Dictated

Chicago, Feb. 8, 1893.

To President Harper, and the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:—

The Faculty and Instructors of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, duly assembled for the transaction of business, unanimously adopted the following propositions and provisos, namely:—

First.—That the corporation known as the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago surrender its charter to the University of Chicago.

Second.—That the said corporation convey, as a gift to said University, all buildings, grounds and furnishings now belonging to said corporation, including all clinical arrangements which now exist between it and the various hospitals of the city, and all advantageous contracts and business arrangements of whatsoever kind;

Third.—That said Post-Graduate School concede to the University of Chicago the entire business management of the institution.

Fourth.—That the Post-Graduate School grant the University of Chicago all privileges of conferring degrees.

Fifth.—The Faculty of the Post-Graduate School further agrees,
Greetings,

To the President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago,

Gentlemen:

The request of the Interim Committee of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, as an addition to the following propositions and projects,

First: That the Corporation known as the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago enter into an agreement with the University of Chicago,

Second: That the said corporation conduct, as a matter of policy, all university, medical, and educational work in conjunction with the University of Chicago;

Third: That said Post-Graduate School convey to the University of Chicago all present and future property of the Post-Graduate School providing a sufficient amount of funds for the maintenance of the University of Chicago Post-Graduate School.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
upon receiving an acceptance of the within propositions (or satisfactory modification of same), to resign in a body; said resignation to take effect one year from date.

In consideration of the above propositions, the teachers of the Post-Graduate School ask the following concessions, namely:—

First.—That its present teaching body be retained for at least one year on probation as members of the Faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical Department of the University of Chicago, and the University be allowed to add to the Faculty from the profession at large.

Second.—That the Faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical Department of the University be allowed its own organization, with its president and secretary, and that it have authority to suggest plans for instruction and for internal management of the Department—such plans and arrangements to be subject to the approval of the authorities of the University.

Third.—That in appointing a Medical Advisory Board, for the purpose of organizing a Post-Graduate Medical Department of the University, or for conferring with the University authorities on medical subjects, the University allow on such Board a due repre-
who remaining in connection of the wine proposition of its sale.

First mention in connection of same to register in a book, and letter,

section to take after one year from date.

In consideration of the above proposition, the reassurances of
The Pre-Equity School, ask the following concessions,

First: The present concurrence good for taking for or of
Issued one year on proposition as members of the faculty of the Post
Graduate Medical Department of the University of Chicago, and the
University be allowed to apply to the faculty from the proposition
of theirs.

Second: Of the new faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical Department
at the University be allowed to apply for the supervision of the
preceptor and secretary, and that it have authority to appoint
persons for instruction and for instruction management of the Department
and assistant physicians and secretaries to be subject to the superintend
of the administration of the University.

Third: To support a Medical Advisory Board, for the
purpose of organizing a Post-Graduate Medical Department of the
University, or to continue with the University authorities on
medical matters, the University allow on such Board a given topic.
sentation by representatives to be selected by the existing Post-
Graduate Faculty.

Fourth.—In case of failure to reappoint any member of the
Faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical School to the regular Post-
Graduate Department of the University, the authorities of the
University shall reimburse such member with a sum equal to the
amount of his paid up stock in the Post-Graduate Medical School and
Hospital of Chicago corporation.

Fifth.—The University, in accepting the within propositions,
and in accepting the property of the Post-Graduate Medical School
and Hospital of Chicago, shall assume all incumbrances on the
property of that corporation, such incumbrances not to exceed
Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000.00).

[Signatures]

Committee.
March 13th, 1893.

Dr. W. R. Harper,
President, &c., &c.

Rev. & Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 26th of December last came duly to hand, and it made me feel sad for the cause of medical education in this country, that circumstances have induced you to consider favorably a plan which your better judgment did not approve a year ago.

I should not have opened this subject again, but that Dr. Augustus H. Strong, who was in our city yesterday, urged me to do so.

We talked of your great university, of the plans which you were considering, for the Medical Department, which seem to us a great sacrifice to make without any corresponding gain to your institution, thus throwing away the opportunity of the century in this direction.

He suggested that I lay before you my objections, to taking any existing Medical Institutions under your wing, and the great wrong that would be thereby done to the University as an institution of higher culture, by the consummation of such an arrangement.
December 30, 1925

Mr. W. R. Harper
President, etc.

Rev. & Dear Sir:

Yours of the 26th of December first came only to hand, and it made me feel bad for the cause of medical science in this country from circumstances you have indicated you to consider favorably a plan which your better judgment and not sympathy a year ago.

I should not have opened this subject again but that Dr. American H. Strowe, who was in our city yesterday, where we got to go so.

We talked of your greater university of the place which you were corresponding for the Medical Department, which seem to us a great sacrifice to make without any compensation - the main to your institution the crowning touch of the obelisk.

With all the comfort in this direction.

He suggested that I let people know my opinion to taking any existing Medical Institution under your wing, and the greater without that would be transferred to the University with an institution of higher quality by the government of such an arrangement.
I fail to see where there can be any possible gain to the University. The fact that these Colleges are ready to surrender to you all their individuality for the sake of being covered by your mantle, is proof positive that you can take any of their teachers for the asking, and they will not then come to you with any of the traditions that you do not want. While, if you take them as Institutions, you will have two elements in the University that for years past have been working antagonistically to each other, and expect them to work without friction. I can assure you from experience, that the slightest preponderance of one or the other element is sure to cause jealousy.

Similar seductive propositions were made to the Johns Hopkins University and resisted. Had they not been, she would not be in the van guard of medical education in America.

Now you have the opportunity of taking a step even in advance of her, and should you do so, Medical Education in this country will owe you a debt of gratitude that can never be paid.

Furthermore by taking in these two institutions, you narrow down the department to those taken from these
I am to see where there can be any possible gain to the University. The fact that these colleges are really to the University, to you will their infinitesimal for the sake of being covered by your wanting to boost position that you can take any of their teachers for the sake of and your will not.

Then come to you with any of the traditions that you do not want. If you take them as infallible, you will have two elements in the University that you have never been working on historically to each other and apply them to work without friction. I can see you from experience that the slightest departure from one or the other element is sure of course treatment.

Similar sentences propositions were made to the Johns Hopkins University andrexited. Why they not been.

Now you have the opportunity of taking a step even in America.

Now you have the opportunity of taking a step even in advance of him and shoring you go on without relation in this country will come very apt of retrieving that can never be lost.

Furthermore on taking in these two infallibilities, you will allow your department to choose from these.
schools, and leave no room for the infusion of outside talent, though I feel sure that Chicago should furnish most of the instructors.

By this great sacrifice what have you gained? You get many instructors that would not be your first choice. You get a cumbrous faculty of "head men", which is contrary to the genius of the best European Schools, the usual regular professorships being eight. The professor who is now shedding most luster upon the University is from the Old World; shall not your medical school have the privilege of seeking some like suns?

The school of the near future should have almost all the didactic lectures, given by men of wide reputation, either from home or abroad. I am convinced that such teachers could be secured, for lecture courses, at less expense than to maintain a large resident faculty. The resident faculty should be almost entirely clinical teachers. By such a plan you would draw men from all parts of the country for undergraduate and graduate work.

The cumbrous faculty which would result from the plan which you are considering, would preclude the possibility of such outside material being grafted upon the medical
The need for good engineering schools is clear. In the future, many of these schools will be even more important. Given the demand for engineers, it is essential that these schools produce qualified graduates. The need for engineers is urgent and will continue to grow. By preparing now, we can ensure that the next generation of engineers will be ready to meet the demands of the future.

The importance of research cannot be underestimated. For instance, the research being conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is crucial for advancing the field of engineering. However, this research requires funding and support from industry and government.

In conclusion, the need for well-funded, well-equipped engineering schools cannot be overstated. We must continue to support these institutions to ensure the future success of our nation's economy.
department. Should this plan be carried out, you will have to be content with furnishing the rank and file of the medical profession instead of its leaders, as you should do.

You will get a plant that is partly new, but largely old, and of little use to a school that is desirous of taking the lead in medical education. You will be tempted to patch up the old, which in the end will be more expensive than to purchase the new at once, and never as satisfactory.

The appliances for medical teaching have improved so much from year to year, that even in the best schools the old apparatus is constantly displaced. A western school that is to compete with those of the east, must be equipped with the most approved apparatus in every department of medicine.

Only recently the Col. of P. & S. New York, has been pushing its improvements in its model Maternity, in its operating theatre, &c.

You would get a heterogeneous mass of students, who will have to be accepted at first, and your earliest graduates will not be men of whom the University should be proud.

Pardon my urgent argument, which is partly a repetition of what I have before said to you, but aside from my desire to have a hand in inaugurating such a department as is possible in your University, I beg in the name of higher
medical education, that you pause and think before committing what seems to me, the fatal mistake of making the proposed combination in order to get your Medical Department on its feet at once.

Besides, under the proposed plan there would be a great loss to the people at large, as my profession touches more closely than any other, the everyday life and comfort of the people, therefore anything that tends to elevate and increase its efficiency benefits the whole nation.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

George E. Hopkins
ward, because you have and think perfect committee
ward seem to me, the first mistake of making the proposed
committee in order to get your Mead Department on the
feel at once.

Please, make the proposed plan clear and be a
rest less to the people at large, as my professional advice
more closely than any other law every day life and conduct
of the people, therefore enjoining strict lends to enforce and
increase its efficiency benefits the whole nation.

Very Respectfully, etc.

[Signature]
2d October 1894

Dr. M. H. Lackersteen,

4014 Ellis Avenue,

Hours, 9 to 10 A.M. and 6 to 8 P.M.

Telephone, Oakland 279.

Dear Dr. Harper,

I had an interview with Dr. Dalguise yesterday afternoon, and he gave me a patient and very courteous hearing. I pleaded for the recognition of the necessity for establishing the medical faculty of our University, and proceeded to explain the character of the work which the department was intended to accomplish. It was not difficult to assure him that we had already in America a great many too many medical colleges, perhaps ten times more than there was any need for, and yet he was not eager to dispel the fact that a thoroughly endowed medical school well fitted with perfectly qualified teachers would not be a deficiency on this continent. He was made to understand that the University had no intention of competing with the existing joint stock companies and that its work would be of a Post Graduate character, but chiefly in the line of original research. He was deeply interested in the account of some of the rapid strides now being made in the 13 or 14 different sciences ancillary to medicine, of our new and advanced methods of treatment, and of our modern conception of the causes and relations of the diseases which.
Suddenly he interrupted me with the question: "What office do you hold in the University?" On being told that I was not in any way officially connected with the University, he seemed to lose all interest in the matter and brought the interview to an unsatisfactory end.

I thought I would report to you the unsuccessful termination of a very promising and apparently successful interview.

I cannot approach Medill for some time on account of his recent bereavement.

My heart is in the cause warm at heart, though I am sorry I cannot do anything further for the present.

John Berk, Jr.

M. H. Leecher, Jr.
A statement of the change in the Requirements for Admission to Rush Medical College, beginning with the Announcement for the year 1894 and 1895.

The Requirements for Admission to Rush Medical College for students entering for the session of 1894 - 5 were as follows:

"Students who begin their course of study in this college are required to furnish credible certificates of good moral standing, and as testimonials of sufficient preliminary education, a diploma from a literary or scientific college, academy or high school, or a teacher's certificate of the first grade. Students who cannot furnish such testimonials of a sufficient preliminary education must pass an examination in writing the branches of a good English education, including Algebra as far as equations of the second degree, the first book of Geometry, English composition, Elementary Physics, and the elements of the Latin language. Students found deficient in any of these required branches are given an opportunity of making up their conditions during the freshman year. Competent instruction in Mathematics, Physics, and Latin, is given by tutors authorized by the faculty.

"The standard which will eventually be required from those not holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science, will be that demanded for admission to the Sophomore class in Lake Forest University and Institutions of similar grade.

"Candidates for admission who have studied medicine at least one year under a preceptor, may enter the college and be graduated upon the completion of four years of study with attendance upon three courses in College, provided they fulfill all other requirements and pass satisfactory examinations in the month of May, at the close of the college years 1895-96, 96-97, respectively.

"Graduates of SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY that require three years of study and adequate preliminary education; and graduates of schools of DENTISTRY that require adequate preliminary education and two years of study, will be admitted to this college without examination, and may be graduated at the end of three full years courses. Graduates from the dental department of Lake Forest University and other reputable dental schools that require adequate preliminary education and a course of three years, including subjects taught in this college during the first two years of its course, may admitted without preliminary examinations and be graduated at the end of two full courses.

"Examinations for admission are held during the first week of the course.

"Graduates in medicine, in arts, and in science, and students who desire to pursue a special course without graduation, are admitted without preliminary examination.

"Candidates from recognized medical schools who wish to enter advanced classes in the College must furnish satisfactory evidence of preliminary education, and pass examinations in the branches required of the members of the classes to which they seek admission. Graduates of Lake Forest University Science Course for students intending to study medicine, and of similar courses in the University of Chicago, Cornell University, Haverford College, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, Iowa College, Johns Hopkins University, University of Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, University of Notre Dame, Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Swarthmore College, Tulane University, University of Wisconsin, Yale University, and of other schools offering an equivalent course of study, are admitted without examination or previous medical study to the second year of the four required years in Rush Medical College.

STATE LAWS.

"Each matriculate must study medicine four years and take three courses of lectures of at least five months each, as required in Illinois, and four years of study in courses of six months each in Iowa, before he can begin the practice of medicine in these States without passing a rigid examination before the State Board of Health.

No graduate can enter upon the practice of medicine in Minnesota,
A statement of the conditions for the admission of students to the New York State University College for Women, for the year 1889-90, as follows:

"Students who have passed the final examination of the college can be admitted to the college in the following manner: Upon the recommendation of the President of the college, the Board of Trustees, by ballot, may admit any student who has passed the final examination of the college."

Further conditions for admission are as follows:

"1. No student shall be admitted to the college who has not passed the final examination of the college.
2. No student shall be admitted to the college who has not been recommended by the President of the college.
3. No student shall be admitted to the college who has not been recommended by the Board of Trustees.
4. No student shall be admitted to the college who has not been recommended by the Faculty of the college.
5. No student shall be admitted to the college who has not been recommended by the Trustees of the college.
6. No student shall be admitted to the college who has not been recommended by the President of the college and the Board of Trustees.
7. No student shall be admitted to the college who has not been recommended by the Faculty of the college and the Trustees of the college."
Washington, New Jersey, North Dakota, Florida, Alabama, or Montana unless he passed a rigid examination before the State Boards. No graduate is admitted before these boards for examination unless he have attended three courses of lectures of six months each. No one can practice medicine in New York, Virginia, South Carolina, or North Carolina without passing an examination before the State Board, nor in Mississippi without passing an examination by a County Board of Medical Censors. Other States will probably enact soon enact similar laws."

The examination which a student lacking a diploma or teacher's certificate, was required to pass was conducted by a member of the faculty, namely, Prof. Lyman, and was not very rigid. Very few students, however, entered without a diploma or certificate. Although it had been stated in the Announcement for 1891-92, that a teacher's certificate would not be received after the session of 1893-94, succeeding Announcements continued to make a contrary statement up to and including the session of 1897-8.

The requirements for 1895-96 differed from those of the previous year only in the following particulars: 1) It was required that a teacher's certificate must be coupled with an examination in the elements of the Latin language; 2) it was stated that a certificate of having passed the entrance examinations of the colleges mentioned in a separate paragraph (see list for 1894-95 with the addition of Harvard University and Purdue University,) would be accepted, and students were "advised to take one of these examinations, time and place of which can be learned by writing to the respective colleges." 3) In reference to conditions on entrance examinations the statement was modified to read that "those students found deficient in not more than two of these required branches, excepting English, are given an opportunity of making up their conditions during the Freshman year." 4) Definite dates for the entrance examinations were announced.

For 1896-97 the only change was to the effect that the entrance examination would be conducted by the faculty of the University (Lake Forest.)

No changes were made in 1897-98 or 1898-99 excepting that in the latter year it was stated that the certificate of the Regents of the State of New York would be accepted for entrance. In reference to Admission to Advanced Standing of the holders of a Bachelor's degree, it was specified that the science course which had been taken must have included "General Biology, at least 150 hours. General Chemistry, at least 200 hours. Botany, at least 100 hours. Physical Science, at least 150 hours. Physiology, at least 200 hours. Physiology, at least 100 hours. Bacteriology, at least 50 hours. Embryology, at least 50 hours."

At about this time, and before affiliation with the University of Chicago was contemplated, it was decided, as I distinctly recollect, to announce the next year that the requirements would be made one year of college work for the session of 1900-01, and two years of such work for 1901-02. I am, however, unable to find record of such action in the rather loose minutes of the faculty meetings of that year.

In January, 1898 affiliation with the University of Chicago was definitely agreed upon, to go into effect July 1st of that year. The first Announcement of the affiliation period was, therefore, that for the session of 1898-99. In this Announcement the Requirements were stated as follows:

"In order to be admitted to this college, the following requirements were exacted from each student:

I. He must present to the faculty certificates of good moral character, signed by at least two physicians of good standing in the State in which the applicant last resided.

II. He must fill out and file with the clerk, the required Blank Application for Admission.

III. He must pay the Registrar the matriculation fee of $5.00.

IV. He must furnish, as evidence of adequate preliminary education either

1. A diploma from a high school, normal school, academy, or other similar institution of learning, requiring at least three years of study before graduation; or

2. A certificate of admission to the Freshman class of a recognized literary or scientific college; or

3. He must pass an examination conducted by a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the Principal of a high school, or by the examiner
of the University of Chicago in the following branches: (for the session of 1899-99)
(a) English-composition, grammar, rhetoric;
(b) Mathematics, comprising higher arithmetic, algebra as far as quadratic equations, and plane geometry;
(c) Latin - equivalent to one year's study in an accepted high school, including the elements of the language and the first two books of Caesar's Commentaries, or an equivalent amount of some other author;
(d) Elementary Physics;
(e) United States History;
(f) Geography.
Should a student fail to pass in not more than two of these branches, he may be admitted to the Freshman class, conditioned in these branches; but these conditions must be removed by examination before he can be admitted to the Sophomore class.

Instruction in the branches required in the preliminary examinations is offered by the University of Chicago in its University Extension department or in its affiliated schools and academies. Facilities for such instruction will be provided, in the vicinity of the college, for students who are making up conditions in these branches.
Examinations for admission will be held at the College at 9 o'clock A.M., on the following days: May 24, September 12, and 27, and October 3rd. These examinations are conducted by the Examiner of the University of Chicago, and the fee for such examination is $5.00. Examinations will be arranged for at any time and in any city where five students desire to take the examination.

For the session of 1899-1900 the requirements for admission will differ from the foregoing in the following particulars:

1 - 2. The diploma to be accepted must be from a high school, academy, or institute, requiring at least four years of study before graduation.
3 - (a) In the examination in English some knowledge in English Literature will be required.
(b) The examination in mathematics will include the whole of Algebra and solid geometry.
(c) In Latin the equivalent of two years' work in a high school, comprising at least six books of Caesar's Gallic War and two books of Vergil, or an equivalent amount of other authors.
(d) Elementary French or German the equivalent of one year's work in an accepted high school.

For the session of 1900-01 the requirements will be further increased so that (III-1) there will be required a certificate of admission to the Freshman class of the University of Chicago, or some other institution of equal rank; or (III-3) an examination in the branches required for admission to the University of Chicago.

For the session of 1902-03 there will be required a certificate of admission to the second year of one of the regular courses of the University of Chicago, or to the Sophomore class of an institution of equal rank, or, in lieu of this, examination in the corresponding branches.

For the session of 1904-05, the student must be prepared to enter the Junior class of the University of Chicago, or the junior class of an institution of similar rank.

For Admission to Advanced Standing the requirements were as follows:

"Graduates of reputable medical schools fully recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health, are eligible for admission to the Senior class, by completing all of the work of the Senior year, and such branches of the curriculum of previous years as he has not successfully completed elsewhere, such student may graduate after attendance upon one session at Rush Medical College. Students from other fully recognized schools medical schools may receive full credit for each course taken and all branches successfully completed at such schools.

Graduates of reputable and regularly established colleges of dentistry, of pharmacy, of veterinary medicine, which require before graduation attendance on a course extending over two or more years, may admitted to the Sophomore class on condition that they comply with the entrance requirements (see requirements for admission) and pass examinations on the branches of the Freshman year which they have completed elsewhere."
Such students may accept condition in such branches of the Freshman curriculum as he has not completed in the schools above referred to, which conditions may be made up during his attendance at this college.

Graduates of colleges of arts or science which require a regular attendance at three or more years as essential to graduation may be admitted to the Sophomore class without examination, provided that they furnish beside their diploma or certificate of graduation satisfactory evidence of having creditably done at least 140 hours of work in each of the following branches: Chemistry, Biology or Comparative Anatomy, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Physiology, Histology, and Embryology. They will be given credit without examination for such work of the Freshman year as has been successfully completed in other college courses, but will be conditioned in such Freshman branches as have not been taken elsewhere. Such conditions may be made up during the course at this college.

The faculty of Rush had decided to require one year of college work in 1900 and two years in 1901, but at the suggestion of the University the time was extended so that two sessions should elapse for each increase of one year in the requirements. It was pointed out by the University that if the annual advance were made a full year, the student preparing himself to enter would be unable to "catch up" with the requirements.

For the session of 1899-1900 changes in the requirements were in accord with the statement made in the previous year, viz: the diploma was required to be from a four year high school, normal school or academy; the entrance examination was conducted solely by the Examiner of the University of Chicago.

In the Announcement for the session of 1900-1901, the requirement was exactly that for admission to the Junior College at the University of Chicago and the statement was taken bodily from the Circular of information for the Colleges, excepting that in reference to the list of accredited schools the following addition was made:

"For the year beginning July 1, 1900, credits from the following schools, in addition to the foregoing list, will be accepted for admission to Rush Medical College: Four year High Schools and Academies on the accredited lists of the following Universities. The University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, the University of Nebraska, the University of Kansas, the University of Indiana, and the University of Ohio. These credits from these schools will not be accepted for admission to the University of Chicago, but only for admission to Rush Medical College."

The requirements for 1901-02, were substantially the same as for the previous year.

Early in 1902, it was decided, however, to modify the further advance which had been announced by spreading the increase in requirements as uniformly as possible over the three succeeding sessions instead of making an increase of one full year for 1902-03, and a second full year for 1904-05. The following statement was therefore made in a special Bulletin issued during the Winter Quarter, 1902.

I. "Admission requirements to the medical work at the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College will consist, after June 19, 1902, of the admission requirements to the Junior College, and, in addition thereto one year of college work, or in lieu thereof six majors of college work chosen from the twenty-one majors especially recommended for students preparing the study medicine on page 19 of this Bulletin; from June 19, 1903, to June 19, 1904, twelve majors of college work, of which six must have been chosen from the twenty-one majors recommended, or in lieu thereof a total of nine majors chosen from the twenty-one majors recommended; after June 19, 1904, eighteen majors of college work of which nine have been chosen from the twenty-one recommended, or in lieu thereof a total of thirteen majors chosen from the twenty-one majors especially recommended.

II. Students who have admission credits to the Junior College of the University of Chicago, may be admitted to the Medical Courses during the
Year beginning June 19, 1902, deficient in not more than six majors of college work. In this event, the student will be expected to remove these conditions before he is allowed to register for any of the courses included in the second nine majors of work of the Medical Courses as outlined on pp. 20, 21 of this Bulletin. In choosing courses to remove such conditions, he will make his selection entirely from the twenty-one majors of work especially recommended to students preparing for medicine on page 19 of this Bulletin.

III. A student entering with deficiencies in admission requirements shall be permitted to register for three majors of work only during his first quarter, but later, provided his work during that first quarter has been satisfactory, he may be permitted to register for three and one-half or four majors per quarter."

In the subsequent (sixtieth) Announcement for 1902-03, it was further specified that the preparatory work for 1903-04 must have included one year (or two majors) of College Chemistry, and a thorough course in Elementary Biology; for 1904-05, there was specified in addition to the above, one major of Organic Chemistry, and one major of College Physics; for the session of 1905-06 it is further demanded that the student shall possess a reading knowledge of German and French.

The subsequent requirements have adhered strictly to these statements.

From the beginning of the session of 1902-03 graduated in Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine have not been admitted to advanced standing.

Since June 1901, graduates of Literary or Scientific colleges have not been admitted directly to the second year, as they were, under certain conditions, previous to that time; but have been given credit only for such completed work as is an actual equivalent of any of the medical courses. They are required to complete all of the work of the medical curriculum excepting that for which they may be given full credit by the heads of the respective departments.
FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
MEETING HELD DECEMBER 29, 1897.

The Committee also made a report recommending that upon a petition of the Rush Medical College for affiliation the University enter into terms of affiliation on certain conditions. After full consideration the recommendation was approved and the conditions named were adopted in the following form:

1. The Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College shall be reorganized in such manner as that it shall consist of men satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the University who are interested in education and have no pecuniary interest in the earnings of the school.

2. The Board of Trustees as thus reorganized shall pledge itself to increase the preliminary requirements for entrance to the Rush Medical School in accordance with the action already taken by its trustees so that in 1902 the requirements for admission shall include the freshman and sophomore years of College work.

3. That affiliation shall take effect June 1, 1898 provided the debts of Rush Medical College shall have been paid at that time.

In case it shall appear on June 1, 1898 that the College needs more time for the payment of its debts, the trustees of the University of Chicago will entertain a request to extend the time for a period of not to exceed eighteen months, but in no event shall affiliation be entered into until said debts shall have been paid.
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago recommends the following action:

1. The appointment of the new Instructor in the Department of the University of Chicago, who will assume the duties of the new position on the Board of Trustees, effective January 1, 1939.

2. The appointment of the new Assistant Professor in the Department of the University of Chicago, who will assume the duties of the new position on the Board of Trustees, effective January 1, 1939.

3. The appointment of the new Professor of the Department of the University of Chicago, who will assume the duties of the new position on the Board of Trustees, effective January 1, 1939.

The Committee further recommends that the Board of Trustees consider the establishment of a new department in the University, which will be known as the Department of the University of Chicago, effective January 1, 1939.
FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
MEETING HELD APRIL 11, 1898.

The following communication was presented from the
Board of Trustees of the Rush Medical College:

April 11, 1898.

To the Board of Trustees
of the University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

Referring to the action taken by you on January, 1898, granting the request of the Rush Medical College for affiliation with the University of Chicago on certain conditions, I am instructed to inform you that the College has now fulfilled all of the three conditions named:

1. The Board of Trustees has been reorganized, all the professors of the College having resigned their positions on the Board and the vacancies having been filled by the election of new members, citizens interested in education but having no connection with the faculty of the College.

2. The debts of the College amounting to $71,000 have been provided for in full, most of the money having been already paid into the treasury and the balance having been subscribed by responsible parties and its immediate payment guaranteed by Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals.

3. The requirements for admission are being increased and it is understood that the standard will continue to be advanced in accordance with the requirements of the University Board.

The conditions named by the Trustees of the University having been thus fulfilled the trustees of the College request
FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

HUNTINGTON HOPKINS INSTITUTE, 1883.

The Officers of the Institute met for the purpose of holding their annual meeting, and transmitted the following:

HUNTINGTON HOPKINSON INSTITUTE,

May 10th, 1883.

The minutes were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported the following:

The Secretary reported the following:

1. The report of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1882.

2. The report of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31, 1882.

3. The report of the Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1882.

The report of the Treasurer was adopted.

The report of the Board of Directors was adopted.

The report of the Trustees was adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the meeting of the Board of Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1883.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the meeting of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31, 1883.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the meeting of the Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1883.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the meeting of the Board of Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1884.

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The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the meeting of the Board of Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1904.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the meeting of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31, 1904.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the meeting of the Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1904.
#2 — April 11, 1898.

that the affiliation may be made to take effect at this time.

On behalf of Rush Medical College.

(Signed) T. W. Goodspeed

Asst. Secretary
PROPOSED ARTICLES OF AFFILIATION BETWEEN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, ARRANGED
BY DR. HARPER IN CONFERENCE WITH MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
AND F. T. GATES.

April 19 1898

The University Agrees:

1. To conduct the entrance examinations of students entering the college, the full cost of such examinations to be paid by the College.

2. To conduct the examinations of students in the College, according to such plan as may be mutually agreed upon the cost in every case to be paid by the College.

3. To grant fellowships affording free tuition for one year, in the Colleges or Schools of the University, to three students annually, who shall have taken the degree of Rush Medical College. (This to take effect only when the requirements for entrance to Rush Medical College shall be equivalent to the requirements for entrance to the University)

4. To grant free tuition for residence work in its graduate schools to all instructors in the College under regular salary.

5. To furnish to the College for temporary service at cost, teachers from among the University fellows and special instructors from its faculty.

6. To furnish the College scientific apparatus and supplies at cost.

7. To furnish books for the library, students or officers of the College at cost.

8. To furnish the library of the College copies of all books and journals issued by the University of Chicago Press.
PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF APPREHENSION BETWEEN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND RUSH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, ARCAHAXED
BY DR. HARLOW IN CONCERT WITH MR. J. H. ROSSBERRY, M.D.
AND W. F. C. WARD
April 19, 1928

The University Agreement

1. To conduct the enrollment examination of students
2. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
3. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
4. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
5. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
6. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
7. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
8. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
9. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College
10. To conduct the examination of candidates to be paid for by the College

Executed in triplicate to the College and the University

Dr. Harlow

Office of the College of

Dr. Rossberry, M.D.

Office of the College of

Dr. Ward
9. To loan to the instructors of the College, books and apparatus, where practicable at net cost of transit and handling.

10. To consider with reference to approval or disapproval, the names of all instructors proposed for membership in the College Faculty.

The College agrees:

1. To accept the decision of the University in reference to the examination of all candidates for admission.

2. To adopt so far as may be practicable, the general regulations of the University.

3. To elect only such instructors, during the period of this affiliation as shall have been approved by the University.

4. To terminate the service of such instructors as shall have been suggested as unsatisfactory by the University.

5. To increase the requirements for entrance as rapidly as the University may require.

6. To grant free tuition to members of the University staff who may wish instruction in the College.

It is mutually agreed and understood:

1. That nothing in affiliation as described by these articles shall be understood to give encouragement that Rush Medical College is ever to become the Medical School of the University.

2. That it is the distinct purpose of the University to establish such a Medical School when funds shall have been provided.
The College Board:

1. To decide the question of the University to...

2. To accept or reject as many as possible the various...

3. To accommodate the interest of the University...

4. To commence the service of the various...

5. To have been approved by the University...

6. To have been submitted to the University...

7. To have been accepted by the University...

8. To have been submitted to the University...

9. To have been approved by the University.

10. To have been submitted to the University.

11. To have been accepted by the University.

12. To have been approved by the University.
My dear Mr. President:

I telephoned you yesterday that I had heard from Dr. Senn in Springfield by wire in response to my letter. He says: "Faculty action approved". So you are quite free to go on in the matter of the Faculty enlargement. I am much pleased.

Kindly excuse my confusing in my last to you the name of the excellent Secretary of the University with a physician of our city who having lately called me to see one of his cases had his name impressed upon my mind. I wished to ask Dr. Goodspeed, not Dr. Goodkind, to be our Commencement chaplain unless you had another suggestion to make in that connection.

One of our friends yesterday suggested that I send you the enclosed memorandum, which I do with pleasure.

Will you take special pains at the meeting of the Board of Trustees to ask every member of it in the name of the Faculty and on the part of the Marshal to be present on Wednesday, May 25th, at 2 p.m. in Central Music Hall where our Commencement Exercises will be held. The address on that occasion will be given by the Rev. Geo. S. Burroughs, President of Wabash College.

The occasion will be one of special interest in view of the late affiliation of the College with the University and the starting of our institution under its new management and with a new Board of Trustees. There will be places on the stage for all the Trustees and they are especially asked to take positions in the processional toward the stage with the others taking part in the proceedings. Their position in the line is next to the last, the very last being the President, the Speaker, the chaplain, and the President of the Board of Trustees.
Mr. Geo. W. Prentice:

I refer you, Mr. Secretary, and I have heard from Dr. Sen.

I am in sympathy with the position of my Secretary. He says, "Secretary

Action Approved." So you are quite free to go on in the matter of the

Faculty Entrenchment. I am much pleased.

Kindly excuse my congratulations in my seat to you the name of the

excellent Secretary of the University with a premium of one who will

pray I may call me to see one of the classes, and the name impressed

upon my mind. I wrote to say Dr. Goodspeed not Dr. Gooding, to be

one of our prominent professors. I was another suggestion to make

in short connection.

One of our leading secretaries suggested that I say you that-

one of my secretaries said he had a new one of the Board

of Trustees to ask every member of if to the name of the Faculty and

of the University be present on the part of the Massachusetts Board of

Trustees. The Massachusetts Board of Trustees and the Commonwealth

will be pleased. The address on this occasion will be given in the future.

Sincerely,

President of Wabash College.
FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAY 3, 1898.

President Harper made interesting statements relating to his recent visit to New York.

He presented the following articles of affiliation which had been agreed upon in New York recommended by the Faculty of Rush Medical College to the Board of Trustees of the College and adopted by said Board:

The University agrees:

1. To conduct the entrance examinations of students entering the College, the full costs of such examination to be paid by the College.

2. To conduct the examinations of students in the College according to such plan as may be mutually agreed upon, the cost in every case to be paid by the College.

3. To grant fellowships affording free tuition for one year in the Colleges or Schools of the University, to three students, annually, who shall have taken the degree of Rush Medical College (This to take effect only when the requirements for entrance to Rush Medical College shall be equivalent to the requirements for entrance to the University).

4. To grant free tuition for residence work in its graduate schools to all instructors in the College under regular salary.

5. To furnish to the College for temporary service at cost teachers from among the University fellows and special instructors from its faculty.

6. To furnish books for the library, students or officers of the College at cost.
7. To furnish the College scientific apparatus and supplies at cost.

8. To furnish the library of the College copies of all books and journals issued by the University of Chicago Press.

9. To loan to the instructors of the College books and apparatus where practicable at net cost of transit and handling.

10. To consider with reference to approval or disapproval the names of all instructors proposed for membership in the College faculty.

The College agrees:

1. To accept the decision of the University in reference to the examination of all candidates for admission.

2. To adopt so far as may be practicable the general regulations of the University.

3. To elect only such instructors, during the period of this affiliation as shall have been approved by the University.

4. To terminate the service of such instructors as shall have been suggested as unsatisfactory by the University.

5. To increase the requirements for entrance as rapidly as the University may require.

6. To grant free tuition to members of the University staff who may wish instruction in the College.

It is mutually agreed and understood:

1. That nothing in affiliation as described by these articles shall be understood to give encouragement that Rush Medical College is ever to become the Medical School of the University.

2. That it is the distinct purpose of the University
to establish such a Medical School when funds shall have been provided.

It was voted that these articles be adopted to take immediate effect.

President Harper was appointed a Committee with power to represent the University in carrying out the aforesaid affiliation.
Baltimore, April 8, 1899

Dear Dr. Ingals:-

In reply to your letter of April 4th, for further information about Dr. Dobbin, I would say that he graduated at the University of Maryland, in the Spring of 1893, and came to me at the Johns Hopkins the following year, where he has been ever since. During this entire period he has been a resident of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and has done no outside practice, except occasionally in consultation.

For the first two years he was with me, he organized the Out Patient Obstetrical Department and delivered every woman who applied for treatment. On the opening of the Ward, three years ago, he was appointed Resident Obstetrician to the Hospital, which office he still holds, as well as that of Assistant in Obstetrics in the University. During this period he has seen about 1100 women delivered in my service and has done the greater part of the operative work in the service. He has assisted me in teaching for the past four years, has certain classes of his own, and fills my place when I am absent.

All his spare time has been spent in the pathological laboratory, where he has worked under my supervision upon a number of questions of obstetrical interest and has published a number of very interesting scientific articles.

He has never been abroad; he is 29 years old, comes of one of the oldest families in Maryland and is very popular with everyone with whom he comes in contact. He is a good teacher and is popular among the students, and the only drawback which I can mention about him is that he stammers slightly, though not enough to interfere with his lecturing. He has improved markedly in this respect, and I imagine that with more practice in lecturing that defect will disappear. It would be a personal loss to me if he were given the place, as I do not
know where I can lay my hands upon a man who would suit me so well in every respect.

I do not want to appear to say too much in his favor, but he is the only man who can at present carry out the methods which we started at the Johns Hopkins.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls,
34 Washington Street,
Chicago, Ill.

P.S. I believe from a practical stand point that this would be the most suitable place for the work. I know him well, and his work would be certain. Although he is the head of a young and non-established school, but I believe if you can put it across he will be the best man for the work. If you don't think well of Bodington, you might consider J. C. Mott of the Ill. University. Mott was assistant for 7-8 Prof. Simpson of Edinburgh, and is now assistant Prof. of internal medicine at the Ill, and is completed 9 years with Rotblatt and Anisett.
Know anyone I can talk to who can give me use in the mail in each theater.

I do not want to be seen to ask for help in the great, but it is the only way for me to have any chance of getting to the hospital where I am to do work on the communications.

With kind regards,

[Signature]

Mr. W. Thompson

20 Pennsylvania Avenue
REASONS FOR RESEARCH HOSPITALS.

Three modes of developing hospitals for medical research at the University may be suggested. No matter which mode is followed, the first thing that ought to be done would be to decide as to the general plan of ultimate development. The four blocks on the Midway should be parcellled out by a landscape gardener in consultation with the architect. The position of the main buildings should be decided upon. These main buildings would include

(1) Research Hospital for Internal Medicine
(2) Research Hospital for Surgery
(3) Research Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynaecology
(4) Out-patient Department
(5) Administration Building
(6) Nurses Home
(7) Kitchen Building
(8) Pathological Building
(9) Private Wards
(10) Buildings for Psychiatry, Pediatrics and various specialties
(11) Institute for Infectious Diseases

The general plan of buildings having been decided upon, and a decision as to the scale of development and endowment having been reached, the research hospitals could be

a. Developed very gradually.
b. Developed all at once
c. Developed at a rate intermediate between a and b.

(ad. a.) Plan of very gradual development. According to this plan no attempt would be made to construct all the buildings at once. On the other hand a decision would be come to as to the most desirable sequence for gradual construction and organization. If the very gradual plan be followed, probably the best sequence would be to begin with the construction of an out-patient department on Cottage Grove Avenue or 61st Street.
The purpose of developing facilities for medical research at
the University may be summarized in the following:

1. The need for a medical research institute to be
   devoted to the advancement of medical science. The plan of
   ultimate development should be a comprehensive program
   encompassing the various disciplines of medicine.

The position of the main building would be as follows:

- Research Hospital for Internal Medicine
- Research Hospital for Surgery and Obstetrics
- Research Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Out-Patient Department
- Administration Building
- Medical Library
- University Hospital
- Research Laboratory
- Residences for faculty
- Hospital wards
- Clinic

The general plan of facilities having been accepted, the location
as to the site of the development and the arrangement and plan of
research facilities can be

- Developed very gradually
- Developed all at once
- Developed at a rate intermediate between a and b

(2) Plan of very rapid development. According to this plan
no attempt would be made to complete all the facilities at once. An
other plan for development would be to come to the most
immediate needs for clinical instruction and research. If the very
gradual plan be followed, the best reseach would be to begin with the
construction of an out-patient department on College Grove Avenue or at Great
Street.
so as to be very convenient to lines of transportation. This building should be made from the beginning suitable for the ultimate needs of the institution as a whole. The space not used for patients in the first few years after its construction to be temporarily utilized for laboratory work and teaching. As soon as this building has been constructed one of the three main hospitals, preferably the Hospital for Research and Internal Medicine, should be begun. It would require from one to three years to build it, and the plans for it should be drawn while the out-patient department is being constructed. This first research hospital should be built to suit the ultimate needs of Internal Medicine, but while those needs are gradually developing, it could be utilized also for research work in Surgery. As soon as the combined needs of Medicine and Surgery exceed the capacity of this first research hospital, the second hospital, that for Research in Surgery, should be built, the plans for it having in the meantime been fully worked out. This second research hospital should be built to suit the ultimate needs of Surgery, but while these needs are developing, the hospital space and facilities could be divided between Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology. As soon as this hospital became insufficient to meet the needs of these two subjects, the third research hospital, that for Obstetrics and Gynaecology, should be built.

An Institute for Infectious Diseases would be desirable early, but if the McCormick Institute should build near the University and would permit the University faculty to utilize its material and facilities, there would be no need of the University building an additional institute for this purpose.

The Administration Building could be small, if desired, and contain merely the business offices of the hospitals.
The building as to be very competent to face all its responsibilities.

This building should be made from the beginning suitable for the ultimate needs of the institution as a whole. The space not need for patients in the first years after the construction to be temporarily utilized for storage.

As soon as the building was been constructed, one of the three main hospitals, probably the hospital for research, and the other two devoted to medical and internal medicine, would be begun. It would receive from one to three years to build it, and the plans for it would be begun while the construction was under way. This first research building

outpatient department in patient contact would also provide the ultimate needs of internal medicine, but while these needs are developing, it could be utilized also for research work in surgery. As soon as the developing needs of medicine and surgery exceed the capacity of this first research hospital, the need for a new hospital, that for research in surgery, would be felt. The plans for this second research hospital, that for research in surgery, would be worked out. The second research hospital should be made from the beginning, ready to meet the ultimate needs of surgery, and while these needs are developing, the hospital space and facilities can be divided between surgery and operation and gynecology. As soon as the needs of these two specialties, the needs for research hospital, that for operation and gynecology, would be

An Institute for Instruction in Medicine would be necessary early, but if the Medical faculty's main job is to utilize the University's personnel and money, part of the University's faculty would be utilized to utilize the material and write some books in this institute. The Institute of Medical Education would be needed.

The Administration building could be small, if needed.
The private wards might profitably be developed early, for they could easily be made a source of income to the hospital fund. Only trained nurses would be employed until a training-school was developed, and then a nurses home should be built.

Expenditures, according to gradual plan.

1904-1906
1. Drawing up of general plan for ultimate development
2. Appointment of Research Professor in Internal Medicine
3. Building out-patient department
4. Drawing plans of hospital for Internal Medicine and beginning construction of same
5. Toward end of period, appointment of Research Professor of Surgery and staffs for Medical and Surgical laboratories

1906-1908
1. Completion of construction of Medical Research Hospital Equipment, staff, maintenance.
2. Drawing plans and building Research Hospital for Surgery, Equipment, maintenance, staff.
3. Drawing plans for Research Hospital in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
4. Building some private wards

1908--
Building Research Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynaecology
2. Administration Building
3. Kitchen
4. Nurses Home
5. Pathological Building
6. Laundry
7. Psychiatric and other clinics

(ad b.) Plan of development all at once. According to this plan the plant would be constructed as a whole. In many ways this would be ideal, but it would, of course, necessitate a very large endowment—at least six or eight million dollars. The best way to proceed would be to appoint the three professors in the main research branches, one in
Internal Medicine, one in Surgery (say Dr. Cushing) one in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (say Dr. Webster). These three professors, together with Dr. Bellings, Mr. Dodson, Dr. Mall, the architect and the landscape gardener, with the President of the University ex officio, might form a committee to work out the whole plan of building and organization, first in gross, then in detail. As was done when the Lying-in Hospital in New York was built, some members of the committee should be especially directed to study the plans of the best hospitals in this country and in Europe. After the plans had been settled, say at the end of one year, the construction could be undertaken at once, and would require at least two or three years, at the end of which time, very large expenditures for equipment, staff, maintenance, etc. would be required. Undoubtedly if the money could be made available, this plan would yield the best results.

(ad. c) Plan of development intermediate between a and b. Various modes of proceeding faster than in plan a and yet less rapidly than in plan b are easily conceivable. Two hospitals could be built where one is indicated in plan a, etc. etc.
In your minutes of the last meeting, it was proposed that the Committee on Education, in conjunction with the Committee on Hospital and Dispensary Services, might form a general with the President of the University atfolio. It might form a committee to work out the whole plan of building and organization. That committee to work out the whole plan of building and organization. As was gone over the Longfellow Hospital to be a "house" and in detail. As was gone over the Longfellow Hospital to be a house, some members of the committee should be especially interested in the plans of the hospital in this community and in the plans of the hospital in this community. After these plans had been completed, the hospital at the end of one year the construction would be completed at once, and would be ready at least two or three years to end of which time very large expenditures for equipment, etc., would be necessary, etc., etc. If the money could be made available, the plan would fulfill the part to be fulfilled.

As (a) Plan of Development improving a salary and,...
Medical and surgical education, together with theoretical and experimental research, should form a general purpose of the University. The University should aim at working out the whole plan of medical and surgical education. The committee of work on the whole plan of medical and surgical education in New York has a unit in mind. Some members of the committee also feel that especially in Europe the plan of the best hospitals is the only one that can be followed. The committee can be interested in this study and would also like to keep abreast of the new developments in the field of medicine. 

From the above, it is clear that the hospitals in New York are doing well in the field of medical and surgical education. The committee is interested in this study and would like to keep abreast of the new developments in the field of medicine.
General plan for the union of Rush Medical College and the
College of Physicians and Surgeons and for their incorporation
as the Medical School of the University of Chicago.

1. The Trustees of Rush Medical College will make over to
the University of Chicago the property and good will of the
institution.

2. The College of Physicians and Surgeons will make over
to the University of Chicago the property and good will of the
institution.

3. The University of Chicago will assume the bonds of both
institutions.

4. The money paid as salaries to the professors of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons will be understood to cancel
in each case the stock owned by the particular professor until
the whole amount of stock has been canceled or delivered to the
University.

5. The University will maintain and foster such relations
as may have been entered into by the Colleges with the hospitals

6. The names of both institutions will be included in some
form in connection with the general title of the school as
incorporated in the University.

7. All professors in both colleges will resign. A speci-
fied number in each institution will be reappointed; others will
be appointed in accordance with general regulations.

8. Until a permanent income is secured the salaries of
professors in the Medical School will be adjusted in proportion
to the income of the school from all sources, the particular
amount in each case to be calculated upon the basis of the time
spent in service and the skill and reputation of the instructor,
it being understood that instructors giving all or the greater
part of their time, and instructors in the non-practical depart-
ments, shall receive first consideration.

9. Entrance to the Medical School as reconstituted will be
limited to those who have in general fulfilled the requirements
of the Academic College of the University of Chicago.
General Plan for the W. N. of H. M. College and the
College of Physicians and Surgeons and for their incorporation
as the Medical School of the University of Chicago.

The Trustees of Rush Medical College will give over to
the University of Chicago the property and funds with the
institution.

5. The College of Physicians and Surgeons will give over
to the University of Chicago the property and funds with the
institution.

6. The University of Chicago will assume the bonds of both
institutions.

7. The money being so allocated to the proceedings of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons will be used in connection to
institutions and the University will be in charge of some

8. In connection with the Regents of the school as
institutions.

9. All professors in both colleges will receive a salary
in proportion to their instruction in proportion to their
proportionate in accordance with General Regulations.

10. Until a permanent income is secured the salaries of
professors in the Medical School will be distributed in proportion
to the income of the school from all sources, the part of
salary in proportion to the skill and reputation of the professor,
part of their salary for their instruction in the non-professional
groups. Such salaries to be fixed by the Regents.

11. Entrance to the Medical School as recognized will be
limited to those who have in general training the requirements
of the Academic College of the University of Chicago.
10. The course will include four years, it being understood that the first years will be especially devoted to pure science and that students may receive at the end of the first two years the degree of Bachelor of Science.

11. Students already admitted to these institutions will be graduated according to the announcements of the catalogues, but their degrees will be conferred by the present institutions and not by the University of Chicago.

12. Work in Chemistry, Biology and pure science work will be carried on on the University campus; technical work in the buildings of the Medical Colleges.

13. The work of the Medical School will be conducted in accordance with the general regulations of the University.

14. The Medical Faculty will sustain the same relation to the University as is sustained by other Faculties, the President and Board of Trustees exercising the same powers in reference to the Medical School as are exercised in connection with other Faculties. The school will be organized under a head dean with special deans for each year of the course. The sum of $25,000 a year will be secured for five years for expenses.
The course will include your years of point mechanics, the first year will be especially devoted to pure science and the last two years the general of preparation of science.

If students already matriculated to the University, will be graduated according to the announcement of the President, and not by the University of Chicago.

If Work in Chemistry, Biology, and pure science work will be carried on the University's campus; creditable work in the philosophy of the Medical College.

The work on the Medical School will be conducted in accordance with the general regulations of the University.

The Medical Faculty will maintain the same relation to the University as it sustains by other Executives, the President, and Board of Trustees, and in connection with other Faculties. The Medical School is to incorporate under a new name, and to be called the Medical School of the University. To the sum of $25,000...
RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

(Official and Confidential)

The following regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees are herewith announced:

1. That on and after July 1, 1899, the salaries of all officers of Rush Medical College be arranged upon the basis of a schedule, it being understood that nine Majors of sixty hours each constitute a year's work.

2. That the recitation hour be taken as the unit for calculation of salary, and that only such time be allowed as is actually spent in class work, it being understood that clinical and laboratory hours shall be counted as half hours, excepting for teachers of lower rank than assistant professor in the Departments of Materia Medica, Physiology, and Chemistry, in which case the laboratory hours count the same as the recitation hour.

3. That the salaries attached to the various ranks be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Instructor</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Instructor</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. That unless otherwise notified by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, officers of instruction will be paid according to the schedule above announced in proportion to the amount of work performed, e.g., a professor for each major of instruction receives $333.33; each associate professor, $222.22; each assistant professor, $166.66; each instructor, $111.11; each associate, $83.33; each assistant, $55.55.

5. That all contracts made with officers, unless special notification to the contrary is given by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, shall be upon the understanding that 25 per cent. of the proposed salary shall be withheld at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, and that monthly payments shall be based upon 75 per cent. of the salary, the remaining 25 per cent. to be voted by the Board of Trustees if, at the close of the year, in their judgment the funds of the institution will permit.

6. That all arrangements for work which involve money shall be revised thirty days before the publication of the Spring Announcements for the Summer and Autumn Quarters and the Winter Announcements for the Winter and Spring Quarters, by the head of the department and the Dean, and approved by the Comptroller and the representative of the University of Chicago, and that in each individual case the approval be written and signed by the officers concerned.

7. The following appointments have been made to administrative positions for the year beginning July 1, 1899:

- Dr. F. C. Coolidge, now Examiner, to be Dean of the Freshman class.
- Dr. J. M. Dodson, now Junior Dean, to be Dean of the Sophomore and Junior classes.
- Dr. Frank Billings to be Dean of the Senior class.
- Dr. H. M. Lyman, now Senior Dean, to be Dean of the Faculty of the College.
- Dr. L. Hektoen to be Librarian.
- Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls to be Comptroller.

8. Dr. A. D. Bevan is transferred from the Department of Anatomy to the Department of Surgery, with the rank of Associate Professor. He is, however, requested to continue temporarily in charge of the Department of Anatomy with the title of Professor of Surgical Anatomy.

9. The resignation of Professor E. Klebs has been accepted.

10. Dr. W. T. Belfield is transferred from Bacteriology to the Department of Surgery with the rank of Associate Professor.

11. Assistant Professor E. O. Jordan, of the University of Chicago, is appointed to give instruction in Bacteriology.

12. Dr. J. C. Webster, of McGill University, Montreal, Can., is appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
14. Dr. Christian Fenger, of the Chicago Medical College, is appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery.

15. The following new appointments are made for one year beginning July 1, 1899:

In the Department of Chemistry:
   Ralph W. Webster to an assistantship.

In the Department of Anatomy:
   John B. Ellis to an assistantship.
   C. H. Parks to an assistantship.
   E. G. McEwen to an assistantship.
   H. W. Horn to an assistantship.
   D. D. Lewis to an assistantship.

In the Department of Physiology:
   George F. Zauum to an instructorship.
   Edwin F. Burton to an associateship.

In the Department of Pathology:
   Thomas R. Crowder to an assistantship.
   Isidor B. Diamond to an assistantship.

In the Department of Laryngology and Chest Diseases:
   Glenn N. Hammon to an assistantship.
   C. J. Habbegger to an assistantship.
   J. E. Raycroft to an assistantship.

In the Department of Mental Diseases, etc.:
   Kate B. Williams to an assistantship.

In the Department of Medicine:
   Julia D. Merrill to a clinical assistantship.

In the Department of Ophthalmology:
   Stuart Webster to a clinical assistantship.
   Edward V. L. Brown to a clinical assistantship.
   A. B. Keyes to an assistantship.

THOMAS W. GOODSPEED,
Ass't Sec. of the Board of Trustees.

May 25, 1899.

WILLIAM R. HARPER,
Representative of the University of Chicago.
I am a graduate of the University of Kansas (April 3, 1894) and am now a junior at the Rush Medical College and assist in histology for my tuition. I desire to obtain permission to take the laboratories of the Rush under the direction and supervision of Dr. Jordan, sufficient work in bacteriology to entitle me to a master's degree at the University of Chicago, and to do so, if possible, without the payment of any other fees than those of the Rush Medical College. This, in view of my assistantship in histology—The Rush and the fact that the work leading to the degree would all be done in the laboratories of the medical college, is, I venture to hope, not an
Chicago

unreasonable request.

During the summer quarter of 1895, I took work in the University of Chicago under Dr. Jordan and Dr. Eyckebeymer. The quality of this work can doubtless be ascertained upon inquiring of these gentlemen.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am,

[Signature]

[Handwritten text: "Reg. kind yours,"

[Handwritten text: "H. Mustard"
Chicago
October 17, 1899.

My dear President Harper,-

I am in receipt of your communications concerning Mr. J. H. Mustard. Your letter of the 12th to him makes it possible for him to get a master's degree from the University without even paying the matriculation fee. I cannot help thinking that the whole arrangement is an unwise one, even apart from this matter of the matriculation fee.

Yours very truly,

R.D. Talbot
CHICAGO

October 7th, 1926

Dear Mr. President:

I am in receipt of your communication of

concerning the... I am inclined to your view that

merely as a matter of courtesy... I cannot see

with much favor even the mere communication... I am thinking

that we should proceed to the consideration of

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Oct. 12th, 1899.

My dear Sir:

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Jordan, you will be allowed to register upon the basis proposed. Will you confer with Dean Salisbury, to whom your letter has been sent?

Yours very truly

Mr. J. H. Mustard.

Where is his letter?

Mr. Mustard will be asked for his letter, after it passed through my hands. The chief point it is included is its good faith in my letter to the 20th to the Republican. Let cover to the request made. I have a good faith to the president and is done.
To the Registrar,

Dear Sir,

I have received Mr. Mustard's registration cards returned by you to this office, with the statement that matriculation and laboratory fees must be paid. With reference to this case, I have to report the following:

1) Mr. Mustard wrote to the President asking to be allowed to work at Rush for a master's degree here, "without the payment of any other fees than those of Rush Medical College."

2) The President wrote to Mr. Mustard that he might do the work on the terms which he suggested. This explicitly frees him from paying any fees except those of Rush College. Since the work is to be done at Rush there are no laboratory fees here.

The fact that this case sets aside a fee which, so far as I know, was never set aside before, does not alter the President's letter.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

This letter was in response to the Registrar, calling for matriculation fee.
Dr. William R. Harper,
President University of Chicago,
City.

Dear Sir,

A brief absence from the city has prevented my answering before this your letter of October 13 in relation to the medical school matter.

I have examined the Illinois statute in relation to medicine and surgery, and find therein nothing to prevent your carrying out your intentions as expressed in your letter.

It seems to me that there is only one section which in any manner requires your attention. It provides that it shall be the duty of the preceptors, professors, etc., who shall receive any dead body in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, to decently bury the same in some publice cemetery or to cremate the same, etc., etc., and provides a penalty for breach of the provisions of the section.

I enclose you a full copy of the section. I judge, however, that the Rush Medical College will take charge of the final disposition of the bodies. If it does not, the University must comply with this section 4.

Yours truly,

Enc.
Dear Sir,

A partial transcript from the city and county of San Francisco.

Please find your letter of October 13 in relation to the recent

schoof matter.

I have examined the Illinois statute in relation to medicine

and surgery, and find therein nothing to prevent your marriage

and your intention as expressed in your letter.

I assume to me that there is only one section which in any

manner restricts your occupation. It provides that it shall be the

governor to prescribe, or to the legislature or some other, etc.,

and prescribe a penalty for breach of the provisions of the

section.

I enclose you a full copy of the section. I judge, however, that the Board of Medical College will take notice of the same.

If it does not, the University must come

with this section.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Oct. 13th, 1899.

My dear Sir:

I write to ask you to look up for me, if you please, a legal question relating to the dissection of cadavers. We are not planning to have a medical school, but we have a pre-medical course. A good many of the Rush Medical students have been assigned to the University to do this pre-medical work. All of these students will be matriculated in Rush Medical College, as well as in the University of Chicago. It is proposed to have a Rush Medical professor give instruction. The cadavers will be the property of Rush Medical College and will be handled by Rush Medical College, but the actual work of dissection will be done in the anatomical building of the University of Chicago on the University grounds. Would this involve any legal complication? I think I have given you all the facts.

Yours very truly

Mr. Noble Judah,

Chicago.
Mr. King's

October
4. Duty of Professors, etc., to bury body, etc. It shall be the duty of preceptors, professors and teachers, and all officers of medical colleges or schools, public or private, who shall receive any dead body or bodies, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, decently to bury, in some public cemetery, or to cremate the same in a furnace properly constructed for that purpose, the remains of all bodies, after they shall have answered the purposes of study aforesaid, and for any neglect or violation of the provisions of this act, the party or parties so neglecting, shall on conviction, forfeit or pay a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than six, nor more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court; such penalties to be sued for by school officers, or any person interested therein, for the benefit of the school fund of the county in which the offense shall have been committed.
Duty of Protectorate, etc. To bury body, etc. If

apart be the duty of Protectorate, Protectorate and Resident

all officials of Resident and governors of colonies, subjects of the

are, who arrest and bury any dead body or body, in whatever,

or, as necessary for duty, in some

of the provinces of this</p>

Cemetery, or to dispose of same in a suitable place.

concerning for their burials, the residence of all bodies,

after they shall have arrived the province of British India,

the party or parties or rector, or rectress, in the

not for the benefit of the party or rector, but for any

more than one hundred rupees, as far as possible, to the

party or rector of the same, and any persons to be named

in the letter or office, or by the persons interested therein, for the

benefit of the estate of the party or the community in which the office

shall have been committed.
July 16th, 1901.

My dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I do not see how we can require students who are transferred from Rush to pay an additional matriculation fee. They ought to matriculate, but not pay the fee. In accepting them from Rush, we are compelled to accept Rush matriculation. This, of course, does not apply to those who come in after the announcement.

Very truly yours,
My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I do not see how we can receive the students who are transferred from N renovations to Department. They ought to be transferred, but not yet the fees. In your letter you mentioned that we are seeking to seek Department of course, but not apply to those who come in after the announcement.

Very truly yours,
Dear Dr. Harper,

Dr. Dodson shows me a statement from you that students of the present Freshman class at Rush will not be required to pay a matriculation fee at the University. I am not quite able to see how they are to stanch this. Please instruct me in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]