

ADDRESSES

DELIVERED UPON THE
RE-OPENING OF THE

Medical Department

of the

University of Illinois

March 6, 1913

ADDRESS BY D. A. K. STEELE, M. D., LL. D.

Presentation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago to
the Trustees of the University of Illinois, March 6, 1913.

Early last summer a movement was inaugurated by the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago which resulted in the appointment of your speaker as Chairman of a committee to secure the property of the College for the University of Illinois, as its permanent medical department.

The other members of this committee were Drs. E. L. Heintz, President of the Alumni Association, and Charles Davison, a former member of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it is to the tireless efforts of these men during the past year, aided by the enthusiastic and generous support of the students and Alumni of the College, and the practical assistance of the Faculty, officers and stockholders that I am enabled today to transfer the College to the University.

Mr. President, in handing over to you this deed and bill of sale, I am not only transferring to the Trustees of the University the tangible property of the College, but with it also goes the franchise, the good will and the high ideals we have maintained for the past thirty-one years in developing the College.

We tender you also our Faculty, our students and our Alumni, and I pledge you the loyal support of each and every one of them.

President James and Members of the Board of Trustees, in voluntarily relinquishing the control and ownership of this medical school, we realize that the University is greater than the College, that the State is greater than the University, and that your aspirations and desire to build up and develop a great medical department for the State University equal if not superior to any other similar department in any State in the Union, which shall stand as the exponent of modern scientific medical teaching, is greater than all of these combined. Realizing this, we are filled with larger and nobler thoughts and gladly place our beloved College in your charge. It is worthy of honor and praise for what it has done, but will be worthy of greater honor in what it promises to do under your guidance and direction in fulfilling its manifest destiny in the future.

President Abbott, and Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois: By the unanimous vote of the officers, directors and stockholders of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, I place in your hands the title to all of their property.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY W. L. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS, ACCEPTING THE GIFT OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

How inscrutable are the ways of Providence!

For years the University of Illinois endeavored to acquire a medical college where, under state patronage, instruction in the healing art might be given in a way which at least would not compare unfavorably with the standards established by other great universities of the state. With varying prospects successive Boards of Trustees pursued that object zealously, but when the elusive prize was almost within the grasp it was snatched away and the relation which for thirteen years had existed between the University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons was ended and all effort to effect a combination was abandoned—for a time. But, as it now develops, those who brought about this disappointment were the unconscious instruments of Providence in securing for the University a medical college in a way that would be in keeping with present day ideals of medical education, which decree that no part of a student's tuition fee shall be diverted from instructional purposes to the profit of the institution.

Subscribing to this principle in conducting the college, its owners found that they could not consistently follow a different one in disposing of it, and that if the college was to come to the University free of mercenary taint, it should come as an unqualified gift of the corporation, the property, the school, its good name and its good friends.

In this spirit the college is now brought to the University and dedicated to the service of suffering humanity; its friends saying, "This is our child; to its birth and development we have contributed of our means and of our lives. It is now yours, save that it shall never cease to be our child, and its success shall always be our pride and glory."

The Board of Trustees, in accepting the gift, is sensible of the obligation which that gift imposes. If the University is to satisfy the expectations of those who contributed to the purchase of the college, it will raise the grade of work done, improve the instruction and the instructional facilities, and contribute liberally to research, using for these purposes the moneys received from tuition fees liberally supplemented with funds received from the state treasury, just as it supports its other great departments.

It is the hope of the Board that in this respect it will not disappoint its friends, but let it be clearly understood that whatever the Board may be enabled to do will depend in a large measure upon the amount of assistance its friends render while the University's budget is under consideration by the legislature and the chief state executive.

Dr. Steele, from you, representing students, alumni, faculty, stockholders, and other friends of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of medical education, I accept for the Board of Trustees your gift

of the deed and bill of sale of the physical property and the control and ownership of the college.

The Board appreciates the effort and sacrifices that you have all made to attain this end, and you may rest assured that with passing years the magnitude of your gift will be more and more recognized. On behalf of the Board of Trustees, the University and the State, I thank you.

President James, for years you and the Board have hoped, worked, prayed,—yes, and fought to have the University possessed of a Medical School, which under liberal state patronage and your guidance should become a mighty force for the betterment of man's sanitary condition. Our hopes are now realized so far as the possession of the college is concerned, but for you there still remains the duty of organizing and conducting the institution on a grade commensurate with the funds we may be able to obtain for the purpose. In this new responsibility we believe that your success will be as great as it is with those departments over which you now preside, and also that its Medical Department will be one of the brightest stars in the University's crown.

As President of the Board of Trustees I now declare that this institution, formerly known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, has ceased to exist as such and has become the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois.

March 6, 1913.

To the Officers and Faculty of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.
Gentlemen:

I am very sorry that illness confining me to the bed prevents an attendance upon the ceremonies of the formal transfer of the property of the College to the Trustees of the University of Illinois.

To anyone who has an unselfish interest in the advancement of the causes of higher medical education in this city, state and country and, above all, to that part of the public who have an interest in the welfare of the people in reference to their health, prosperity and happiness, the ceremonies of this day mark an important milestone in medical education in Illinois.

I am one who believes that the state should educate its sons and daughters in medicine as well as in horticulture, agriculture, mining, the law, etc. Indeed, I think that of all the technical educations medicine is the most important. I believe the state should help to educate its men and women in medicine and surgery and this with a thoroughness which will place its university above the criticism of any educational institution of the world. The state cannot afford to conduct an institution for the education of its men and women in any of the technical professions excepting upon the highest, broadest plane.

Medical education, in the opinion of a great many of the best teachers of medicine and the best general educators of the country, should embrace as its minimum preliminary requirement in addition to the high school, two years of university work, which should be spe-

cialized in the study of inorganic chemistry, biology, physics, English, German or French.

Because of the amount of laboratory work necessary to a proper comprehension of medicine of the first two years and also in the clinical years, but to a less degree, and because of the great cost of hospitals for teaching, which in a sense must be used as laboratories, the cost of medical education is higher than that of most any other professional training. In all probability a minimum of four hundred dollars per year in the first two years, and if full time or even half time full paid professors were used throughout, the cost of the clinical years would be about three hundred dollars per year per student. A private institution or a state university cannot charge tuition of this amount, but with a state as wealthy as Illinois, it can well afford to give the best opportunity for the study of medicine, in reference to buildings, equipment and teachers and at a cost which will permit men and women of moderate means to take the four or five years' course. At the same time, it may charge enough to save the state the over expense of medical education as compared with that of some other technical professions already carried out in the state.

I not only believe that the state should teach those of its citizens who desire to study medicine and surgery and teach them as well as may be done in any place in the world, but I also believe that the state should conserve the health of its citizens by a properly conducted scientific state health department. This I think should be centered in the University of Illinois. It has at Urbana-Champaign the buildings, the equipment and the men to carry on a proper organization of the necessary health agencies of the state. From the State University as the main educational center should go out to the people all information which can be imparted to a layman, which will enable him to safeguard the lives and health of himself and family as the State now does for the farmer and for the other owners of domestic animals of the state. With the University of Illinois as the head of all matters pertaining to the health of the citizens of the state and with the University of Illinois engaged in teaching men and women technical professions, prosperity will advance even more rapidly than it has, because health preservation will be one of the main incentives of work and health is one of the necessary principles to secure prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Chairman: Permit me to congratulate the people of the State of Illinois, the University of Illinois and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, upon the completion of the union, which it is my hope and I trust the hope of every man and woman who has the health and happiness of the citizens of Illinois at heart, will assume a place and station in the ranks of the progress of medical education which she must perforce occupy.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) FRANK BILLINGS,

Dean of Faculty, Rush Medical College.

President Edmund Janes James:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you this epoch making day of the University of Illinois.

I congratulate you and the University on the great significance of the permanent establishment of a Medical Department.

The State is now fulfilling one of its greatest obligations to its citizens, and you personally deserve great credit for the indefatigable zeal you have exercised in its happy consummation.

JOHN B. MURPHY.

THE STATE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Representing the Faculty of a Sister Institution I Congratulate You on the New Relationship Consummated Today.

Some may maintain that the State has an ethical right to educate practitioners of medicine;—I would say that the State has a moral obligation to do so.

The highest function of the State is the protection of its citizens first in their property rights but more important than this,—**in their health and well-being.**

To this end the State has established quarantines to protect those sound in body against infections by those who are sick; it has, through Boards of Health, protected the water supply of communities against contamination; it has through medical inspectors secured the purity and wholesomeness of the food supply; it has, through its health officers, brought about protection so far as possible against the spread and virulence of certain contagious diseases.

Further to secure the highest efficiency in this service to the people the state licenses practitioners of medicine, carrying this licensure to the closely related professions, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing. State licensure is not simply a recognized right of the state, it is an ethical obligation of the state. Through licensure the state virtually controls the preparation of its practitioners for their work, and hence is only one step removed from control of Medical Education.

Inasmuch as the state thus fixes the standards to which its licensed practitioners must conform, its obligation to furnish to its citizens facilities to gain the required efficiency must surely be as great as its obligation to furnish facilities for education in arts or in engineering.

* * *

Your Sister institutions not only congratulate you upon this occasion, we congratulate all who are interested in medical education and public health in the state. This new relation, today consummated, will enable our state to take her rightful position, and rapidly to reach her rightful rank in medical education, medical licensure, and in measures for vouchsafing public health.

We confidently expect soon to see well equipped and maintained state laboratories of teaching and research, in which members of our

profession, as undergraduates or graduates may have ample opportunity for expert and special training in every phase of Preventive Medicine, sanitary science, State medicine and public hygiene, including school, instructional, municipal and state hygiene.

We confidently expect early to experience the wholesome stimulus of the State's high standards of medical education not only as required of all who are candidates for license to practice, but also as insured to all who avail themselves of the benefit of the state's ample and munificent provisions for medical education.

The high standards of medical education in the State University will serve as a spur to every other institution teaching medicine and put the state in a position equitably to demand that no institution teaching medicine within her boundaries may fall below the high standard set by the state.

Believing fully that all these advances in medical education are very soon to be realized we cordially felicitate you on this auspicious occasion.

WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, Ph. D., M. D.,
Professor of Physiology,
Representing the Northwestern University Medical School.

DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN, Chairman of Council on Medical Education, American Medical Association: Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I suppose that I have been invited here to-day, not because of my own work, but because I have been for the last ten years the Chairman of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. During those ten years really an enormous amount of progress has been made. I should like to tell you the whole story, the whole history of those ten years, but it would take too long, and it would weary you, but I would like to say a few things that will give you a rather graphic view of what has transpired during that period. To go back a little way, I want to say that medical education in this country was developed not as it has been in Great Britain, and in Germany, and in Europe generally, where, as in Germany, it has been from the beginning a function of the State, where in England it has been primarily from the beginning the function of hospitals, but here in this country medical education, with the rapid development that swept from the original Colonies through the great West and to the Pacific, fell into the hands of the men who made it a business. It became a business to educate doctors. There was such a tremendous demand for new men, for medical men, in the great West that the ordinary institutions of learning, which were few, far between, illy equipped for this work, were not sufficient, and during that period of development, when there was still a frontier to the United States, there were created something like four or five hundred medical colleges in this country. They were almost all alike. They were composed of groups of men who had a lecture room, with very few facilities, and they gave the medical instruction of their time by lectures as well as it could be given, and they really presented the knowledge of their day

very well, and when we look back we can see that many of those men were great men and did a splendid service.

But since the time of Pasteur, who has been referred to by President James, there has been created a new knowledge, a new science. Medicine has become a science, just as chemistry is a science. There is but one science of medicine to-day. There is no place for differences of schools in medicine. There is no more place for differences in schools in medicine than there is in chemistry or geology or astronomy. And in the last thirty years especially this development has been tremendous, and has given to medicine and the medical men great possibilities, great power for good.

With this development came the necessity of making medical schools that were capable of giving the right sort of education, and it was soon found that in order to acquire that right sort of education a student must have proper preliminary education, and especially since 1900 there has been an effort made by the American Medical Association to place American medicine where it belongs—that is, abreast of that of any country of the world, and when, in 1902, the American Medical Association founded the Council on Medical Education, it became at once the aim of the Association and the aim of that Council to place American medicine on as high a plane as that of Germany or Great Britain.

In 1900 there was but one school in the United States teaching medicine that required more than a high school education. Since 1900, in the last thirteen years, that one school has grown into more than sixty, and beginning with the coming Fall there will be between sixty and seventy schools in the United States that will require, in addition to a four year high school education, at least one year of training in physics, chemistry and biology of its students before they begin the study of medicine, and thirty-five of the same schools will require two years of university training before the student begins the study of medicine. Not only that, but in addition to that preliminary training it soon became evident that it was impossible to give the student the necessary clinical training in the four year medical course. The medical students themselves have largely solved this question—the question of the interne year—the hospital year. From some statistics which we have accumulated within the last few months I can tell you that the better schools of to-day in the United States provide hospital positions for three-quarters of their graduating class. In other words, we have made great improvements, and starting out in 1900 with the aim of developing a minimum, legally enforced six year course in medicine, including, first, at least one year of physics, chemistry and biology, and then the four year medical course, and at least a year's internship in a hospital, we have now reached a point where we can say, as the United States did some years ago, when they were considering the question of resumption of specie payment—that it is simply necessary for us now to resume.

The better schools of the United States that are in the Association of American Medical Colleges within the last few weeks have agreed to enforce practically this six year course by 1914.

I believe that the step that has been taken here to-day is a very

important one. It is in line with the progress that has been made all through the West. You will find, if you look over the situation, that already Indiana has a strong and growing medical department of the State University. It is the only medical school in the State of Indiana. You will find that the University of Michigan has a strong department of medicine; that the University of Iowa has now the only medical school in the State of Iowa, and although handicapped by not having any large center of population, they will make that State institution a great medical school. You will find that there is a very well developed first two year course in medicine in the State of Wisconsin; a splendid course in Minnesota—a full four year course under the control of the State, and there it is the only institution in the State. They have back of that State institution the people of the State, and they have already put that institution in the first rank. They require two years of physics, chemistry and biology for admission. They are giving a very complete medical course, and they require by law a hospital internship of men who are going to practice medicine in that State.

As President James told you, this movement is not for the medical profession. It is not for the individual doctor. It is for the people. This demand for a higher education, a better training, is to protect the people against the menace of ignorance and quackery. Here in Illinois we have been very backward. We are in most directions more backward than the people of any other State, as far as medical education is concerned. There are to-day nine medical colleges in the City of Chicago. Many of these are of very low grade and should not be supported by the profession or by the community of this city or of the State of Illinois.

The step that has been taken to-day here I think is a long step forward, in that it makes it possible for the best medical institutions here under university auspices to co-operate for medical education in this State.

Mr. President, Members of the Board of Trustees, Gentlemen of the Faculty, Alumni, and Students of this College: I want to congratulate you all upon the work of this day, and I want to repeat and emphasize that it means very much to you, but it means more to the people of Illinois—that the best asset the people of Illinois could have would be a strong medical institution under State control, supported by State money. You can confidently go to your legislators and tell them that no investment that the State of Illinois could make would be so worth while as the investment in a strong medical department, which would carry out these three great functions of developing well-trained practitioners of medicine, of developing teachers, and research men, and, lastly, of adding to the sum-total of medical knowledge in the way of research, so that they would add from the laboratories and the clinics of this school great truths that would be of service not only to our people, but to all mankind.

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS AT THE REOPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1913, IN THE MEDICAL HALL, CORNER OF HONORE AND WEST HARRISON STREETS, CHICAGO, BY EDMUND J. JAMES, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Friends:

We are gathered here today to celebrate a unique occasion. The history of educational institutions, like that of individuals, is full of ups and downs. In the life of any great institution which has endured for many years there is a weary line of successive defeats as well as a joyful list of successive victories. But in the long run the things which are logically necessary, which are the natural outcome of the conditions of the times, which are in harmony with the course of human progress, are pretty sure to be realized in the life of institutions as in the life of nations. Unless indeed these institutions are already decadent and are on the downward path or unless, because of short-sightedness and inability to know the day of their visitation they deliberately prove untrue to the best light which heaven has sent them.

The University of Illinois is no exception to this common lot of human institutions. We have suffered like other universities, periods of slow growth, of stagnation, in some departments at times, perhaps of actual decline; though our history as a whole has been one of an almost unexampled rate of development.

In the field of medical education, however, we have not as yet had many victories to score, though I believe we are today laying the foundation for a new policy and a new era which promise much for the welfare of the people of this commonwealth.

The University of Illinois was started as a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, upon the basis of a federal land grant. And it was long after the establishment of the institution before the legislature was willing to give any considerable sum in order to make more efficient the institution which the federal government had practically endowed by the grant of nearly half a million acres of public land. Beginning, however, about twenty years after the foundation of the institution in the latter part of the '80's and early part of the '90's a new spirit came over the educational dreams of the people of Illinois. The word "industrial" which had been inserted in the title of this institution was struck out, and from being Illinois Industrial University, which nearly every citizen confused with some kind of a reform school, it became the University of Illinois pure and simple. It is seldom that a title has grown richer and fuller in such a marked degree by the mere dropping of one word. With this change in title the friends of higher education in the state of Illinois began to look forward to the University of Illinois as an institution which should an-

swer in some degree at any rate to the demands which the people of this great Mississippi Valley were everywhere making upon their higher institutions of learning. The demand began to make itself felt from many different quarters, not only that more liberal appropriations should be given to the lines of work which had been previously established, but that the state should take this college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, founded and supported by the federal government, and convert it into a great and comprehensive university of the people, answering the needs of the state of Illinois in many different directions in the field of higher education.

It was about this time that a man became governor of the state of Illinois who was perhaps a center of fiercer storms of politics and feeling than any person whom the commonwealth ever chose for the high position of governor of the state. John P. Altgeld was inaugurated governor in January, 1893. Men were fiercely divided in his day as to the policies and actions and motives of this man. They are not agreed about them today. But all parties have come to see in the years which have elapsed since his term as governor that he was one of the most determined and valiant friends of public education who ever led the people of this commonwealth to a higher view of their opportunities.

No man who had preceded him in the gubernatorial office ever showed a keener sense of importance of institutions of public education or took more pains to see that the importance of public education was driven home upon the attention of the people of the commonwealth. From his administration dated a new era in the history of education, lower as well as higher, in this great state. The time will come when the state will erect a monument to John P. Altgeld in recognition of his services as a wise leader of the people, in emphasizing in season and out of season the importance to a democracy of an adequate system of public education from the kindergarten to the University.

Governor Altgeld laid it down as a fundamental proposition that the interests of the people of this state were bound up with the policy of making the University of Illinois a great and comprehensive institution of higher learning, or, as he expressed it in one of his communications, "a complete university in the highest meaning of the term."

In pursuance of this policy in his capacity as governor and in his capacity as ex officio member of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, he urged upon the university the necessity of establishing instruction in law and medicine upon the very highest plane at the very earliest possible date.

As a result of his efforts the University law school was established, which has become an important and permanent department of the University of Illinois. Upon his own motion in the board of trustees a school of pharmacy was established by taking over the old college of pharmacy which had been founded many years before by the pharmacists of the state in the city of Chicago, and he urged that the University should establish also a medical department in the same way by taking over the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the same city.

After long consideration the trustees of the University of Illinois made a contract of affiliation with the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons and opened a medical department in the city of Chicago in co-operation with this institution in the year 1897.

The immediate results of this combination were so satisfactory to both parties that a permanent contract of affiliation was made in the year 1900 under which the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons passed over to the University its medical school and leased its property to the University at a specified rental, which was to be paid from the fees of students.

The idea of those days as to medical education—although it is only fifteen years ago—was still a very primitive one. This was shown by the notion animating both parties to this contract that the business of medical education was, financially speaking, a profitable enterprise or could be made so. The theory was that an adequate medical school could be maintained from the fees of students alone and a sufficient surplus accumulated to pay for the plant itself, which had been or might be erected to accommodate this medical school.

The idea was entirely erroneous, as events soon showed. The attendance at medical schools generally throughout the country fell off and the demand of the public for a higher standard of medical training was so insistent that the expenses of providing medical education mounted more rapidly than the increase of funds from the growing number of students, or possible increase in fees, in any particular school, or all schools put together.

It soon became evident, therefore,—in fact was already plain to the thoughtful man before I came to the University as president,—that the entire scheme was an impracticable one; and in my first communication to the board of trustees I called attention to the fact that the position was untenable both from the point of view of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and that of the University; and above all from that of the interests of the people of the commonwealth.

The University of Illinois, I maintained, had no business conducting a medical school which was not of first rate rank. It could not conduct such a school upon the basis of fees alone, let alone accumulate money for the erection of a plant.

We went, therefore, to the legislature and asked for an appropriation which would enable the University either to erect a plant of its own or to purchase the plant of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The legislature by an overwhelming majority in both houses (thirty against six in the Senate, eighty-nine against forty in the House), made an appropriation of three hundred eighty-six thousand dollars for this purpose. The Governor vetoed this bill along with other appropriation bills, on the ground that the legislature had exceeded the amount of money in the treasury. An attempt was made again to solve the difficult situation, but every passing year was making it more and more apparent that the University could not conduct, without legislative appropriations, a medical school worthy of such an institution as it claims to be and is aiming to be.

As a result, the contract of affiliation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons was dissolved by mutual consent and the University assumed entire responsibility for the management and control of the medical school on September 1, 1910, leasing the property of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons for one year with the opportunity for renewals in case the University desired so to make them.

The request was then made of the legislature for an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars per annum for the support of the medical school. By an overwhelming vote in both houses (unanimous in the House and thirty to two in the Senate), the legislature appropriated sixty thousand dollars per annum for the maintenance of the department. The Governor signed the bill. But no sooner had this bill been signed than certain private parties who desired to defeat the proposition of state support of medicine, brought suit in the courts to enjoin the payment of this appropriation on the ground that the formalities prescribed by the constitution for the passage of a bill had not been observed in this case. A large number of other bills were obnoxious to the same provision.

The Supreme Court of Illinois upheld their contention and the University lost the appropriation. As the University had no funds with which to proceed, the College of Physicians and Surgeons gave notice that it would not renew the lease to the University. No alternative was left to the University except to close the medical school, which it did upon the 30th day of June, 1912.

This action created great consternation naturally among the alumni of the University medical school and the alumni of other departments of the University, and above all, among the people at large who were interested in the advance of medical research and medical education, throughout the state. This action served to mark a backward step in the protection and promotion of public health. The State Medical Association immediately took strong ground in favor of adequate appropriation for a state medical school.*

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Illinois State Medical Society in convention assembled, representing 5,500 practicing physicians, do hereby express our deep regret that the legislature at its recent extra session did not re-appropriate the sum already granted to the University for the purposes of medical education, thereby dealing a serious blow to the interests of the greatest educational institution of the state and setting back for an indefinite period the interests of public health in this commonwealth; and be it further,

Resolved, That this Society pledge itself to the support of the policy of adequate appropriation from the state treasury for the development by the University of work in public health, medical research, and medical education; and be it further,

Resolved, That a standing committee consisting of one member from each county be appointed whose duty it shall be to urge upon public attention, upon the legislature, and upon the University authorities the necessity of making adequate provision for this great public need.

The alumni of the institution, therefore, with other friends interested in medical education, asked the trustees whether they would be willing to accept the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and reopen the medical school in this plant, provided the alumni

would secure the control of this property through the ownership of the stock, and present the same to the University.

After due deliberation the trustees voted that they would accept the property in case the alumni and other friends of medical education should present the entire stock in a block on or before February 1, 1913. The committee immediately began to work and by active and energetic means, contrary I think to the expectation of nearly everybody as to what was possible, all the stock issued by the College of Physicians and Surgeons was soon secured either by the donation on the part of people owning it, or by the purchase of the stock from the owners with money subscribed by persons interested in medical education. It was then offered in a block to the board of trustees, on the 31st day of January, 1913; so that the conditions set by the board at its meeting on September 19, 1912, were fully met.

The trustees at their meeting held on February 12, 1913, voted to accept the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and authorized the President of the University to reopen the medical school in the plant thus asquired.

This plant consists of two important and two lesser buildings. One consists of the old medical building erected by the College of Physicians and Surgeons at an early period of its existence to house the medical school which it organized, subsequently enlarged by a considerable addition for laboratory purposes. The other large building consists of the remodeled and reconstructed West Side High School building purchased from the city of Chicago for this purpose in the year 1901. A laboratory annex to this building and a heating plant which serves all the buildings, constitute the other physical structures of the institution erected upon a frontage of two hundred and seventy feet upon Honore street, with a maximum depth of two hundred and sixty-seven feet, containing ample floor space for the conduct of an adequate medical school.

The property is encumbered with a mortgage indebtedness of two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, entailing an annual interest charge of fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

We are met here today to signalize the reopening of the medical school of the University of Illinois. The trustees have authorized me to accept the employes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as University employes in the medical department until June 30, 1913. They have also authorized me to continue the appointment of all members of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as members of the University faculty until the same date, June 30, 1913. Due notice will be sent to each person so appointed. I am also authorized to conduct the medical school upon the basis of the budget authorized by the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the present academic year.

As noted above, the state legislature has twice already by an overwhelming vote endorsed the policy of public support of medical research and training. The trustees are now asking the legislature for the sum of a hundred thousand dollars per annum for the support of the medical department; and I am asking you, as members of this institution, students and professors alike, I am appealing to the alumni

of other departments of the University, law and agriculture and engineering, I am appealing to the citizens of this great metropolis and of this great commonwealth, to urge upon their representatives in the legislature that this appropriation be granted.

It is impossible to conduct a medical school worthy of the name upon the basis of student fees alone. And the University ought not to conduct any medical school whatever unless it can conduct a worthy one. It is not absolutely necessary to the University of Illinois per se that it have a medical department. It would, however, be greatly for the advantage of the people of this state if the University had a medical department, properly equipped, properly manned, and properly operated. Any other kind of a one would be a disgrace to the state and a menace to public health. And I think the legislature of Illinois either ought to make an adequate appropriation for the support of this department or it ought to pass a definite law that the University of Illinois shall not engage in medical instruction or research at all.

The University of Illinois has been authorized and directed by the legislature to spend much more than a half million dollars a year for the support of a college of agriculture to train farmers and serve the agricultural interests of the state. It has authorized and directed the University to conduct an engineering school for the benefit of the people of this commonwealth at a cost of more than a quarter of a million a year. In addition to the money which the University spends, the state government is expending in other ways large sums of money to protect the animals of this state against disease, i. e., to safeguard the investment of capital in these animals against loss. We are studying fully the diseases of hogs and cattle and hens and roosters, but not one dollar has the legislature ever given us for the study of human disease. For the medical school thus far has been conducted upon the basis of student fees alone.

We are entering, however, upon a new era in regard to this whole matter of public health. We are recognizing today more than ever before that the interests of public health are to be safeguarded in the laboratory far more than in the lecture room. Your good dean is reported to have said that Pasteur did more, and I am using Pasteur as a general term for Pasteurism and the whole line of development with which his name is associated,—I say he did more to benefit the human race in the matters of health than all the practicing physicians,—I will not say of his own day and generation, but of the entire history of the human race. Perhaps that is a little exaggeration, but not very much; for scientific medicine is a creation of the period since Pasteur began his work. Because of this fact, our hygienic salvation for the future is to be found in scientific investigation and the use of its results, first of all and chiefly, in preventing disease and then in curing patients who have already become subject to disease.

Now we are asking that adequate opportunities for securing the very best kind of medical education which it is possible to furnish young men and women shall be created by this commonwealth—in whose interest?—in the interest of the people of the state of Illinois; not in the interest of some group of physicians or even in the interest of all the physicians in the state, but in the interest of the people of

the commonwealth. Not for the benefit of the young men themselves who wish to practice but for the benefit of the people whom they will practice upon in the future, either ignorantly or wisely.

I wish to say this for the gentlemen who have conducted the medical school of the University of Illinois and the medical school of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, I believe they have made the best medical school in the United States supported solely by the fees of students. I have admired the patience, persistence, energy and skill with which these men have brought this institution along and kept it in the list of first-class medical schools adopted by the American Medical Association, even though the minimum required for that classification is all too low. From this class, however, it is sure to fall, and that very quickly, unless the state gives the funds necessary to make and keep it a first-class medical school.

Personally I have never been able to understand how a thoughtful, sensible citizen who is subject to illness, who sees members of his family suffer, who sees people all around him perish for lack of knowledge, just as they did in the days of the old Hebrew prophet,—I say that I cannot understand how such a man can fail to insist to the extent of his ability that the state of which he is a part shall make adequate provision; so that as far as we can, in the light of our present knowledge or so far as we can by increasing this light as much as possible and by securing the best training of our young people, we shall make such headway as we may in the great struggle against human disease. I cannot understand how the average man is still willing to permit the state to set its stamp of approval upon unqualified people to go out and practice upon the helpless and ignorant masses of the population of which he is, himself, of course, one.

It makes no difference to the average physician looked at merely from his point of view as a physician and a money maker whether he knows very much or not. In fact the medical faker still reaps large harvest. But it does make a vast difference to his fellow citizens upon whom he practice whether the so-called physician is an ignorant charlatan or whether he is keeping himself abreast of all the results of advancing medical science.

I say all this with due regard to the fact that human disease is a very subtle thing. That it is largely subjective, that it may be cured sometimes by hypnotism; in some cases by imagination; in others by prayer; in still others by the laying on of hands; and the connection between the psychological and religious influence and the actual presence of disease and the cure of disease is something so subtle and complicated that none of us understand it fully; but after all, while this covers a part of the field, there is still a great portion which can be cultivated and improved by scientific knowledge and scientific advance, and it is this particular part and only this, in my opinion, which the state University can undertake to promote. It is our business to establish and maintain a school of scientific medicine which shall train young men in the use of all the knowledge we have, and in the ambition to increase this knowledge, to broaden and deepen and to hold high advanced the scientific ideal before the people of this commonwealth on every occasion, in season and out of season.

Of course we must not lose sight of the fact that Chicago, has had, and has today, some of the most eminent physicians in the world. It has some of the ablest, most skillful and most learned surgeons. We must not forget that able, self sacrificing, industrious physicians and surgeons of all schools have put forth very earnest efforts to improve the conditions which we inherited. All honor to them. But friends it is for us in this day and generation, now that we are facing the possibility of accomplishing larger things, to insist not only that we shall have a few able physicians and able surgeons; they will come anyhow; they will come no matter how poor our schools are; but that we shall create the opportunity here in this city and in this state for any man who wishes it to secure absolutely the best medical training which the world can possibly afford, and thus raise the level of medical theory and practice throughout the community.

In this enterprise the assistance of the state is absolutely essential. Let no man underestimate the sacrifice and public spirit which have led men, physicians and non-physicians alike, to donate, large sums of money and unwearied efforts to the advance of medical education in the city of Chicago. I hope they will give still larger sums and put forth still greater efforts. It is hard to conceive of getting too much money or energy for this purpose if it be wisely spent. But after everything has been done which private citizens are willing to do, there will still remain a great unoccupied field from the unoccupation of which the commonwealth will continually and bitterly suffer unless it itself advances into and occupies this field and lends its moral and its financial support to adequate training in medical education and medical research in this great metropolis of the western world.

If the legislature will grant the fund we ask for, we shall within the coming biennium set the requirements for admission at the standard now generally accepted by our sister state institutions,—Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

We shall further organize the work of the first two years in the fundamental sciences of medicine, anatomy, pathology, etc., on a thoroughly scientific basis with adequately equipped and properly manned laboratories—each one a center of scientific research as well as efficient teaching.

We shall further proceed as far as possible with the reorganization of the clinical work—not resting until each student shall have ample opportunity for thorough dispensary and hospital instruction under the most capable clinical instructors; and until, instead of appointing men to university positions because they have hospital connections, hospital boards will select men for their medical staff because they are on the medical faculty.

We shall furthermore organize a public health laboratory where practicing physicians may obtain the special additional instruction necessary to prepare them to perform efficiently the duties of public health officers and thus lay the foundations for a reasonable and effective policy of public sanitation and preventive medicine.

In this public health laboratory we shall furthermore make a point of offering facilities for all the teachers in our high schools and colleges to get that general and special knowledge of hygiene neces-

sary for effective work in their respective institutions. A specialty will be made of school and social hygiene, something which is not provided for at present on an adequate scale in any American university.

It may further be said that, so far as I am concerned, the University of Illinois if granted funds by the legislature for this school will not undertake to dominate or control the medical policy of the state. I do not conceive that to be a function of the University at all. The decision of such questions belongs to the people of the state through their recognized public authorities. But the University if given adequate funds will undertake to provide for the youth of this commonwealth facilities for medical study which will be the equal of the facilities offered anywhere else in the world, so that our youth will not be obliged to go to New York or Philadelphia or Boston or London or Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna in order to prepare themselves properly for their work as servants of the public health of the people of this great commonwealth.

With malice toward none, with charity toward all, holding out a sympathetic and co-operating hand toward all other worthy institutions, public and private—asking and accepting the aid and support of all schools and sects in medicine let us, in binding up the wounds of a broken and diseased society move forward to do our part in organizing all the forces in our society to safeguard, protect, and advance the health of each and every citizen!

Let us all, students, faculties, trustees, legislators and other citizens of the commonwealth,—in fact all,—resolve that we will keep full high advanced the standards of medical training and research until the reputation of Chicago and Illinois in the field of public health shall rival that of the oldest and best centers of learning in Europe or America!