of the
preparatory course for the Medical College,
the attainment of the Medical College.

III. The establishment of the Medical College...

IV. The establishment of the Medical College...

V. The establishment of the Medical College...

VI. The establishment of the Medical College...

VII. The establishment of the Medical College...

VIII. The establishment of the Medical College...
Chicago, May 3, 1917

Dear Mr. Embree:

Your favor of the 30th of April is received. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Tuesday next, May 9, I shall report the completion of the medical fund and shall have suitable action taken by the Board of Trustees, transcript of which will be sent to the Foundation and to the General Education Board. At that time I will indicate the terms of payment of the various pledges given here, and of course could not suggest anything as to the times of payment made by the New York Boards. That is wholly in their hands. We shall be very busy, I may say, after the 1st of July particularly, in the preparation of the plans for the organization of the new institution.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
The Rockefeller Foundation
61 Broadway, New York City
Chico Los, May 8, 1914

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Your letter of the 20th of April is received.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Tuesday next, May 8, I shall report the completion of the building and my effort to raise the necessary funds and the report of the Board of Trustees, transmittal of which will be sent to the composition and to the General Executive Board. At that time I will indicate the time of payment of the various pledges given here and of course cannot on any account agree to the New York Board that it will comply with their demands.

I am very much opposed to the raising of the price for the new installation.

Very truly yours,

H. T. R. L.

Mr. Thomas R. Kennedy
The Rockefeller Foundation
57 Park Avenue, New York City
Mr. W. B. Mason confirming his verbal pledge of $1,000, and the letter from Mr. Thomas D. Jones approving Dr. Billings' request that his subscription and that of his brother Mr. David D. Jones shall be placed in the general endowment of the University, for the medical fund. Submitting also the official letter of Dr. Frank Billings requesting that the subscriptions of Mr. John H. Shed, $25,000, and those of Mr. David D. Jones, of $25,000, and of Mr. Thomas D. Jones, each of $25,000, be placed in the general endowment of the University.

Chicago, June 5, 1917

Gentlemen:

Hereewith I beg to submit report on the present situation as to medical affairs.

Since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the following additional gifts have been received: From Mr. Charles R. Crane through his attorney, Mr. Roger N. Williams, of New York, $25,000, in addition to his previous pledge of $100,000. From Mr. R. T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago, $25,000, in addition to his previous pledge of $100,000. This additional total of $50,000 makes the entire fund amount to $5,461,500, including Mr. Logan's gift of $47,500 for fellowships, and Dr. Norman Bridge's gift of $30,000 for the reconstruction of Senn Hall.

I am herewith submitting the letter of Mr. Williams, two letters from Mr. R. T. Crane, Jr., the letter of gift from Board in the same connection.
MEMORIAL ADDRESS

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit the following additional facts, which I have learned during the present:

Since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees:

1. Mr. T. G. Good, the former President of the Board of Trustees, has been deceased. His death has been a great loss to the University.

2. The Board has received a donation of $10,000 from Mr. T. G. Good. This amount will be added to the endowment fund.

3. The Board has also received a donation of $50,000 from Mr. W. H. Williams, a former trustee.

4. The total amount of the endowment fund is now $250,000.

I am prepared to present the letter of Mr. T. G. Good's resignation in full. I am also prepared to present a letter of Mr. W. H. Williams, discussing the donation he has made.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude for the support and contributions of Mr. T. G. Good and Mr. W. H. Williams. These donations are a testament to their commitment to the University.
Mr. W. S. Mason confirming his verbal pledge of $1,000, and the letter from Mr. Thomas D. Jones approving Dr. Billings' request that his subscription and that of his brother Mr. David B. Jones shall be placed in the general endowment of the University for the medical fund. I am submitting also the official letter of Dr. Frank Billings requesting that the subscriptions of Mr. John C. Shedd, $25,000, and those of Mr. David B. Jones and of Mr. Thomas D. Jones, each of $50,000, be placed in the general endowment of the University for the medical fund.

An official transcript of the action of the Board of Trustees at the meeting of May 15, 1917, was laid before the General Education Board at its meeting in New York Thursday, May 24, 1917, together with certified copies of the letters of gift toward the medical fund. This was accompanied by a verbal report on the entire situation. I am herewith submitting the following certified transcript from the action of the General Education Board in accordance therewith. I beg to submit also a later communication from the Secretary of the General Education Board in the same connection.
My dear Mr. W. E. Mason,

I am Committee of the General Assembly of St. Thomas' University, the University for the Methodist Church.

I am forwarding you the copy of the letter of Mr. Frank Filkins, and the supporting documents, and that of the letter of Mr. James D. Jones, in support of the recommendation of the General Assembly of St. Thomas' University for the Methodist Church.

An official transcript of the letter of the Board of Trustees of the University of St. Thomas' in New York was sent to you by Mr. F. D. Filkins, together with a transcript of the letter of the Board of Trustees of the University of St. Thomas' in New York.

I am very pleased to forward the following certificate of the General Assembly of St. Thomas' University, and the transcript of the letter of the General Assembly of St. Thomas' University.

I am pleased to support also a letter in the same connection.
This action of the General Education Board completes the financial transactions connected with securing the medical fund. The gentlemen in New York expressed not merely their very hearty gratification at our success but also their surprise at the rapidity and completeness with which it was all done. The officers of the General Education Board said that nothing in their experience or within their knowledge in the way of educational endowment compared with this campaign for the medical schools of the University of Chicago.

The above is respectfully submitted.

In the Department of Physics, for one year, from October 1, 1917, at a salary of $1,300.

Appointment of Thomas Dail Stewart to an instructorship in chemistry, for one year, from July 1, 1917, at a salary of $1,400.

Appointment of F. R. Bicker as Research Associate in Chemistry, for one year, from October 1, 1917, at a salary of $1,000.

Acceptance of the resignation of Miss Ethel G. Webb of the Department of Household Art in the School of

It is further recommended that the President of the
Education, to take effect September 30, 1917.

University of Chicago, June 5, 1917

Appointment of Helen C. J. Sloan to an instructorship

In Physical Education in the University High School, for

The following appointments are recommended, all

The appointment of Arthur J. Dempster to an instructorship

in the Department of Physics, for three years, from

October 1, 1917, at a salary of $1,200, $1,400, and $1,600,

It is further recommended in the matter of Dr. Basil

Appointment of Wilmer H. Souder to an instructorship

in the Department of Physics, for one year, from October

1, 1917, at a salary of $1,300.

Appointment of Thomas Dale Stewart to an instructorship

in Chemistry, for one year, from July 1, 1917, at a

salary of $1,400.

Appointment of F. F. Blices as Research Associate in Chemistry, for one year, from October 1, 1917, as will make up the difference between his University salary of $3,250, and the compensation he receives from the Government of the United States.

Acceptance of the resignation of Miss Ethel G. Webb of the Department of Household Art in the School of

It is further recommended that the President of the
Education, to take effect September 30, 1917.

University present to the Board the recommendation of the Appointment of Helen C. James to an instructorship Committee that there be paid at the close of the present in Physical Education in the University High School, for fiscal year a bonus to such married members of the University one year, from October 1, 1917, at a salary of $1,400.

faculties as are receiving a salary of $2,500 or less.

Appointment of George Leighton Harris to an instructor-
ship in Mathematics in the University High School, for one year, from October 1, 1917, at a salary of $1,500.

Promotion of Associate Professor Clyde Weber Votaw to a professorship, from July 1, 1917.

It is further recommended in the matter of Dr. Basil C. H. Harvey of the Department of Anatomy, who has been appointed with the rank of Captain to the Medical Depart-
ment in the United States Army, inasmuch as the members of the faculty of the said Department have expressed their willingness and ability to take over such part of Dr. Harvey's work as may be necessary in order to save further expense to the University, that Dr. Harvey be given leave of absence for one year, from July 1, 1917, on such salary as will make up the difference between his University salary of $3,500 and the compensation he receives from the Government of the United States.

It is further recommended that the President of the
Appointment of Hon. G. James as an Instructor.

Appointments at the University High School.

Appointment of George Couey as Instructor.

Appointment to the University High School.

Appointments to the University High School.

Promotion of Associate Professor Grace Water Newton to a Professorship.

Further Recommendation in the Matter of Dr. E. H. Newton.

Recommendation of the Department of Psychology.

Support from the United States Army.

Statement of theExtent to which the Department has Exceeded its Budget.

Recommendation of the President of the University.

Appointment of the President of the University.
University present to the Board the recommendation of the Committee that there be paid at the close of the present fiscal year a bonus to such married members of the University faculties as are receiving a salary of $2,500 or less.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

Hereewith I beg to submit report on the present situation as to medical affairs:

Since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the following additional gifts have been received: From Mr. Charles R. Cranes through his attorney, Mr. Roger H. Williams, of New York, $25,000, in addition to his previous pledge of $200,000. From Mr. R. T. Cranes, Jr., of Chicago, $25,000, in addition to his previous pledge of $100,000. This additional total of $250,000 makes the entire fund amount to $461,500, including Mr. Logan's gift of $42,500 for fellowships, and Dr. Norman Bridge's gift of $30,000 for the reconstruction of Senn Hall, according to the letter of Mr. Williams, two letters from Mr. R. T. Cranes, Jr., the letter of gift from Board in the same connection.
June 19, 1917. During the continuance of this agreement, the degrees and diploma in medicine in the said School for advanced medical education and practice shall be contractual, and that Mr. M. Bernard Jenner be requested to prepare the contract to submit to the two boards.

December 11, 1917.

Executed contract with Rush Medical College submitted to the Board in which it is agreed:

First: In conformity with the practice existing for more than fifteen years last past (until the last four or five months), a majority of the Board of Trustees of the College shall be members of the Board of Trustees of the University.

Second: The University and the College shall, severally, as to its organization and its title to property and rights concerning the use and disposition thereof, be unaffected by this contract, except as herein provided.

Third: The President of the University shall be ex officio President of the College, with such powers and duties as are now, and hereafter may be, provided in the Charter and By-Laws of the College.

Fourth: The College agrees to transfer and assign to the University (with the consent of the other parties to such agreements, respectively) all contracts between itself and (1) the Presbyterian Hospital, (2) the Trustees of the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, (3) the McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, (4) the Central Fee Dispensary of West Chicago, respectively, and (5) such other institutions as may have contractual relations with said College, or

Said College will assign in writing to contracts between said parties, severally, and the University which shall contain provisions appropriate to carrying into effect its proposed plan for higher medical education.

Fifth: Members of the faculty of the proposed School for advanced medical education and research shall, if approved by the University, be appointed by it, upon the nomination of the Trustees of the College, or by the President of the said College, with the approval of its Trustees.

Sixth: All student fees for advanced medical education and research shall be paid to the University. The College further agrees that it will pay over to the University, from time to time, the income from all funds which it holds, either for general purposes or the promotion of education and research in medical science; and the University shall apply all such funds and fees for promoting medical education and research.

Seventh: The title to any new buildings erected, and to other property acquired, in connection with the proposed provisions for advanced medical education and research, shall be and remain in the University, and the title to all lands owned by the College upon which buildings are to be constructed by the University shall, prior to the erection of buildings or buildings thereon by it, be conveyed to said University. Provided That, if and whenever the contractual relations between the parties hereby made shall be dissolved, the University
Instruction and Equipment, with the statement that it is the shall pay to said College a sum equal to the then value of any real estate (exclusive of improvements) so conveyed to it by the College, under the terms hereof.

Eighth: During the continuance of this agreement, the degrees and diplomas in medicine in the said School for advanced medical education and research shall be conferred by the University, upon such terms and the fulfillment of such requirements as it may from time to time establish, upon persons nominated by the Board of Trustees of the College and approved by the University.

Ninth: The officers and students of the University and of the College respectively, shall have the use and enjoyment, on such terms as may be provided by the University, of privileges maintained or offered by either institution.

Tenth: Rush Medical College retains its right to exercise all such corporate rights and powers as are not herein delegated to the University, and this agreement shall not be deemed a surrender by said College of any powers conferred upon it by its Charter.

January 8, 1918

The Secretary reported that he had received from Dr. Frank Billings acknowledgment of the receipt of the executed contracts between the University and the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases and between the University and the Sprague Institute.

The Business Manager submitted an assignment by the Trustees of Rush Medical College to the University of Chicago, in accordance with the terms of our contract with Rush Medical College, of the contract with the Presbyterian Hospital, together with the consent thereto of the Presbyterian Hospital and acceptance by the University. The ratification of the acceptance by the officers of the University of the assignment was then voted.

February 12, 1918

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 8, 1917, there was referred to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment for report the organization of the Medical Schools of the University. At the meeting of the Committee held January 4, 1918, a plan of organization was presented by President Judson. This plan, which was printed in the minutes of the Committee, was referred, with approval, to a sub-committee in order that there might be conference with a committee appointed by the Trustees of Rush Medical College. The sub-committee reported to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment at its meeting held February 11, 1918, suggesting one change in the plan of organization. The Committee on Instruction and Equipment now submitted to the Board, with its approval and recommending its adoption, the plan of organization as already printed in the minutes of the Committee, with the suggested change, viz., that the Medical School on the West Side shall be named: "University of Chicago: Rush School for Graduates in Medicine and Surgery, in co-operation with the Presbyterian Hospital and the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College."

It was moved and seconded to re-refer for further report the plan of organization of the Medical Schools to the Committee on
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Instruction and Equipment, with the statement that it is the sense of the Board of Trustees that the word "Rush" should form no part of the principal title of the second medical school as provided in the plan, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted.

It was voted that the relation to be sustained between Rush Medical College and the University shall be contractual, and that Mr. Homer be requested to prepare the contract to submit to the two boards.

December 11, 1917.

Executed contract with Rush Medical College submitted to the Board in which it is agreed:

First: In conformity with the practice existing for more than fifteen years last past (until the last four or five months), a majority of the Board of Trustees of the College shall be members of the Board of Trustees of the University.

Second: The University and the College shall, severally, as to its organization and its title to property and rights concerning the use and disposition thereof, be unaffected by this contract, except as herein provided.

Third: The President of the University shall be an ex officio President of the College, with such powers and duties as are now, and hereafter may be, provided in the Charter and By-Laws of the College.

Fourth: The College agrees to transfer and assign to the University (with the consent of the other parties to such agreements, respectively) all contracts between itself and (1) the Presbyterian Hospital, (2) the Trustees of the Otho S. Argus Memorial Institute, (3) the McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, (4) the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago, respectively, and (5) such other institutions as may have contractual relations with said College, or

Said College will assent in writing to contracts between said parties, severally, and the University which shall contain provisions appropriate to carrying into effect its proposed plan for higher medical education of the Board of Trustees held May 9, 1917, these

Fifth: Members of the faculty of the proposed School for advanced medical education and research shall, if approved by the University, be appointed by it, upon the nomination of the Trustees of the College, or by the President of the said College, with the approval of its Trustees.

Sixth: All students' fees for advanced medical education and research shall be paid to the University. The College further agrees that it will pay over to the University, from time to time, the income from all funds which it holds, either for general purposes or the promotion of education and research in medical science; and the University shall apply all such funds and fees for promoting medical education and research.

Seventh: The title to any new buildings erected, and to other property acquired, in connection with the proposed provisions for advanced medical education and research, shall be and remain in the University, and the title to all lands owned by the College upon which buildings are to be constructed by the University shall, prior to the erection of building or buildings thereon by it, be conveyed to said University. Provided that, if and whenever the contractual relations between the parties hereby made shall be dissolved, the University
The statement that the Board of Trustees has moved to the second meeting of the school year and that a vote has been taken by the motion of the Board of Trustees is hereby reported. The motion was seconded and approved by the board. The minutes of the meeting are as follows:

1. Call to order.
2. Approval of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Presentation of financial reports.
4. Discussion of the academic program.
5. Motion to approve the budget for the coming year.
6. Adjournment.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 PM.
My dear Doctor Judson:

In the current number of The American Architect is the following notice:

"The University of Chicago, Henry Pratt Judson, President, are receiving plans from architects for the new Medical School to be erected on the Midway. The buildings will cost about $5,500,000.00."

On Tuesday I had quite a lengthy conversation with Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, to whom I was sent by Mr. Frederick Rawson, with reference to the planning of the proposed new Medical School. Mr. Ryerson said that the choice of an architect had not been definitely made. Of course, if Mr. Coolidge has been doing anything with reference to these plans I do not desire to butt in, as Mr. Coolidge is one of my oldest friends with whom I first came in contact when I entered the office of H. H. Richardson on leaving Massachusetts Institute of Technology. If there is to be any competition or any chance for another architect besides Mr. Coolidge being chosen I very much wish that our firm might be considered.

My partner, Mr. Young, has had a good deal of experience with University work and I think is one of the Trustees of the Washington University in Saint Louis, though of this fact I am not positive.

I myself designed all the new buildings for the Lake Forest College; some additions to Kenyon College in Ohio, of which I am a graduate; several school buildings; Saint Mary's Hall of Burlington, New Jersey and have also had considerable hospital experience, having planned Saint Lukes George Smith Memorial Building on Michigan Avenue; the last wings for the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia; the James C. King Home for Aged Men near Washington Park, Chicago; two units for the Home for Incurables on the South Side.

After six hours absence I am more impressed that I can say with the beauty of the University of Chicago and the atmosphere that has grown up about it, and I consider Ida Noyes Hall the most beautiful building for women that I have ever seen. It is needless to say that I would desire nothing more than to do work for the University of Chicago, because I think it is one of the most vital forces for higher education and civilization in the world.
GRANGE & YOUNG
ARCHITECTS
264 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO

To the Fatigue of the President

In the current climate of the American landscape, the following

statement is made:

"The University of Chicago, under the leadership of President

M. D. Sadler, has a strong commitment to the maintenance of
colleges and universities. "

The policy of the University, in response to current educational

needs, is to provide a high-quality education in the arts and sciences.

"We are committed to offering a comprehensive curriculum that

enriches students' lives and prepares them for a variety of careers.

Through our emphasis on research and innovation, we strive to

provide our students with the opportunity to contribute to the

scientific and cultural progress of society."
I am writing you thus frankly, hoping that if the matter is not closed you will be kind enough to set a time when I may call upon you and at least discuss the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Doctor Henry Pratt Judson,
President of The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
I am writing you from {redacted} with no reply to my letter in [redacted].

I would like to bring your attention to the matter of our meeting on [redacted].

Please give me your comments on [redacted].

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Doctor Henry White, M.D.

Professor of the University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois
Chicago, July 12, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 29th of June was received when I was absent from the city. The statement in the current number of the American Architect is absurd. We shall erect a hospital building to cost about a million dollars, a dispensary building to cost about one hundred thousand dollars, and a laboratory building to cost about three hundred thousand dollars. The designation of the architect will be settled by the Board of Trustees at an early date. I am herewith transmitting your letter to Mr. Ryerson, the President of the Board of Trustees.

Inasmuch as I am leaving the city today, to be absent some time, I should not be able to have the personal conference to which you refer.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Alfred H. Granger
332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Oppen, Aug. 15, 1921

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 29th of June was received
when I was absent from the city. The statement in the
event report of the American Archaeological Society
about the discovery of a perfect pelophis is correct. The
report states that a perfect pelophis of 20,000 million
years old was discovered. This pelophis is a remarkable
fossil and was found in a handbag.

The preservation of the pelophis will be sent by the Board of Trustees of
the University to Mr. Frazier, the President of the Board of Trustees.

I am sending you also a copy of the report to prove
some time, I expect not to have to prove the
conclusion of which you wrote.

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. Albert H. Garrett
325 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Chicago, August 23, 1917

Dear Mr. Flexner:

   Thanks for your note of the 21st inst.

Of course the delay to which you refer is immaterial. I am so closely occupied with the work of the District Appeal Board that I have time now for little else. At the same time I had a conference last night with the representatives of the proposed Favill Fund. They are now planning to establish two memorials for Dr. Favill: one the St. Luke's Hospital Laboratory, and the other provision for a Department of Preventive Medicine in our medical school. They are planning to start the latter with not less than a quarter of a million endowment, with full expectation of increasing it.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

        H. P. J. — L.

Mr. Abraham Flexner
General Education Board
61 Broadway, New York City
Mr. Texas:

Thank you for your note of the 1st Inst.

Of course the delay to enable you to take the examination was entirely occupied with the work of the March U. Appeal Board that I have time now for little else. At the same time I had a conference last week with the representatives of the proposed Peabody Peat Plant. Your offer of assistance two memorials for Mr. Peatli; one the E.C. Baker's Hospital Investigation and the other protection for a Department of Penitentiary Medicine in our Medical School. Then the Peatli to assist the latter with not less than a charter of a million endowment, with full expectation of increasing it.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.R. L.

Mr. President Peatli
General Surgeon Board
61-Brooklyn, New York City
My dear Mr. President:

We are beginning to receive offers of Medical books. Are we in a position to consider these, or to take any steps toward the development of a Medical Library? Would it be practicable and advantageous to assign to some committee the task of selecting and ordering Medical books against the time when such a library will be needed?

Respectfully yours,

K. D. Burton

President H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago

Written by Dr. Burton, copied and signed by secretary.
The University of Chicago

October 18, 1914

Dear Sir:

I am privileged to receive an offer of a position at the University of Chicago. The offer is of interest to me in several respects. First, the opportunity to work in a university environment; second, the possibility of contributing to the development of a new department; and third, the prospect of associating with other scholars and students. I am particularly interested in the field of economics and believe that my background and experience make me a suitable candidate for this position.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Mr. Harold H. Swift
Swift and Company
Union Stock Yards
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Swift:

At Mr. Dickerson's request, I enclose an extract from the minutes of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College concerning the extension of time within which the University may give notice of its desire to proceed under the contract of December 10, 1917.

Yours very truly,

G. O. Fairweather
November Twenty-Fifth
1943

Mr. Harry H. Butler
Pinkert and Company
1234 Elm Street
Chicago, Illinois

The year is 1941.

As the Depression deepens, I expected for certain
that the minnows of the North were prepared to
move. New Hopwood and the expansion of city limits would
result in a sport for the reservation on the 10,000 acres of
public land. No notice of the cattle to proceed toward
two agreements of 10 acre, 1915.

Your very truly,

E. O. Etterson

[Signature]
The President of the Board announced that on December 10, 1917, an agreement had been entered into between the University of Chicago and the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, the agreement to be in force from and after receipt by the College of written notice from the University that it is ready to proceed under the agreement, such agreement to continue in force up to and until June 30, 2017. The time provided in the agreement when written notice should be given that the University is ready to proceed under the agreement expired on December 10, 1919. On December 19, 1919, by vote of the Trustees of Rush Medical College this time for giving notice was extended for two years until December 10, 1921. The Trustees of the University at their meeting held October 11, 1921, voted to request the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College to consent to an extension of time for notifying the Trustees of the College that the University is ready to proceed under the contract of December 10, 1917.

It was moved and seconded that the time within which the University of Chicago shall deliver notice to the Trustees of Rush Medical College that said University is ready to proceed under the contract executed December 10, 1917, be and it is hereby extended for a period of two years from December 10, 1921, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted.
The Trustees of the Board announce that no decision
with regard to the transfer of the University of
Western College, the college of Western College
on an area of land to become known as the University
and Western College of Western College, have received
the request to change the name to University
of Western College and transfer the college to this site.

I trust you will extend to me your warmest greetings,
the Trustees of the University.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

University of Western College

[Date]
President H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

Since you were not present at the faculty meeting when the brief statement was made about the meeting of the Association of American University at Iowa, I want to call attention to the fact that in a paper presented by Dr. Janeway, of Johns Hopkins University, the ground was taken that the writer (Dr. Janeway) believes that it is a fatal mistake to rule teachers in medical schools out of outside practice. He recognized the danger, and that there should be very distinct limitations to outside practice; but the main point was that many of the most interesting and instructive cases which arise do not reach medical school hospitals, and that if the physician is to know about them, he must be free to go to them.

The same position was taken in a paper touching the professional law work (Michigan), and engineering work (California).

Personally I believe that Dr. Janeway's position is absolutely right, and that the staff in the medical school should not be shut off from outside work, but that some method should be found whereby the amount of this work is restricted. The basis of this outside work ought to be, not so much profit to the individual in a financial way, as research in the field of medicine.

Very truly yours,
Chicago, December 19, 1917.

POSSIBLE PLANS

I

THE DOGGET FUND for research for the purpose of ascertaining the causes and the methods of preventing and curing diseases — especially of tuberculosis.

The University to hold the principal sum invested and intact, the income only to be used for the purposes of the fund.

The first study to be that of tuberculosis and the income to be devoted only to that study until that problem is solved.

II

THE DOGGET HOSPITAL for research for the purpose of ascertaining the causes and the methods of preventing and curing diseases — especially of tuberculosis.

It would be better to erect the hospital with a part of the fund and to hold the remaining fund for endowment, this latter to be known as the DOGGET ENDOWMENT FUND.
of education in order to improve public health

of education and culture, science - especially
of education; 

The University to help the principle
are important and cannot the lowest only to
be used by the movement of the land.
the latter and in part of the issue to be received with
enlarged any the issue to be received in
so that may with great precision to

IF

the Doctor Hospital for necessary for the

purposes of education and science and the
welfare of the country and any similar

expediency of expediency.

It might be better to erect the hospital

with a part of the fund as to which the

complain for the advancement of

be known as the Doctor Hospital fund.
In this case the hospital would be used only for tuberculosis patients and until the mode of curing and the mode of prevention of that disease shall be ascertained. Thereafter, the hospital may be devoted to the study of any particular disease.

The above two are suggested as alternative plans. Either one would be satisfactory to the University and would really accomplish, I think, what the donor has in mind. Of course, it would be entirely possible to limit either of them to women as patients, should it be so desired. What is had in mind in suggesting the above plans is that either of them is in accordance with the University functions, while the mere alleviation of the suffering of individuals is not a University function. In the next place, it is believed that very much more suffering will be prevented by removing the cause
of disease altogether from humanity than simply by aiding a few individuals.
suffering and as far as possible to lessen their pain.

In the long run it means more to humanity if the disease
from which so many now suffer can be removed altogether,
from human life. To accomplish this, educational and research
one of the greatest blessings which we can bring to
humanity, and multiplies the value of a benefaction, I may
say dear Mrs. Felsenthal: Therefore, the University would
be greatly interested in the very interesting conference
which we had on Monday. I have thought over since with care, and
to formulate the following suggestions, used to advance
the purposes we said on Monday, the University could not
undertake a hospital of the ordinary kind for the
alleviation of distress and for the care of patients.

That does not come in the sphere of the University's
work, either in teaching or in research.

1. The University is very much interested in
medical research, the purpose of which is to ascertain
the causes of disease and if possible the means of
removing those causes altogether. This has to do
more with the healing of disease as with the prevention
of disease, which is far more effective. While it is a
charming and gracious thing to care for those who are

Those uses of benefactions I believe would be of
Chicago, December 12, 1919

My dear Mr. President:

The very interesting conference

we had yesterday I have thought over since with care, and

go to formulate the following suggestions:

I. In any case of accident, the University cannot

neglect a record of the accident and any

alteration of conditions may not be made at

that time, nor can it be the object of the

University's work, either in teaching or in research.

II. The University is very much interested in

recent research, the problems of which to some extent

are causes of success and of possible the means of

removing some causes altogether. This is good to go on

at successive steps, with the object of success as with the prevention

of disease, which is for more attractive. While it is a

common my (reference mark to see for space and the
suffering and so far as possible to lessen their pain, in the long run it means more to humanity if the disease from which so many now suffer can be removed altogether from human life. To accomplish such an end is obviously one of the greatest blessings which we can bring to humanity, and multiplies the value of a benefaction, I may say, a thousand-fold. Therefore, the University would be greatly interested in an endowment fund, the principle of which should be kept intact and for all time commemorate the name of the donor, the income only being used to advance the purposes of research in question. The devotion of this income, first of all, to research into the causes of tuberculosis, would be especially welcome.

3. It would be possible to provide a small hospital to commemorate the name of the donor, which might be used in the prosecution of such an investigation as has been mentioned above. In this case the hospital would be devoted wholly to patients having the disease under study, and would be so used until that disease should be mastered. This could not be undertaken unless there were a sufficient fund set aside to endow the hospital, so that it would not be a burden on other funds of the University.

These uses of benefactions I believe would be of
entailing may not be possible to lower great pain in the long run if more work to humanity. It is unnecessary to have any more can be known after all from which to know what can be done or opportunity to prevent the absence of the action of a potentiality. I may

amongst, may multiplicity the name of a potentiality. I may

entailing that is, a complement, the university's world of which some be kept intact and for all time some multiplicity of which some be kept intact and the name of the person, the income only being used to advance

the purpose of research to detection. The sensation of the same of income, fixed at all to necessary into the change of

importance, may be especially welcome.

2. It may be possible to provide a small hospital

to accommodate the name of the person, which might be need in the detection of some in investigations as has been

mentioned above. In this case the hospital would have enough wealth to participate in the process of detection, and many would be on easy until their choice among be maintained. The cause not to investigation absence may be a sufficient

and uses suitable to achieve the potentiality so far as wanting not

do a purgation on other hands of the university.

There need of potentiality we believe want of at


enormous benefit to mankind, and would tend in the long run to remove causes of suffering which now are manifold in their effects.

Chicago, December 19, 1917.

All financial questions in the matter I leave to Mr. Ryerson. I speak simply of the educational and research side. As you know, the University has been engaged in the last year in building up a great institution for medical teaching and medical research, and I am looking forward hopefully to great results. The provision of means for carrying on these researches in certain particular lines would be especially grateful to the University, and the above you are apprised as would especially benefit all concerned.

I am very much interested in Mrs. Doggett's outlook on the best means of relieving suffering, and on the use of her estate for such beneficent purposes. Whatever she decides to do, I am sure will in the long run redound to the benefit of many generations to come. In my opinion, the Doggett Hospital for research for the purpose of ascertaining the causes and the methods of preventing and curing diseases, especially of tuberculosis, it would be better to erect the hospital fund and to hold the remaining fund for endowment, this letter to be known as the DOGGETT ENDOWMENT FUND.
Chicago, December 19, 1917.

In this case the hospital would be used only for tuberculosis patients and possible plans until the mode of curing and the mode of prevention of that disease shall be 

THE DOGGETT FUND for research for the purpose ascertained. Thereafter, the hospital of ascertaining the causes and the methods may be devoted to the study of any of preventing and curing diseases – especially particular disease of tuberculosis.

The University to hold the principal. The above two are suggested as sum invested and intact, the income only to alternative plans. Either one would be satisfactory for the purposes of the fund. The first study to be that of tuberculosis, I think, what the donor has in mind. And the income to be devoted only of course, it would be entirely possible to limit to that study until that problem is solved. either of them to women as patients, should it

If so THE DOGGETT HOSPITAL for research for the purpose of ascertaining the causes and the methods of preventing and curing diseases – especially of tuberculosis of individuals. It would be better to erect the hospital next to the part of the fund and to hold the remainder of the fund for endowment, this latter to be known as the DOGGETT ENDOWMENT FUND.
In this case the hospital would be used only for tuberculosis patients and until the mode of curing and the mode of prevention of that disease shall be ascertained. Thereafter, the hospital may be devoted to the study of any particular disease.

The above two are suggested as alternative plans. Either one would be satisfactory to the University and would really accomplish, I think, what the donor has in mind. Of course, it would be entirely possible to limit either of them to women as patients, should it be so desired. What is had in mind in suggesting the above plans is that either of them is in accordance with the University functions, while the mere alleviation of the suffering of individuals is not a University function. In the next place, it is believed that very much more suffering will be prevented by removing the cause
of disease altogether from humanity than simply by aiding a few individuals.

Chicago, December 28, 191...

My dear Dr. Folkenthal:

...the University could be greatly interested in. The very interesting conference we had Monday I have thought over since with care, and have tried to formulate the following suggestions: (1) To assume the problem, as we said on Monday, the University could not undertake a hospital of the ordinary kind for the alleviation of distress and for the care of patients that does not come in the sphere of the University's social work, whether in teaching or in research. (2) It might be that the University is very much interested in medical research, the purpose of which is to ascertain the causes of disease and if possible the means of eradicating those causes altogether. This has so to do not so much with the healing of disease as with the prevention of disease, which is far more effective. While it is a charming and gracious thing to care for those who are...
"I will give power unto my two witnesses"—Rev. xi. 3

THE TWO WITNESSES
(Christ in the Flesh and Christ in the Spirit)

No. 24

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"The leaves of the tree of life (woman) were for the healing of the nations."
Rev. xxii 2.

SECOND EDITION.

CARPENTER'S BOOK STORE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
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ENGLAND THE BIG PROTECTING BROTHER FOR THE SMALL OPPRESSED NATIONS

It may not be generally known, that on each January 12th (the last day of the year, old style) during the past one hundred years, the believers in Joanna Southcott's Visitation, have met in little companies at their homes in various parts of England and elsewhere, and held a solemn, beautiful service, the Uplifting of Hands for Satan's overthrow and for Christ's Kingdom to come. It is foretold in her Writings that on some January 12th, the Lord will begin to cut short Satan's reign on Earth. This year a remarkable fulfilment has occurred; for the newspapers issued on that day contained happenings of great import.

First.—The national and historic speech by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, at the Guildhall in the City of London; setting forth in powerful, unmistakeable utterance, the aims and objects of this great European struggle. With our brave Allies we are to free the smaller states of Europe from the present military domination, and to render them for ever free from similar spoilation.

Secondly.—The floating of the Great Victory War Loan for Two Thousand Millions, the most gigantic ever issued.

Thirdly.—The clear statement to America and other nations of possible Peace Terms, showing the necessity of continuing the present warfare to free humanity and civilization from future brutal menace

One clause in these terms states that the Turks are to leave Europe; this when accomplished will be a distinct fulfilment of the Southcott Prophecies concerning them. The cutting short of Satan's reign on Earth has to be first TEMPORAL, then SPIRITUAL.

It cannot now be long before mankind recognizes the absolute truth of the Prophecies of Joanna Southcott. All that the Lord will do on the Earth before the establishment of His Kingdom here below, is said to be foreshadowed in these Writings, although the full significance can only be understood as the events occur.

"Every word I will fulfil."—The Spirit of Truth.

Among numerous Prophecies are the following:—

1. Our foes (the French) to become our friends.
2. The EAGLE is the foe we have to fear.
3. Two monarchs to plan a great war (one said to be Prussia).
4. The French would never suffer a Monarchy over them. (Foretold at the height of Napoleon's power).
5. Land will prove to be the best investment during the troublous times. (Clearly seen in the good prices obtained for the products).
6. "Daily presents to England will flow." (Fulfilled in the relief ships, etc.—
7. England to possess Egypt.
8. Only one nation to be lost to Europe and that is Turkey, because of the power Satan has in the hearts of men there, though some will turn to God.
10. "As to the Moon, it must be known it strangely will be seen."
   Many have remarked of late of the peculiar appearances in the Moon, both in colour and striking similarity to a man’s face, especially at gibbus, or three-quarters.
   "The Germans they are in your land." "The Germans are suffering for England." (Clearly fulfilled in the recent anti-German riots. Foreigners will be reduced to great straits in England).
11. Our ships foretold to founder.
12. The dangers to London would first be overhead. This was published from MSS. three years ago in No. 28 Express Leaflet.
13. Guns and soldiers firing with clouds of smoke in the air. (Seen in a dream; the stars took an oblong shape).
14. England promised to be delivered from the foreign enemy according to Joanna’s prayer: but the awful sound of war would be heard in our land, and persons would be killed in their beds.
15. England to be warned by Expresses.
16. Scarcity of gold; and scarcity of sugar foretold.
17. The Lord will end the War in Turkey.
18. Prophectic Picture of the Trench Warfare at the Western Front. Probable duration of the War in that part indicated. (See No. 11 The Two Witnesses).
20. England to possess Jerusalem when she joins in war against the Turks.
21. The Jews to become a strong nation, but they must first with England join in the fight and in the faith. (The former they have done; nearly 400 have fallen).
22. England would not come into her strength until the Jews were warned. Special books and leaflets were sent out in thousands to the Jews all round the world during the three months preceding the "Big Push."
23. The evil smelling gases foretold; also flame projectiles of liquid fire.
24. "So thou (Joanna) art come to stay at home For to commune with Me; Just so your land it will become." —The Spirit of Truth.
   Fulfilled in the darkened streets at night: persons are kept at home.
25. It seems foretold that the Kaiser will perish on the water.
26. The Rebellion in Ireland. "An awful week I’ll bring to man," apparently if a week is not appointed by the bishops to examine the Writings.
27. High rustling-winds of unusual power and velocity. Some valuable glass in Church windows has already been removed for safety.
28. Famine will come upon the land unless the Priest do the Lord’s bidding and send for the Box of Sealed Writings.
29. Sudden deaths and suicides to be of unusual frequency.
30. Men are to come into their rights:
   "All men’s rights I am renewing." —The Spirit of Truth.

Woman, though different, to come to equal perfection with the man, and to be clearly recognized as his true helpmate.
31. The beginning of Miracles will be at the opening of the Box of Sealed Writings. Christ will be known in the breaking of the Seals as He was in the breaking of bread.
   "A Cana’s wonder shall appear
   The water turned to wine." —The Spirit of Truth.
Answer to the Rev. William Wales Horne by Joanna Southcott.

THE following was written by Joanna Southcott upon the discourses published in a pamphlet against her by the Rev. William Wales Horne, which he sent her. She also proposed a few questions for him to answer.

"The Rev. William Horne on page 31 of his book quotes the Prophet Daniel, ix chapter and 24th verse: 'Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy Holy City to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sin, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy.'"

He adds: "This omnipotent work, this unspeakably glorious Salvation, was carried into effect by our adorable Emmanuel, when He expired on Calvary."

On page 28, he says: "He came to fulfil the divine promises, and to accomplish completely the predictions of the inspired Prophets, that the Woman's Seed should bruise the Serpent's head,—Gen. iii, 15. This has been gloriously carried into effect. The adorable Redeemer was made of a Woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons, and hath effectually broken the Serpent's head."

I answer: To accomplish all this, I grant was what our Saviour came into the world for, and was what He said He should accomplish in the end: but had it been done then, sin and sorrow must have had an end. Jews and Gentiles would have been united, and all the nations upon earth must have come to the knowledge of the Lord. Yet how reverse to such a glorious period hath the world been in to this day ever since our Saviour's death! Therefore I may say unto him as Samuel said to Saul: "What meaneth then the bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of oxen that I hear?" If those that were under the Law were then redeemed, who were the ancient people, the Hebrews? How comes
it to pass that they now stand scattered in all nations according to our Saviour’s prediction in Luke xxi, till the fulness of the Gentiles should come in? What is the meaning of the fulness of the Gentiles, as no Redemption of man is spoken of throughout the Gospel to take place, before the fulness is completed and the Son of Man is revealed? But my enquiry is of him, Who is the Son of Man here mentioned, or in what manner will He be revealed to come in power and great glory? For it is said that then we are to lift up our heads, for our Redemption draweth nigh: but till this hath taken place, the Redemption of man is not spoken of to take place.

I wish also to know of whom our Saviour was speaking in St. John xvi, 7-14—"Nevertheless I tell you the truth; it is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment; of sin, because they believe not on Me; of righteousness, because I go to My Father, and ye see no more; of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged. I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now."

As this man saith, that I make the Lord of Glory fearful of His own creatures by concealing many things that stand for the end, I ask him why our Saviour, Himself, concealed many things from His own Disciples and said that they could not bear them then? And as he says that Daniel’s visions were fulfilled by our Saviour’s death, that He made a complete end of sin, and established everlasting righteousness, I wish to know what sin that the Comforter, spoken of in St. John, when he cometh, is to reprove the world of? If our Saviour completed the whole, and brake the head of the Serpent, what sin, through unbelief, could there be to remain? Or what Prince of this world is there to be judged when the Comforter cometh, if the final judgment hath been already passed? And if all knowledge and understanding has been given in the Gospel, that men wanted no further revelation to make it plain, why then did our Saviour say, in the 18th verse: "Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of Truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will show you things to come. He shall glorify Me: for he shall receive of Mine, and shall show it unto you. All things that the Father hath are Mine, therefore, said I, that he shall take of Mine, and shall shew it unto you."

Here it is plain that the Comforter doth not dishonour the Father, but glorifies Him; and it is through him that the world is to be reproved, to the honour and glory of God; for then the truth of the Gospel will be made manifest to all; but our Saviour’s sayings were not then made manifest to all. For in the 25th verse, it is said: "These things have I spoken to you in proverbs, but the time cometh when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall shew you plainly of the Father." This clearly proves that he did not explain Himself to the Disciples of His saying they had seen the Father in him.
In *St. Luke* xii, 40, He told them to be ready: “For the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not.” Chapter x, 22: “All things are delivered to Me of My Father: and no man knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him.” Chapter ix, 26: “For whosoever shall be ashamed of Me and My words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He shall come in His own glory, and in His Father’s. . . .”

I ask this man, with all his boasted wisdom of the knowledge and meaning of the Scriptures, that they want no further revelation—no further knowledge of the Lord, then what hath been given already—Can he explain *who this Son of Man is*, who is so much spoken of throughout the Gospel? and that we are warned to be waiting for, and as to whom our Saviour saith, “Nevertheless, when the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?”

Also in *St. Matthew*, xxiii, 38, our Saviour says, speaking of the Jews: “Your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.” My inquiry is, Who is he that cometh in the name of the Lord? that men shall call blessed, but the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, proceeding from the Father, of whom our Saviour spoke? He that places the Gospel another way must contradict all our Saviour’s sayings, and preach a Gospel that was neither taught by him nor by his Apostles, for they were looking for a further revelation from Jesus Christ to be given. But this man says, that we have no Scriptural grounds whatever to expect any new revelation, or any prediction, either from Prophet or Prophetess. Now I ask him the meaning of St. Paul’s words; *Romans* xi, 25: “For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits: that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in, And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob.” Who is meant by this DELIVERER, who is to be made manifest when the fulness of the Gentiles is come in?

Again what is the meaning of St. Paul’s words, 1 Cor. xiii, 9: “For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.” What perfection was St. Paul looking for, which was to come to do away with that darkness he complained of? As he said, that they saw but through a glass darkly—then this perfection can only come from the SPIRIT OF TRUTH, by the revelation of Jesus Christ. But this man says, “We have no Scriptural grounds whatever to expect any new revelation, or any prediction from Prophet or Prophetess.” Yet St. Paul did not teach in this manner; for he tells them not to despise prophecies. In the 1 Thess. v, 18, he says: “This is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you. Quench not the Spirit. Despise not prophesying. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.” Here St. Paul tells them what is the will of God, that they should not
THE TWO WITNESSES.

despise Prophecies, but prove them. He likewise exhorts them to desire spiritual gifts, but rather that they should prophesy for the edifying of the Church. In like manner St. Peter taught them to look for a further revelation. 1 Peter 1, 5, 13: "Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time..." "Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind; be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ."

How is this revelation to come without prophecy, because it is written—"to be revealed in the end" what was concealed from all the Disciples and the Apostles? Had all things been made plain to them, they would not have spoken of a further revelation, that would be given in the last days.

1 St. John iii, 2: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."

Here, it is plain, from all the Disciples and Apostles, that they were not clear concerning the end—what the appearance would be, to make a further manifestation of the Son of God, to the fulfillment of the Gospel. And so far from the Apostles saying that Satan's power was destroyed, that they cautioned their hearers every way to beware of his devices, saying, "The Devil, your adversary, is like a roaring lion going about, seeking whom he may devour." But as St. John says: "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil"; but he did not say that they were then destroyed.

I recommend this man to read the Gospel over again, and compare it with his two sermons, and see whether they will agree together. And let him look at Rev. xix: "The testimony of Jesus is the Spirit of Prophecy": and before that revelation cometh, the Revelation of St. John cannot be rightly understood by any man—and it is this writer that is taking away all the promises throughout the Gospel, and adding them another way.

As his sermons were preached against me to the public, I have answered him of my grounds for my belief; and I enquire of him how he will explain these texts of Scripture any other way than what has been revealed to me is the meaning of the fulfilment. Had I not fully believed from the Gospel that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, Who came to be the Saviour of the World, I never should have believed in the Visitation of the Spirit; but it is from the Gospel that my faith is established to believe that prophecies will be given in the end.

Now I shall conclude with the words of Gamaliel; Acts v, 38: "Now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT.
Coming in a Cloud

St. Luke xxii, 28.—"Lift up your heads."

THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH.

"Now I shall answer thee of the man from the Gospel concerning his saying 'the Redemption is come.' (Luke xxii. 28), "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." Then how will men wrest the Gospel to their own condemnation,—turning the Scriptures upside down? When and where do they find in My Gospel that I promised redemption to man, till My Second Coming in the Spirit, to take out of My Kingdom all things that offend, that My Kingdom might be established in peace and righteousness? Do men know what redemption meaneth? Can they say, a man who is in prison is redeemed from his debt? And do you not say, you are tied and bound with the chain of your sins—'Lord, of thy great and pitiful mercy, loose us.' Then how can ye be redeemed from the power and temptation of the devil? Can you say that a man that is at war is at peace? Then how can you say, while the devil, your adversary, goes about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour, and you wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers; against workers of darkness in high places,—that when you would do good, evil is present with you, that My peaceable kingdom is established in you. Oh, ye simple sons of men, how do you read My Gospel?—or, how do you understand it?

Redemption is to redeem you from the Fall. My peaceable Kingdom is to be established in peace and righteousness, both spiritually and temporally. For know, it is written, 'I came to destroy him that hath the power of death!'-that is, the devil, and to reconcile the world unto God.

Now, will you say, that power is yet destroyed?—or will you say the world is reconciled to God? Here conscience must condemn every man. For Satan can find no arguments to plead here. And know, I said at My Coming, 'Shall I find faith on the Earth? Now they say, there never was more faith to believe in My Gospel than now, as it is universally practised in this nation, and gone abroad into others. Yet where is there faith to believe in My Coming in the Spirit, to redeem men from the Fall, and to destroy all the works of the devil. Therefore I said,—'As a snare shall it come on all that dwell on the earth':—for I know few would believe the report: few would believe My Visitation, till sudden destruction cometh upon them.

Therefore I said,—'Watch and pray; that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass upon the earth, and to stand before the Son of Man.'—Now, how do men believe My Gospel any better than the Jews believed the Prophets? Or how do they understand My Gospel any better than the Jews understood My Prophets?
THE TWO WITNESSES.

And could it be understood by man, My Bible is false; for it is written, 'The wisdom of the wise men shall perish, and the understanding shall be hid. For it is by faith ye are saved, and—that not of yourselves, and the knowledge of the Lord must be revealed by His Spirit.' Then it cannot be revealed by the wisdom of man. Oh, ye blind leaders of the blind! How will ye fall into the ditch together, when ye have set up your own wisdom, and thought yourselves wiser than your Creator!—For this I know is the wisdom of man, to think that the wisdom of God is foolishness. But they shall find My foolishness more wiser than all their wisdom; and My weakness stronger than all their strength. And now I shall come to his saying:—'the harvest might be foretold by an Angel of Light.' But what Angel of Light did he mean?

If he meant an Angel from Heaven, he must own thy Visitation to be from the Lord; but if he meant Satan coming as an Angel of light to man, with all foreknowledge of what I shall do upon the earth, and what harvest I shall sent to punish their unbelief—and what harvests I shall send to reward faith and obedience—and number of years, before they are begun; then he might say—all My Bible is from an Angel of Light the same from the devil, who has wisdom to foreknow, and power to fulfil. Therefore I told thee on the day is past; by such men as he I was crucified; and such men as he were the Jews, who said, that I cast out devils through Beelzebub, the chief of the devils; for they might as well say the one as the other. Therefore I tell thee, by such men as he My Prophets were put to death; but such men as he My Disciples were destroyed.

And now let such men as he take care—for they rob Me of the honour due unto My Name; and they give unto the devil the honour and glory that is due unto Me. But they shall know I AM GOD! and in My hand is all knowledge and power. I have power to send blessings, and to fulfil them: I have power to send blessings—and I have power to send a curse on the earth which I created. But this power is not in the devil—to threaten judgments, and to send them—to promise blessings, and to fulfil them.

They rob Me of My honour that is due unto My Name, and they give all wisdom, honour and power to the devil. And where is the difference in those men who burnt their Bibles, and said, it was blasphemy from the devil, and such men as he?

Now blasphemy alike I see,
For men do now blaspheme
Against My Bible I do see,
And here there comes the same;
For blasphemy I plain do see,
For men blaspheme the Lord;
What wisdom can there be in Me,
Or power as a God?
To threaten men, that I shall send
Judgments to them severe,
If they with Me will so contend
Against My Spirit here?
And blessings great, without deceit,
To promise unto man,
If My commands they will but keep,
And in My vineyard stand.
My labourers here for to appear,
They'll have their full reward;
But how, vain men, can you appear,
Your God for to regard,
If all can come by Satan's hand,
The way He's pleased to send?
Then sure you put Me from your land;
On whom do you depend?
'Tis not in Me, I now tell thee,
Those who do wrong believe;
The power of Satan now I see,
He's the God that won't deceive,
Is judged by him—to men is seen,
But I shall make him know
The folly that is in the man
His God to overthrow.
Such words to speak—will men now break,
Then whom have you to fear?
When 'tis for Hell your words do swell
To make his power appear?
As a God below you make him so,
If things this way you place;
Then sure to fear Me none can go,
Tremble ye fallen race,
Who now are come to rob My Name,
To rob My honour here,
And give to Satan all the fame
That he hath power to appear
Blessings to send, if he pretend,
That they shall come that way;
Or else the curse you shall not miss,
If him you disobey!
So here you come, to teach man,
Your God for to defy;
You cannot fear your Maker here,
If all in Hell do lie—
Wisdom to see the mind of Me,
And power to make all good;
Then sure the liar I must be,
Let all be understood.
I said, below, where knowledge flows,
It surely came from Me;
I bid My Prophets for to go,
And point out My decrees,
But if from Hell the whole doth swell,
The men had nought to fear.
Another mystery now I tell,
And let him answer here;
Is Satan come for to condemn,
Himself in every sound?
Divided must his kingdom stand,
And soon be broken down;
So he must fall I tell you all,
Judge now which way you will;
But you may tremble at the call,
When your hearts do chill;
To show you plain, ye sons of men.
You rob Me of My fame;
And for the devil you contend,
But do not know My Name—
That I AM God!—fear ye My rod:
My honour you shall fear;
And from Me all flesh shall see,
I'll give it unto none.
But as men's wisdom I do see,
Their wisdom I'll unthrone.
But I'll end here, and say no more;
The lines that here are penned,
No man on earth can now appear,
To prove that man My friend:
For Satan see, the ways of he,
The honour there he's placed;
Then in My Bible so't must be.
Tremble, ye fallen race!

'For as in Adam, all died; even so in Christ, shall all be made alive.'—
Now let him answer,—how they died in Adam, and how they were made alive in Christ? But I fear, lest by any means, as the Serpent beguiled Eve, through his subtlety, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ.

Now let him say what simplicity that means; and let him answer how ye know what withholdeth; that he might be revealed in his time? Let him answer, what doth withhold? and how he is to be revealed?—that the Lord shall consume him with the brightness of His coming,—when the wicked shall be revealed? Now if he cannot explain his Bible, let no one think of themselves more highly than they ought to think: but know, that every good and perfect gift cometh down from the Father of Light, in Whom there is no variableness, or shadow of turning.

But He laid the foundation in the beginning, which I shall accomplish in the ending.

Here I have answered man, as man would answer man: but should I answer according to My anger, no man like him could bear the reproof.'

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT.

The above was given on November 7th, 1804.

Printed from a MS. and The Still Small Voice.
The Prophecies of Joanna Southcott and the Box of Sealed Writings—Of International Importance

The attention of the world has recently been called to the Box of sealed writings of Joanna Southcott, the English prophetess, whose prophecies are again attracting attention in England and the United States. Joanna Southcott was a woman of blameless life and a communicant of the church of England. It is said that she first heard by means of the inner ear the "still small voice" in 1792 and for 20 years her two handmaids took her communications which were said to be God's own explanation of the Bible and his scheme for the complete redemption of the world from Satan's power and consequently from sin and sorrow.

The work of inscribing the word of the Spirit of Truth is in 65 publications and in many unpublished MSS. It was also said of Joanna that on December 25 1814 she gave birth to a girl, "a child of prophesied in Rev. XII.

According to prophecy the Word of the Lord to Joanna has been revived "by the hands of a woman." This woman is Alice Seymour of Yelverton, Devon, England. Alice Seymour's belief confirmed that the divine writings of Joanna Southcott is that this is the fulfillment of the prophecy under the dominion of evil; that the date of the end is known to God alone but that the 19 years of judgments in which he promised to prove the truth of his visitation to Joanna Southcott commenced in 1894. It is said that the present world war is a fulfillment of the prophecy of Joanna Southcott prophesied during the time of the Napoleonic war.

The difficulties of that time were said to be but a shadow of future war which would become more severe when the shadow became the substance and man would have to engage in fierce conflict with her great enemy the Eagle (said to be Prussia) with all the rage and subtlety of Hell from whose power only God could deliver. In times of stress throughout sacred history the Lord has invariably provided the needed covering for man for his protection in the storm and that day we have the sealing of his Word and the command of God to Joanna Southcott for all who will of whatever religious sect or party sign the "Woman's Peace Petition" (Southcott's Overshow and for Christ's Kingdom to come." (See Isa. 44:5, Rev. VII.) This sealing is said to be equivalent in protection to that which was done by the sealing with the linter and door posts when the destroying angel passed through the land of Egypt.

It is said in the religio-political world of Joanna Southcott that the trouble and perplexities of England will increase until 24 of the Bishops who have seats in the house of Lords, (or their representatives) consent to carefully examine the contents of the Box of sealed writings left by her which still remains sealed and cored.

Our foes (the French) to become our friends.

The Eagle is the foe we have to fear.

Two monarchs to plan a great war (e.g., the French and the Russians).

Land will be the best investment during the troublesome times. Clearly seen in the good prices obtained for land.

"England to possess Egypt."

"Only one nation to be lost to Europe and that is Turkey. Because of the Turkish the man has in the hearts of men these things there."

"The Earthquake in Messina." See the Express p. 12.

"England to be invaded by Expressways."

"Scarcity of gold foretold."

"England to possess Jerusalem."

"Volcanoes and flames of fire projectiles foretold."

"The Lord will end the war in Turkey, Strange Effects of God, pp. 18, 29, 71.

"As to the Moon it must be known it strangely will be seen."

"Many have remarked of late of the peculiar colors that I have seen in the Moon both in colour and striking similarity to a man's face especially at gibbs, or three-quarters.

"The moon to be destroyed by a comet."

"Prophecy of the picture of the Turkish War at the Western Front. Probably destruction of the War in that part incident. See No. II. The Two Witnesses.

"The Jews to become a strong nation and before must first with England join in the fight and in the fight. The former they have done, nearly 1000 have fallen."

"The moon to come into her strength until the Jews were warned."

Special books and leaflets were sent out to thousands to the Jews during the last few months preceding the "Big Push."

"So thou (Joanna) art come to rest at home."

"Farewell to me with me."

"Just so your land it will become."

"Spirit of Truth."

"Publications in the dark streets at night: persons are kept at home."

"It seems foretold that the Kaiser will perish on the water."

"The rebellion in Ireland."

"An awful week I'll bring to man, apparently if a week is not appointed by the bishops to examine the Writings."

"High winds写着 unusual power and velocity.

"Valuable information has already been removed for safety.

"Famine will come upon the land unless the Priests do the Lord's bidding."

"High volume of the Box of Sealed Writings."

"Sudden deaths and suicides to be of unusual frequency."

"Women to come into their rights."

"The beginning of Miracles will be the opening of the Box of Sealed Writings. Christ will be known in the breaking of the seals as He was in the breaking of bread.

"The History of the Nations May Take Place."

The Following Are Some of Joanna Southcott's Prophecies
We call for satan's overthrow,  
O God receive our prayers;  
Do Thou confine our cursed foe  
At least one thousand year.  
His reign on earth, Lord hath been long,  
Long ruin, his delight;  
O bind him now in fetters strong,  
Thou God of power and might.  
Thy servants, Lord, pray for that day,  
When Thou wilt reign our King;  
When all to Thee shall homage pay,  
And angels of triumph sing.  
Grant us that day, O Lord, to see  
On earth Thy will be done;  
When all the world shall worship  
The Eternal Three in One.

"The Petitions," which will be forwarded and explained on application can be obtained by applying to Miss Alice Seymour, Crompton, Yelverton, S. Devon England, or at any book store mentioned below.

SOUTHCOTT PUBLICATIONS  
The Express, vol. 1 and 2 Containing the Life and Divine Writings of Joanna Southcott on the "Seymour, (by Seymour and Marshall, London)." Cloth bound, price $1.75 each. Sold separately.  

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The Desire of all Nations.  
The Restitution of a Lost World.  
Who are the Witnesses over a Probable Duration of the War Indicated.  
A Remnant of the Jews to Again Become a Strong Nation.  
"Sohlo." The Spirit and the Bride say, Come.  
Do You Swearing to Man.  

The Editor will answer thoughtful enquirer by letter. Orders for any of the above can be sent to—  
Carpenter's Book Store, 1636 Sixth Street, San Diego.  
Miss Alice Seymour, Crompton, Yelverton, S. Devon, Eng.  
International Book Store, 22 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.  
All bookellers at home or abroad through Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London, E. C.

Joanna Southcott's Prophetic Picture of the Zeppelins  
It is as follows—"Joanna saw in uncommon lighting in the east (note this) like a firework, placed behind the clouds, and sometimes bursting out in six or seven places at once, like fire. Then the fire seemed to pass along behind the clouds. Once it broke out perfectly like a house. A woman present said it was like a complete house. (This is true enough from the recent interior drawings of the Zeppelins) Another time it broke out like a fiery serpent, and seemed to run up along the clouds as a body of fire. Some times they were shot out in five or six branches like the fire of a yard or two in length running up the clouds. Then it would break out in various forms like a body of fire, Again, it would break out like white flame, or fire in five or six places at a time, as if men were displaying fireworks, and would appear to be in different parts quickly after each other. So it continued like a whole scene of fire-works, but much more wonderful than what could be displayed by man upon Earth. It continued from nine o'clock till eleven—though it began to lighten (less heavy probably) before that time. When the time appeared at nine o'clock, there appeared a body of stars so close together, that Joanna could not number them; they appeared about the bigness of a man's head, and under them came up faint flashes of light, like fire that had been very great but was going to decay, as the usual process of fire. In short, the sight was so great a height like a small round body of stars close together was particularly noticed by our friends. The observation balloons and aeroplanes have been quite numerous lately in this district. The above description of the upward firing at the Zeppelin is particularly graphic. The Editor.

STOP PRESS NOTE—A recent newspaper from England states that many Bishops, including Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster are arousing themselves for the opening of the Box of Sealed Writings.  

The Highland Press Park.
This Box, which has not been opened for 100 years, contains sealed communications given by the Lord to Joanna Southcott. It is strongly nailed and corded, and was ordered to remain so until demanded by the Bishops. Its opening, it is said, will convince the nations of the truth of the visitation.

As a great deal of confusion has recently arisen in the public mind respecting the Box of Sealed Writings left by Joanna Southcott at her death, on December 27th, 1814, I should like, as her biographer, to clear up the mystery. Inquiries have daily reached me, and the following reply was sent to a Church dignitary: "There is only one authentic Box of which we have the names of the successive custodians from the time of the death of the prophetess, when it was placed in the charge of the Rev. T. P. Foley, Rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire. There are other old boxes containing copied MSS. which are in the possession of the descendants of old believers, of which I have one. But these have nothing to do with the 'Great Box' as Mr. Foley calls it, in his Journal of the Trial of the truth of the Writings, held at High House, Paddington, in 1805. I have seen and examined the outside of this Box; it is large, and is strongly nailed and corded; I can vouch for it that it has never been tampered with, but is as left 163 years ago. The past holders, as well as the present, have been men of eminent respectability and of well-known integrity. The present custodian is a staunch churchman and an active worker in his parish." ... Nothing was placed in this Box but the bundles of Sealed Writings, most of which have remained entirely secret from the moment they were written, as they were commanded to be put into the Box and kept for a future period. It is foretold that it will be sent for by the Bishops "suddenly and unaware, in a time of national danger"; that on its opening all present will be convinced of the truth of the Visitations to Joanna Southcott.

The scenes in England will then begin to change and this will become the First happy land among the nations.

The believers maintain that there was a birth on December 25th, 1814, which perfectly fulfilled Rev. XII. Dr. Reece, the eminent London physician, declared that the child was gone. (See the "Express." Vol. II Simpkin, Marshall, London.)

The charge that she ever sold any "Seals" has been, again and again, abundantly disproved.

Alice Seymour, Crapstone, South Devon. A recent newspaper from England states that many Bishops, including Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster are arousing themselves for the opening of the Box of Sealed Writings which should have been accomplished between the years 1904 and 1914.
ALL SECTS AND PARTIES SIGN THE PETITION

WE CALL FOR SATAN’S OVERTHROW

We call for satan’s overthrow,
O God receive our prayers;
De Thou confine our cursed foe
At least one thousand years.

His reign on earth, Lord hath been long,
Man’s ruin, his delight;
O blind him now in fetters strong,
Thou God of power and might.

Thy servants, Lord, pray for that day,
When Thou wilt reign our King;
When all to Thee shall homage pay,
And songs of triumph sing.

Grant us that day, O Lord, to see,
On earth Thy will be done;
When all the world shall worship,
Eternal Three in One.

All that the Lord will do upon the earth before He establishes His Kingdom will be found to be foreshadowed in these Writings.

—“The Petitions,” (See Isa 44-5, Rev. VII) which will be forwarded and explained on application, can be obtained by applying to Miss Alice Seymour, Crapstone, Yelverton, S. Devon, England, or at any book store mentioned below.

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A Remnant of the Jews to Again become a Strong Nation.
“Shiloh.”

The Editor will answer thoughtful enquirers by letter.

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The Prophecies of Joanna Southcott and the Box of Sealed Writings

OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The truth of the Prophecies given by Joanna Southcott, an English woman of blameless life, can no longer be disputed. Her works in nine volumes of 500 pages, compiled on Scripture and in libraries all over the world, and eagerly read by thousands in all English-speaking countries, and her Petition for Satan’s overthrow and Christ’s Kingdom established (Rev. vii., 3), signed by many in every nation.

Her Box of Sealed Writings left one hundred years ago to be examined by twenty-four Bishops between the years 1904–1914 still remains bound and corded, thereby permitting judgments on earth. When the writings are investigated God has promised to change the scenes in England.

You are asked to do your duty in bringing this matter before the notice of those responsible.

Information and Petition may be obtained at Carpenter’s Book Store, 1036 Sixth Street, San Diego.

Among numerous Prophecies are the following:

1. Our foes (the French) to become our friends.
2. The EAGLE in the foe we have to fear.
3. Two monarchs to plan a great war (one said to be Prussia).
4. Land will prove to be the best investment during the troublous times.
5. Daily presents to England will flow. (Fulfilled in the relief ships, etc.)
7. Only one nation to be lost to Europe and that is Turkey, because of the power Satan has in the hearts of men there, though some will turn to God.
8. The earthquake at Messina. (See The Express II, p. 12).
10. England to be warned by Expresses.
11. Scarcity of gold; and scarcity of sugar foretold.
12. The Lord will end the war in Turkey.
13. The dangers to London would first be overhead. This was published from MSS. three years ago in No. 28 Express Leaflet.
14. “Guns and soldiers firing with clouds of smoke in the air.” (Seen in a dream; the stars took an oblong shape).
15. England promised to be delivered from the foreign enemy according to Joanna’s prayer; but the awful sound of war would be heard in our land, and persons would be killed in their beds.
16. England to be burned by Expresses.
17. The Jewish War in Turkey.
18. Prophetic Picture of the Trench Warfare at the Western Front. Probable duration of the war is that part indicated. (See No. II The Two Witnesses).
19. England to possess Jerusalem when she joins in war against the Turks.
20. The Jews to become a STRONG NATION, but they must first with England join in the FIGHT and in the FAITH. (The former they have done; nearly 400 have fallen.)
21. England would not come into her STRENGTH until the Jews were warned. Special books and leaflets were sent out in thousands to the Jews all round the world during the three months preceding the “Big Push.”
22. The evil smelling gases foretold; also flame projectiles of liquid fire.
23. It seems foretold that the Kaiser will perish on the water.
24. The Rebellion in Ireland. “An awful week I’ll bring to man,” apparently if a week is not appointed by the bishops to examine the Writings.
25. High rustling winds of unusual power and velocity. Some valuable glass in Church windows has already been removed for safety.
26. The beginning of Miracles will be at the opening of the Box of Sealed Writings. Christ will be known in the breaking of the Seal as He was in the breaking of bread.
28. The water turned to wine.”—The Spirit of Truth.

The accounts given of Joanna Southcott in encyclopedias are mostly erroneous, as they were written by her enemies, and those who had only superficially studied her writings.

The word “Imposter” has been removed from the tablet below her portrait in the National Gallery, and “Prophetess” substituted.
The publication The Two Witnesses has succeeded the Express Leaflets and is edited by Miss Alice Seymour; it will contain as before extracts from the Southcott works, or from rare MSS. left by Joanna Southcott and hitherto unpublished.

The subscription for "The Two Witnesses" is 3s. 6d. per annum, paid in advance, including postage. It will greatly help the work if the Subscriptions, which are now due, can be sent promptly.

Money Orders can be sent, payable Crapstone, Yelverton, Devon.

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6. "Refuge in His Salvation."
8. Awake, Deborah, Awake!
10. "The Best Wine reserved for the Last."
11. "Floods to go over the Land." Probable duration of the War indicated.
12. "Waiting for the Coming of the Lord."

The Editor will answer thoughtful enquirers by letter.

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Warning to the Nations

The Prophecies of Joanna Southcott and the Box of Sealed Writings—Of International Importance

Much interest has been recently aroused through the Press relating to the Box of Sealed Writings left by Joanna Southcott, the English Prophetess, one hundred years ago, to be investigated at the present time by twenty-four Bishops of the Church of England, (or their representatives), some of whom have expressed the desire to act accordingly, in order to convince the world of the Truths of her Divine mission, given 1792-1814.

It is said the conditions throughout the world will then be changed; Scripture will be fulfilled; "The Revelations break." All that St. John saw in Heaven must take place on earth. The end of evil will take place when the nations have signed the Woman's Petition for Satan's overthrow, and Christ's Kingdom to come and thus be protected in the time of heavy judgments to come on sinners who refuse to turn to God. "Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God." Rev. 7-3. All sects and parties must unite in the sealing. The subscribing with the hand in signing the Petition signifies the desire of the heart. Isa. 44-5. Christ's Kingdom must be the Desire of the nations before He comes to reign. Some of all nations will turn to God. It is said all that the Lord will accomplish on the Earth is foretold in these writings.

Joanna Southcott's Prophetic Picture of the Zeppelins

It is as follows:—"Joanna saw an uncommon lightning in the east (note this) like a firework, placed behind the clouds, and sometimes bursting out in six or seven places at once, like fire. Then the fire seemed to pass along behind the clouds. Once it broke out perfectly like a house, but a young woman present said it was like a complete house. (This is true enough from the recent interior drawings of the Zeppelins). Another time it broke out like a fiery serpent, and seemed to run up along the clouds as a body of fire. Soon after it broke out again in five or six branches of fire of a yard or two in length running up the clouds. Then it would break out in various forms like a body of fire. Again, it would break out like a white flame, or fire in five or six places at a time, as if men were displaying fireworks, and showing the different parts quickly after each other. So it continued like a whole scene of fire-works, but much more wonderful than what could be displayed by man upon Earth. It continued from nine o'clock till eleven—though it began to lighten (less heavy perhaps) before that time. When it began to disappear at eleven o'clock, there appeared a body of stars so close together, that Joanna could not number them; they appeared about the bigness of a man's head, and under them came up faint flashes of light, like fire that had been very great but was going to decay.

The gradual disappearance of the Zeppelin at a great height like a small round body of stars close together was particularly noted by our friends. The observation balloons and aeroplanes have been quite numerous lately in this district. The above description of the upward firing at the Zeppelins is particularly graphic.

The Editor.
Some of
Joanna Southcott's Prophecies
of 100 Years Ago

Our foes (the French) to become our friends.
The EAGLE is the foe we have to fear.
Two monarchs to plan a great war (one said to be Prussia)
“Land will prove the best investment during the troublous
times.” Clearly seen in the good prices obtained for the products.
“England to possess Egypt.”
“Only one nation to be lost to Europe, and that is Turkey. Be-
cause of the power Satan has in the hearts of men there.”
“The earthquake in Messina.”
“The dangers to London would first be overhead.” (Zeppelins).
“England to be warned by ‘Expresses.’”
“Scarcity of gold foretold.”
“England to possess ‘Jerusalem.’
“Evil smelling gases and flames of fire projectiles foretold.”
“The Lord will end the war in Turkey.”
“As to the Moon, it must be known it strangely will be seen.”
Many have remarked of late of the peculiar appearances in the
Moon, both in colour and striking similarity to a man’s
face, especially at gibbus, or three-quarters.
“Our ships foretold to founder.”
“Prophetic Picture of the Trench Warfare at the Western
Front. Probable duration of the War in that part indicated.”
“The Jews to become a strong nation, but they must first with
England join in the fight and in the Faith. (The former they have
done, nearly 400 have fallen).
“England would not come into her strength until the Jews
were warned.” Special books and leaflets were sent out in thou-
sands to the Jews during the three months preceding the “Big
Push.”
“So thou (Joanna) are come to stay at home
For to commune with Me;
Just so your land it will become.”—The Spirit of Truth.
Fulfilled in the darkened streets at night; persons are kept
at home.
“It seems foretold that the Kaiser will perish on the water,”
“The rebellion in Ireland.” “An awful week I’ll bring to man,”
apparently if a week is not appointed by the bishops to examine
the Writings.”
“High rustling-winds of unusual power and velocity.” Some
valuable glass in Church windows has already been removed for
safety.
“Famine will come upon the land unless the Priests do the
Lord’s bidding and send for the Box of Sealed Writings.”
“Sudden deaths and suicides to be of unusual frequency.”
“Men and Women to come into their rights.”
“The beginning of Miracles will be at the opening of the Box
of Sealed Writings. Christ will be known in the breaking of the
Seals as He was in the breaking of bread.”
“The Heads of the Nations May Fear in May.”
THE SEALING
FOR THE PROTECTION OF MAN
According to the Fulfillment of Scripture

In all times of stress throughout sacred history, the Lord has invariably provided the needed covering for man for his protection in the storm. Today we have the Sealing given by the command of God to Joanna Southcott, for all who will, of whatever religious sect or party, sign the Woman’s Petition for Satan’s overthrow and for Christ’s Kingdom to come. See Rev. vii. Many thousands of persons in England thus signed one hundred years ago, when this country was endangered by the ambitious designs of Napoleon Bonaparte. The difficulties of that time were said to be but a shadow of future warfare, which would become more severe when the shadow became the substance, and we had to engage in fierce conflict with our great enemy, the Eagle, who would pursue with all the rage and subtlety of hell, and from whose power only a God could deliver us. It is not cowardly to turn to Him in this our time of deep need; the Lord knew what was before us, and has Himself, in His mercy, made provision The Petition cannot be signed until one is fully convinced of the truth of the Visitation of Joanna Southcott by reading sufficient of her works to understand the great import of the Sealing.

For this purpose the first volume of the Express is the most useful; it can be obtained at many Public Libraries or purchased as stated in the advertisement on the other side. After careful study of her works, and if the reader is fully convinced that the Writings are of God, the books Sound an Alarm and The Caution and Instruction to the Sealed, are ordered to be read: the former of these two books has to be possessed by each one who signs, except in the case of those married, when one copy is sufficient for the two.

This Sealing is said to be equivalent in protection to the blood that was commanded to be sprinkled on the lintels and the doorposts, when the destroying angel passed through the land of Egypt. That it is so has been clearly demonstrated by the safe return from the front of the young fellows who were sealed; even the relatives of the Sealed appear to have shared in the blessing. It is said in the writings of Joanna Southcott, that the troubles and perplexities will increase in this nation until twenty-four of the bishops (or their representatives) consent to carefully examine the contents of the Box of Sealed Writings left by her, and which has not been opened for one hundred years. On that occasion the Lord has promised to display great power, and to clearly prove the truth of the Visitation to Joanna Southcott. The scenes in England will then begin to change; the King and half the nation will sign the Woman’s Petition and thus avert the heavy judgments from this land. This will become the first ENLIGHTENED—the first HAPPY LAND, the first redeemed from Satan’s power; they will then go out to enlighten other nations, that all may be ONE in Christ.

Few realize that the great drama of the World’s Salvation is to be enacted in the coming years now close upon us. Christ died to be the SAVIOUR of the WORLD, which was to be testified in due time. He has ever saved from their sins all those who turn to Him; but now He is to be lifted up by MAN, and He will draw all men to Him. Even the sinners at the Day of Judgment will find some mercy and be freed from misery. See Strange Effects of Faith, Part IV, p. 152.

It cannot now be long before mankind recognizes the absolute truth of the Prophecies of Joanna Southcott. All that the Lord will do on the Earth before the establishment of His Kingdom here below is said to be foreshadowed in these writings, although the full significance can only be understood as the events occur.

“Every word I will fulfill.”—The Spirit of Truth.
SIGN THE PETITION

WE CALL FOR SATAN’S OVERTHROW

We call for satan’s overthrow,
O God receive our prayers;
Do Thou confine our cursed foe
At least one thousand years.

His reign on earth, Lord hath been
long,
Man’s ruin, his delight;
O bind him now in fetters strong.
Thou God of power and might.

Thy servants, Lord, pray for that day,
When Thou wilt reign our King;
When all to Thee shall homage pay,
And songs of triumph sing.

Grant us that day, O Lord, to see,
On earth Thy will be done;
When all the world shall worship
Thee.

Eternal Three in One.

*“The Petitions,” which will be forwarded and explained on application can be obtained by applying to Miss Alice Seymour, Crapstone, Yelverton, S. Devon, England, and Carpenter’s Book Store, 1036 6th St. San Diego, Cal. or any book store mentioned below.

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Probable duration of the War indicated.
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A Remnant of the Jews to again
Beyond.

become a Strong Nation.
The Mystery of the Trinity.

“Shiloh.”

“The World as a Howling Wild-

“The Spirit and the Bride say,erness and a Desert to Man.”

Come.”

Satan as an Angel of Light.

“On Swearing to Man.”

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ENGLAND TO BE THE JOSEPH TO PRESERVE HIS BRETHREN

THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH.

"For Egypt you must first possess: 
The foreign nations all shall bend 
For I'll fulfil My every word—
And those who own it comes from God 
Shall see the foreign nations fall, 
And find your land to conquer all. 
And Satan's power I will shake 
When once My Shepherds do awake."

"The contention will be concerning the knowledge of God. Every man that Satan can gain to himself must perish with him; and the Earth can no more stand together than the Heaven did while Satan's *reign lasted (there). I gave for his bounds 6,000 years to try him; that when I come to sit in judgment, I may be clear when I judge, and just when I condemn. This I shall explain more fully hereafter. Men are come to the last century; and the time is nigh at hand, that the kingdoms of this world must become the Kingdoms of God and Christ, or My words could not be verified 'Lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth near.' That mean to be redeemed from the Fall, which is impossible, while Satan's power reigneth. Therefore, to fulfil all righteousness, justice, equity and truth, Satan must receive his just sentence. Earth is now become like the tumult in Heaven—warring one with another. Men are pulling down the powers of men; and must know they must lift up the POWER OF GOD."

*Satan's reign was tried in Heaven before it was tried on Earth.

From a Communication given to Joanna Southcott on May 1st, 1801.

"The Woman's Petition for Satan's overthrow and for the establishing of the Kingdom of Christ here upon earth." (Rev. vii, 3) can be explained by and obtained from the or at Carpenter's Book Store, San Diego, Cali-

formia, U. S. A.
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24. The Day of Judgment.
25. The Death pronounced on Adam.
27. When the Chief Shepherd shall appear.
30. On the Old and the Young Prophet.
31. "Lead us not into Temptation."
32. "Saviour on Mount Zion to judge The Mount of Esau."
33. "Jacob's Prophecies Befriended."
34. "The Mystery of the Trinity."
35. "The World as a Howling Wilderness and a Desert to Man."
36. "The Wilderness and the Desert shall blosson as the Rose . . . the Rose of Sharon."
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41. "Watch."
42. To some Methodist Leaders. On proclaiming the Coming of the Lord.

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4. "The Chaldeans." (Our Enemies.)
5. The Temporal and the Spiritual Sealing.
6. Rejoice in His Salvation.
8. "Awake, Deborah, Awake!"
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education in the budget for the year July 1,
Mr. Abraham Flexner, 1917.
General Education Board
271 Broadway, statements showing pledges to the medical
University of Chicago, aggregating $5,334,000,
besides other special contributions, were sent to you.

Dear Mr. Flexner:
It will be seen that the University has received payments
of Statements and copies of contracts having a bearing
upon the contract between the General Education Board,
the Rockefeller Foundation, and the University of Chicago,
which was approved by the Trustees of the University
on September 11, 1917, are sent to you here-
with in accordance with instructions of the Board of
Trustees of the University, as follows: the equivalent of
cash. The above amounts do not include the payment by
Mr. 1. Copy of contract existing between the University
of Chicago and the Trustees of Rush Medical
College.

The total under the terms of the Logan gift was

2. Copy of contract existing between the University
of Chicago and the Trustees of the Othro
Spague Memorial Institute, the Trustee of Rush Medical College,

3. Copy of contract existing between the University
of Chicago and the Trustees of the "Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases"

4. Copy of the assignment by the Trustees of Rush
Medical College of the contract, dated January 14,
1884, between the Trustees of Rush Medical College,
and Presbyterian Hospital of the interest on City of Chicago, in which assignment the Pres-
byterian Hospital and the University of Chicago, 1917, join.

Very, Statement of the Auditor of the University of
Chicago showing the amount paid, up to Decem-
ber 28, 1917, in cash or securities on sub-
scriptions for the Medical School.

6. Statement of the Auditor of the University of
Chicago showing: (a) the amount expended by
the University for medical education during
the fiscal year, July 1, 1916 – June 30, 1917,
and (b) the amount appropriated for medical
education in the budget for the year July 1, 1917—June 30, 1918.

On May 17, 1917, statements showing pledges to the medical fund of the University of Chicago aggregating $3,334,000, besides other special contributions, were sent to you.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

It will be seen that the University has received payments on pledges to the medical fund as follows:

To and including May 29, 1917 $423,000.00
To and including December 29, 1917 $287,166.67
Of which latter amount $797,166.67 was paid in cash and $900,000 was paid in securities regarded as the equivalent of cash. The above amounts do not include the payment by Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Logan of $47,500 for establishing research fellowships in medicine.

The first fellow under the terms of the Logan gift was appointed July 10, 1917.

Attached to the copy of the assignment by the Trustees of Rush Medical College of the contract between the College and the Presbyterian Hospital is a copy of the contract as it appears in the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the College.

The University is devoting to medical education in excess of $30,000 of its income per year. According to the terms of the contract between the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation and the University of Chicago, as I understand it, the University is entitled to interest on $250,000 commencing with May 29, 1917, and interest on a further $250,000 commencing with November 1, 1917, at 5% per annum.

Very truly yours, the Auditor of the University of Chicago showing the amount paid, up to December 28, 1917, in cash or securities on subscriptions for the Medical School.

Secretary

6. Statement of the Auditor of the University of Chicago showing: (a) the amount expended by the University for medical education during the fiscal year, July 1, 1916—June 30, 1917, and (b) the amount appropriated for medical
December 29, 1917.

Mr. Abraham Flexner,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York.

My dear Mr. Flexner:

Referring to my letter dated December 28th and mailed December 29th, which accompanied contracts and statements referring to the contract of the University with the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation, permit me to say that the original copy of the assignment of the Rush Medical College contract with the Presbyterian Hospital was sent to Mr. Day for his signature. The executed copy had not arrived when my letter was mailed. It will undoubtedly be here within a day or so, and I will so notify you after it has been received.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.
December 30, 1956

Mr. Abram Peixner,
General Hospital Board,
65 Park Avenue,
New York

My dear Mr. Peixner:

Referring to my letter dated December 28th
and noting December 28th, which accompanying
conference and statement relating to the
conference of the University with the General
Hospital Board and the Rockefeller Foundation
permits me to say that the objective of the
establishment of the Hebrew Medical College contract
with the Presbyterian Hospital was sent to Mr.

Dr. Leo M. Strassberg. The exaudency which had
not vanished when my letter was mailed. I will
not be surprised if you wish a get of 30, and I will

be very much pleased if you want it for your research.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.
Chicago, January 14, 1918

Mr. Max Epstein
111 W. Monroe St., Chicago

Dear Mr. Epstein:

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University Mr. Charles Coolidge was appointed architect of the Billings Hospital and the Epstein Dispensary, authority being given also to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to arrange with the Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins University Hospital to act as a consultant, especially in internal construction and the relation between hospital and instructional purposes. In this connection I wish to recommend formal action to the Board as to the exact designation of the dispensary. The hospital is already officially designated. Shall the dispensary be called "The Max Epstein Dispensary"? Kindly inform me of your exact wishes in the matter, and I shall be pleased to lay the matter before the Board at the February meeting.

With all best wishes and cordial regards to Mrs. Epstein, I am,

Very truly yours,

M.P.J. - L.
At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Southern California we were informed that the trustees are also to be represented on the committee on buildings and grounds to examine with the superintendence of the Jona Hopkins University Hospital to see if it a convenient, especially in institutional construction and to report to the Board of Trustees on the agreement between the California and the Hopkins University Hospital.

In that connection I wish to acknowledge your letter, which was received in the session of the Board as to the exact position of the President in the Board of Trustees. I am glad to inform you of your exact position in the matter, and I am glad to please to inform the Board of the results of the present meeting.

With all past wishes and cordial regard to you.

Very truly yours,

[Name]
January 15, 1918

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

My dear President Judson:

I received your letter of January 11th with the enclosed copy of the report of the Surgical Committee on the Carrel-Dakin treatment published in the British Medical Journal November 3rd. I am very much obliged to you for sending it to me. I had previously read it with a good deal of care.

The Carrel method is under rather active discussion. The Journal of the American Medical Association recently published a letter of mine to Dr. Welch on the subject and Dr. Welch's reply. Personally I feel that Carrel's work has been very superficial and incomplete and that the sensational reports in regard to its value are entirely unwarranted. Carrel's work does not at all meet the requirements of a piece of scientific research, and I have urged that in our American base hospitals a number of picked teams go over this entire subject in a thoroughly scientific way. This can be done, of course, with the huge amount of material that they have in France.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan who as consultant in the British army has probably had the widest of anyone in this war of observing wound infections and the results of the different methods of treatment that are being employed takes practically the same view of the Carrel method as I do, and Crile who has had a more limited experience, but at the same time an opportunity of observing a good deal of work, is impressed in the same way. I do not know Carrel personally but his work has been of the ultra-sensational type. His early work on blood vessels and transplanting kidneys was the repetition of the work that had been done by other men. He added to this the sensational work of transplanting limbs, heads, and hearts...
January 11, 1959

I am writing to inform you of the appointment of the new member of the Council. I have been asked by the Council to ask you to consider the appointment of Dr. Alice E. Black for the position of Assistant to the President. Dr. Black has been recommended by the Nominating Committee and has been approved by the Council. She is well qualified for this position and I am confident that her appointment will be beneficial to the University of Chicago.

Dr. Black is a member of the University staff and has been active in many of the University's committees. She has served as a member of the Board of Visitors for several years and has been instrumental in the development of the University's programs.

I would appreciate your consideration of Dr. Black's appointment and I am available to discuss this matter further with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President, University of Chicago
and received a good deal of credit and a good deal of notoriety for this work which was later proven by the patient, scientific work of a number of other observers to be without any foundation. Unfortunately his method of wound treatment has been presented to the profession and to the public colored with the same sensational and miracle working characters.

This whole subject is not a matter of personal opinion but is a definite, concrete, scientific problem susceptible of scientific demonstration and proof.

I believe that a number of our well trained base hospital teams will make this problem a subject of special clinical research during the coming year. Teams headed by such men as Crile, Brewer and Dean Lewis are much more competent to handle these problems than a laboratory worker like Carrel. They have the advantage of wide clinical knowledge and thoroughly training in surgical pathology and surgical bacteriology, and are better able to properly estimate the value of the various elements that go to make up the sum total of modern wound treatment.

Carrel’s treatment should be regarded at the present time as a method that is on trial and under discussion, and before it can be accepted it should be worked over thoroughly by a number of independent observers. I am returning the copy from the British Medical Journal which you so kindly sent me.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,
President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Judson:

As requested I am sending herewith, some memoranda of names of men suggested as teachers in the Medical School of the University at the Midway. Some of the men whose names are suggested, residents of Chicago, are now absent and I cannot obtain all of the data. Of those not resident of Chicago I cannot give all data of early education. Of course, all lacking data may be obtained at a later time.

I am off for Washington Thursday morning and shall stop at the Hotel LaFayette, 16th and K. Streets. If anything occurs relating to the University of which I should know, please inform me.

May I suggest that I think Mr. John P. Wilson is ready to go on with negotiations with the Trustees of the University looking to a contract between the University and the Childrens' Memorial Hospital. The future of the hospital is good from every point of view including the financial support of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Thomas B. Jones. If the contract were made soon it would help clear up a situation which is not good at the hospital. If it meets your approval and the contract is made I would suggest that through the advice you may obtain from competent medical men like Dr. Herrick, Dr. Bevan and others, that a reorganization of the staff of the Childrens' Memorial Hospital be made early. I think the three departments of the hospital should be recognized now—Pathology, Medicine and Surgery and that a good man should be selected for the chief of each department. The present head of Pathology is I understand qualified and acceptable in every way. Dr. Helmholtz would make
I am out of work, my Teacher is mortified.

I find some relief to the University at which I belong from pleasure to inform me that I am still a member of the Faculty of the University. I have been in touch with the President of the University, and in consequence of some conversation with him, I have been invited to spend the summer months at his residence. I have accepted, and shall accordingly be absent from the University for the time being.

I trust that the faculty will bear with me in my absence, and that my duties will not be neglected in my absence. I have been advised to leave the University as soon as possible, and I shall be glad to return as soon as I am able to do so.
President Harry Pratt Judson.

a good chief of the Medical service, and Dr. Ben Davis, a graduate of the University and also of Rush, is thoroughly trained in general surgery, a splendid research man and I think Dr. Bevan would agree that he leave the Presbyterian Hospital work and take charge of surgery at the Children's Memorial. The subordinates in all of the departments could be worked out by the chiefs of staff. This would look forward to continued development of the hospital and make it a splendid graduate institution. It would I think, satisfy Mr. Wilson and his Board.

As you know he very much disturbed by the continued presence of Dr. Amberg, worker in the Sprague Institute, with assignment to the Children's Memorial Hospital.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
For President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago


Joseph Almarin Capps, Age 45. Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. A. B. 1890. M. D. Harvard University 1895. Interne and Fellow in Pathology McLean Hospital for the Insane 1895-1896. Interne Massachusetts General Hospital 1896-1897. A. M. Harvard University 1898. Student Vienna and Berlin 1901-1902. General practice of medicine Chicago 1898 to present date. Instructor, Assistant Professor and Associate Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical College 1899 to present date. Assistant Attending Physician Presbyterian Hospital 1900. Attending Physician Cook County Hospital 1910. Major M. R. C., active service from Sept. 1917. Now at Camp Grant.

Joseph Leggett Miller Age 51. B. S. University of Michigan 1891 or 1892. M. D. Northwestern University Medical School 1895. Student in Vienna, Munich, Berlin 1899-1900. Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor Medicine Rush Medical College 1900 to present date. Assistant Attending Physician Presbyterian Hospital 1901. Attending Physician Cook County Hospital 1910. Editor in Chief, Archives of Internal Medicine. Major, M. R. C., U. S. Army, active service Sept. 1917.
Ernest Edward Irons, Age 42.
University of Chicago, Degree 1900. M.D. Rush Medical College 1903.
Interne in Presbyterian Hospital, medical service, one year 1903-1904.
Assistant to Prof. Jordan University of Chicago in bacteriological analysis
of waters of Illinois and Mississippi Rivers (Drainage District litigation).
Instructor and Assistant Professor of Medicine Rush Medical College 1904 to
present date.
Assistant and later Associate Attending Physician, Presbyterian Hospital,
Chicago 1906. to present time.
Attending Physician Annie Durand Hospital of Memorial Institute for Infectious
Diseases 1912.
Student in Vienna and Berlin one year about 1908 to 1910.
Major M.R.C. U.S. Army, active service 1917.

Rollin Turner Woodyatt. Age 40.
At present unable to give data on academic education. Think this was taken
at Cornell, giving special attention to chemistry.
M.D. Rush Medical College 1902.
Interne medical service Presbyterian Hospital 1902-1903.
Fellow in biology Woods Hole 1904-1905.
Student in Austria and Germany for one year or longer with subsequent visits.
Data not at hand.
Assistant Attending Physician Presbyterian Hospital 1907 or 1908 to present.
Fellow and Assistant Director Sprague Memorial Institute 1910.
Especially qualified in biological chemistry and clinical medicine.

Francis Weld Peabody. Age 37.
A. B. Harvard University 1902 or 1903. M.D. Harvard University 1907.
Interne Massachusetts General Hospital 1907.
Assistant Attending Physician Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.
Splendidly qualified clinician and teacher.

Channing Frothingham, Jr. Age 37.
A. B. Harvard University 1902.
M. D. Harvard University 1906.
Interne (?).
Assistant Attending Physician Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.
A thoroughly equipped clinician and teacher.

Leonard George Rowntree. Age 35.
Data of early academic education not known.
M. D. Western University Faculty of Medicine, London, Ont. 1905.
Postgraduate work Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School 1907 or 1908 to 1915.
Special work done in biological chemistry and clinical physiology associated with
Prof. Abel.
Professor of Medicine University of Minnesota 1916.
Warfield Theobald Longcope. Age 41.
Academic education not known.
M. D. Johns Hopkins 1901.
Interne Johns Hopkins after graduation in medicine.
At present Professor of Medicine Columbia University, New York.

Walter Weil Hamburger. Age 37.
A. B. or B. S. University of Chicago about 1902.
M. D. Rush Medical College 1906.
Interne surgical service 1906-1907, Presbyterian Hospital; interne medical service 1907-1908 Presbyterian Hospital.
Assistant Attending Physician Presbyterian Hospital 1908.
Instructor and later Assistant Professor of Medicine Rush Medical College 1908.
Attending Physician Cook County Hospital 1912.
Assistant Attending Physician Michael Reese Hospital at present.
Has done a good deal of research work in clinical subjects both surgical and medical.
Major M.R.C. U. S. Army, active duty Sept. 1917.
Chicago, February 15, 1916

My dear Mr. Glessner:

The Board of Trustees considered the report of the Committee on Instruction and Equipment, including the action of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College as to the name of the institution on the West Side, and referred the same back to the Committee; (1) for some minor modifications; and (2) with an explicit statement disapproving of the name "Rush" in the major title of the institution in question.

It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the University that the original title, "The University of Chicago School of Medicine and Surgery, in Cooperation with the Presbyterian Hospital and the Trustees of Rush Medical College" is a sufficient recognition of the name in question.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John J. Glessner
606 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
5. A final paragraph has been added, calling attention to the hope that there may be a development of instruction in public health in the future. It is desirable that this be adopted to indicate the intention of the Board. Chicago, July 5, 1918

The recommendations are herewith respectfully submitted.

To the President of the Board of Trustees:

President

Herewith I beg to submit recommendations for the organization of the medical work of the University, to take the place of those which were referred back to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment. The fundamental differences as between this and the former recommendations are:

1. That, contrary to the previous action of the Board, it is recommended that the name of the postgraduate school on the West Side be the "Rush Postgraduate Medical School of the University of Chicago." For the reasons given in the plan, I am convinced that it is advisable to adopt this name.

2. The various matters of detail relating to alumni of Rush Medical College are omitted. All these things can safely be left to the discretion of the faculty.
To the President of the Board of Trustees:

Regarding the recommendation for the organization of the "School of Western Work of the University of Colorado to take the place of those which were hereafter placed to the Committee on Instruction and Development", the recommendation is as follows:

At the committee meeting of the Board, it was recommended that the name of the Preparatory School be changed to the "Preparatory Normal School for the University of Colorado". I submit this recommendation to the Board.

In various matters of detail relating to the Preparatory College, all these points can be left to the discretion of the faculty.
3. A final paragraph has been added, calling attention to the hope that there may be a development of instruction in public health in the future. It is desirable that this be adopted, to indicate the intention of the Board.

Chicago, July 6, 1918

The recommendations are herewith respectfully submitted.

H. P. J. L.
To the President of the Board of Trustees:

President

Herewith I beg to submit recommendations for the organization of the medical work of the University, to take the place of those which were referred back to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment. The fundamental differences as between this and the former recommendations are:

1. That, contrary to the previous action of the Board, it is recommended that the name of the postgraduate school on the West Side be the "Rush Postgraduate Medical School of the University of Chicago." For the reasons given in the plan, I am convinced that it is advisable to adopt this name.

2. The various matters of detail relating to alumni of Rush Medical College are omitted. All these things can safely be left to the discretion of the faculty.
April 15, 1916.

Mr. Coolidge will make a sketch of the
layout of the future laboratory building
next week. We should have it, therefore, by next
Monday for study.

Last Friday and Saturday I devoted in Washington
and the meeting in a single block would cramp
to conferences on the Billings Hospital plans. On Friday
it, would throw the future laboratory out of their proper ad-
there were present Dr. Billings, Dr. Winford Smith, Dr. Simon
justment, and would necessitate unduly high buildings.
Flexner, from New York, Mr. Coolidge and myself. We spent
I shall probably be home the latter part of the
the day on the matter, and I think with very valuable results.
week.

Then, in the evening Dr. Smith, Mr. Coolidge and I worked over
the matter until midnight. Saturday afternoon Dr. Welch
came in, and went over the problem with Coolidge and myself.

It was the unanimous opinion of all present on
both days that, in order to place the hospital properly in
connection with the various wards and the out-patient depart-
ment, and at the same time to provide in their proper relation-
ship to the hospital, of the special laboratories which are in
time to be developed, it is extremely important, indeed almost
imperative, that Greenwood Avenue should be vacated. This
would center the hospital on Greenwood, opposite the center of
April 10, 1916

Dear Mr. Restaurant,

I must inform you immediately about some important matters that have arisen in connection with the Ellingham Hospital project. Our previous discussions have indicated that the project is not feasible due to several critical issues.

Firstly, the site chosen for the hospital is not suitable for the intended purpose. The land is too hilly and the existing infrastructure is insufficient to support the necessary facilities. Additionally, the financial implications are too high to proceed with the project.

Secondly, the timing of the construction is critical. The project must be completed within the specified timeframe to avoid delays and additional costs. However, the current schedule is not feasible given the current workforce and resources.

Thirdly, the environmental impact of the project must be thoroughly assessed. The proposed site is located in a sensitive area that requires special consideration to mitigate any potential adverse effects.

I strongly recommend that the project be abandoned at this stage. It is crucial to focus on alternative solutions that are more practical and feasible.

I will be available for further discussion at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
April 15, 1919.

the Harper Library. Mr. Coolidge will make a sketch of the layout of the buildings, which he will send me from Boston the last of this week. We should have it, therefore, by next Monday for study.

Last Friday and Saturday I devoted in Washington to conferences on the Billings Hospital plans. On Friday it, would throw the future laboratories out of their proper ad-
there were present Dr. Billings, Mr. Winford Smith, Dr. Simon justment, and would necessitate unduly high buildings.
Flexner, from New York, Mr. Coolidge and myself. We spent
I shall probably be home the latter part of the the day on the matter, and I think with very valuable results. week.
Then, in the evening Dr. Smith, Mr. Coolidge and I worked over Very truly yours,
the matter until midnight. Saturday afternoon Dr. Welch came in, and went over the problem with Coolidge and myself.

It was the unanimous opinion of all present on both days that, in order to place the hospital properly in connection with the various wards and the out-patient depart-
ment, and at the same time to provide in their proper relation-
ship to the hospital, of the special laboratories which are in time to be developed, it is extremely important, indeed almost imperative, that Greenwood Avenue should be vacated. This would center the hospital on Greenwood, opposite the center of
the face of the week. We shall have it therefore by next Monday, for study.

Putting the question on a single place would come out:

It's important to calculate the importance of each factor in the picture. Also, any change in the process may affect the final result.

I shall probably be home the latter part of the week. I get back with very great frequency.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The better way to calculate the change and I want you to remember the American government of the West.

If you are thinking of changing the government structure in any way, I want you to know that I am prepared for the worst possible changes.

In connection with the nation, we can't forget the cost of the protection of our borders and our resources. It is extremely important that we develop a system.

The important thing is to convince the public to support the federal government.
April 29, 1918

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

My dear President Judson:

I found on my return to the city your letter of April 24th with questions in regard to compensation customary for hospital interns and for hospital nurses. In reply would say that in our better hospitals we have no trouble in securing interns by competitive examination or appointment. These young men are paid no salary but are given their room, board and laundry.

The same is practically true of our hospital nurses. They receive their instruction in the hospital training school, are paid no compensation, are provided with their room and board and laundry and I believe with some clothing. At graduation they are usually given a small honorarium, about $100.

In the development of our new Billings Memorial Hospital the standards of the institution will be so high that there will be no difficulty in securing the best interns and nurses. Of course it will be necessary to create a training school for nurses and this will be a considerable item, as we require for a hospital of 200 beds about a hundred nurses in training. Our training school at the Presbyterian Hospital where we have something over 400 beds is a very large and complete institution recognized as one of the two or three best in the United States. It represents a plant of about $400,000, and the budget forms a considerable item in our hospital expense.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, May 2, 1918

My dear Dr. Smith:

In studying the plans for the Billings Hospital, I am led at once to a study of a possible budget for the institution. You will remember a recommendation that the officers to be housed within the Hospital will consist of the Assistant Superintendent and 35 resident Physicians and the internes; that there may be provided 100 nurses and 150 men and women employees. I am interested to get now some estimate of probable costs involved in these various recommendations, and if you can send me any data on that subject from the experience of Johns Hopkins or elsewhere I shall be much gratified.

Very truly yours,

M.P.J. - L.

Dr. Winford H. Smith
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland
Chicago, May 10, 1918

Dear Mr. Flexner:

In making our preliminary studies for the Billings Hospital, at a conference in Washington at which your brother was present, it was the tentative understanding that there should be approximately 100 nurses, 150 employees, both men and women, and, further, as officers to be housed within the Hospital the Assistant Superintendent and 35 Resident Physicians and internes. Each department will have a Resident Physician and an Assistant Resident Physician. Can you give me an approximate estimate as to costs involved, of course entirely aside from the salaries of the full-time faculty staff?

Trusting that you are progressing in your recovery, and with all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Abraham Flexner
General Education Board
61 Broadway, New York City
Office, May 10, 1936

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in reference to

the William Hospital at a conference in Washington of

which you were present. It was the tentative

recommendation that there should be approximately 100 nurses,

150 employees, both men and women, and

100 clerical and office workers

to be housed within the hospital. The Resident Superintendent

and two Resident Physicians and Interns

will have a Resident Physician and an Assistant Resident

Physician. Can you give me an approximate estimate as to

cost of housing or comparable facilities from the selection of

typical-time faculty staff

Tentative plans for the project are based on your recommendations

with all good wishes, I am,

Very Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

M. A. Abrahamson

General Surgeon

Brooklyn Hospital, New York City
General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

May 24, 1918

President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Judson:

I enclose herewith two replies which I received in answer to the inquiry in regard to hospital costs that I made at your request. I hope they may be of some service to you. You need not return them.

Very sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner

AF/EC
General Education Board

51 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

May 6th, 1918

President Heath Guest Junior
The University of Chicago

Dear President Heath:

I am happy to announce my decision to remain in New York.

With every confidence that I shall be of service to you, I

hope that you may find in me a friend.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Dr. Abraham Flexner
General Education Board
61 Broadway
New York City

My dear Dr. Flexner:

About two years ago I calculated pretty carefully the cost of maintaining pupil nurses at the Mount Sinai Hospital, and found it to be about $600 per annum. This figure included lodging, food, laundry, personal service, and instruction. At the same time it was calculated that the cost of maintaining resident employees (I am speaking here of maintenance only— not wages) was approximately a dollar a day. A similar calculation made today would undoubtedly show an increase of not less than 25 percent. For resident physicians, occupying perhaps a little more space per person than nurses, but having no paid instructors, the cost of maintenance would be nearly the same as for nurses.

If you send to a number of institutions an inquiry similar to the one addressed to me, the replies will probably vary greatly. Many institutions will include, and others will omit, interest on the occupied dormitory buildings. Where this item is included, it will sometimes be based upon construction costs of long ago, and in some instances upon the estimated cost of building today. Then again the cubical contents of nurses’ homes will be found to vary considerably, covering a wide range of practice. Certain hospitals provide single rooms for their nurses, sitting rooms on every floor, and make a proper and even a generous provision of class-room space and the like. In other institutions, the rooms are double, and the class-room and social space restricted.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
THE MOUNT SAVANNAH HOSPITAL
Fifth Avenue and One Hundred Street
New York, N.Y.

[Handwritten text]

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am writing to inform you of an urgent matter concerning the care of my patient, whose name is [Name]. Your hospital has been recommended to me by Dr. [Name], my primary care physician. I am concerned about the course of treatment and the medical care being provided.

I understand that the hospital is under financial pressure and that this may affect the quality of care. I request that you provide me with detailed information on the current state of the hospital, including its financial situation, the availability of specialized services, and the qualifications of the medical staff.

I have already spoken with Dr. [Name] and he has expressed serious concerns about the hospital's ability to handle complex cases. I would appreciate any additional information you can provide.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Mr. Abraham Flexner,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Flexner:

I have been so busy preparing for war that I have neglected answering your letter.

It is not easy at the present time to give you any estimates. In reporting income taxes we went into the question of maintaining nurses at some length and it was decided among a number of hospitals that the present cost of maintaining a nurse is about ten dollars per week. This includes board, room, laundry and uniforms. Porters, maids and other employees we reckoned at at least six dollars per week and the resident physicians at about the same as nurses. You might add say fifteen per cent to the cost of the resident physicians as the cubical contents of their rooms are somewhat larger and their table board costs a small amount more.

I am afraid this information is not as definite as you would wish but is about the best we can do under present conditions.

You may be interested to know that I am going into active military service as Major in the Medical Section of the Army on duty at Camp Devens June first with the expectation of being sent abroad a few months later. I have been granted leave of absence for a year and Mr. James U. Norris will be Acting Superintendent during my absence.

Sincerely yours,

Charles N. Young
Superintendent.
Chicago, June 4, 1918

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Herewith I am enclosing:

1. Mr. Jones's letter recommending the basis of the contract between the Children's Memorial Hospital and the University of Chicago, to take the place of the existing contract between the Children's Memorial Hospital and the Rush Medical College.

2. A copy of the agreement between the Sprague Memorial Institute and the Children's Memorial Hospital. Of course this latter agreement has no bearing on the proposed contract between the University and the Memorial Hospital. Dr. Billings is to be in town on Saturday, and will be here several days. Any agreement which we might make with the Hospital could hardly take effect until we organize the postgraduate medical school on the West Side.

Very truly yours,

M.P.J. - L.

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson
Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago
Office, June 8, 1919

Dear Mr. Fernandez:

Herewith I am enclosing:

1. Mr. Jerome's letter recommending the place of the contract between the Children's Memorial Hospital and the University of Chicago to take the place of the existing contract between the Children's Memorial Hospital and the New Medical College.

2. A copy of the agreement between the Chicago Memorial Hospital and the Children's Memorial Hospital. A copy of this letter is on file in the University.

I beg to inform you that this agreement between the University and the Memorial Hospital, Mr. Biltz to be at the town in September, will be made with the hospital so that the doctors take effect until we make some arrangement for the postgraduate medical school to the West Side.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Fernandez
404 Exchange Bank Bldg., Chicago
Chicago, July 26, 1918.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

On leaving Chicago, President Judson requested that I examine materials which he delivered to me and make therefrom a statement of the cost of hospital administration, especially involving internes, nurses, and the like. On examining the material, I find it very slight for purposes of budget formation. If you so desire, we can conduct a correspondence which will elicit information from the managers of hospitals throughout the country.

The exhibit includes:

1. Arthur Dean Bevan to Harry Pratt Judson, April 29, 1918.
Internes receive no salary but are allowed room, board and laundry. Nurses receive no compensation, but do receive instruction, room, board, laundry and possibly some clothing. At graduation they receive a small honorarium, about $100.
2. M. H. Smith to Harry Pratt Judson,
June 5, 1918.
This letter is a reply to President
Judson’s letter of May 2 which included
this statement: “You will remember a
recommendation that the officers to be
housed within the Hospital will consist
of the Assistant Superintendent and 33
resident physicians and the interns;
that there may be provided 100 nurses
and 150 men and women employees. “I
am interested to get now some estimate
of probable costs involved in these
various recommendations, and if you
can send me any data on that subject
from the experience of Johns Hopkins or
elsewhere I shall be much gratified.”

COST OF HOUSING AND FEEDING STAFF, NURSES AND EMPLOYEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Food @ 50¢ per day</th>
<th></th>
<th>Food @ 50¢ per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asst. Supt.</td>
<td>$182.50</td>
<td>35 members of staff</td>
<td>$6387.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 servants to care for same</td>
<td>$2100.00</td>
<td>100 nurses</td>
<td>$18250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 servants to care for same</td>
<td>$5400.00</td>
<td>150 Employees</td>
<td>$19162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Servants for same</td>
<td>$2100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$55581.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also further notes in the copy
of Dr. Smith’s letter - exhibit 2.

3. Charles H. Young to Abraham Flexner,
May 17, 1918.
Present cost of maintaining a nurse is
about $16 per month, including board,
room, laundry and uniforms. Porter's,
maids and other employees are reckoned 
at at least $6 per week and the resident 
physicians at about fifteen per cent 
more than the nurses.

4. W. Goldway to Abraham Flexner, May 15, 
1918. 
The cost of maintaining pupil nurses at 
the Mount Sinai Hospital is about $600. 
per annum. This includes lodging, 
food, laundry, personal service and in-
struction. The cost of maintenance of 
resident employees (not including wages) 
is approximately a dollar a day. This 
calculation was made two years ago and 
should be increased twenty-five per cent. 
Resident physicians occupying more space 
per person than nurses, but having no 
paid instructors, cost about the same 
as nurses.
Attention is called to the probable 
variation in estimates and reasons for 
the same.

5. The Children's Memorial Hospital. 
Annual report for 1917. See page 15.

6. The Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. 
The Presbyterian Hospital School for 
Nurses. Page 33.

Yours very truly.

D. A. R. -D. Secretary to the President

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, 
134 South La Salle Street, 
Chicago, Illinois.
MEMORANDUM for Colonel Billings:

1. As you requested following our recent conversation concerning the New University Hospital, I beg to submit the following recommendation.

2. Dr. Ralph B. Seem has been one of my administrative assistants at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for nearly eight years. He is about thirty years old. He graduated from Lafayette University and from the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Following graduation, he became resident physician and Superintendent of the hospital at Wilmington, N. C., which position he held for two or three years, after which he came to the Johns Hopkins Hospital as third assistant. In that capacity he was sent to study the dispensary organizations in New York and Boston, and organized our dispensary service in a conspicuously meritorious manner. Following the death of Dr. Rupert Norton, then first assistant, Dr. Seem became second assistant and took charge of the front office and the admitting office through which all admittances to both public and private wards are made. Following the departure of Dr. Van Norman three years ago, to service in the Royal Army Medical Corps of Great Britain, Dr. Seem became first assistant, and during the last twenty-one months since I have been in the service, he has been Acting Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

3. He has filled the position very satisfactorily. He has the right point of view and attitude toward the use of the hospital as a teaching institution. Very few men trained for hospital superintendents have this attitude. In my opinion, Dr. Seem is probably the best available man in the country today for a teaching hospital. I recommend him to you for the New University Hospital with no reservations whatever.

4. May I make a suggestion, namely, that if you should decide upon him that he be definitely engaged, otherwise, you are likely to lose him, as I happen to know that he is under consideration in at least two other places.

Winford H. Smith,
Colonel, Medical Corps, U.S.A.
The following conversation has been transcribed from a document:

"I am now Required to report an incident which occurred during the course of my duty. The incident is as follows:

I was on patrol in a remote area when I observed a suspicious individual approaching a sealed container. Upon approaching, I noticed the container had been tampered with. I immediately reported the incident to the base command center.

I believe this incident may have security implications. I recommend a thorough investigation be conducted to determine the nature of the tampering.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I enclose the memorandum from Winford Smith, superintendent of Johns Hopkins University concerning Dr. Ralph B. Seem who is the present acting superintendent of Johns Hopkins. He is the man I mentioned to you who is so highly recommended by Dr. Smith for the place of superintendent of the University Hospital.

I am off for Washington this morning and will return to Chicago on Wednesday the nineteenth for two or three days and will stop at the Chicago Athletic Club while here.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank Billings

Encl.
March 5, 1919

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Judson:

Acting on your request the other day for suggestions in connection with your medical faculty, I am sending you the following names:

Chair of Medicine

Walter Palmer, Associate Professor of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City
Address - Presbyterian Hospital, New York City

W. T. Longcope, Professor of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City
Address - Presbyterian Hospital, New York City

Homer Swift, Professor of Medicine, Cornell University Medical School, New York City
Now abroad

F. W. Peabody, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts

R. T. Woodyatt, Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

E. E. Irwin, Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

The persons who, I think are qualified to comment on the relative merits of these different individuals are Dr. Rufus Cole of the Rockefeller Hospital and Professor W. S. Thayer of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.
General Education Board

SUNY and CUNY

NEW YORK

Director of Educational Research

March 7, 1948

President Frank P. B. Johnson

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Johnson:

I believe you had the chance to view the

connection with your recent lecture in which you mention the following

example:

Chief of Mission

- Walter P. Paatz, Associate Professor of Mathematics
  College of Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

- Robert E. Lowen, Associate Professor at the College of
  Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

- Henry A. Paske, Professor of Mathematics
  College of Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

- Henry A. Paske, Professor of Mathematics
  College of Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

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  College of Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

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  College of Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

- Henry A. Paske, Professor of Mathematics
  College of Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

- Henry A. Paske, Professor of Mathematics
  College of Engineering and Graduate College
  University at Chicago, Chicago

The example given is an illustration of the importance of the

effectiveness of these different disciplines in the Duke of the

Department of Mathematics and Professor W. T. Tremain of the

Department of Mathematics.
In connection with the Chair of Pediatrics, the following names occur to me:

✓ W. M. Marriott, Professor of Pediatrics, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri

W. P. Lucas, Professor of Pediatrics, University of California Medical School, San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar M. Schloss, Assistant in Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City

✓ Alfred F. Hess, Professor of Pediatrics, New York University Medical School
   Address - 16 West 36th Street, New York City

Post - Hor Pio

Very sincerely yours,

[A Signature]

AF/ESB
In accordance with the Order of the President of the U.S.

W. M. Martin, President of the University of Chicago

R. F. Lehman, President of New York University

G. A. Cohn, President of Columbia University

H. H. Lord, President of Brown University

Washington, D.C., February 1, 1937

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
FROM
THE TIMES
LONDON, ENGLAND
March 6, 1919.

REFORM AT LONDON
HOSPITAL

"WHOLE-TIME" AND PAID
DOCTORS

RESEARCH WORK

A Quarterly Court of the Governors of the London Hospital was held yesterday, LORD KNUTSFORD presiding.

Lord Knutsford dealt with the future medical service of the hospital. He said that the committee had reported on a very important matter which had been engaging its earnest consideration for a long time. Its importance lay in the fact that it touched a principle which had governed the work of voluntary hospitals in their treatment of the sick poor ever since voluntary hospitals existed — namely, the system by which the patients of the hospital were under the care of an honorary visiting staff. That system, as was well known to the Governors, was as follows: -

The beds of the hospital were divided into groups, and these groups were in the care of a physician and his assistant physician, or of a surgeon and his assistant surgeon.
FROM THE TIMES
LONDON, BRITAIN
March 6, 1910

REPORT OF LONDON
HOSPITAL

"WHOLE-TIME" AND "PAID"
DOCTORS

RESERACH WORK

A grateful Court of the Governors of the London Hospital.

The first meeting of the committee and reported
by Lord Kestor, President,
the future medical service
of the Hospital. He said that the committee had reported
on a very important matter which had been engrossing the
attention of the Governors for a long time. Its importance lay in
the fact that it touched a principle which had governed the
work of voluntary hospitals in past treatment of the sick.

The report since voluntary hospitals existed. However, the
system on which the routine of the Hospital was made, the
care of an hospital, as was
welcomed to the Governors, was as follows:

The case of the patient was given into the care of a physician and the surgeon,
these groups were in the care of a physician and the surgeon.
The physician and assistant physician, and also the surgeon and assistant surgeon, were known in hospital language as a "firm." Each "firm" had a share of men's, women's, and children's beds. The "firms" visited the hospital officially usually on three days a week each, although many more visits might be made, and often were made, to see cases of urgency and sudden emergency. Attached to each "firm" was a house physician or house surgeon, who was resident in the hospital, and who watched over the cases of his chiefs between their visits. The committee acknowledged with gratitude and pride the magnificent way in which the honorary staff had hastened to the help of the hospital in time of need. The staff had always upheld the dignity of their splendid profession, and had spread the reputation of the hospital far and wide.

It was the devotion to duty of the medical and surgical staff, so freely given, that made the task of the committee the more difficult in suggesting any alteration in the system. They were most anxious that the Court should clearly distinguish between the system, which the committee considered should be modified, and those who worked in the system, the devoted servants of the hospital with a record of self-sacrifice which the public had almost come to take as a matter of course. If medicine and surgery stood to-day in the position they stood 50 years ago, no improvement could be suggested in the system.
The physician and assistant physicians, and also the surgeons, and assistant surgeons, were known to hospital insurance as a "tall" and "littler" people. The "tall" visited the hospital only rarely usually on three days a week, and often more rarely, and often more rarely, to see cases of emergency and sudden emergency. A physician or surgeon with a large practice in the hospital participated in these emergencies, while resident students in the hospital and who watched over the cases of the patients between their visits. The committee proceeded with great frequency and price generally with the attendants of the hospital or the attache of the hospital, and with explanation of the accident or the hospital, and with explanation of the accident or the hospital, and with explanation of the accident or the hospital, and with explanation of the accident or the hospital.

It was the revolution of duty of the medical and surgical department, the more difficult in medicine and surgery, any interaction in the system. Then were more exacting that the committee and the attending physicians between the doctors, which the committee considered equally participative, and those who worked in the system, the attending, or medical and surgical students, who made up the hospital, with a record of self-sacrifice which the doctors and students took to face as a matter of course. In the medical and surgical school to teach an officer of commerce, medicine and surgery, and schools of education in the position that occurred any improvement could be suggested in the system,
Every patient was seen once or twice a week by a man of great experience, and his instructions were carried out by an officer resident in the hospital.

That was an ideal arrangement under the conditions then prevailing. But it was common knowledge that, in the last 25 years, discoveries of the greatest importance had been made in medicine and surgery, and these discoveries had entirely revolutionized treatment. For instance, the discovery of X-rays and their application to surgery in radiographic work and to medicine in treatment of various diseases, the advance of knowledge in bacteriology, and the application of this knowledge to the treatment and prevention of disease by vaccines and anti-toxins, the growth of information in the chemical processes taking place in the body - the chemistry of digestion, for instance; investigations into the constitution of blood and of the blood pressure in the arteries, knowledge of the functions of nerves in relation to pain, and to the mind, and how these functions were affected by disease. These and many others might be given as instances of the advancement in scientific knowledge. The cure and prevention of disease had become subjects for advanced technical knowledge and of continuous study. The patient was not to be regarded simply as a man or woman wanting to get well. The recovery of the patient was fought for,
Every patient was seen once or twice a week by a man of great experience and the instructions were carried out by an officer resident in the hospital.

That was an initial arrangement under the condition then.

But it was common knowledge that in the last 25 years, knowledge of the greatest importance had been made in medicine and surgery, and these discoveries and efforts have led to a revolution in the treatment of X-rays and their application to surgery in laboratory work and to medicine in treatment of various diseases the previous knowledge of the treatment and prevention of disease by x-ray was that X-ray and surgery were the growth of information in the science, and that knowledge, the growth of information in the science, knowledge of the body and the operation of the mind and body. The operation of the body in relation to pain and to the mind, and so on.

These discoveries were achieved by scientists. The same might be given as instances of the advancement in science.

The same and prevention of disease have become of great knowledge, but what was once a raging theoretical knowledge and continuous study: the patient was not to be regarded simply as a man or woman, but as a part of the whole.
and the experience of the staff of half a dozen departments had to be focussed on his treatment. Closely connected with this scientific advance in the treatment of disease was the growing importance of the knowledge of the prevention of disease, perhaps one of the chief duties of a great hospital, and on which the future health of the nation depended.

EDUCATION OF THE STUDENT

There was yet one other important matter to which a hospital such as the London must give its attention, and that was the education of the medical student, the man who was to be the doctor of the future. He must be trained in accurate and long-time observation, and in the accurate recording of his observations, in all these new departments.

With these great facts in mind, and these objects in view, the committee and the medical staff had come to the conclusion that there must be some modification in the system of medical service, and they felt that this experiment might be made now that two vacancies happened to occur in the honorary medical staff by the retirement of Dr Head and Dr F J Smith. The committee did not need to say that there was no question of changing the present honorary staff for a paid and whole-time staff. But the experiment might be made now that these vacancies occurred. And the change would be this - that instead of appointing new members to the honorary staff, whole-time and adequately paid
officers should be appointed to the beds which had become
vacant. The committee felt that it was impossible for phy-
sicians and surgeons, who were in increasingly busy practice,
to give so much time as was now required by their hospital duties.

Under the new arrangement, the "firm" would consist of a
director, three clinical assistants, laboratory assistants, and
clerical assistants. All of these would be engaged for the
whole of their time and would be paid for their services. It
was to be understood that this was not simply a teaching unit.
It was a unit which would have to carry out precisely the same
work as other parts of the hospital, admitting cases as they
happen to come. The members of the staff of this unit would
give their whole time to curing disease, research on the causes
of disease, and the education of the medical students. A very
important part of their duties would be researches into the ear-
ly causes of disease. The committee asked the permission of
the governors to make the experiment of filling the present
vacancies by the appointment of such a team of whole-time workers
as had been described. If the scheme proved to be a sound and
advantageous one, it might be repeated as vacancies occurred.
It might also be that whole-time units of very special depart-
ments, such as dermatological, syphilological, gynaecological,
orthopaedic, and genito-urinary, might be formed on somewhat
similar lines.
One thing the committee wished to emphasize was that there would be no change whatever in the charitable work of the hospital, which was primarily to make sick people well. Neither would there be any change in its management nor any interference by the Government. One other point had to be emphasized. The whole-time staff was in no sense put over the honorary staff nor under the honorary staff. They must all remain, as the staff now was, colleagues of precisely equal rank, but serving the hospital in different ways, and able to do work of equal value. The committee did not wish to tie themselves down by saying that eventually the whole hospital shall be staffed by whole-time teams of paid officers, but permission was asked to make a limited experiment now which would be tested by the results. The committee confessed that they brought the scheme before the Governors with an intense desire not to be misunderstood. They did not wish it to be thought for one moment that the change had been necessitated by any lack of attention on the part of the staff.
One finds the committee unable to emphasize we fear there would be no change whatever in the committee's work at the present. What we primarily seek to make clear before, may retain its character as essentially government. The whole-time spirit was in no sense part of the permanent staff. The committee did not wish to extend these new, less essential, or essentially the whole committee's view on securing that eventually the whole staff is at the present, a whole-time team of paying officers. When permission was asked to make a limited experiment now which would be tested by the committee, they thought the experience before the committee with an inference that it has not worked to be given nor to be misused. Hence for one moment that the change had been necessary...

On my part of attention on the part of the entire...