THE CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Recommendations Presented to Convention by the State Charities Aid Association

Twenty-one years ago, when the present Constitution was being drafted by the Constitutional Convention then in session, Hon. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Charities Committee invited the State Charities Aid Association to submit to him any amendments which the Association might wish to see incorporated in the Constitution. The Association responded and submitted a draft of the "charities article," as it came to be called, which now, substantially as drafted by the Association, forms sections 11, 12 and 13 of Article VIII of the Constitution.

With twenty years additional experience in the work of aiding the State's charities and with greatly enlarged activities and interests, especially in the field of public health, the Association is again called upon to consider changes to the State's organic law.

The Board of Managers, early in the year, appointed the following committee on Constitutional Revision:

Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman.
Mr. GEORGE F. CANFIELD.
Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCILD.
Dr. SIMON FLEXNER.

Dr. LEE K. FRANKEI.
Mr. FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON.
Hon. CHARLES P. NEIL.
Mr. EUGENE A. PHILBIN.
Hon. WILLIAM CARY SANGER.

This Committee, after several meetings, and as the result of many discussions and deliberations, and with the approval of the Board of Managers submits to the Constitutional Convention for its consideration the following suggestions:

1. Bond issues for State institutions:
   That some of the present restrictions on the incurring of debt by the State for the purpose of construction of State charitable and correctional institutions be removed, leaving the Legislature free to provide for such construction by bond issues if it deems it wise to do so, and with or without a vote of the people, as the Legislature may deem wise.

2. Inspection of charitable institutions:
   That the principle of State inspection of charitable and correctional institutions be carefully maintained and that the language relating thereto be made so plain that no doubt can be raised as to the fact that it includes institutions not in receipt of public funds.

3. State inspecting bodies:
   That the organization of the State inspecting bodies should not be prescribed in the Constitution.

4. State Commissions in Lunacy and the Feebleminded:
   That institutions for the feebleminded, epileptics, and idiots should be made subject to the inspection of the State Commission in Lunacy, and not subject to the inspection of the State Board of Charities.

5. Make reformatories subject to inspection by State Prison Commission:
   That adult reformatories (now subject to inspection both by the State Board of Charities and the State Prison Commission) be made subject to inspection by the State Prison Commission only.

6. Board of Control opposed:
   That no provision be inserted in the Constitution establishing a board of control to be in charge of all State institutions.
7. Separate control for State Hospitals:
That provision should be made in the Constitution requiring a separate control of the hospitals for the insane, but permitting the Legislature to include institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic, and idiot with those for the insane.

8. Reorganization of County Government:
That such changes be made in the Constitution as may be needed, if any, to permit a reorganization of county government by the Legislature, having in view greater administrative efficiency.

9. Home rule and State control of Health Work:
That in conferring home rule upon municipalities or counties, care be taken not to impair potential control over health administration by State authorities.

CONSIDERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THESE SUGGESTIONS

The State Charities Aid Association asks its 25,000 readers, most of whom are its members, to give the subject of constitutional changes with reference to the State's social welfare activities, their most careful consideration.

The convention is seeking opinions from everyone competent to discuss the various questions before it. Probably every reader of the News has information and opinions on one or more of the above suggestions which would be of value to the Convention. Members of the various Committees of the Convention who have under consideration the subjects herein discussed, especially desire such information. The name of the Committee and its Chairman are given under each suggestion. It is desirable that every one upon considering the following suggestions, with the reasons therefor, should make known to the members of the various Committees such definite conclusions as he may reach.

NO. 1.—BOND ISSUES FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

That some of the present restrictions on the incurring of debt by the State for the purpose of construction of State charitable and correctional institutions be removed, leaving the legislature free to provide for such construction by bond issues if it deems it wise to do so, and with or without a vote of the people, as the legislature may deem wise.

(Under consideration by the Committee on State Finances, Revenues, and Expenditures, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Chairman.)

This proposal deals with Section 4 of Article 7, which places restrictions on the debt-incuring power of the legislature. Among other things the present section provides:
1. That all bond issues shall be for "some single work or object."
2. That not more than one bond issue shall be submitted to the people in any one year.

It has been asserted repeatedly by authorities on constitutional law that these restrictions make doubtful the validity of (a) bond issues for new buildings for State institutions of different classes, and (b) bond issues for different institutions of the same class.

To remove this doubt and to leave the question of bond issues within the discretion of the legislature it is tentatively proposed to add the following to Section 4 of Article 7:

The legislature may, from time to time, notwithstanding any provisions of this section, authorize the issue of bonds of the State to the amount not to exceed three million dollars in any year, to provide for the construction of State charitable or correctional institutions or State hospitals for the insane, with or without a vote of the people thereon, as the legislature may determine.

The effect of this proposal.

The adoption of this proposal would remove all doubt as to the legislature's power to meet the need for new buildings in State charitable institutions as the need arises, and would permit the legislature to relieve the present overcrowding in the hospitals for the insane without loading a large tax on any one administration.

Institutions are proper objects for bond issues.

It seems manifest that institutional buildings are permanent improvements lasting through several generations, and that future generations should bear their proper proportion of the expense. With the present constitutional restriction, however, this is apparently impossible.

State hospitals for the insane are overcrowded 22 per cent.; there are 6,000 more patients now being cared for in the present hospitals than they were intended to accommodate. To meet the need presented by the present overcrowding, to say nothing of increased demands upon the hospitals, would require an expenditure of $1,000 per bed, or approximately $6,000,000.

The situation with the feeble-minded is scarcely less serious, although not so generally recognized. There are approximately 32,000 feeble-minded now in this State. Of this number only about 5,000 are cared for in institutions designed for them; 4,500 are confined in institutions not intended for their care. This leaves more than 22,000 at large in the community, at liberty to reproduce their kind and to perpetuate the race menace of increasing feeble-mindedness.

Bond issue frequently proposed.

Although the bond issue has been proposed many times for new construction in State institutions, some other proposition such as roads and canals, of greater popular appeal or supported by strongly organized interests, has taken precedence. Administration after administration have been faced with the ever-growing problem of overcrowding in the State hospitals for the insane, with institutions planned and started and with little more than a site to show; with the problem of uncared for feeble-mindedness increasing, and with the evil conditions in the State's prisons going from bad to worse.

It requires a greater degree of political courage than we have a right to expect, perhaps, of any administration, to meet the situation and clean up the job in any one year or even in a series of years.

Difficult to deal with in appropriation bills.

The difficulties of dealing with the situation in the current appropriation bills may be realized from the consideration of the problem now facing the State hospitals for the insane. A direct appropriation of a million dollars a year for six years would take care of the present 6,000 overcrowding in the
State hospitals for the insane. But the State hospital population is increasing from 600 to 1,000 a year, so that the annual appropriation would either have to be a million and a half a year or, at the end of six years, we would still have a deficit of from 3,600 to 5,000 to meet.

The State has also started the following institutions, all of which are badly needed, and which should be completed for two reasons: First, to meet the serious needs for which they were started; second, so that the State may secure benefit from the funds already expended:

Letchworth Village for the Feeble-minded;
The new Hospital for the Insane at Mohansic;
New York State Training School for Boys, Yorktown Heights;
State Reformatory for Misdemeanants;
State Industrial Farm Colony.

The State is also faced with the necessity of preparing a new prison to replace Sing Sing.

$23,700,000 needed.

To deal effectively with the institutional needs of the State would require a total appropriation in the next ten years of nearly twenty-four millions of dollars. With ever increasing demands for maintenance of roads, canals and other State expenditures, it is extremely unlikely that any administration will feel like assuming this burden in its tax levies, if, indeed, it were desirable so to do.

Itemized, the State's institutional needs, present and safely predictable for the next ten years, include at least the following:

To provide for 6,000 overcrowding in present State hospitals for the insane, $1,000 per bed .......................................................... $6,000,000.00
To provide for increase of at least 600 per year for the next ten years (6,000), $1,000 per bed .......................................................... 6,000,000.00
New prison to replace Sing Sing ............................................. 2,000,000.00
To complete Letchworth Village .............................................. 2,500,000.00
To complete New York State Training School for Boys .......... 1,000,000.00
To complete Industrial Farm Colony ........................................ 1,000,000.00
To complete the State reformatory for Misdemeanants .............. 1,000,000.00
To provide for 7,000 of the 22,000 feeble-minded now at large at $600 per bed ...... 4,200,000.00

Total .................................................. $23,700,000.00

Bond issue of $3,500,000 a year.

A bond issue of approximately $3,500,000 each year for the next ten years for the various institutions of the various classes, would make the State solvent so far as its institutional provision is concerned. The tentative proposed amendment would permit, without question as to their validity, several relatively small bond issues for various institutions in any one year, without delay and expense of a referendum.

Present restrictions not economical.

It is very doubtful if the present restrictions in the Constitution have resulted in economy. Indeed, it seems that they have resulted in larger bond issues for various purposes than would have been the case if obtaining bond issues had been less difficult. Realizing that additional bond issues for canals and roads would be difficult to obtain and would necessarily be postponed for several years, advocates of these two propositions urged and secured larger sums than the needs of the State demanded at the time.

Several small issues better than one large one.

We are clearly and strongly of the opinion that a bond issue each year of $3,000,000 is far better than one bond issue of a large sum, say $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 at a time. To make available at any one time so large an amount would place upon the planning and constructing agencies of the State a burden far beyond their ability to handle effectively. It seems to us inevitable that the result of attempting to plan and carry through $25,000,000 of construction work at one time would be hastily, unwisely and extravagantly planned buildings, just as the expenditure of an enormous sum in a short period of time in the construction of roads has undoubtedly resulted both in poor planning and in poor construction. The problems of institutional planning and construction are involved and in many cases have few clearly demonstrated precedents. A vast amount of careful thought, of study of existing institutions elsewhere, and of careful developing of plans is essential if serious mistakes are to be avoided.

Plenty of precedent.

There is plenty of precedent for the issuance of bonds by legislative authority without referendum. Boards of supervisors, boards of aldermen, common councils and boards of estimate now have that authority and exercise it frequently.

To sum up, it seems to be true that the adoption of the proposal would open the way to an early solution of the State's institutional problem; would provide a policy for dealing with that problem that would be sound financially, and would relieve administrations in the near future from the responsibility of burdening the budget with expenditures which will benefit future generations; and would result, not in extravagance, but in economy.

NO. 2.—INSPECTION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

That the principle of State inspection of charitable and correctional institutions be carefully maintained, and that the language relating thereto be made so plain that no doubt can be raised as to the fact that it includes institutions not in receipt of public funds.

(Under consideration by the Committee on Charities, the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Chairman.)

This suggestion reaffirms the attitude of the State Charities Aid Association, announced twenty years ago. This policy was declared in the present constitution, Section 11, Article 8, which was drafted by the Association.

This section declares among other things that "The Legislature shall provide for a State Board of Charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character . . ." except such institutions as are made subject to visitation and inspection by the State Commission in Lunacy or the State Commission of Prisons.

We believe that the language of this section clearly shows that it was intended to give the State Board of Charities authority to visit and inspect all charitable institutions, whether or not in receipt of public funds. The Court of Appeals held, however, that even under the language of this article the State Board of Charities could not inspect institutions not in receipt of public funds.

This seems to us to place the whole matter of inspection on a wrong basis. The primary object of such inspection, as we view it, is not the protection of public or private contributors from waste or extravagance; it is the protection of the inmates of institutions of all kinds from neglect, deprivation and abuse. The inmates of institutions are, to a considerable degree, isolated from the ordinary life of the community. The institutions are likely to develop traditionalism and routine which, if unchecked, often lead to more serious abuses. State inspections with a possibility of publicity following them seem
to us, on the whole, the most valuable and important safeguard both for discovering and correcting abuses and for preventing their development. If the primary object of inspection is humanitarian, the same is true of the fiscal control of the Fiscal Supervisor. While feeblemindedness is more largely a custodial problem than is insanity, and therefore cannot be considered entirely from the same point of view as the latter, there are many points of contact and of similarity in the two fields. This is especially true as to the causes and prevention of feeblemindedness. Studies have been made as to the number of feebleminded, and it is fairly accurately estimated that there are 22,000 at large in the State. The State, however, has not formulated any definite policy for dealing with this problem.

It is logical that the State's work in the fields of mental diseases and mental defect should be subject to inspection by the same authority. Many causes of feeblemindedness are also causes of insanity.

Visitation and inspection should lead to aid in the establishment of standards and the framing of policies. An adequate system of inspection and the uses which should be made of the results of inspection and the recommendations which should flow from it, would result in the framing of an adequate State policy in reference to the feebleminded. The system of inspection which has obtained in this State for the last twenty years has not resulted in the framing of such a policy. With approximately 22,000 feebleminded in the State, there are only 5,000 of them under care in institutions designed for such care, and 4,500 are in institutions not intended for their care.

The problems which the State Board of Institutions must consider are varied and far-reaching. It does not seem to us that a board, charged with such a wide variety of duties, would be likely to be able to frame and carry to completion a comprehensive plan for providing custodial care for the feebleminded of the State. The history of the past twenty years, and in fact of the past forty years, confirms this doubt and hesitation. Institutions for the feebleminded have been planned and developed on lines which are now seen to have been mistaken. Nearly all of them have been placed in the western portion of the State, regardless of the fact that more than half of their population must be derived from the city of New York, and (except in the case of the Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women) little thought appears to have been given in the selection of inmates, to the importance of using the facilities provided by the State so as to accomplish to the maximum degree the diminution in the numbers of the feebleminded.

It is especially desirable that professional standards should be developed in the care of the feebleminded as they have been in the care of the insane. Such standards have been conspicuously absent in the State's dealing with the feebleminded.

NO. 5.—REFORMATORIES UNDER PRISON COMMISSION.

That adult reformatories (now subject to inspection both by the State Board of Charities and the State Prison Commission) be made subject to inspection by the State Prison Commission only.

(Under consideration by the Committee on Charities, Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Chairman.)

It seems clear that reformatories for adults are, in fact, penal institutions and that all prisons should, in fact, be reformatory institutions. The line between penal institutions which are called reformatories and those which are not, is fast disappearing. We know of no adequate reason why adult offenders committed to an institution called a reformatory
should be subject to one inspection, and those committed to an institution called a prison, subject to a different inspection.

NO. 6.—BOARD OF CONTROL OPPOSED.

That no provision be inserted in the Constitution establishing a board of control to be in charge of all State institutions.

(Under consideration by the Charities Committee, Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Chairman, and also by Governor and other State Officers’ Committee, Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman.)

All proposals to establish a board of control for State institutions, including prisons, charitable institutions and hospitals for the insane, are based upon two assumptions which the facts do not support, i. e.: (1) That with many institutions in the different groups, hospitals, prisons and charitable institutions, there must be confusion, mismanagement and extravagance and that (2) economy of construction and operation would be secured by combining all of these institutions into one group under one management.

The present work and needs of the largest group of the State’s institution would naturally be considered of first importance in any proposal to make far-reaching changes in the management of all of the State institutions. This means that the needs of the State’s hospitals for the insane must be a controlling factor. These institutions care for approximately two-thirds of all the inmates of all the State’s institutions, prisons and charitable institutions included.

It is necessary for the proponents of the board of control plan to show that it would bring about (a) considerable saving in the expenses of the State hospitals, and (b) higher standards of care.

Low maintenance cost in State Hospitals.

Let us consider first the cost of maintaining the State hospitals. There are 33,000 patients in these institutions. They are maintained at an average cost of 57 cents per day, including the expenses for food, light, heat, nursing, medical treatment and other current expenditures. It is a matter of common knowledge that in these particulars the patients are well cared for. The hospitals have been conspicuously free from scandals and are generally regarded as the most humane and successful institutions of the kind in the United States.

That this result has been accomplished at a cost of 57 cents per day is the best refutation of any suggestion of extravagance or mismanagement.

It is therefore true that so far as the present conditions in the State hospitals for the insane are concerned—and these constitute 66% per cent. of the problem—no such drastic reorganization is needed as would be brought about by the adoption of the board of control plan.

Legislature can deal with charitable institutions.

Considering the State charitable institutions, it is undoubtedly true that there are too many supervisory boards, such as the Sites, Buildings, and Grounds Commission, the Salary Classification Commission, the Buildings Improvement Commission, and the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. The remedy for this, however, is clear and simple, and need not involve the danger of crippling the present admirable system of State hospitals. Indeed, it is not even a matter that need be dealt with in the State’s organic law. The legislature created the unnecessary boards and commissions; the legislature may and should abolish them and concentrate such authority as should be exercised by a central board in one official, having to do only with the State charitable institutions.

There is little common ground in the management of the State hospitals for the insane, the State charitable institutions and the State’s prisons, except that they all require buildings for the housing of inmates, that these buildings are constructed of substantially the same materials, and that all the inmates require certain food supplies of the same kind. Those who propose putting all State institutions under one central board, the board of control, seem to overlook entirely the fact that different types of institutions differ very materially in purpose and therefore should differ in methods. The following three facts should be considered most earnestly before action is taken to unite the three utterly dissimilar types of State institutions:

What the State institutions are for.

1. State hospitals for the insane are primarily CURATIVE institutions and their management and control require special training and experience that are not required in the management of either of the other two types of State institutions.

2. Prisons and other institutions for offenders are utterly dissimilar from hospitals, and should be REFORMATORY institutions. They differ utterly from purely custodial institutions and from other institutions in the so-called “charities group.”

3. State charitable institutions are a miscellaneous group having varying objects—establishments for the feeble-minded, having for their primary object segregation and custodial care; reformatories having for their primary object the reform of offenders; hospitals for the tuberculous and for crippled children, having in mind cure and the enforcement of bodily vigor and effectiveness, etc., etc. The State established these various institutions for certain definite objects and purposes. The larger the number and variety of institutions under one authority, the more likely it is that the particular objects to be accomplished will be more or less lost sight of in the problems of administrative control and economy.

Would jeopardize State Hospitals.

A board of control, therefore, would jeopardize the present high standards of care of the insane in this State by placing the State hospitals under control of a board which, in the nature of the case, could not be expert in knowledge as to the needs of the insane, the needs of the feeble-minded and the other charitable institutions, and the needs of the State’s prisons. With such a diversity of problems to deal with, the board of control could not give sufficient attention to any one to become expert in it. As a result, the work in one or more and possibly all will suffer. With so many institutions of so many different kinds, the actual work of the board of control falls to subordinates, resulting in a diffusion of responsibility and chaos.

Not a success elsewhere.

That this is actually the result and has constituted a serious menace, is shown by the fact that in eighteen States in which boards of control have been established and have been in operation for a substantial period, the standards of care for the insane have actually deteriorated. In four States active movements are under way to re-establish separate management for the different types of institutions.

There has been a great deal of talk recently about the twenty-six boards, commissions and officials that have something to do with the management of State charitable institutions. When introduced in connection with the board of control proposition it has never been clearly brought out that the twenty-six bodies, boards, commissions or officials are grouped with relation to State charitable institutions only, and only that few have any connection with State hospitals for the insane.

As a matter of fact, properly grouped and reclassified, it appears that the situation is not so serious as it seems to be at first sight even with the State charitable institutions.
The facts as to the "26 boards."

In the first place, three of the boards have been abolished, so that there are only twenty-three of the twenty-six left. Two others alleged to have control have no relations whatever to State charitable institutions. Seven of them have the same, or substantially the same, relations to State institutions as to all other departments of the government, and these relations will probably always of necessity continue. Four of them are expert bodies with powers of inspection and recommendation as to certain particular features, but have no powers of control. Five of them have powers of inspection and recommendation only, and no powers of control.

Simmered down, then, there are actually four officials, or commissions, that have any actual powers of control of State charitable institutions.

This is undoubtedly three too many, but it is a simple matter for the legislature that created them to consolidate them.

Not such a disturbing picture.

Rearranged and reclassified, the situation with the much-talked-of 26 boards, bodies, commissions and officials appears as follows:

I. Purchasing Committee.
   1. This Committee consists of representatives of the institutions themselves, and is, in fact, the institutions brought together as a committee to purchase the supplies which can be purchased jointly to advantage. This could scarcely be objected to.

II. Departments already abolished.
   2. Department of Efficiency and Economy.
   4. Board of Estimate.

III. Boards alleged to have control, but having no relation whatever to State charitable institutions.
   5. State Hospital Commission.

IV. Officials and boards having the same or substantially the same relations to State Institutions as to all other departments of government.
   7. Governor.
   8. Legislature.
   10. State Treasurer.
   13. Board of Classification.

V. Expert bodies with powers of inspection and recommendation as to certain particular features, but with no powers of control.
   17. Department of Weights and Measures.

VI. Bodies having powers of inspection and recommendation only, but having no powers of control.
   18. State Board of Charities.
   20. Commissioner of Education (as to one institution).
   21. Prison Commission (as to two institutions).
   22. Prison Association (as to two institutions).

VII. Bodies having some actual powers of control.
   23. Fiscal Supervisor.

No economies would result.

Those who urge the board of control plan argue that substantial economies would result. As a matter of fact, however, retailed investigation extending over a period of two years, by Mr. Henry C. Wright, now Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, New York City, shows no economy would be effected by the establishment of such a board. His investigation as to the actual purchasing of food for public institutions shows that the State Charitable institutions or the State hospitals for the insane or the State's prisons form a sufficiently large group to secure the lowest prices, and that in fact it is more economical, more satisfactory, more businesslike in many cases, in buying food supplies for the various institutions of even one group, to buy separately rather than jointly.

In buying for such an enormous number of institutions the number of possible competitors is greatly reduced, and competition, instead of being enlarged, is diminished. An extremely thorough and careful inquiry into the actual results of joint purchasing versus institution purchasing, and of central purchasing versus local purchasing, in the States of New York, Indiana and Iowa, has proved beyond all possibility of doubt that separate, local and separate purchasing of food supplies secured better results and better prices than centralized joint purchasing. In all these States the work was done by officials of character and ability.

In practice the board of control has tended to reduce all the institutions under it to one dead level of institutionalism, and has tended to confuse and conceal their diverse and important social purposes and has confused and divided responsibility, instead of clarifying and accentuating it.

What is "efficiency and economy"?

In every discussion of the board of control plan there is a great deal of talk about "efficiency and economy." Let it be understood exactly what efficiency in an institution means. An efficient institution is one which accomplishes to the very highest degree the purposes for which the institution is established—that is, humane care and treatment of its patients.

With this definition in mind, those favoring the board of control, in order to establish their case, must show:

1. That the present plan does not operate efficiently
2. That it does not operate economically
3. That further economies could be obtained without sacrificing the real efficiency of the institution.
4. That the plan proposed has been successful where it has been tried.

Drastic change shown to be undesirable.

Judged by these four tests, such a drastic change as is proposed is shown to be undesirable for the following reasons:

1. The present State hospitals for the insane are operating at an extremely low rate per capita cost, lower than any other institutions of the same type on record.

2. They are operating with such extraordinary efficiency that they have established standards for practically the whole country.

3. The study of Mr. Henry C. Wright, above quoted, proves that the central purchasing for all institutions not only does not obtain lower prices for food, but that the prices under the plan are higher than where the central purchasing does not prevail.

4. In many of the eighteen States where the board of control has been established, it has been proved to be a device for injecting politics into the management of the institutions. The standards of care in most of them have actually deteriorated and movements are under way in many of them for a change in the system.
NO. 7.—SEPARATE CONTROL FOR STATE HOSPITALS.

That provision should be made in the Constitution requiring a separate control of the hospitals for the insane, but permitting the Legislature to include institutions for the feebleminded, epileptic, and idiot with those for the insane.

(Under consideration by Committee on Charities, the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Chairman, and the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, Mr. Fred C. Tanner, Chairman.)

Favorable action on Proposal No. 7 logically follows favorable consideration of the arguments against the board of control idea advanced under Proposal No. 6. When the undesirability of the board of control is admitted, it seems logical and indeed is highly desirable that the officers and employees of the State's institutions should be relieved of the annual legislative threat of reorganization. Practically every year the board of control suggestion is advanced. These suggestions usually take the form of bills introduced in the Legislature. These cause uneasiness on the part of the officers and employees of the institutions, and result in a certain amount of demoralization. Writing into the organic law a definite statement of the State's institutional policy would do away with the annual threat of upheaval. Let us reemphasize here, however, the points made under Proposal No. 3, that it is policies and not details that should be written into the Constitution.

NO. 8.—REORGANIZATION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

That such changes be made in the Constitution as may be needed, if any, to permit a reorganization of county government by the Legislature, having in view greater administrative efficiency.

(Under consideration by the Counties, Towns and Villages Committee, the Hon. John Lord O'Brien, Chairman.)

County administration is a loosely organized zone of government. At present it is a confused group of officers with overlapping authority and with no very definite line of demarcation between the county, on the one hand, and the towns, villages and cities on the other. Although the counties conduct business that ranges from a few thousand dollars, in the smaller counties, up to millions in the counties like Erie, Monroe, Albany and Westchester, there is no responsible executive and administrative authority. Administrative power is vested to a considerable degree in a board of supervisors, varying according to the size of the county from three to fifty persons. Most of these supervisors are elected by towns, but some of them are elected by villages and others by wards of cities. Small district representation has resulted in party politics and log-rolling playing a large part in the consideration of many questions dealt with by these boards.

In counties where there are fairly large cities and a large rural representation, there is an almost continuous political feud between the rural and the urban members of the board. A county tuberculosis hospital is not established because the rural members of the board believe that the chief city will be more largely benefited than will the country districts. In not one, but many cases, has this question been decided on that basis.

There is no suitable appointing authority for county officials to be placed in charge of any new county work. Recourse is had, in violation of sound principles of government, to appointment of executive officers by county judges, thus mingling executive and judicial functions, or needed county activities are not undertaken because of the absence of any suitable appointing authority.

The State Charities Aid Association lends its hearty support to the movements which are now well under way for the application of the short ballot principle to county government and for other changes which will establish a responsible administrative authority, comparable to the office of mayor in the cities. With a responsible appointing authority, an appointive superintendent of the poor and a county health officer would be possible. Every suggestion for these very desirable changes in the administration of the poor and health laws has been met with the argument that almost certainly politics would play a very large part in their appointment if the appointing authority were to be the board of supervisors as at present organized.

No more constructive and important step could be taken in the new Constitution than to permit the Legislature to make such changes in the organization of county government as a thorough investigation would indicate.

NO. 9.—HOME RULE AND STATE CONTROL OF HEALTH WORK.

That in conferring home rule upon municipalities or counties care be taken not to impair potential control over health administration by State authorities.

(Under consideration by Cities Committee, Hon. Seth Low, Chairman, and Counties, Towns and Villages Committee, Hon. John Lord O'Brien, Chairman.)

Disease germs do not recognize city, town or county boundary lines. Just so long as it is possible for an epidemic in one community to jeopardize the health of neighboring communities, just so long will the ultimate control of health work continue to be a State function.

For many years a certain city in this State distributed typhoid and smallpox not only to other localities in this State, but to other States. Only when the State of New York stepped in and required reorganization and efficiency was this menace to the State as a whole corrected.

CAMP COLONY FOR INEBRIATES.

New York City Provides Temporary Quarters at Its Farm Institution.

The Board of Inebriety of New York City requested the Board of Aldermen to authorize the issue of $9,000 of special revenue bonds for the purpose of caring for 100 men at the Hospital and Inebriety Colony at Warwick, N. Y., in a camp colony during the summer. This request has been favorably acted upon both by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the construction of the camp is already under way.

The men will be housed in nine tents on an elevation near the lake, from which there is a beautiful outlook.

This appropriation will enable the Board of Inebriety to use the admirable facilities at its disposal to the greatest advantage during the summer months. A somewhat similar, though much smaller camp, was operated last year with marked success.

The board has asked $200,000 for new buildings at the Farm Colony. The present buildings, all of which were originally on the farm, supplemented by a temporary dormitory, accommodate about 100 men.

COUNTY AGENTS CONFERENCE.

The County Agency Department has held a series of conferences at which there was opportunity for the Children's Agents to discuss particularly difficult problems and to exchange ideas in regard to methods worked out during the past year.

JOHNSTOWN HAS DISPENSARY.

The local Tuberculosis Committee in Johnstown has opened a tuberculosis dispensary and has employed Miss Hedwig Brockmann to take charge of the dispensary and do visiting work in the homes.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company sent a letter to each of its 50,000 policyholders in Rensselaer County, urging them to present their views on the question to the Board of Supervisors. The State Department of Health detailed two investigating nurses to discover cases in the rural districts of the county and Dr. Otto R. Eichel, the District Sanitary Supervisor for that county, examined a number of families in which a death has occurred, or in which there is at present a case, for other instances of infection.

The result of this demonstration of public interest was that the Board of Supervisors voted to build a new hospital. A site has been selected, and plans are now being drawn.

MISS SCHUYLER HONORED

Columbia Confer Degree of LLD. on Founder of State Charities Aid Association

The friends of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, who read in a recent issue of the S. C. A. A. News the account of the luncheon in her honor and her admirable paper on the founding and early history of the State Charities Aid Association, will be deeply gratified at the honor conferred upon her recently by Columbia University. In recognition of her services in the field of social reform, the Trustees of the University conferred upon Miss Schuyler the degree of LLD.

HOSPITALS OVERCROWDED.

Fourteen State Institutions Intended to House 27,462 People Now Hold 33,358.

A vigorous campaign in Rensselaer County to show the Board of Supervisors the need for a new tuberculosis hospital has succeeded. The present institution is, unfortunately, located on the almshouse grounds and is too small. It lacks altogether provision for incipient cases and for tuberculous children.

A series of meetings of educational organizations, granges and labor unions led up to a mass meeting in Troy, on January 20th, addressed by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, and Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Every one of the New York State hospitals for the insane is overcrowded. They contain in all 33,358 patients, although they are built to house only 27,462. The total overcrowding is 5,895, an average of 21.4 per cent. One hospital—Manhattan, on Ward's Island—has 1,408 more inmates than it has certified accommodations for, an excess of 39 per cent.

These facts are disclosed in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission, copies of which will be sent to any one applying.

"These patients in excess of capacity are sufficient to fill immediately three large hospitals for the insane, the three sites belonging to the State," the report states: "How much longer will the Legislature continue to temporize with the problem rather than meet it with a consistent policy looking toward final relief?"

The overcrowding (and conditions have grown worse since), according to the census of September 30, 1914, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Now Hold</th>
<th>Overcrowded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ulica</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>1,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>2,133</td>
<td>2,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>2,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>1,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2,066</td>
<td>1,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>2,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>1,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>1,747</td>
<td>1,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohanica</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>4,562</td>
<td>8,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>5,004</td>
<td>3,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Isalp</td>
<td>4,288</td>
<td>2,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33,358</td>
<td>27,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of overcrowding ranges from 39.1 per cent.

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS WORK?

Definition Under Red Cross Seal Conducts the Same as That in 1914

At a conference of the Red Cross Seal agents held in Washington the definition of the term "anti-tuberculosis work" was considered and it was voted to retain it as last year, as follows:

1. The construction of hospitals or sanatoria for the care of the tuberculous.
2. The maintenance of the tuberculous.
3. The provision of day or night camps for the tuberculous; for the provision and maintenance of dispensaries, visiting nurses, open air schools, fresh air classes, or preventoria for the care or treatment of tuberculous cases or for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.
4. The maintenance of educational or legislative activities which have for their object the prevention of infection with tuberculosis.

The design of the seal for 1916 has already been made up and approved by the National Association and the American Red Cross.
WORK OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT Endorsed by Governor Whitman.

American Public Health Association Hears Chief Executive of This State Deliver Speech That Means Much to Life-Saving Campaign.

As usual, the S. C. A. A. News suspended publication during the summer months. July and August numbers were not published. Therefore, Vol. III, No. 2, the June number being No. 1.

The address of Governor Charles S. Whitman, before the American Public Health Association at its recent meeting in Rochester, was one of the most important and significant utterances on public health in recent years. Its importance carries beyond the boundaries of New York State. The fact that the Governor of the greatest State in the Union has given the strongest possible endorsement to a health department organized under his predecessor, of opposite political faith, has been interpreted by newspapers in the far West and in the South, as well as in this State, as an indication of a most favorable trend in health work.

We venture to predict that some of the passages of the Governor’s Rochester address will become as widely quoted as have been the utterances on tuberculosis made by Justice Charles E. Hughes, as Governor of this State.

The S. C. A. A. News regrets that limitations of space render it impossible to reproduce entirely the Governor’s address. We must content ourselves with giving herewith a few of the most important portions. In part the Governor said:

“I have said that I hoped we could show you some few things of interest, in part return for the manifold benefits we shall receive from your deliberations. In particular, I would commend to your consideration our plan of State sanitary administration, of which we are particularly proud and which a number of other States—Massachusetts and New Jersey being the latest examples—have more or less closely followed in reframing their own public health laws.

Health Council Important Principle

“The first important principle embodied in the New York Health Law is the delegation to a Public Health Council, composed of the Commissioner of Health and six appointees members, of the power to establish qualifications for Directors of Divisions, Sanitary Supervisors, local Health Officers and Public Health Nurses, and to establish sanitary regulations dealing with any matters affecting the security of life and health, or the preservation and improvement of public health in the State of New York” outside of the city of New York.

“This delegation to a small expert body of the power to formulate a sanitary code is essential to sound sanitary progress. The requirements of modern sanitary health regulations are so complex and must be subject to such constant modification that a code enacted by a legislative body must necessarily be either unduly repressive or so vague as to be of little practical value.

“While the Council is thus given what amounts practically to a delegated legislative authority within its special field, it has wisely been given no executive functions. Concentration of responsibility is essential to administrative success, and the State Commissioner of Health is solely responsible for all the executive policies of his department.

Valuable Service by Sanitary Supervisors

“Sanitary Supervisors, appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service law, have rendered invaluable service during the past year, and I regard them as forming one of the most essential elements of an efficient State health organization.

(Continued on page 3.)
hospitals for the insane, State prisons and other State correctional institutions."

(2) The State Hospital Commission remains a constitutional body with its powers and duties, as conferred upon it by law, continued. The proposed Constitution provides that the Legislature shall provide for "a State Commission in Lunacy in which shall remain the management and fiscal control of the State hospitals for the insane, not including institutions for criminals or convicts except in so far as such management may now or hereafter be delegated by the Legislature to local boards of managers, and which shall visit and inspect all institutions either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane (not including institutions for epileptics or idiots). The matter in italics is new.

This does away absolutely with the danger of a board of control which would place the management and control of the State hospitals for the insane under the management and fiscal authority of a board having the management and fiscal control of all other State institutions. Delegate Meier Steinbrink, who fathered this proposal, is to be congratulated on his successful campaign for its adoption. While the State Commission in Lunacy will become a part of the Department of Charities and Corrections, the powers of the secretary of charities and corrections are limited to "inspection and supervision."

In the last few days of the convention when the Steinbrink amendment was under consideration an effort was made to substitute the proposal which would have established a board of control. The Steinbrink proposal was the direct antithesis of this, establishing separate control for the state hospitals and reposing it in the Commission in Lunacy. The board of control proposal was defeated by a rising vote, only a half dozen or more delegates voting in favor of it.

(3) The office of superintendent of prisons is taken out of the Constitution, but the Prison Commission is continued with all of its present powers and duties.

(4) The powers and duties of the State Board of Charities remain unchanged.

Several general provisions in the new Constitution may operate to benefit the institutional situation to a considerable degree. Among them are the following:

1. A new kind of bonds known as serial bonds, which does away with the heaping up of a mountain of debt to be paid off at the end of a considerable period, and provides in its stead for a gradual reduction year by year of debt incurred for any State work.

2. A budget system providing that the Governor shall prepare a budget after public hearings, and providing further that the Legislature may not change this except to reduce, and providing further that the Governor may alter the budget at any time before its final passage. The budget becomes law upon its passage by the Legislature without further consideration by the Governor. The Legislature may call before it heads of departments to explain features of the budgets.

3. Simplification of government by a regrouping of departments, commissions and boards in seventeen main departments.

Among the other features of the new Constitution which have some bearing on the work of the Association or which may interest readers of the News are the following:

1. Making the State Commissioner of Health a constitutional officer appointed by the Governor without the consent of the Senate, and removable by him at his discretion.

2. An admirable children's court provision in the Judiciary Article removing all previous doubt as to the constitutionality of conferring equity powers and jurisdiction upon children's courts, in all cases whether civil or criminal. This valuable principle is also extended to courts of domestic relation. If the Constitution is adopted this will enact into the State's fundamental law a most progressive principle of children's court practice. It will permit the handling of all children's cases on the basis of guardianship rather than punishment for offenses.

3. Occupational diseases are made subject to compensation, if the Legislature directs, under the powers granted in the workmen's compensation section.

4. The Legislature is also granted the power to regulate or prohibit manufacture in the state.

5. Considerable reform in county government is permitted under Section 25 of Article 3 of the new Constitution, which provides "That the Legislature by general laws may establish different forms of government in any county not wholly included in a city, any such form of government to become effective in any county only when approved by the electors thereof;".

County government is further dealt with in Section 26 of this article, which provides among other things that the Legislature "May confer upon any elective or appointive county officer or officers any of the powers and duties now exercised by the towns of any county or officers thereof relating to highways, public safety, and the care of the poor."

Among the other phases of the Constitution which may be of interest to members of the Association are the following:

1. Salary of legislators increased from $1,500 to $2,500.

2. Each house of the Legislature must publish a daily journal of its proceedings.

TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

Annual State Conference to Be Held at Albany, November 4 and 5

The annual New York State conference of tuberculosis workers will be held in Albany on November 4th and 5th under the auspices of the State Department of Health and the State Charities Aid Association. In conjunction with it the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will hold its annual sectional conference for the tuberculosis workers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Meetings of the State Association of Hospital Superintendents, State Tuberculosis Nurses' Association and the Open Air School Association will also be held, and the State Department of Health will cooperate with the Association in conducting at least one of the sessions.

Among the topics to be discussed are the following: "Industry and Tuberculosis," "Diagnosis of Incipient Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," "Tuberculosis Visiting Nurses," "Selling Red Cross Seals," "The Duties and Opportunities of Tuberculosis Associations," "Dispensaries," "Open Air Schools," and "Sanitary Supervision of Cases in the Homes."

The meetings will be held in the State Education Building. Every one interested in tuberculosis work is invited to attend. Informal discussion will be open to all.

HEALTH CONGRESS A SUCCESS

American Public Health Association and State Sanitary Officers Entertained by Rochester

The American Public Health Association held one of the most successful meetings in its history in Rochester, September 7 to 10. The most significant feature of the meeting was Governor Whitman's address of welcome. The State Department of Health held its annual conference of health officers in connection with the meetings of the Association. The Rochester Public Health Association, the host of the congress and the citizens of Rochester generally are to be congratulated on the smoothness with which the affair was conducted.

Dr. Montgomery E. Leary, chairman of the local committee, is especially to be congratulated on the success of the meetings.
GOVERNOR'S SPEECH
(Continued from page 1)

"There were over 140,000 deaths in New York State during the year 1914, and if the estimates of the Committee of One Hundred on the Conservation of Human Vitality are to be relied upon, 40 per cent. of this mortality might have been prevented. Think of it—over 50,000 lives needlessly lost in one State during a single year.

"Over 23,000 of these 140,000 deaths occurred among infants under one year of age; and this fraction of the death rate is that which appeals most strongly to our sympathies, while it offers the most brilliant opportunities of service to the public health worker.

Infant Deaths Decline

"New York has devoted special attention to this problem and with most gratifying results. In 1913 the infant mortality rate for the State was 109 deaths under one year for every 1,000 births. The State Department of Health in 1914 and during the present year has bent every effort toward reducing this figure. The acute communicable diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and the like, are passing year by year more completely within our control. Typhoid fever killed 1,368 persons in New York State in 1908 against only 867 in 1914; while the number of deaths from scarlet fever has fallen in the same period from 1,667 to 632. Diphtheria remains by far the most important of this group of the acute contagious diseases; and if, as I am assured, the 2,000 annual deaths from this disease in New York State are due largely to delay or neglect in applying a simple and efficient remedy in the form of diphtheria antitoxin—there is surely a grave responsibility resting upon the practising physician to remedy this deplorable condition of affairs.

Favors County Hospitals

"Tuberculosis remains the most difficult and important single problem which confronts you in your work. The death rate from this disease has fallen greatly during the past twenty years, but the rate of reduction has been very slow of late, and even last year this one disease cost New York State 16,000 lives. We have, as I believe, very wisely adopted the plan of providing for the care of this disease by counties, and 31 out of 57 counties in the State now have county hospitals either in operation or definitely provided for. One of the greatest needs of the moment, as I am informed, is for public health nurses to work in the various communities, to discover cases of the disease in their earlier and more easily curable stages, and to assist patients who must remain at home to maintain so far as possible conditions which ensure their own recovery and protect their families from infection.

Regrets Cut in Appropriations

"I greatly regret that the Legislature at its last session did not make appropriations adequate to fully maintain the work of certain divisions of the State Department of Health, especially the Division of Sanitary Supervisors, whose work has proved most important and beneficial to the local communities, and by means of whom the knowledge and skill of the expert Sanitarians of the Department of Health are placed at the disposal of the health officers of even the most remote rural districts. I sincerely hope that some means may be found by which the services of these physicians may be retained and feel confident that next year, when the members of the Legislature are made fully acquainted with the facts as to the value of these services that funds will be provided for their continuance. I shall use my influence to attain this end.

"The promise of the Commissioner of Health made at the beginning of this year to save 25,000 lives in the State in five years seems almost certain of realization, if only the necessary support is accorded to the department in its work.

"We are confident that this pledge will be more than redeemed. To the attainment of this splendid goal I pledge my cordial and hearty support so long as I am Governor.

WHITMAN ON HEALTH WORK.
Notable Extracts from Address Before the American Public Health Association.

"... While rigid economy in the administration of the finances of the State is essential, savings in expenditures attained through decreased efficiency in health work are not only unwise, but resolve themselves in the end into irreparable waste of the most valuable resources of the Commonwealth."

"The higher ethical standards and the broad humanitarianism which have developed among large masses of the people in these recent years imperatively demand that the health and social service activities of the government shall be absolutely divorced from politics."

"What does four-tenths of a point in the death rate mean to the average citizen? It meant all the difference between life and death for 4,000 men, women and children in New York State last year; for this reduction in the death rate corresponds to a saving of 4,000 lives."

"We must recognize that there are things that are good to do for humanity's sake—things which would bring in large return through the saving of economic waste—and yet that we cannot undertake to do these things because we cannot afford it. When that time comes, however, public health is one of the social activities of the State whose development should be curtailed only in the very last necessity."

"This reduction in the infant mortality rate from 109 to 101 corresponds to an saving of 2,000 infant lives, which in itself is a splendid return on the total cost of maintaining our State and local departments of health."

"The crowning glory of this twentieth century is to be found not in the great industrial progress and commercial development—not in the marvelous scientific discoveries—not in the incredible expansion and efficiency of its military organization, but in the improvement in the social condition of the masses, and in the higher standards of living, rendered possible to a large extent because the losses from sickness and death have been so enormously reduced by the extraordinary developments in preventive medicine, and sanitary science."

Newspaper editorial comment on Governor's Rochester address will be found on page 4.
EDITORIAL COMMENT ON GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S PUBLIC HEALTH ADDRESS.

"Grant All Needed Appropriations"  
(New York Sun.)

We have from the beginning of Dr. Biggs' administration endeavored to stimulate the legislation to grant all needed appropriations to the end that the health and lives of its people, the State's most precious asset, be conserved to the utmost. It appears, however, that the Legislature is emulating the action of a certain western Legislature which refused an appropriation for an antitoxin laboratory to save the lives of its children suffering from diphtheria, but gladly granted an appropriation to protect its hogs against cholera. May Governor Whitman's prediction change this fatal and unprofitable attitude of our legislators.

"Misguided 'Economy'"  
(New York Tribune.)

Assuredly next year ample funds should be provided to permit the Health Department to continue unhampered its valuable work. It is the meanest, most stingest notion of economy—not economy itself—which stint expenditures for the saving and protection of human lives, the State's greatest wealth.

"Clear-cut and Convincing"  
(Reno, Nev., Journal.)

Clear-cut and convincing was the address delivered by Governor Whitman yesterday before the American Public Health Association, at Rochester, and equally deserved the words of commendation spoken in behalf of work accomplished in this State.

"No Money to Save Lives"  
(Albany Knickerbocker Press.)

Governor Whitman took a strong position in his address before the International Health Conference, on Tuesday, at Rochester, in favor of State financial support for the State Health Department in the work of eradicating preventable disease and saving lives.

The people of the State will support any effort which will make the Legislature, when it convenes, provide means for continuing the efficiency of health work in the State.

"Concerns Everyone"  
(Savannah, Ga., News.)

Everywhere there is evidence that disease is fighting a losing battle, but it is taking a terrible toll of the lives of the people. In his address Governor Whitman said that 60,000 persons died in that State in 1914 alone from preventable diseases. Public health concerns everyone. Every person is either helping or hindering the fight on disease, and not until everyone realizes the importance of fighting disease and enlists for the war upon it, will the lamentably large number of needless deaths every year be reduced to the point it should have reached long ago.

"Health and the State"  
(Watertown Times.)

Governor Charles S. Whitman does well to urge the passage of an appropriation sufficient to carry out the work of the State Department of Health as it should be carried on.

"Commendable Attitude"  
(Buffalo Courier.)

Governor Whitman deplored the failure of the Legislature last winter to make adequate provision for the work of the Health Department, and expressed the hope that members of the next Legislature will do better. The Governor is to be commended for his attitude toward this subject.

Higher Social Standards  
(Hagerstown, Md., Globe.)

We see the reflex of higher social standards in our governmental circles. Governor Whitman pointed out that the same evidence of this in his address before the American Public Health Association, his utterances will have a far-reaching influence.

"Should Back Up the Governor"  
(Elmira Advertiser.)

The people of the State should back the Governor up in his efforts to secure the necessary appropriations to continue the work of the sanitary inspectors and for such other matters as the Health Department feels pressing need.

"A Great Speech"  
(Gowersville Leader.)

It was a great speech, one of great importance and the reading public of the Empire State must be in hearty sympathy with the Governor's conclusion, that while rigid economy in the administration of the finances of the State is essential, savings in expenditure attained through decreased efficiency in health work are not only unwise, but resolve themselves in the end into irreparable waste of the most valuable resources of the Commonwealth.

"With the Governor"  
(Utica Journal.)

Governor Whitman put himself strongly on record in Rochester in favor of liberal appropriations by the State for the maintenance of the State Health Department and especially for the Division of Sanitary Supervisors. The public is with him in such a policy.

"True to His Office"  
(Utica Dispatch.)

Governor Charles S. Whitman took advanced ground in advocating the value of the work of the State Department of Health. In listing his latter-day support for the prosecution and maintenance of that work he is true to himself and the principles of the high office he so worthily fills.

Opinion of Louisiana  
(New Orleans Picayune.)

In his address to the State Department of Health meeting in Rochester, Governor Whitman of that State did not indulge in the usual congratulations and optimism, dwelling upon the great advances that we have made in sanitation in the last two decades, but devoted himself to an analysis of the weaknesses in our health campaign—what we can do and what we ought to do, but have not done. We understand the situation thoroughly now, what precautions should be taken, but we neglect to take them, not voting enough money or nullify them by placing unfit men in charge.

"A Real Service"  
(Binghamton Press.)

Governor Whitman did a real service to the public in his address before the American Public Health Association in Rochester.
ter. For he emphasized those phases of the Association’s work which the layman can readily understand, but which many of us fall to appreciate when they are rehearsed in the technical language of the profession.

We can all think in terms of the dollar, and the Governor translated some figures into dollar terms with considerable effect. For example, he pointed out that New York State spends $5,000 on each one saved, whereas Mr. Whitman spent $20,000,000 on health work in a single year.

“A Ringing Speech” (Syracuse Journal)

In a ringing address before the American Public Health Association at Rochester last night Governor Whitman pledged anew his earnest devotion to the mighty humanitarian cause and urged his fellow members of that great organization to stand by him. He declared that as long as he was at the head of the State government he would continue to maintain the personal supervision of health and social activities from politics he sounded a chord that will echo harmoniously in the minds of thousands that there is a large class of people who are working for the preservation of life and the elimination of unsanitary conditions.

Public Will Command Governor (Elmira Gazette)

Governor Whitman has struck a popular chord in advocating money for health work. The public will commend him for helping to make the Health Department the most efficient and most important in the whole country.

Governor’s Position Gratifying (Middletown Times-Press)

While it is gratifying to have an Executive who is willing to publicly acknowledge the success attending the efforts of the heads of departments, and who takes a keen interest in all of the questions entering the administration of their particular department, the public does not need to be told that Commissioner Biggs and his assistants are establishing a remarkable record for the Department of Health.

Menacing legislation for a time threatened to further curtail the work of this department and it will be remembered that Commissioner Biggs, had he not received the strongest of support and encouragement from the Governor, would have resigned his post and given up the fight to carry out the program of reform he had instituted in the department. The Governor was largely responsible for the early defeat of this legislation and his stand has been more than justified in the results already shown.

“Governor Right” (Buffalo Times)

The Governor is right in insisting that matters of public health be kept out of politics, and his party would do well to heed his advice in this respect.

Governor Will Find People With Him (Jamestown Post)

The Governor will find that the people of this State, especially those outside the cities, will stand by him in the efforts he promises to make when the Legislature again convenes to have means provided to retain these physicians to look after the sanitary conditions and health work in the villages and hamlets of the State and the surrounding counties. It is not wise to practice economy at the expense of the health work, for it is bound to result in the loss of the most valuable resources of the community.

“Convincing” (Cortland Standard)

Some portions of his remarks are printed in other columns of this newspaper, but neither Mr. Whitman nor Mr. Biggs have told the truth about the financial condition of the State, nor have they offered a model for those of several other states recently, while her sanitary code is also having extensive copying.

Voices Sentiment of State (Mohawk Valley Register)

The address of Governor Whitman at the Rochester Conference revealed in an unmistakable way his intense and farseeing interest in the health and welfare of the people of the State. Governor Whitman’s reference to this will undoubtedly meet with popular concurrence. . . . He surely voices the sentiment of this and every other community in the State.

Praise for Biggs (Niagara Falls Journal)

Governor Whitman accorded unstinted praise to the work of the State Health Department under the able and earnest leadership of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs.

“Cut in Health Work Short-Sighted” (Newburgh News)

The work of the State Department in the various cities and towns has been of inestimable benefit and there has been an astonishing reduction in infant mortality. It is a short-sighted policy at best which cuts down appropriations for health work.

“Keynote of Health Work” (Jamestown Journal)

The address of Governor Whitman sets the keynote for the state’s interest and devotion to the cause of health and the welfare of its citizens.

Governor Supports “Life-Saving” Department (Syracuse Post-Standard)

Governor Whitman is a hearty and enthusiastic supporter of the Life Saving Department of the State of New York. This institution of our state government, commonly known as the State Department of Health, was reorganized under the revised public health law, and the Governor believes that the health activities of the government should get a divorce from politics, “and such,” said Governor Whitman in his address at Rochester last evening, “will have its full share of credit as a successful fighter of disease.”

“Most Laudable Ambition” (Watertown Standard)

The most laudable ambition and public effort in this State is that of Health Officer Biggs, outlined by Governor Whitman to Rochester last evening, to save 25,000 lives in the next five years. Achievement in no other line is so important, even from the dollars and cents point of view. Governor Biggs pleads for the support of the voters for the main reason in making Dr. Biggs’ prediction come true.

“Health Progress” (Albany Argus)

“The crowning glory of the twentieth century,” said Governor Whitman well said in his address to the American Health Association at Rochester yesterday, “is that the health officer in our industrial and commercial progress than in the works of social service among which sanitary science, war against disease and searching out of the elementary truths that underlie these subjects. New York has faults enough of government, but they are not to be charged against her health department, which has offered a model for those of several other states recently, while her sanitary code is also having extensive copying.”

Governor’s Stand Approved (Nassau Post)

Governor Whitman has taken a firm stand for efficiency in the Department of Health regardless of politics, and his views are unanimously approved by all the health officers and boards of health of Long Island.
TO VOTE ON HOSPITALS.

Five Counties Hold Referendum Elections on Question of Establishing Tuberculosis Institutions.

The voters of five counties on election day, November 2, will decide whether or not their counties will establish tuberculosis hospitals under the County Hospital law. Definite amounts are named in the proposition to be submitted to the voters in accordance with the referendum provision of the County Hospital law. If the majority of the voters vote yes it is mandatory upon the Board of Supervisors to select a site and establish the institution.

The five counties, with their population, average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis and the amounts to be voted on, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Deaths from tuberculosis</th>
<th>Amount to be voted on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herkimer</td>
<td>61,101</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>81,561</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>107,553</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>47,023</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steuben</td>
<td>83,678</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to $15,000 already appropriated by the Board of Supervisors this is the second time that this proposition has been submitted to the voters. Last year the following counties appropriated the sum indicated by the majority stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Amount appropriated</th>
<th>Majority of which carried</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chenango</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>1,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>646</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>587</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Special campaign committees are being organized in Herkimer, Jefferson, Niagara, Rockland and Steuben for the conduct of an intensive educational campaign on the need for these hospitals. This need is so apparent and is so easily demonstrable that it is thought a considerable majority of the voters in all the counties will vote “Yes.”

NEW MENTAL HYGIENE PAMPHLET

The Mental Hygiene Committee of the Association has published a new pamphlet entitled “Social Service to the Rescue—What It Does for the Mentally Sick and How It Does It.” This pamphlet answers in a practical way the question “What is social service?” and gives interesting histories of patients with whom it was effective in preventing a mental breakdown or in improving their condition if mental disease had actually developed. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained by writing to the State Charities Aid Association.

WEBSTER TO HAVE NURSE.

Work of Rural Public Health Nurse Furnished by S. C. A. A. Bears Fruit.

The Webster Grange has led the movement for raising funds for the employment of a public health nurse for this summer and fall. The nurse will be employed until the appropriation can be submitted to the taxpayers at the town meeting in November. The appropriation will continue the work of the nurse during 1916.

Under the leadership of the Grange $600 has already been collected, of which the Grange contributed $100.

This is the result of the demonstration of the work of a public health nurse made last year by a nurse approved by the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, two months’ work was given to the two Granges that sold the most Christmas Seals during the holiday season of 1913.

VASSAR GIRLS IN HEALTH WORK.

College Christian Association Finance Public Health Nurse.

The Vassar College Christian Association is financing the salary and expenses of a public health nurse for the town of Poughkeepsie outside of the City of Poughkeepsie. This includes the villages of Arlington and Wappingers Falls and the territory immediately surrounding the college grounds.

A special committee on health has been appointed by the Dutchess County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, members of the Christian Association being appointed to membership on this committee. This committee has charge of the work.

Miss Carolyn H. Childs, Smith ’02, a graduate of the Newton College Hospital, Newton, Massachusetts, is the nurse. Dr. Paul V. Winslow, the State Sanitary Supervisor for the district, is an official member of the committee as appointed, and is cooperating with the nurse, as are also the school and local health authorities.

The work is proving most satisfactory. One feature of the educational work is a public health exhibit at the county fair.

MUST NOT EMPLOY TUBERCULOUS TEACHERS.

The Board of Health of New York City has enacted a section of the Sanitary Code forbidding the employment of tuberculous school teachers or instructors in private, public or parochial schools except with a written permission from the Department of Health.

HOSPITAL FOR CHEMUNG.

Supervisors Vote to Have County Tuberculosis Institution to Take Place of City Hospital Destroyed by Fire.

Events in Chemung County seem to indicate that it will soon be among the list of counties having tuberculosis institutions established under the county hospital law.

The Elmira City tuberculosis hospital, which was given to the City of Elmira by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rapelyea, burned down on June 10th. The hospital was maintained by the city under a special act of the Legislature, and drew its patients almost entirely from the city.

The need for making the benefits of the hospital available to the entire county had long been apparent, and almost before the ruins were cool a movement was on foot to extend the influence and opportunity of the new institution. One of the most important features of the situation is the fact that no one even hinted that the institution be abandoned. Everyone who expressed an opinion urged that the hospital be rebuilt as soon as possible.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers and the donors, Mr. Rapelyea stated that he was willing that the property and the insurance be turned over to the county, and very generously announced that if a plan could be worked out that would promise a larger sphere of activity and influence for a new hospital, the donors would increase their benefactions, which have already reached a considerable figure.

Accordingly, a committee waited upon the Board of Supervisors and urged that the county take over the institution. A committee was appointed by the Board which immediately began an investigation of the proposal. Soon after the appointment of this committee, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution committing the county to the county hospital plan. The Supervisors have not taken final action in the matter of appropriations, but there is a favorable trend of opinion in the Board, and those familiar with the situation believe that it will deal liberally with the institution.

FOLLOW LEAD OF NEW YORK IN HEALTH WORK.

It is interesting to note that the Health Departments of Massachusetts, West Virginia, and New Jersey have been recently organized under new health statutes similar to the health law of this State. The law was enacted two years ago, and important features of it have been incorporated in health statutes of many States.
A COMMITTEE THAT DOES THINGS.

How Willing Workers at Willard Provide After-care for Patients Discharged from State Hospital.

The Willard State Hospital Mental Hygiene Committee is composed of workers. They do things all the year 'round, and the way they do them is an inspiration.

This committee was formed to do after-care work with patients discharged from the Willard State Hospital, at Willard, Seneca County—that is, to keep a watchful eye on the ex-patients who are trying to re-establish themselves in the environment of a normal life and to extend a helping hand to them when they need it. It works in cooperation with Dr. R. M. Elliott, superintendent of the hospital, and the staff.

Neighbory Neighbors

The members of the committee live in the various communities of the Willard district. The names of the patients discharged or paroled to their homes in these various communities are sent to the secretary of the committee, and he notifies the committee members in the proper community.

So when the patients return home to again take up life outside of institutional walls, they have in their home town a friend—a sort of good neighbor—who understands their situation and is ready and anxious to help them. While the patients have recovered their mental poise sufficiently to leave the hospital, they still need after-care if they are to get along satisfactorily, take their proper place in the community and live healthy mental lives. The committee members supply this necessary after-care in the nature of friendly personal service, of counsel, encouragement, help in obtaining employment or making friends, aid in getting proper home surroundings and recreation, and in correcting all conditions of unfavorable environment as far as possible.

Here's Interest—Committee Meets All Day

The committee held its semi-annual meeting at the hospital on May 7. So interested are the committee members in their work that they hold an all-day meeting to discuss and plan it. The whole morning session was given up to reports by members on the cases in their charge. During the past six months a total of thirty-seven cases had been referred to the committee, and the variety and extent of the personal aid—social service—rendered them was remarkable. Practically all of these ex-patients had been personally visited or communicated with, and in most instances were getting along well. Especial success had been achieved in finding work for them with understanding, sympathetic employers. Often the committee members traveled long distances to see their charges and help encourage them.

Every Member a Social Worker

A visitor to the meeting pointed out that no committee need fail to do effective service with such cases for want of a paid social worker. If each member of the committee will become a volunteer social worker, as the Willard members do, their effectiveness will be assured. The Willard committee may well serve as a model for similar committees throughout the State—and there should be such a one in every State hospital district.

Who's On This Committee

The members of the Willard committee are as follows: Mrs. Milo M. Acker, of Hornell, chairman, who is a member of the National Mental Hygiene Committee and was formerly a member of the hospital's Board of Managers; Rev. E. B. Van Arsdale, of Interlaken, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. H. K. Armstrong, of Pen Yan, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the Newark Custodial Institution for Feeble-Minded Women; Mrs. John Davenport, of Bath, a member of the State Prison Commission; Rev. James Dougherty, of Canandaigua; Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, of Geneva; Rev. J. W. Jacks, D.D., of Geneva; Mrs. George Magee, of Watkins; Mrs. C. H. P. Vary, of Newark; Rev. Joseph H. France, of Naples, and ex-officio members, Dr. R. M. Elliott, superintendent of the hospital; Miss Leora Field, of Waterloo, the Association's Seneca County Agent for Dependent Children; and Mr. Fred J. Manro, of Auburn; Mrs. Edwin C. Stewart, of Ithaca, and Mr. John M. Quirk, of Montour Falls, who are also members of the Board of Managers.

IMPROVEMENTS AT TOMPKINS

County Hospital Increases Facilities and Makes Several Desirable Changes

The Edward Meany Sanitorium, the Tompkins County tuberculosis hospital, has recently completed an addition. The institution now is equipped for 29 patients—12 women and 17 men. This addition so greatly increases the facilities of the hospital that it may now easily classify its patients.

Among the other recent improvements are an enlarged dining-room opening on a large screened porch. This permits the serving of meals on the porch during the summer. The entire building has also been screened and a new pantry and storeroom constructed.

The hospital is situated on one of the most attractive sites in the state, being located near a wild and magnificent ravine, within sight of Taughannock Falls in a beautiful pine grove. The superintendent is Dr. W. K. Quackenbush and the matron is Miss Anna M. Suter.

LOS ANGELES VOTES TO EMPLOY TWENTY NURSES

It is becoming decided the fashion to carry referendums on public health questions, such as appropriations for nurses and hospitals. The most recent encouraging example was the vote in Los Angeles on the question of employing one municipal tuberculosis nurse for every 100 cases of the disease reported in the city.

The ordinance was adopted by 47,359 affirmative votes as against 25,681—a majority of 30 per cent in favor of the proposal.

This will mean the employment of about 20 nurses for tuberculosis work when the plan is fully carried out.
GATHERED AT IOLA SANITORIUM, MONROE COUNTY, FOR SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND MANAGERS.

COUNTY AGENTS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

CHAUTAUQUA:
Miss Amy C. Tapping and Miss Erma J. Laughlin, Morning Post Building, Jamestown.

CHENANGO:
Miss Ruth Stowell, Federation Bldg., Endicott.

COLUMBIA:
Miss Gladys Fisher, Court House, Hudson.

DUTCHESS:
Miss Josephine Webster and Miss Cora A. McKellip, Court House, Poughkeepsie.

HERKIMER:
Miss Emma C. Brownell, Court House, Herkimer.

MONTGOMERY:
Miss Mary E. McCleary, 1 Market St., Amsterdam.

NASSAU:
Miss Florence Van Vranken and Miss Mary Malcolm, Simmons Building, Mineola.

NEWBURGH:
Miss Jeanette Simmons, 21 Grand St., Newburgh.

NIAGARA:
Miss Mabel Easton, Court House, Lockport.

ONONDAGA:
Miss Amelia Campbell and Miss Mary V. Bolton, Court House, Utica.

ORANGE:
Miss Caroline Coddeback, County Treasurer's Bldg., Goshen.

ROCKLAND:
Miss Gladys Mendon and Miss Elise Christie, 12 S. Broadway, Nyack.

SENeca:
Miss Leora Field, Surrogate's Office, Waterloo.

TROY:
Mrs. Harriet F. Lockhart, Social Center, Schenectady.

ULster:
Miss Gertrude Bruyn, 74 John St., Kingston.

WASHINGTON:
Miss Mary E. Hastings, Court House, Hudson Falls.

WESTCHESTER:
Miss Ruth Taylor, Supervisor of Agents, Westchester County Almshouse, East View, New York.

WESTCHESTER:
Miss Harriet Byrne, City Hall, New Rochelle.

WESTCHESTER:
Miss Jane Rose, 117 City Hall, Yonkers.

WESTCHESTER:
Miss Agnes E. Ryan, Court House, White Plains.

WESTCHESTER:
Miss Mary Newhouse, Tarrytown, New York.

WESTCHESTER:
Miss Anita Fiske, East View, New York.

YATES:
Miss Bertha Gooding, 122 Main St., Penn Yan, New York.

SUPERINTENDENT:
Miss H. Ada Curry, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

ASS'T SUPERINTENDENT:
Miss Lillian A. Quinn, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

ASS'T SUPERINTENDENT:
Miss Grace A. Reed, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

"A Good Idea"
(Plattsburg Star.)

Governor Whitman expressed a good idea when he said that he desired to see the public health work entirely divorced from politics.

CHILDREN OF NYACK HELP

Give Minstrel Show and Donate Proceeds to Aid Unfortunates

Thirteen children of Nyack, between the ages of ten and fourteen, have done their part toward helping the S. C. A. A.'s work for dependent children. They arranged a minstrel show entitled "The Dentist's Den," and, with the Rev. Sarrett Prentice as interlocutor, gave a very successful performance. Three of the children composed the orchestra; tickets were printed gratis and were sold at 10 cents or 15 cents each.

When it came to decide what should be done with the money, the children, without suggestion from any one, voted to give it to three children who had recently been taken by a court action from extremely bad home surroundings. According to the delegation visited the county agent and turned over to her the $8 proceeds in pennies, nickels and dimes, accompanied by pieces of string, nails and bits of stone from the pockets of one of the members of the delegation.

SIDNEY CENTER AMONG LEADERS

Through an error in the preparation of the tables showing the results of the Red Cross Seal Sale, Sidney Center, N. Y., was not given among the places that had achieved the "Standard of Three." Sidney Center not only sold three seals per capita, but has the honor of having sold 8.15 seals per capita. Mr. C. B. Dibble, under whose able and energetic management the sale was conducted, is to be congratulated upon its success.

COURSE FOR HEALTH OFFICERS

New York University has started a correspondence course for health officers. The course begins on October 1st.

POPULARIZING A HOSPITAL

Saratoga County Arranges Special Trips for Citizens to See Their Tuberculosis Institution

Under the energetic leadership of Dr. Charles S. Prest, a successful campaign has been conducted to bring to the attention of the people of Saratoga County the fact that it has a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. Prest is a member of the Board of Managers and a District Sanitary Supervisor.

A series of special "days" was arranged. On these occasions people from various towns gathered at the institution, were shown over the plant by Dr. P. J. Hirst, the superintendent, and were told the work that the hospital is doing and plans to do in the future.

Days were set aside for each of the chief towns of the county. Automobiles, busses and trolley cars were taxed to their capacity on these occasions to carry citizens of the county to the institution that they were taxing themselves to maintain, but that they had heard about only through vague reports in the newspapers. The campaign succeeded in arousing a very hearty interest in the hospital among the citizens of the county.

NEW LIFE IN OSWEGO TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The Tuberculosis Committee in Oswego, which for three years has been comparatively inactive, has been reorganized. The new officers are: President, Mr. Harry J. Cooper; vice-president, Professor William A. Maddox; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. D. Calkin; recording secretary, Dr. H. S. Albertson; treasurer, F. E. Sweetland. Since June 1st the committee has employed Miss Fannie Brandt as visiting nurse.
"VOTE FOR THE COUNTY HOSPITAL," SAYS GORGAS.


"Vote for the county tuberculosis hospital and help save lives."
This in substance is the advice given the voters of Jefferson, Herkimer, Steuben, Niagara and Rockland Counties by Dr. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army.
General Gorgas is probably the foremost sanitarian in the world. His opinion on health questions is respected by all health workers.
His leadership was earned in two hard fought battles against disease. First he cleaned up Havana and stamped out yellow fever. Then he was placed in charge of the sanitary work in the Panama Canal Zone. Disease had driven the French from the Isthmus and had as much to do with their failure as the slides and other disasters that visited their undertaking. When the United States undertook the building of the Canal it found the Isthmus a pest hole. General Gorgas, utilizing

SURGEON GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS.
The man who made the Panama Canal possible.

noticed when the country hospitals are not an experiment. Twenty-six counties have established such institutions, have voted to establish them, or have other institutions that answer the same purpose. Chenango, Lewis, Suffolk, and Nassau voted last year to establish hospitals. Herkimer, with a population of 51,101; Jefferson, with a population of 81,861; Niagara, with a population of 107,833; Rockland, with a population of 47,623; and Steuben, with a population of 83,676, are not on the list. The following counties either have hospitals or have decided to establish them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population 1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>24,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>32,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tompkins</td>
<td>33,047</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chenango</td>
<td>35,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
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<td>Chemung</td>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>57,507</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>61,917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catsaragus</td>
<td>65,019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cayuga</td>
<td>67,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oswego</td>
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<td>Orange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>122,275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>154,157</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>173,066</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onondaga</td>
<td>200,398</td>
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NOTICE
While this number of the News has special application to the County Hospital referendums in Jefferson, Steuben, Niagara, Rockland and Herkimer Counties, it contains much information on the tuberculosis campaign that will interest all of the regular readers.

VOTERS OF ROCKLAND, HERKIMER, JEFFERSON, STEUBEN AND NIAGARA.

Is Your County on the List of Those Providing Humane Care for the Sufferers from Tuberculosis?

County hospitals are not an experiment. Twenty-six counties have established such institutions, have voted to establish them, or have other institutions that answer the same purpose. Chenango, Lewis, Suffolk, and Nassau voted last year to establish hospitals. Herkimer, with a population of 51,101; Jefferson, with a population of 81,861; Niagara, with a population of 107,833; Rockland, with a population of 47,623; and Steuben, with a population of 83,676, are not on the list. The following counties either have hospitals or have decided to establish them:

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PATIENTS ON THE PORCH OF SUNNY CREST, AUBURN MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.
Remodeled Contagious Diseases Hospital. Capacity 31. Maintenance, $1.50 per day.

(Continued from page 1.)

his hard-earned experience in Havana, made the Zone sanitary, and thus made possible probably the greatest engineering feat the world has ever known.

It is safe to say that few voters will fail to follow the advice of so eminent a health worker. He knows how to prevent needless loss of life.

In an interview given in connection with the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association, General Gorgas said that the prevention of tuberculosis is the most important public health problem today.

Remember that he was talking through the newspapers not only to two thousand leaders in health work gathered from all parts of the country, but also to the people of the country. "In spite of all the work that has been done for the prevention of tuberculosis, that prob-

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
This picture shows only the central group. New buildings are situated at either side of this group. Capacity 150.

SUMMIT VIEW, FULTON COUNTY HOSPITAL, NEAR GLOVERSVILLE.
Cost of site, $2,000; construction, $23,000; 26 beds. Maintenance $1.27 per day per patient.

lem remains the largest and most important public health problem today," said General Gorgas. "Tuberculosis is like our yellow fever campaigns in Havana and the Isthmus of Panama. In Havana and Panama we employed many measures, any one of which, probably, if it had been completely carried out, would have succeeded in controlling yellow fever. We know that no one of them, however, could be carried out with complete efficiency. We therefore employed all measures that promised success as extensively as we could.

"Many measures are being employed with varying success in the tuberculosis campaign. Until we are sure that some of these can be made absolutely and completely effective we should abandon none of them.

"Hospital care for the sufferer from tuberculosis, if every patient could be placed in a hospital, would undoubtedly stamp out the disease in a few years.

"There was probably as large a percentage of the population of England afflicted by leprosy in the fifteenth century as are afflicted today by tuberculosis. County hospitals for leprosy stamped out that disease in England. Your plan of county hospitals in New York State will do the same for tuberculosis in this commonwealth—and when—they are established in sufficient numbers and are sufficiently effective to segregate all cases in the infective stages.

"Knowing as we do that if we could care for the sputum of all cases of tuberculosis we would control the disease in a very few years, does not the terrible economic waste of this disease seem all the more needless and inexusable?"

"It seems to me that with the question of saving lives so squarely put up to the voters there can be no doubt of the results.

"With the tuberculosis campaign in its present stage of development, with the cause of the disease thoroughly understood by the medical profession and by an increasing proportion of the laity, with the means for preventing it and curing the improvable cases well known, there is no possible avenue for us, as a public, to escape our responsibility in providing adequate facilities for dealing with the problem."

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

Voters, Considering Hospital Proposition, Must Arrive at Same Decision as General Gorgas Reached.

After all, can you find a simpler question for a voter to answer than this one that is
being asked of the voters in Jefferson, Herkimer, Niagara, Rockland and Steuben Counties: "Will you vote yes or no to save lives?"

This year the situation facing the voters in the five counties that are having a referendum is indicated by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis</th>
<th>Amount to be voted on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herkimer</td>
<td>15,101</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>81,801</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>*25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>109,533</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>47,683</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steuben</td>
<td>83,676</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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*In addition to $1,000 already appropriated by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Voter, remember that General Gorgas, when he turned his mind to this question, and advised you to vote yes, was considering all the facts. He was considering the same facts that you are considering. He based his advice on an experience in public health work that made him a fair judge and a competent adviser.

**TUBERCULOSIS IN ALL COUNTIES.**

*One of the Chief Questions Facing Voters Is Very Easily Answered.*

Everyone will very readily admit that there is a great deal of tuberculosis. Voters of Jefferson County will find that 304 persons have died there in the last five years; 273 have died in Rockland County in the same period; Herkimer has lost 203 of its citizens from this dis-

---

**GLENRIDGE SANATORIUM, SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NEAR SCHENECTADY.**
Cost: Site, $5,400; construction, $59,000. 272 beds. Maintenance cost, $1.30 per day per patient.

It is safe to say that everyone, once convinced that a vote of "Yes" will save lives, will make his cross mark on the ballot in the "Yes" square, or pull the lever on the voting machine in the "Yes" direction.

All the voters, not merely taxpayers, will decide whether those counties shall have a county tuberculosis hospital.

The importance of this question can scarcely be overestimated. It is safe to say that every citizen of the five counties will examine the proposition from all sides and will decide the following questions:
1. Are there enough cases in our county to warrant the establishment of a hospital.
2. Do patients go to county hospitals.
3. Does the experience of twenty-six other counties that have these institutions prove that the county hospital does save lives.

The voters of four counties last year answered all these questions with a most decisive "Yes." The results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Amount appropriated</th>
<th>Majority by which carried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chenango</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>2,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM, BROOME COUNTY HOSPITAL, BINGHAMTON.**
Formerly a City Hospital. Temporary structures. County about to improve and enlarge plant.

---

**OAKMOUNT, ONTARIO COUNTY HOSPITAL, NEAR EAST BLOOMFIELD.**
Cost: Site, $3,000; construction, $15,000. 36 beds. Maintenance cost, $1.38 per day per patient.

Investigation has proven that there are at least five times as many living cases of tuberculosis as there are deaths from the disease each year. The probable number of cases in each county, therefore, is shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Average annual number of deaths of cases</th>
<th>Probable number living cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herkimer</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steuben</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This effectively answers the first question that voters must consider in casting an intelligent ballot on this proposition. There are enough cases in each county to warrant the establishment of a hospital.

Practically everyone will admit that a sufferer from tuberculosis deserves the best treatment that the public can give him. Nearly everyone will admit that the
S. C. A. A. NEWS

Entering at the Post Office of New York City
as second class matter.

Vol. III OCTOBER, 1915 No. 3

Published Monthly (except July and August) by

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
OF NEW YORK
No. 106 East 21st Street, New York.

President
Mr. Joseph H. Chase

Vice-Presidents
Mrs. William B. Rice
Mr. George P. Callender
Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler

Assistant Secretaries
Miss Mary Vida Clark
Mr. Edward A. Moree
Mr. J. F. Thomas

Treasurer
Mr. Edward W. Sheldon

Publication Director,
Mr. Edward A. Moree

The State Charities Aid Association is supported by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditure amount to about $125,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $140,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Treasurer,
106 East 21st St.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF REQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the State "Charities Aid Association" incorporated in the year 1893 under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of $_________ dollars to be used for the purpose of said Association.

families of the sufferers, and the public generally, deserve the best possible protection from the danger of infection.

The only questions then are: Will the county hospital do these things; will the patients go to these institutions; what has been the experience of the nineteen counties that operate institutions and what facts influenced the voters of seven other counties to decide to establish them. In other words, what has been the experience of twenty-six other counties in dealing with this situation.

A supervisor in a certain county answered these questions for himself after a most thorough and painstaking investigation.

He was appointed on a committee to determine the need for a county tuberculosis hospital and to learn whether the experience of other counties had been satisfactory. When he started out he was prejudiced against the proposition. He believed that county hospitals were not doing the work that they were expected to do and that their accomplishments did not justify the expense.

At the close of his investigation, however, he expressed himself about as follows: "There can be no doubt that there is a terrible loss of life from tuberculosis in this county. My investigation convinces me that county hospitals are succeeding to a remarkable degree in curing early cases; that they are caring for the advanced cases more humanely than they could be cared for in their own homes, and that thus they attract patients in large numbers, whose families are thereby protected from the danger of infection.

"In short, the experience of the counties we have investigated is very encouraging. My only doubt, however, is whether the county hospital plan is the best one for solving the problem of tuberculosis in our community.

There is no alternative plan that I know of that has been tried. I am merely not sure that the proposed plan is the best."

This official, therefore, in the best of faith, counseled delay.

General Gorgas would have had some inter-

Bowen Memorial Hospital, Poughkeepsie's Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Cost of site and construction, $130,000. Cost of maintenance, $1.16 per day.

Oswego County Sanatorium, Richland.

Cost: Site, $4,500; construction, $14,900; 22 beds. Maintenance, $1.70.

Homestead Sanatorium, Saratoga County Tuberculosis Hospital.

Estimated cost of site (gift), $8,000. Construction, $35,300. Maintenance, $1.64 per day per patient. Opened with 13 beds December 5, 1914; 9 beds under canvas added May 1, 1915; a new 80-bed pavilion now being erected.
"No official can excuse his inactivity in this matter by advocating one particular measure to the exclusion of the others. Visiting nurses are necessary; local hospitals are necessary; there is no alternative that I know of, but a better plan may turn up. I must not be hasty. I must not risk paying a needless dentist’s fee, if, later, a better plan appears."

ULSTER COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, NEAR KINGSTON.
Cost of site, $1,000; construction, $3,100. 25 beds. Maintenance, $1.33 per day per patient.

WHAT DELAY MEANS.

Those Who Still Counsel Delay Should Apply That Reasoning to Themselves.

A voter who feels as the supervisor did about it might apply his reasoning to himself, with the following results:

"Yes, I am sick. It is true that doctors are said to be necessary in such cases as mine, and I know that in the past they have usually succeeded in relieving suffering such as I am now enduring and in curing diseases such as mine. There is no alternative that I know of, but something may turn up some day. So I will not have a doctor."

Or again:

"I have a toothache. It is true that dentists have done great good in most cases of toothache."

WHAT THE CAMPAIGN INVOLVES.

Other Phases of Tuberculosis Work and How They Are Being Carried Out.

This plan of campaign as it involves the local officials requires the following steps:

1. Employment by city, town and village health boards of visiting nurses to work under the direction of the health officer.
2. Establishment of dispensaries by health authorities of the larger cities and villages for the examination of suspected cases.
3. Establishment of open air schools for anemic and sickly school children predisposed to the disease.
4. The efficient medical examination of school children for the discovery of early cases of the disease, and for the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils, and for the discovery of other physical defects.
5. Most important of all, the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals by county boards of supervisors for the care of early cases and the segregation of advanced cases.

This plan of campaign is now being successfully carried into effect throughout the State. Nurses are at work, caring for the sick and instructing both the sick and well in nearly a hundred communities that before never dreamed of the necessity and importance of such work. Dispensaries are offering free medical examination and advice to patients who cannot afford to pay, in thirty cities and villages. Open air schools are becoming the

PORCH OF ERIE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, BUFFALO.
HOSPITALS THE CHIEF OBJECT.

International Congress on Tuberculosis Advised Institutional Care.

Like a well-planned military campaign the tuberculosis movement in New York State has a chief objective, determined by the well-recognized needs of the tuberculosis sufferer, viz., enough local hospitals to provide a bed for every advanced case and enough sanatorium beds to provide curative treatment for every early case. These two features of the tuberculosis movement, forming its main objective, were emphasized and re-emphasized at the International Tuberculosis Congress held in Washington, D.C., in 1908. The congress drew together experts from all over the world. After all the facts had been presented, and after all the arguments had been heard, the congress placed itself on record in favor of this proposition: That the most important feature of the movement to control tuberculosis must be hospital care for the advanced cases and sanatorium care for the early ones. It was further emphasized that these two requisites could be effectively provided only by locating institutions near enough to the homes of the patients so that they would readily avail themselves of their benefits.

Why not State hospitals?

Governor and Legislative Leaders Decide That County Should Deal With the Problem.

Governor Hughes, the leaders of the legislature and public men generally were consulted. Naturally, State hospitals first suggested themselves. But the State even then was far behind in its provision for the insane. It is even further behind now. The State's prisons were even then deplorably overcrowded. They are worse now. Even then the problem of the feebly-minded was recognized in its many sinister phases, and the State was beginning to realize that it must make large expenditures to segregate that class of unfortunates. No, the State was already committed to more work than it could handle, with its large canal and good roads making ever increasing demands on the public treasury.

The most important reason against a system of State hospitals, which must necessarily be "few and far between," is the difficulty of persuading patients to leave their friends and families and enter an institution remote from all they hold dear. With hospitals accessible to the world they know and that has known them this objection is largely overcome. This has been proven true in the experience with local hospitals not only in this country but also in Europe.
from any suggestion of alms and without any connection with the poor law machinery.

A law was passed, therefore, known as the County Hospital Law. It permitted boards of supervisors to establish hospitals for the care and treatment of all classes of cases of tuberculosis and provided for a board of managers, appointed for five years, who should have entire charge of the institution, subject to the appropriations made therefor by the supervisors. It has been found that this plan supplies more continuous oversight than could be given by boards of supervisors, and secures a more permanent policy of administration than could be guaranteed by a board whose personnel changes every two years.

Acting under this law, boards of supervisors of the following counties have established hospitals:

- Broome, Fulton, Monroe, Montgomery, Oneida, Orange, Oswego, Ontario, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Tompkins, Ulster, Cattaraugus, Onondaga and Saratoga, while Warren and Westchester have voted to establish institutions under the County Hospital Law, and either have their institutions under way or are looking for sites. Voters of Chenango, Suffolk, Lewis and Nassau voted appropriations for hospitals last year. Besides these, there are local institutions in several counties which either wholly or partly answer the purpose of county hospitals, these contribute to the mass of experience, is daily convincing the people of New York State that hospitals are the chief effective agents in the successful warfare against this disease. Such hospitals are located in the following counties: Albany (two hospitals), Cayuga, Chemung (destroyed

**COUNTY HOSPITALS LOGICAL SOLUTION.**

**Something About the Law Under Which These Institutions Are Established.**

The only logical solution of the problem, then, was county hospitals, entirely removed
recently by fire), Dutchess, Erie (three hospitals), and Westchester (three hospitals).

Altogether there are twenty-six counties provided with hospitals or that have decided to establish them.

At one place he could hear of or that his physician knew, but all were full and most of them had long waiting lists. He could find no institution within his slender means that could take him in. He could not get the care he needed.

Endorsement of the wisdom of New York State's tuberculosis policy, more striking even than the number of counties that have acted under the County Hospital Law, is found in the number of States that have enacted similar legislation. Massachusetts originally adopted the policy of State hospitals, but the impracticability of that scheme soon became apparent. Noting the success of the local hospitals in New York, the Bay State enacted a law similar to the County Hospital Law, the chief difference being that the Massachusetts law, owing to peculiar local conditions, provides for municipal hospitals. Among the States having county hospital laws similar to the New York State statute are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin. Many of these States have enacted the New York State law almost verbatim, while others have adopted its most important features.

WHAT NEGLECT MEANS.


Here is a true story which shows what the lack of a county hospital may mean. A painter in a certain New York State town, the breadwinner for a family consisting of his wife and three children, acquired tuberculosis, and made up his mind to follow his physician's advice to go to a hospital. He tried every...

Knowing all these things can any voter fail to vote 'yes' on this question: 'Shall this county appropriate $3,000 to establish a county tuberculosis hospital?'
REFERENDUMS ON COUNTY HOSPITAL ROLL UP SIGNIFICANT MAJORTIES

Five Counties Appropriate Total of $230,000 by Total Majority of 20,825—Voters Show Ability to Select Humanitarian Side of Question Even Among Confusing Number of Propositions Presented

The five counties which voted at the recent election on the question of appropriating money for the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals registered a decisive affirmative vote in each case. Niagara County voted on the largest sum—$100,000—and polled the largest majority—7,712. The other majorities were as follows: Jefferson, 5,240; Rockland, 8,499; Steuben, 2,434, and Herkimer, 1,940.

These five counties and Chautauqua County (the Board of Supervisors of which have since election accepted a gift of $150,000 for the establishment of a county hospital) bring the total of counties in which there are hospitals in operation or definitely assured to thirty-two. The county hospital situation in the state is strikingly shown in the accompanying map.

The referendum in the five counties assures a total of approximately 245 additional beds for the treatment of tuberculosis, for which a total of $230,000 was voted. Probably the most significant feature of the referendum, however, is the fact that 68,735 of the 74,996 electors who voted at all in the five counties voted on the hospital question. The 68,735 votes on the hospital question compares very favorably with the total of 65,426 on the revised Constitution and 65,506 on the woman suffrage question.

With six, and in some counties seven, different lists of candidates and propositions requiring the attention of the voters, ranging all the way from appropriations for town bridges to the license question, the constitution and granting of equal suffrage to women, the voter went down through the ballots and, with a discrimination that many have thought impossible, selected the human welfare side of the county hospital proposition and voted to tax himself to save lives.

The table at the bottom of this page is extremely interesting and will well reward the time spent on a most careful analysis. It will be noted that in three counties—Rockland, Steuben and Jefferson—the total vote on the hospital ques-
total vote and its comparison with the vote cast on the Constitution and the chief officials.

Combining the results of the referendum in the five counties this year with the results in the four counties which voted on the question last year—Chenango, Lewis, Nassau and Suffolk—the following interesting facts are brought out:

1. That $410,000 have been appropriated in this state in two years by direct vote of the people for county tuberculosis hospitals.

2. That approximately 395 beds have been provided in this way.

3. That in every one of the nine counties where the referendum has been tried it has been carried.

4. That 111,753 voters have voted on this question, and that 68,825 have said "yes," while only 42,928 have said "no," a most encouraging majority of 25,897.

It is interesting to note that the two years combined give a majority of 25,897, while the total majority for this year was 20,825.

The educational campaign that preceded the election for a period of about six weeks was a vigorous attempt to focus public attention on this question—"Will you vote yes or no to save lives?" The question was the topical line in a six-column, eleven-inch display advertisement which was published at least twice in every newspaper in each of the counties. The question was asked and emphasized over and over in the news stories which the newspapers very willingly published, in the few pamphlets circulated by the committees, and was asked from practically every pulpit in the five counties. It also appeared in the store windows on window cards, on fence posts and telegraph poles. On election day each voter, just before entering the polls, received a slip telling him to "Vote yes for the tuberculosis hospital." They acted on this suggestion in overwhelming numbers—the desirability of doing so had been thoroughly established by the educational campaign.

The State Charities Aid Association assisted local leaders in organizing county campaign committees and on the basis of the experience of the previous year suggested programs for the publicity campaigns. The State Department of Health assisted in the educational movement with lectures and other work by four of its sanitary supervisors. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, through its local agents, rendered most effective service in the distribution of pamphlets and other literature among its policy holders. Labor unions, fraternal organizations, women's clubs, granges, church societies, chambers of commerce and other organizations endorsed the propositions and co-operated to an unusual degree.

It is with great pleasure that we record here the names of the committees that did such effective work in their several counties:

**HERKIMER**

President, J. D. Frederiksen, Little Falls.
First Vice-President, H. G. Munger, Herkimer.
Second Vice-President, D. I. S. Edsall, Middleville.
Secretary, Mrs. DeForest Stanbro, Herkimer.
Assistant Secretary, Dr. A. B. Santry, Little Falls.
Executive Secretary, John G. Fenner, Herkimer.
Treasurer, Clark Seaman, Ilion.
Assistant Treasurer, Carrie Richardson, Ilion.

**STUEBEN**

Hon. Richard M. Prangen, Chairman, Hornell.
Rev. M. B. Bustin, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, Corning.
Dr. Douglas H. Smith, Treasurer, Bath.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Hon. R. M. Prangen, Hornell.
Dr. John A. Boyer, Hornell.
Rev. J. M. Bustin, Corning.
Hon. H. H. Pratt, Corning.
Jas. A. Whitmore, Addison.
Henry W. Bowes, Bath.
Dr. Otto K. Stewart, Canisteo.
Rev. W. F. Loichragon, Hammondsport.
Committee on Election Districts, Dr. B. R. Wakenen, Chairman.
Finance Committee, H. W. Baldwin, Corning, Chairman.
Publicity Committee, John F. Rolfe, Chairman.

**JEFFERSON**

F. W. Sackett, Chairman, Cape Vincent.
A. F. S. Kenyon, Adams.
Rev. C. F. Benjamin, Alexandria Bay.
S. L. Howe, Carthage.
W. D. Valley, Chaumont.
Mrs. W. J. Ross, Clayton.
E. W. Gerrit, Watertown.
Mrs. F. K. Houston, Watertown.
F. H. Lamon, Secretary, Watertown.
D. B. Schuyler, Treasurer, Watertown.

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**TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL PROVISION IN THE COUNTIES OF NEW YORK STATE OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY**

Arranged in the Order of Population. (Census of 1910.)

(Note: Counties printed in black face have hospital provision or have county hospitals assured. Those marked thus (*) have decided the question this year.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERIE</td>
<td>528,985</td>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>47,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONROE</td>
<td>283,212</td>
<td>Otsego</td>
<td>47,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTCHESTER</td>
<td>283,065</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>46,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONONDAGA</td>
<td>200,298</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>45,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBANY</td>
<td>173,066</td>
<td>FULTON</td>
<td>45,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONEIDA</td>
<td>154,157</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>45,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENSSELAER</td>
<td>122,276</td>
<td>Allegany</td>
<td>44,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>116,001</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>39,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAUTAUQUA</td>
<td>105,128</td>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>38,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUFFOLK</td>
<td>96,138</td>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>37,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIAGARA</td>
<td>92,036</td>
<td>CHENANGO</td>
<td>36,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULSTER</td>
<td>91,769</td>
<td>Sullivan</td>
<td>35,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>89,005</td>
<td>TOMPKINS</td>
<td>34,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHENECTADY</td>
<td>88,255</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>33,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUTCHESS</td>
<td>87,661</td>
<td>WARREN</td>
<td>32,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASSAU</td>
<td>83,930</td>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*STEUBEN</td>
<td>83,383</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>31,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*JEFFERSON</td>
<td>80,382</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>30,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOME</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>Cortland</td>
<td>29,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSWEGO</td>
<td>71,664</td>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>26,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAYUGA</td>
<td>67,106</td>
<td>Tioga</td>
<td>26,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATTARAUGUS</td>
<td>65,916</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>24,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARATOGA</td>
<td>61,917</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>24,849</td>
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<td>MONTGOMERY</td>
<td>57,567</td>
<td>Schoharie</td>
<td>23,565</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHENANGO</td>
<td>56,356</td>
<td>Yates</td>
<td>18,642</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHEMUNG</td>
<td>54,662</td>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>14,665</td>
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<tr>
<td>ONTARIO</td>
<td>52,286</td>
<td>Schuyler</td>
<td>14,004</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAYNE</td>
<td>50,179</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>4,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>48,290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RED CROSS SEAL SALE IS ON

Every Indication Points to Increase Over Last Year and Possibly the Attainment of 10,000,000 Mark in State Outside of New York City

The importance of mass play in the Red Cross Seal campaign cannot be over-emphasized. Just as the football team that wins must "hit the line" as one man, so must the Tuberculosis Committee that succeeds in the seal campaign use its full strength and all of its influence in the sale. While it has been found that the paid sales manager is almost a necessity for working out details and organizing the sale successfully in the larger cities and counties, nevertheless the most important factor is the active interest and support of the leading citizens of each community who have identified themselves with the tubercularis movement.

RED CROSS SEAL SALE INCREASE IN NEW YORK STATE OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO. OF SEALS</th>
<th>A SALE OF 10,000,000 SEALS WILL BRING 1915 BAR OUT TO THIS POINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>2,150,476</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>3,116,023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>4,653,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>5,906,039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>6,783,618</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>8,658,364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The demand is so great that I think you had better send me 10,000 more seals."

The above from one of the Red Cross Seal agents in a small town arrived at the State headquarters before this year's Christmas sale had officially begun. It is one of hundreds of similar indications that the sale of seals this year will be larger by several hundred thousand than any previous sale. Over 24,000,000 seals have already been sent out.

The State Charities Aid Association, manager of the seal sale for the past six years in the State outside of New York City, is acting again this year in that capacity. Each year the sale has approached nearer and nearer the 10,000,-000 mark, an increase over the previous year's sale being recorded by each sale. The sale last year was 8,666,386. This brings the record up to within striking distance of the 10,000,000 mark.

The sale this year is under the management of Mr. Harvey Dee Brown, who has had considerable experience in Wisconsin in the sale of Christmas Seals. While the methods used do not differ in any great degree from those which have been developed during the six years in which the State Charities Aid Association has sold the seals, there is a greater intensifying of effort and a greater emphasis on the educational side of the sale.

The pennant contest, which originated in New York State, will be a feature this year of the national sale. The states, cities, towns and villages selling the largest number of Red Cross Seals per capita will be given pennants in their respective classes by the American Red Cross and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Last year's competition was limited to cities, towns and villages, but for the 1916 seals campaign pennants will be awarded to States as well.

To avoid pitting villages against large cities, communities have been divided into ten classes, as follows: Population less than 300; from 300 to 1,200; from 1,200 to 2,000; thence to 8,000; thence to 25,000; thence to 50,000; thence to 150,-

York City won out over Wisconsin, with 1,930 seals per capita.

In the 1914 competition states banded themselves in rivalry to be published as the most generous supporters of public health work through purchase of the Red Cross Seals. In other places the anti-tuberculosis workers started the selling campaign up again between Christmas and New Year in order to get their town in the honor roll for the sale of three seals per capita.

New York communities were extremely successful last year in the national sale, winning a large proportion of the pennants. The state winners of the national sale were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>PER CAPITA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Class A.</em> Population 250,000 to 2,000,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Garden City</td>
<td>22,053</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Larchmont</td>
<td>31,700</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Class B.</em> Population 8,000 to 25,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. New Rochelle</td>
<td>173,518</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jermyn</td>
<td>145,321</td>
<td>32.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Class C.</em> Population 50,000 to 150,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Troy</td>
<td>52,658</td>
<td>7.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Class D.</em> Population 500,000 up.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Rochester</td>
<td>1,040,000</td>
<td>4.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Buffalo</td>
<td>1,304,008</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The winners of first and second places in the state contest were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>PER HABITANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Class A.</em> Population 500 to 2,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Garden City</td>
<td>22,053</td>
<td>20.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Larchmont</td>
<td>31,700</td>
<td>20.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Class B.</em> Population 2,000 to 8,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Freeport</td>
<td>39,202</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Patchogue</td>
<td>27,165</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Class C.</em> Population 8,000 to 25,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. New Rochelle</td>
<td>173,518</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jermyn</td>
<td>145,321</td>
<td>32.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Class D.</em> Population 150,000 to 500,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Troy</td>
<td>52,658</td>
<td>7.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tonkars</td>
<td>250,560</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rochester</td>
<td>1,040,000</td>
<td>4.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Buffalo</td>
<td>1,304,008</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children's Health Crusade Day as a feature of the Red Cross Seal Sale, also originated in New York State, is being made a national movement.

A specially prepared talk for school children is being circulated throughout the country. This will be read to hundreds of thousands of school children.

The interest of the children in the tuberculosis movement, and in the Red Cross Seal particularly, is stimulated by the reading of the story, and simple prizes, consisting of badges and pins, will be awarded upon the attainment of certain ranks in the sale of the seals.

The story to be used in New York State is called "The Story of the Double Red Cross," and draws an interesting comparison between the crusades of the Middle Ages and the modern movement for the prevention of tuberculosis.
A CLEAR CUT PROGRAM.

"I am glad that we have in this state a well defined policy and a clear cut program for the control of tuberculosis. Eight years ago the anti-tuberculosis movement in this state was planned on definite lines and since then has been very effectively organized. We are not groping in the dark as to facts; we are not arousing the interest and sympathy of the people without pointing out what to do about it, and we are seeing to it that the necessary steps are actually being taken."

GOV. CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

NEW HOSPITAL IN RENSESLAER.

Board of Supervisors Appropriates $150,000 for a 120 Bed Tuberculosis Institution to Replace One on Almshouse Farm.

The Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer County has appropriated, by a vote of 19 to 5, $150,000 for the erection of a new 120 bed county tuberculosis hospital. The present institution is too small to meet adequately the needs of the county and is located on the almshouse farm. Its location has always been against its complete success, but, nevertheless, the institution has nearly always been filled to its capacity, and in recent years has usually had a waiting list. A site has been selected and approved by the State Commissioner of Health and plans for the new institution are well along toward completion. Bids will be advertised and construction will begin probably early in the spring.

CHENANGO BOARD ACTS.

Selects Site and Authorizes Bond Issue for $20,000 to Establish County Hospital.

The Board of Supervisors of Chenango County has voted to purchase a site at Sherburne for a county tuberculosis hospital, voted by the people at a referendum in 1914. The board has spent nearly a year in selecting a site, but now that a bond issue of $20,000 has been voted, it seems likely that construction of the hospital will soon begin.

FIELD AGENT FOR INEBRIETY.

The New York City Board of Inebriety has secured an appropriation of $42,000 for its work during the coming year, including the operation of the Farm Colony at Warwick, N. Y. Included in this sum also is provision for a field agent, which will enable the Board to keep in touch with discharged cases and to do other work similar to that of the outpatient worker in general hospitals.

DADDY LONG-LEGS AT WORK

Doll Suggested by Jean Webster's Play
Again on Sale—Ask for One
at Your Toy Shop.

In doing your Christmas shopping—of course you do it early—be sure to ask for a Daddy Long-legs Doll; this doll of an unusual name is an even more unusual doll. There are dolls that can talk and even dolls that can walk, but this is better than either—it makes you think. The Daddy Long-legs Doll is a reminder, during these merry holiday times, that there are thousands of homeless children and thousands of childless homes. But it also reminds you of the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association, the purpose of which is to bring together these homeless children and these childless homes, and for the benefit of which these dolls are sold.

The idea of the doll was suggested by Jean Webster's play, "Daddy Long-legs." The heroine, Judy Abbott, is taken from an orphan asylum by a wealthy member of the Board of Trustees and given an education. Last year about 2,000 of these dolls were disposed of in various parts of the State and at the little shop that was opened on Fifth Avenue in New York City, two weeks before Christmas, while another 1,000 went to California to be sold in connection with the play, which was being given on the Pacific Coast.

Every reader of the S. C. A. A. News can help in the sale of these dolls by inquiring for them at the department and toy stores. If you are unable to get them in your town, send 50 cents in stamps, and the names of one or more toy dealers in your town, and the doll will be sent you.

HOSPITAL STAFF ORGANIZATION

The Hospital Committee of the State Charities Aid Association hopes in the near future to publish a pamphlet on the organization of the medical staff of New York City's Greenpoint Hospital. This institution, which has recently opened, is one of the largest and most complete in the city. It has a continuous medical service similar to that which has made the Massachusetts General Hospital and Johns Hopkins so well known.

DR. TRUDEAU DEAD

Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, founder of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, pioneer in this country in demonstrating the effectiveness of open air treatment of tuberculosis, and member of the S. C. A. A. Tuberculosis Committee since its establishment, died at Saranac Lake on November 15.
SIXTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF SICKNESS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

Report on the Extent, Care and Prevention of Sickness in Dutchess County Made by the Hospital Committee of the State Charities Aid Association Will Have Permanent Results—Steps Already Being Taken by Prominent Citizens to Organize a County Health Association.

A County Health Association is being launched by a group of prominent citizens in Dutchess County that is significant in many of its aspects. Probably the most important feature of the new organization is that it enters the public health field not merely because public-spirited citizens happened to feel that the prevention of disease was an interesting bit of work, but chiefly because an air schools, is essentially a public health problem. The proposed Health Association, which at this writing seems to be assured, was the only logical result of the investigation.

The inquiry covered five districts, selected for their representative character, with an aggregate population of nearly 12,000. One of these was the Fourth Ward of Poughkeepsie, which gave a typical urban community. The other four were the towns of Rhinebeck, Milan, Clinton and Stanford, which presented typical rural, large village and small village populations. The investigation, except for Stanford, covered a period of sixteen months. In that town data was collected for twelve months only.

This investigation covered a territory and dealt with groups that are typical of not merely the whole of Dutchess County but of the whole of New York State, and, in fact, probably of the northern portion of the United States. It is safe to say that investigations conducted along similar lines will give similar results in almost any portion of the country where there are no special population factors to be taken into consideration.

The facts connected with 1,600 cases of illness were examined in the course of the investigation. The importance of the findings is clearly indicated in the following statement of results in totals:

1. 786 were communicable.
2. 673 were general medical and surgical.
3. 141 were obstetrical.

Of the 1,600 cases, 987, or 68.5 per cent, were acutely ill, while 452, or 31.5 per cent, were chronically ill.

The charts on this and the following pages are reproduced for the purpose of showing the effect of reducing dry facts in a report to graphic form.

The investigation did not content itself, however, with discovering these important facts in regard to sickness, but sought to discover just what such an amount of sickness meant to the individual and to the community.

The 987 cases that were acutely ill lost 41,244 days because of their illness. Children from one to five lost 13,256 days; children of school age lost 13,716 days; men in the productive period of life, fifteen to fifty-four years, lost 4,983 days, while women during the same period lost 4,838 days. It was impossible to determine how much time had been lost by the chronic cases.

The report established conclusively that it is not merely poverty, but lack of hospital, nursing and other facilities that is responsible for unsecured-for sickness, not only in rural communities but also in cities. Seventy-six per cent of the patients (1,217) had medical care—1,058
secured this in their own home, 101 in hospitals, and 58 both at home and in hospitals. Three hundred and eighty-three patients who remained at home were without any medical care whatever.

Of the 1,441 patients who remained at home during their entire sickness, 31 secured resident trained nursing service; 53, visiting trained nursing service; 77, resident untrained nursing service; and 12, visiting untrained nursing service. In 852 instances, however, all the nursing that was done was done by a member of the patient's family.

It was found that 506 patients could have paid for any necessary service. Of these, however, only 81 per cent were cared for adequately, while 19 per cent were cared for inadequately. Eight hundred and eighty-two patients could have met any ordinary expenses; they were moderately well-to-do. They could have

thirty-seven of those inadequately cared for could have paid for the ordinary charges, but were unable to stand a prolonged illness and its drain on their incomes. In other words, poverty was not a controlling factor in the failure to secure care in 79 per cent of the cases that were not properly cared for.

Absolute lack of facilities accounts for this failure in most cases. In other cases, however, lack of proper knowledge as to the services needed and lack of knowledge as to where to seek it, were the controlling factors.

It is interesting to note that, according to the investigators, 72 per cent of the 1,600 patients could have been cared for adequately in their own homes had medical and nursing service been available. Twenty-eight per cent, or 442, however, could not have been cared for adequately in their own homes under any circumstances. Of these, 236 suffered from non-contagious diseases and needed hospital care because of the nature of their cases from a medical standpoint. Seventy-three patients suffered from contagious diseases and needed hospital care. With 133 cases the impossibility of treating them adequately in their own homes was due to crowded and unsanitary housing conditions, low grade mentality, ignorance, shiftlessness or poverty.

The importance of these findings and their significance as applied to practically every other section of the country with similar population classes, is thus commented on in the report: "The importance of the findings of the house-to-house canvass of selected districts of Dutchess County lies in the fact that there is every reason to believe that the amount of inadequately cared for sickness discovered is typical of what one may expect to find in very many other communities throughout the State and nation. Here is a group made up of a small city and several country communities in normal times—no unusual epidemics, no extraordinary social or industrial conditions—during a period shown by reported deaths, reported cases of contagious disease, and the unanimous testimony of physicians to have been a 'light year' for sickness. If Dutchess County varies from the normal, it varies in having had a better chance to improve itself than many other communities, for it has favorable conditions that other communities usually lack, as, for example, Vassar College, large charitable and benevolent endowments, wealthy and public-spirited citizens, nearness to a large city, and trunk line railroad service. If, under these circumstances, conditions are not what they ought to be, it is reasonable to suppose that in less favored communities they are at least equally bad.

### EXTENT OF SICKNESS

**In 4th Ward (Poughkeepsie) Rhinebeck Milan and Clinton, 1912 and first four months of 1913**

Number of sick at home was caused by excessive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Sick at Home</th>
<th>Number of Sick at Home</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Sick at Home and Milan and Clinton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Sick at Home</th>
<th>Number of Sick at Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TYPES OF CASES FOUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Case</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communicable</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Surgical</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrical</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIME LOST THROUGH SICKNESS

**by 584 Acute Cases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Days Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>1-5 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>7-51 583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>5-51 839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men and Women</td>
<td>5-51 583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CARE THE SICK SECURED

**Medical Care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place where 1221 Patients Received Medical Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2217)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nursing Care and Domestic Service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place where 1211 Patients Received Medical Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2211)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Reference to the section of the report treating of individual cases of sickness discovered will show the existence of many striking instances of neglect, of unnecessary and indefensible suffering and misery. As elsewhere in the State, the health work throughout Dutchess County is not sufficiently organized to be really efficient. Under present circumstances the general medical and surgical hospital facilities appear, on the face of things, to be inadequate. Just how far they could be made to meet the need, were disease producing conditions not so widely tolerated and were there an appreciable amount of organized home care of the sick and preventive work, is a subject that needs to be carefully studied."

"At the present time, except for Poughkeepsie contagious disease hospital, there is no provision made for the isolation or care of contagious and communicable cases other than tuberculosis. In the rural districts, especially, little ef-
fort has been made to check infection. There are, moreover, no facilities for the treatment of early psychopathic and alcoholic cases, nor are there adequate provisions for the care of the feeble-minded and epileptic. Until the opening of the St. Francis Hospital in Poughkeepsie there had been no separate provision for the care of children. Whether the present facilities for maternity cases are sufficient, is also a matter which calls for careful consideration.

"The medical inspection of school children is most inefficient, and the after care which such inspection should necessarily involve is practically never given—at least in the rural sections. Rhinebeck Town is exceptional in this respect and, although the school nursing was intermittent until the winter of 1913-14, the importance of the work is recognized and continuous effort is being made to meet the problem presented.

"Efficient medical attendance, such as is necessarily involved in any plan for providing adequate care for the sick, is not always available. Trained nurses are secured from the various centers in which they are registered—Albany, Brooklyn, Kingston, New York and Poughkeepsie—but no attempt is made in the county, by organization, to make sure that those who most need the services of a trained nurse secure them, or to insure a sufficient supply of untrained nursing and household service, though this kind of service makes up over 60 per cent of the service necessary in homes where there is sickness.

"Closely involved in the service to the sick are the still more important questions of preventing sickness and disease by the education of the community in health matters and by doing away with disease-breeding conditions. Any thoroughgoing attempt to deal properly with sickness in a community must find the proper balance between institutional and home work. It must also find the balance between the palliative work, whether in home or hospital, which relieves suffering due to sickness, and the preventive work which teaches people how to escape and remove the insanitary conditions that give rise to disease."

The report is divided into two parts, "The Findings" and "The Recommendations." The most important feature of the recommendations is that for the organization of a county health association: Of this the report says:

"Vastly more can in the end be accomplished by preventive than by remedial work. The present exigencies and the acute suffering of the present should not blind us to the necessity of measures whereby a very large portion of existing disease and suffering can be done away with. Not only must personal habits and hygiene often be reformed, but the deep underlying causes of sickness which have their roots in the ignorance of the public and to the causes of disease, and in social and industrial conditions, must be removed. It is only in this way that we may hope ultimately to reduce the great economic loss and personal suffering occasioned by sickness, including the expenditures for remedial work."

"Program of Work"

"This naturally divides itself into two parts:"

"1. Educating the individual: (a) as to personal hygiene and the observation of its laws; (b) as to the nature of communicable diseases and the means of avoiding them, as well as the necessity of collective action to safeguard health and avert danger from these sources; and (c) as to bad housing and unfit social and industrial conditions in which he lives and the means that can be employed to improve those conditions.

"2. Securing the adoption and strict enforcement of public health measures, i.e., public hygiene."

"1. Private Hygiene"

"While public hygiene," in the words of Professor Fisher, "seeks to destroy the germs before they reach our bodily defenses, personal hygiene means the strengthening of our defenses against disease. . . . Both are of transcendent importance, but the defensive warfare is more within our reach. . . . Personal hygiene comprises hygiene of environment (air, soil, dwelling, clothing), hygiene of nutrition, hygiene of activity."

"Knowledge and observance of personal hygiene"

"The health association, therefore, would wish to disseminate information concerning, and stimulate the observance of, the laws of personal hygiene by the following means:"

"a. Secure the universal use of the school nurse throughout the county.

"b. Secure the incorporation of matter on personal hygiene in the school curriculum.

c. Organize classes of mothers for the study of personal hygiene, especially as it applies to their children.

d. Make it a part of the duty of its visiting nurses to take every opportunity consistent with the care of sickness to instruct, in personal hygiene, those among whom they move.

e. Maintain a lecture bureau to furnish churches, granges, lodges, etc., either volunteer or paid lecturers, on health subjects.

"f. Distribute leaflets and pamphlets on health matters, including not only its own publications, but also reprints of helpful articles published by other agencies.

"g. Supply the local newspapers constantly with authoritative copy relating to the health of the community."

"2. Public Hygiene"

"Through the education of the public, through legislation, and through administrative action, the health association, should endeavor to see that every community in the county has an adequate supply of pure water and pure milk; that sewage, drainage and garbage disposal is so planned as not to contaminate the water supply; that breeding places for flies and mosquitoes (such as uncovered manure piles and swamps) are eliminated; that overcrowded and unsanitary housing conditions are remedied; that adequate protection is had from accidents; that proper facilities are provided for the quick detection, accurate diagnosis and isolation of cases of contagious
"a. Improved child hygiene, which should include prenatal care.

"b. Better housing.

c. The prevention of feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, alcoholism, and tuberculosis.

"In furthering these movements, embodying large elements of social and economic reform, the question of which lines of work the association should conduct, as well as initiate, and which, having been initiated, it may wisely leave to other agencies, will depend for its answer partly on how much of this work can be done by state and national agencies, and partly on the personnel, service and financial resources which the association is able to command. But whatever be the agencies that carry on the various enterprises, there can be no question as to their desirability.

"4. IMPROVED CHILD HYGIENE.

"The findings in Part I., among other aspects of child hygiene, show:

CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES
Program of Preventive Work to be carried out by County Health Association

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH
Promotion of health of individual through education.

a. Personal Hygiene
b. Regarding nature of Communicable Diseases

PUBLIC HEALTH
Adequate and direct enforcement of public health measures through
a. Cooperation with the State Dept. of Health.
b. Cooperation with local health officers.
c. Reform movements, as for example,
   1. Improved child hygiene
   2. Better housing
   3. The treatment of tuberculosis and infantile diseases

That 26,972 days, or 65 per cent of the total days lost because of acute illness, were among children up to 15 years of age;

That there is no adequate medical inspection in the schools;

That the work of prenatal care was not on an efficient basis in Poughkeepsie and was unheard of in the rural sections.

This reveals urgent need for activities looking to the conservation of the health of the child.

In furthering such a movement the association would naturally seek the cooperation, among other agencies, of the Federal Children's Bureau, the State Department of Health, and the National Child Labor Committee.

There should result a deeper realization of the value of the health of the child and the establishment of a comprehensive system of medical school in-
tion with adequate follow-up work by school nurses, the establishment of school dental and eye clinics, and open-air schools for tubercular and anemic children.

“b. BETTER HOUSING.

“In its housing movement the association would seek the advice and co-operation of the National Housing Association, whose officers will gladly place their services at the command of the association and do all they can to further this important phase of preventive work. The movement for better housing has already taken root in Poughkeepsie and will probably result in a local housing society. But the subject of healthful housing outside of the city of Poughkeepsie has not as yet been touched. There might result the establishment of a county housing association whose object would be to improve existing conditions and prevent bad housing conditions in the future.

Suggested Organization of Health Association.

C. PREVENTION OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS.

“The association should establish helpful connections with State and other institutions whose function it is to solve the problems presented by the feeble-minded, the defective, the epileptic, the alcoholic and the tubercular. It should collect information as to conditions actually existing in the county and bring them before the people in such a way as to arouse interest and bring about effective remedies for remedy.”

The Dutchess County Medical Society is co-operating in the organization of the association. Following the meeting at which the report was discussed, a committee of five was appointed to assist the organization committee.

The scope of the program of this association is strikingly displayed in the accompanying reproduction of one of the charts in the exhibit which has been prepared as a result of this survey.

CHRISTMAS CHEER IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

During the two weeks before Christmas, Miss Mary Vida Clark, assistant secretary of the Association, visited seven state institutions for the feeble-minded, the epileptic, and delinquent boys and girls. Everywhere the preparations for Christmas were very much in evidence and very significant of the thought given by the officers to the pleasure of the inmates and patients.

The walls were being decorated in red and green and great preparations were being made for Christmas presents and Christmas festivities. The relatives and friends of the patients are asked at this time of the year to send gifts to those with whom they are connected or to contribute toward a general fund for the benefit of all. In this way sufficient contributions are received to provide for a large portion of the needs of the State, and to supply those gifts the charity of the general public is appealed to. Thus there is practically no demand made upon the resources of the State for the Christmas entertainment of its wards.

COUNTY AGENTS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Miss Amy F. Tapping and Miss Erma J. Lough-
ley, Morning Post Building, Jamestown.

CHEMUNG.

Miss Ruth Stowell, Federation Bldg., Elmira.

CO. ITHA.

Miss Gladys Fisher, Court House, Hudson.

DUTCHESS.

Miss L. Josephine Webster and Miss Cora A. 
McKillop, Court House, Poughkeepsie.

HERKIMER.

Miss Emma C. Brownell, Court House, Herkimer.

MONTGOMERY.

Miss Sara McClure, 1 Market St., Amsterdam.

NASSAU.

Miss Florence Van Vranken and Miss Mary Mal-
colm, 114 N. Front Building, Middletown.

NEWBURGH.

Miss Emma Simms, 21 Grand St., Newburgh.

NIAGARA.

Miss Melba Easton, Court House, Lockport.

ONEIDA.

Miss Amelia Campbell and Miss Mary V. Bolton, 
Court House, Utica.

ORANGE.

Miss Caroline Coddock, County Treasurer’s 
Office, Goshen.

ROCKLAND.

Miss Gladys Mendon, 12 S. Broadway, Nyack.

SENECA.

Miss Leora Field, Surrogate’s Office, Waterloo.

SUFFOLK.

Miss Harriet F. Lockhart, Social Center, Owego.

ULSTER.

Miss Gertrude Braun, 74 John St., Kingston.

WASHINGTON.

Miss Mary E. Hastings, Court House, Hudson.

WESTCHESTER.

Miss Ruth Taylor, Director of Agents, West-
chester County Almshouse, East View, New York.

Miss Harris, with the Reocholie.

Miss Jane Rose, 117 City Hall, Yonkers.

Miss Anna McCallen, 117 City Hall, Yonkers.

Miss E. Ryan, Court House, White Plains.

Miss Marie Newhouse, Tarrytown, New York.

YATES.

Miss Bertha Gooding, 122 Main St., Penn Yan, 
New York.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss H. Ida Corry, 105 East 22nd St., New York.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Elma A. Quinn, 105 East 22nd St., New York.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Grace A. Boecker, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TRUDEAU.

Founder of Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium and Pioneer in Open Air Treatment of Tuberculosis

It would be well nigh impossible to give a fairer estimate of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau’s character and the value of his work than that contained in the following paragraph from a “Personal Tribute,” written by Dr. James Alexander Miller in the December number of the Journal of the Outdoor Life:

The early struggle with tuberculosis in a severe form at the very outset of his medical career, contracted from nursing his infected patient who had died of the disease in a room kept purposely overheated with windows tightly closed, and with no precautions taken against the then unknown dangers of infection; the pioneer bravery with which he faced the winter rigors of the Adirondack forests, as an experimental test of a theory which strangely foreshadowed the five years of mental and physical inaction in which he calmly matched his spirit and endurance against tuberculosis; the gradual return toward health, accomplished by an awakening of that intense love of the woods and those instincts of the true sportsman which ran in his blood direct from his nomadic father, resulting in many months of life in the open, hunting and fishing with no thought of profession or of other more serious purposes in life; the imagination, so evidenced in the later days, grasping the possibilities of helping others as he had been helped, and thus in 1884 resulting in the feeble beginning of his now famous Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium; his latent scientific sense quickening by the Koch discovery of the tubercle bacilli as the cause of tuberculosis leading to laboratory investigation and the later work in the erection of the first laboratory exclusively devoted to the study of tuberculosis; then the gradual development of Saranac Lake as a great health resort equipped through his efforts with a splendid institution built and maintained by funds amounting to twenty million dollars, raised almost exclusively through his personal appeal and innumerable friendships; the rounding of himself with a corps of physicians by his devotedness to a devotion to the ideals which he cherished, and which have made the Saranac spirit what it is today; his contribution to scientific knowledge looking toward the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, and then in the natural and inevitable course of events, the gradual reaction of his work throughout the country and the world, until finally he was universally acclaimed the leader and guiding spirit of the whole anti-tuberculosis movement in this country; and all of this accomplished, in spite of well-nigh constant struggle with his own disease, represents a life story well fitted to fire the imagination and to kindle the wonder and admiration with which it has already been received. One who has not the opportunity to receive it in its best form from his own hands in the autobiography which is soon to be published. But this story and struggle of bravery and of achievement by no means represents all of the “Dear Doctor.” To many of us a nearer insight to his wonderful personality has been afforded. It is Dr. Trudeau, the man, who griped hard those privileged to be near him.
STATE TUBERCULOSIS BUREAU

Governor Whitman Surprised at Lack of State Aid in Movement—Points Out Need for Co-operation With Private Agencies

"The greatest asset of a State is its people. Nothing more intimately and directly concerns the State's welfare than the conservation of the health, vitality and efficiency of its people."

Thus Governor Charles S. Whitman summed up, in his address before the tuberculosis mass meeting in Albany, the reason for the public's interest in the tuberculosis campaign and the reason why, according to the Governor, there should be even greater activity in the future by State and local agencies than there has been in the past.

The meeting at which the Governor spoke was the chief session of the annual State Conference of Tuberculosis Workers, held under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association. Meeting at the same time was the North Atlantic States' Tuberculosis Conference, held under the the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CO-OPERATION.

Co-operating with the two private organizations was the State Department of health. The meetings were held in the State Education Building. These facts lent particular interest to the Governor's comments on one of the distinguishing characteristics of the tuberculosis movement, the co-operation between public authorities and private organizations.

"The skill and success with which a co-operative understanding was secured and has been maintained between public authority and private initiative in the tuberculosis campaign," said Governor Whitman, "should long serve as an example and an inspiration for similar co-operative effort in many other lines of social betterment and human welfare. This is true not only of the State as a whole, but also of the various cities, counties and towns.

MUST HAVE PRIVATE AID.

"We cannot depend upon the State alone, for it is already straining its resources of money and of administration. We cannot depend upon private initiative alone, for its authority is limited and its resources also inadequate. Only by wide and large minded co-operative action of both the State and local authorities and of all private organizations willing to lend a hand can any large result in public health or in any other field be achieved."

The Governor expressed considerable surprise that the State had taken so small a part, relatively, in this "wide and sweeping movement." While it had de-

S. C. A. A. NEWS.

MISS TUCKER GOES TO PHILADELPHIA.

Miss Katharine Tucker, who organized the Social Service Department of the Mental Hygiene Committee and has been its efficient director during the past three and a half years, resigned her position on December 15 to become superintendent of the Philadelphia Visiting Nursing Society.

Miss Jessie Taft, Ph.D., formerly assistant superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford Hills, Westchester County, and more recently an assistant secretary in the New York City Visiting Committee of this association, has been selected to succeed Miss Tucker.

Miss Taft is a graduate of the University of Chicago and received from that institution. She has had considerable teaching experience as well as training in social work, and brings to her new position the technical qualifications and broad sympathies necessary for social service with mental cases.

CHENANGO APPROPRIATES $20,000

Selects Site for County Hospital and Appoints Committee to Prepare Plans

The Board of Supervisors of Chenango County has appropriated $20,000 for a county tuberculosis hospital. A site near Sherbourne has been selected and a committee has been appointed to arrange for a hearing before the State Commissioner of Health and the health officer of the town. The hearing will be held on January 5.

The committee is further empowered to have plans prepared and to proceed with the building of the hospital as soon as the plans are approved by the State Commissioner of Health. The institution will be paid for by bond issue.

This action is taken by the board in response to the adoption of the tuberculosis hospital proposition by the voters at a referendum held in 1914. The delay has been due to inability to agree on a site.

ADDITIONS IN SCHENECTADY

Board of Supervisors Appropriate $10,000 for Improvements to Administration Building of County Hospital

The Board of Supervisors has appropriated $10,000 for an addition to the administration building of the county tuberculosis hospital. Additional dining room and kitchen facilities will be provided and the institution's employees will have more room.
CONFUSION IN
STATE CHARITIES

Delays and Overlapping Responsibility
Already Revealed by Commission Strong

The State Charities Aid Association has for more than thirty years, through local committees and visitors, watched the development of the State's system of charitable institutions. It has been much concerned over the haphazard loading up of the State's institutional system with a board here, a commission there, a supervisor in another place, and inspections, balances and counterbalances that greatly hampered the efficiency of institutions and that failed to accomplish any good purpose.

In the investigation being made by Governor Whitman through Commissioner Charles H. Strong, appointed under the Moreland act, there have already been revealed delays of a paralyzing kind and insufficiencies that accomplish nothing but confusion in the State's charitable institutions; inefficiency due to cumbrous machinery; commissions made up of ex-officio members, placing additional responsibility on State officials already loaded down with duties which they cannot neglect and general overlapping of authority and responsibility.

No unprejudiced observer could fail to note from the trend of Commissioner Strong's questioning that he and Mr. Clark, his assistant, intend to make the investigation as constructive as possible. It may well be hoped that construction will take place only after a thorough and well-considered destruction of certain of the commissions and offices that now encumber the State's institutional system.

Enlightening examples of the facts already brought out by Commissioner Strong are found in his inquiry into the workings of the Building Improvement Commission and the Sites, Grounds and Buildings Commission.

The latter was created at the urging of Governor Sulzer to accommodate a former deputy fiscal supervisor who wished to select a site for a reformatory for male misdemeanants. This institution had been urged for fifteen years and the Legislature, in 1913, appropriated to the newly created commission, $80,000 for the site and the expenses of the commission. Senator James J. Frawley, who was a member of the commission ex-officio, declared at one of its few meetings that the commission was a silly piece of legislation. For several months all the commission did was to locate several minor buildings for institutions, including horse barns, dairies and hen-houses. To this kind of work the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the Fiscal Supervisor, a representative of the State Board of Charities, the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Architect, we are supposed to devote much of their valuable time. After inspecting thirty-three sites for the much-needed reformatory, the commission solemnly reported to the Legislature:

"After due deliberation it was therefore agreed to locate north or south of the line between Albany and Syracuse."

The so-called Building Improvement Commission consists of the Governor, the president of the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor, a majority of whom are required to approve every plan for improvement, alteration or repair of structures in the twenty-one State charitable institutions. These important State officers have been forced to consider plans, specifications and contracts for the building of hen houses, pigsties and trampy repairs to institutions, such as plastering a toilet room, and an $8 job for resetting register frames. Among the other questions considered by this commission were whether an extra drop light should be installed, whether provision should be made for slop sinks, the position of chimneys, repairs to windows, whether partitions should be omitted from a vegetable cellar and what was the proper design for a piggery. The commission also had to approve plans for electric light poles, and the proper location of a new veranda on the house of a superintendent.

When Governor Whitman took office he convened the commission for the first time for over six months and found an accumulation of contracts, plans and specifications—more than a score in number—for all sorts of details of construction, which had never been formally approved.

A quorum was once obtained with only one member of the commission present, by noting the presence of another "on the telephone." At the next meeting one member transacted all the business, another member later on "supporting any action taken at the meeting."

We believe it is the earnest hope of every one of the 14,000 members of the State Charities Aid Association that such facts as those which have already been brought out by Commissioner Strong will result in the Legislature passing a thorough and well-considered plan of reorganization of the State's system of charitable institutions.

NURSE IN TONAWANDA

The Tonawanda Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association is now employing a tuberculosis visiting nurse.

CHEMUNG TO HAVE HOSPITAL

Board of Supervisors Makes Appropriation—County to Replace City Institution, Burned Last Summer

With the appropriation of $12,000 by the Board of Supervisors of Chemung County, the prospects become bright for the early erection of a tuberculosis hospital to take the place of one destroyed by fire early last summer. The insurance on the old building was nearly $8,000, making nearly $20,000 available now.

There is some probability, however, that the amount finally available will be $10,000 more. Mr. Charles E. Rapleyea, who gave the original institution to the city of Elmira, has given the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a draft for $5,000, which will become the property of the county if the board appropriates $5,000 more. This will give $30,000 for construction, as the purchase of a site is unnecessary.

The new institution will be a county hospital under the county hospital law. The Board of Managers of the former city hospital has voted to turn over the property to the county.

BIG SALE OF DADDY LONG-LEGS DOLLS

Other Organizations Adopt Similar Plan

There has been a most gratifying sale of Daddy Long-legs Dolls this season. Orders have been received from over 200 firms in 150 cities in 39 states, for over 8,500 dolls. There are three companies on the road playing "Daddy Long-legs," one of which goes to Boston the first week in January. The Massachusetts S. P. C. C. is considering a plan for undertaking the sale of Daddy Long-legs Dolls in connection with the sale and publicity for their work for dependent and delinquent children. The New York Association brought this matter to the attention of the Massachusetts Society in the hope that the business would be handled by an authorized agency.

In one or two other cities where no such plan of cooperation has been developed, local institutions or organizations have manufactured and sold such dolls for the benefit of their work, though the name of "Daddy Long-legs" Doll is the Association's trade mark registered in the United States Patent Office. While the New York S. C. A. A. is very glad to cooperate with local societies in the sale of such dolls and in their publicity work connected with this play, it deprecates having the work undertaken locally without any such cooperation.
because of the loss of effort through ignorance of the experience that the Association has had in working for more than a year along this line. We hope that our sister society in Massachusetts will be very successful in this work.

GENEROUS RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR THE NEEDY

Times Campaign Produces Splendid Results

 Doubtless many of our readers followed the series of appeals made by the New York Times for the "100 Neediest Cases" under the care of four charitable societies, including the State Charities Aid Association. From these appeals our thirty cases received $6,425.83.

This response was most gratifying. The financial help is extremely important, but the spirit back of the giving is even more significant. People are coming to realize more and more, not only their privilege and responsibility in helping to care for those less fortunate than themselves, but also that such help can best be given through those well-established organizations which, from long and varied experience, can deal most effectively and constructively with the individual problems presented. The public is proving itself more and more ready to respond generously when real and definite need is known. When the work of relief organizations is supplemented by the hearty support of one of the other great social forces—the newspaper—the public's response, both in financial help and in interest and encouragement, is proportionately increased. With the growing consciousness on the part of the public of its responsibility and with the increasing co-operation between these great social forces at work in the various communities, the possibilities for the future are most encouraging and hopeful.

The following quotation from a letter received from a friend in Rochester is most interesting in this connection:

"It has been very gratifying to me to see a great metropolitan newspaper giving space to the publication of cases in dire need at this Christmas season.

"As a student of Social Ethics, may I be permitted to express the opinion that this assistance from the newspaper cannot but very greatly help in the alleviation of pathetic distress.

"As an expression of my sympathy in your most excellent work and as an expression of my hearty cooperation and the admiration of the humble reader you will find enclosed a check.

"S.

NEW MENTAL HYGIENE EXHIBIT

Alcohol and syphilis are attacked as the two greatest preventable causes of insanity in a striking new exhibit of the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee. Cartoons and photographs bristling with human interest; statistics with a punch in them; live, scientific facts and cryptic warnings have been popularly combined into an effective indictment of these twin foes of the mind.

The new exhibit cabinets have been shown thus far at the State Conference of Charities and Corrections in Albany and at the Municipal Lodging House in New York City. They will be shown at a number of places during the winter.

CHAUTAUQUA BOARD ACCEPTS

Trustees of Newton Memorial Agree With Supervisors on Terms of Contract in Turning Over Tuberculosis Hospital to County

With the acceptance by the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors of the terms of contract between the county and the trustees of the Elizabeth Newton Memorial, that county is well on the road to the day when its tuberculous sufferers will have a place where they may secure care. The acceptance of the gift was announced in the last number of the S. C. A. A. NEWS. Certain clauses in the contract and deed of gift required adjustment, but the very minor points of difference have been adjusted so that the way is now clear for the trustees to proceed with the erection of the hospital.

WELL ADVERTISED MASS MEETING

Oswego Committee Fills Armory By Use of Paid For Advertising

The Oswego Tuberculosis Committee held a well attended mass meeting in the State Armory as one feature of Tuberculosis Week. Local and out-of-town speakers made addresses. A chorus of 100 persons, a band, and a well considered advertising campaign filled the Armory.

Paid-for display advertising again succeeded in drawing a crowd.

SEAL SALE PROBABLY A RECORD BREAKER

Newspaper reports and reports from agents indicate that the Red Cross Seal sale for 1915 has been by far the most successful of all those conducted in this State (outside of New York City) by the State Charities Aid Association. This will be the seventh sale under the auspices of this Association. Both in point of number of seals sold and number of persons interested in the tuberculosi movement, the sale of 1915 promises to be a record breaker.
STATE HOSPITALS BECOMING CENTERS OF MENTAL HEALTH

Reaching Out Into the Communities and Organizing Preventive and After-Care Work—New Dispensaries at Malone and Watertown

Under the direction of the State Hospital Commission, and with the active support and interest of Governor Whitman, the State hospitals for the insane are rapidly extending their out-patient activities.

Taking advantage of the law which authorizes the superintendent of each State Hospital to appoint a social worker or field agent and to open a dispensary for the free treatment of mental and nervous troubles and assign a physician to it, the various hospitals are undertaking this important work with enthusiasm and the promise of excellent results. Nine of the thirteen institutions have selected their field agents and the agents are now at work or in training for their duties. The establishment of more dispensaries, with field agents, is part of a State-wide plan to prevent certain forms of insanity by discovering the symptoms sooner and treating the incipient mental trouble in an early stage.

Of the up-State institutions, the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg recently has made excellent progress in opening new dispensaries, and its successful activities along this line are attracting widespread attention and interest.

This hospital receives patients from eight counties—St. Lawrence, Clinton, Franklin, Jefferson, Essex, Lewis, Onondaga and Oswego. When the system is in full working order, Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, the superintendent, plans to have a dispensary in the largest city or village of each county in the district. For a long time the St. Lawrence Hospital has maintained a dispensary at the institution. The results have convinced Dr. Hutchings of the importance of establishing such dispensaries throughout the hospital district and having members of his staff visit them regularly every few weeks.

Clinics in Northern New York.

The first of the new dispensaries in northern New York was opened at Malone, Franklin County, on December 18th, in the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital. The second one was opened in Watertown, Jefferson County, on January 20th.

Exhibits like this were used in Malone and Watertown to arouse interest in mental hygiene clinic.

At the opening session of the Malone clinic no patients appeared. It was evident that the newspaper publicity had not been sufficient to acquaint the public with the existence of such a clinic and to make its purposes understood. Accordingly, it was decided to conduct a more extensive campaign of education concerning the clinic and its objects before the second session was held.

In the meantime arrangements were made to open the Watertown dispensary, and it was decided to hold the second session of the Malone clinic a few days after the opening of the Watertown clinic. George A. Hastings, executive secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee and Miss Julia F. Wells, social service assistant, conducted an extensive campaign of publicity and education in order to pave the way for these two clinics.

For the Watertown dispensary, circular letters were sent to a list of some 700 people, including physicians, clergymen, and social workers throughout Jefferson County. Two stories were furnished to all the papers in the county. In this publicity the purposes of the clinics were fully explained and information as to the hours, place, name of physician, etc., given. In addition, a public meeting on
mental hygiene and the prevention of insanity was held in the Y. M. C. A. at Watertown on the evening preceding the clinic. This meeting was attended by about fifty people. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Paul G. Taddiken, first assistant physician of the State Hospital, and by Mr. Hastings. The Watertown newspapers gave extensive reports of the meeting.

48 Patients at Watertown.

The following day a clinic session was held in the Watertown City Hospital and eleven patients attended. Miss Wells made brief records of the names, addresses and ages of each patient, and ascertained whether they came to inquire about themselves or about some friend or relative. Each patient was seen privately in the consultation room by Dr. Taddiken.

The next day a clinic session was held in the Sisters' Hospital, and the attendance here reached thirty-one. There were more patients than Dr. Taddiken could examine during the morning hours scheduled for the session, and he was compelled to devote all the afternoon to examinations.

From Watertown Mr. Hastings and Miss Wells went to Malone, where a public meeting also was held. This meeting took place in the high school. The same method had been used in advertising this meeting and the clinic session the following day. Two hundred circular letters had been sent out and articles published in the various Franklin County papers. The public meeting attracted an attendance of two hundred people. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Hutchings and by Mr. Hastings. The committee's exhibit on alcohol and syphilis, the two greatest preventable causes of insanity, was shown at both the Malone and Watertown meetings.

30 Patients at Malone.

The session of the Malone clinic, held in the Alice Hyde Hospital the day following the public meeting, was attended by thirty patients. The majority of them came from the village of Malone, but several came from the surrounding towns in the county.

On every hand members of the Mental Hygiene Committee staff are now meeting with interested inquiries about the purposes and methods of the clinics.

"What are these mental dispensaries? Who is establishing them? What are they for? What people come to them? How do they happen to come? What is done for them after they come?" These are samples of the questions.

The replies are that a mental dispensary is a regularly appointed place where people may go at a specified date and hour for consultation with a mental specialist. Free diagnosis, advice and treatment are given. The specialist from the State hospital examines all who come and advises them with their relatives, and often with the family physician.

Some of the patients at Malone and Watertown came unaccompanied and without suggestion from a physician; not a few had the newspaper clippings through which they had learned of the existence of the clinic; some were brought by friends and relatives; some were reported by physicians and others were sent by charitable institutions and social workers.

Kinds of People at Clinics.

To such dispensaries come cases of this kind: A child brought by a mother whose intuition has told her that he is "different" from the others; a man who has found his customary work growing difficult, and is conscious of a loss of memory; a youth who fears he is hopelessly entangled in some sexual difficulty but thinks there is a possibility that some good "mind doctor" might help him find a way out of it.

An anxious wife will come to inquire about a man who "has always been a good husband, although he drinks a bit," but has lately become irritable and suspicious and has lost four jobs because "people are against him." The brother of a patient in a State hospital will come to inquire if it is "absolutely sure" that he will become insane because his brother did, and who has worried so much about it that he can think of nothing else.

A patient on parole from the hospital visiting the clinic gives an opportunity to the physician to see how he is getting along and to make suggestions for his welfare.

In the newspaper articles and in the circular letters distributed, an invitation to attend the clinic is extended to all persons who feel depressed, nervous or fretful, or who have lost some of their interest and zest in life and its daily duties. Individuals who feel that life is becoming too hard for them; who find themselves without the normal desire to associate with other people; who think that they are misunderstood, slighted or shunned by their friends—these find help in a frank talk with a mental specialist. Persons who think that the world is against them, who sleep poorly and have numerous nervous symptoms, undoubtedly find benefit by seeing a specialist who understands the mental factors of their case.

Mentally Ill People Misjudged.

Persons suffering from mental disease in its early forms are often misjudged by members of their family and their friends because the real source of their trouble is not recognized. Without treatment their condition becomes worse, and many have become patients in State hospitals who might have avoided it by early attention to their difficulties. The dispensaries provide means to detect the early symptoms, understand the causes and see that medical or social steps are taken—and taken in time—to remedy conditions.

It is a rather pathetic procession of persons that members of the staff see making their way to the dispensaries. It is encouraging to see them coming to the dispensaries for consultation and treatment of mental illness nearly as frankly and naturally as they would in cases of ordinary illness. The attendance at the clinics indicates that the public attitude in regard to insanity is slowly but surely changing for the better. It is no longer looked upon as a curse or a crime. It is no longer considered a disgrace, but a disease—and a disease for which to seek treatment the same as would be done in any physical ailment. The result of the early discovery and treating of so many persons on the verge of a mental breakdown is certain to prevent some complete collapses and to result in benefit to a great number of the patients.

Hospitals in Closer Touch With Public.

Furthermore, the educational features of the dispensaries are important. In fact, the whole dispensary system means that the State hospitals, long the centers of high class care and treatment of the mentally sick, are now becoming centers of mental health as well. The hospitals are reaching out into the communities adjacent to them and becoming responsible for the mental health of those communities. They are bringing to the very doors of the people the expert knowledge and services of the highly trained staffs of the institutions, and are disseminating knowledge of the nature, causes and prevention of mental diseases that is expected to result in the prevention of many serious mental breakdowns, and also to help establish an intelligent and proper public attitude toward mental diseases in the community.

In addition to preventive work with new cases, the hospitals, through the new out-patient departments, will be enabled to keep in closer touch with patients out on parole. The field agents will visit them at intervals in their homes; see how they are getting along; observe whether their work, surroundings, recreations, etc., are suitable, and help them to avoid the kind of a life that might bring about a recurrence of their trouble. What this will mean in human happiness cannot be measured. What it will mean to the State in lessened maintenance charges of pa-
tients who might otherwise have to remain in the institutions because of lack of competent supervision outside, runs into thousands of dollars annually.

In addition to these practical and very tangible results, physicians of the State hospitals are finding that the out-patient work brings the institutions and their staffs much closer to the people, and gives the clinic physicians an experience such as they never could have within institution walls. The tendency of the out-patient departments will be to bring the State hospitals into a closer relationship with the communities which they serve, and to minimize any possible tendency to routine and traditionalism.

The educational campaign which is carried on in order to direct the attention of the communities to the dispensaries, and to enlist the interest and co-operation of various organizations in the dispensary work, also contributes very largely to the campaign which the Committee on Mental Hygiene has been conducting for the past five years to help obtain an intelligent public sentiment regarding mental diseases.

Bureau of Prevention Needed.

The experience of the Mental Hygiene Committee thus far in assisting at outpatient department work furnishes additional evidence of the need of a special department of prevention and after-care as a division of the State Hospital Commission, to administer and supervise the work. This is far too large and important a task to be done without adequate and permanent official direction. The expenses of advertising the public meetings and clinics, distributing literature and holding the exhibits—all necessary to arouse interest and interpret to the public the purposes of the dispensaries—would soon become burdensome upon such an organization as the Mental Hygiene Committee.

This work has been considered important enough by the State to make it a part of the State hospital system. The results thus far indicate that its extension will be a most important preventive measure. Surely the work is important enough from every standpoint to warrant a bureau to take charge of it.

STEUBEN APPROPRIATES FOR HOSPITAL

The new Board of Supervisors in Steuben County, which took office at the opening of the year, voted at its first meeting to make immediately available the sum of $30,000, approved by the voters at the general election last November, for the establishment of a county tuberculosis hospital, and has appointed a committee to select the site and to build the institution.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FOR BUFFALO

City Appropriates $600,000 for 300 Bed Pavilions in Connection With General Hospital

The Common Council and the Board of Aldermen of Buffalo have appropriated $600,000 for tuberculosis pavilions for advanced cases in connection with the new Municipal General Hospital. The Mayor has approved the appropriation. Plans and specifications have been prepared, bids have been advertised, and in December contracts were awarded by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor. About 300 beds will be provided. The project has been hanging fire since May, 1912.

ROCKLAND PROCEEDS WITH HOSPITAL

In Rockland County, where the electors last November approved an appropriation of $50,000 for a tuberculosis hospital, the Board of Supervisors has appointed a committee of physicians from the County Medical Society to advise in the selection of a site. It has also appointed a committee of citizens to become associated with the Board of Supervisors in the construction of the institution.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSE FOR CO- LUMBIA COUNTY

The Columbia County Board of Supervisors recently appropriated $1,000 for the employment of a tuberculosis visiting nurse for the county. The County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association has pledged $200 additional for her salary, and will also pay her traveling expenses. Miss Josephine Pierce, who has had extended experience in a similar line of work in Buffalo and Olean, has been engaged and is already at work.

OUT-PATIENT WORK FOR COUNTY HOSPITAL

The Board of Supervisors of Montgomery County at its recent annual meeting granted the request of the County Hospital for an appropriation of $1,500 for the employment of a visiting nurse. She will visit reported cases in the county outside of Amsterdam, urging such as can go to the hospital to do so, and instructing the others and their families in the care and precautions necessary to be taken at home. She will also maintain friendly oversight of patients discharged from the hospital, encouraging them to observe the principles of hygiene and sanitation taught them while in the institution.
200 CHILDREN NEED HOMES

Mr. Choate, at Annual Meeting of S. C. A. A., Calls Attention to Association’s Waiting List

“The spirit of adopting children seems to be abroad of late,” said the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president of the State Charities Aid Association, at the annual meeting of the association held in its offices on January 22. “I believe that if we could appeal to the public a little more strenuously we might be able to find good homes for the 200 children who are on our waiting list. This work of placing out children and finding homes for children is, I think, one of the most important that we do, and if I should live forever I should not be satisfied until homes were found for all dependent children.

In speaking of the work of the association last year Mr. Choate said:

“I believe that it has done better work this last year than in any previous year, and will so continue, only public support must be found. We want a little more money every year—every good association does; its needs increase as the value of its work increases.

People Learning to Give.

“People are learning to give. This is the best year for raising money that I have ever known. I don’t know why, but it is. One would suppose that the existence of the horrible war would frighten people and prevent their giving to the domestic charities and benevolent works that they have been in the habit of sustaining; but I believe that is not so. And once people learn to give, their knowledge increases every year.”

Mr. Choate greeted warmly the thirty county agents for dependent children who were present at the meeting, and expressed his appreciation of the splendid work which they have been doing in the various parts of the State.

4,600 Children Under Supervision.

Homer Folks, secretary of the association, spoke of the large amount of work now carried on for dependent children. At the end of the fiscal year there were about 4,600 children under supervision by various departments of the association; 1,111 in free and boarding homes under the placing-out agency; 1,006 with their mothers in situations at domestic service; 215 in boarding homes under supervision of county committees; 2,258 in institutions, under the supervision of these committees. The thirty county agents were an interesting exhibit of this branch of the association’s work. These thirty young women represent the counties of Chautauqua, Chemung, Cattaraugus, Utica, Ilion, Oneida, Orange, Rockland, Seneca, Tioga, Steuben, Washington, Westchester, and Yates.

These agents are well trained young women who are working in those various localities, assisting the superintendent and overseers of the poor in disposing of all cases coming to their attention where needy children are involved. During the past year they have investigated the cases of 6,298 children; have found public support for 572; have transferred 199 children from their own homes or from private institutions to State institutions; have collected $5,133.83 from families in part payment of the board of children, and in doing this work have written 15,317 letters and made 36,317 visits. Through the efforts of these agents 623 children were removed from the list of public dependents last year and the needs of 1,175 additional children were met without their becoming county dependents.

Homes for 191 Children Last Year.

The Child-Placing Agency placed 191 children in free family homes during the year and had at the end of the year 1,111 under supervision in families.

Since this work was begun in 1898, 2,187 children have been taken from institutions or public officials and placed in carefully selected and supervised family homes.

During the year, 649 situations were provided for women with babies or little children, most of them widows or deserted wives, so that these young mothers could work with, and for, their children, instead of being separated from them.

Mr. Folks referred to the recently enacted widows’ pension law and expressed the opinion that, while relief of worthy mothers in their own homes could have been legally and adequately provided under existing statutes, the impetus given to the study and care of these cases through new legislation would probably greatly improve the situation, and result in more attention being paid to this very needy and worthy class of cases.

The local child welfare boards that are being appointed in various parts of the State are for the most part well selected and well equipped to do this work with real efficiency and economy.

Child Care Laws Chaucic.

He referred to the chaotic condition of the laws affecting children and said that this is a matter of a proper public system of care for children, which is of the utmost importance, had been very much overlooked and neglected in this State, and that the time had come when something should be done about it. The State Charities Aid Association, through its local branches in the various counties, is in touch with the needs of all sections and has gained in recent years a
large amount of experience in practical methods of caring for children, and is in a position to point out the way that the State should take to improve its system of child care and child supervision.

Miss Mary Vida Clark, assistant secretary, spoke of the work of the association in connection with State reformatories and State charitable institutions. She said that while private charity cared more or less adequately for the physically diseased and defective, the mentally diseased and defective were almost exclusively objects of State care, so far as they are cared for at all. In connection with the insane, the fifteen great State hospitals, with their 35,000 patients, are doing admirable work for those classes. The most significant departure of the past year is the adoption of a plan to establish dispensaries and out-patient departments to deal with incipient cases and treat them in the locality where they are found to occur, before they become incurable and permanent State wards.

Colonies for Feebleminded.

"The capacity of the State institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic, and the city institution at Randall's Island approaches a total number of about 6,000 of the 30,000 feeble-minded persons estimated as New York's share of this national burden," said Miss Clark. "The difficulty of furnishing institutional care for all these cases is so great that experiments being carried on by some institutions in colonizing the more able-minded and having groups of such defectives employed in various sections of the State, on public or other works, under careful supervision, seems to be a step in the right direction. The other largest group of State institutions is the reformatory, of which there are two for young men, two for young women, two for boys and one for girls, with a farm colony for older women, and a not yet established reformatory for young male indigent persons.

"The greatest need of these institutions is to be relieved of the care of their mentally defective cases which now constitutes from 15 to 45 per cent. of their wards." Miss Clark thinks that while theoretically these defectives belong in custodial institutions for the feeble-minded, practically their unreasonableness makes them so difficult to handle in such institutions that it would be better to establish separate departments for them on the grounds of reformatory institutions, thus facilitating the transfer from the main reformatory department to the colonies of the cases incapable of benefiting by reformatory treatment.

Better Cooperation Needed.

"The greatest need of State charitable institutions," she said, "is the promotion of better methods of cooperation among them. In some of them, such as the New York State Custodial Asylum, with nearly 1,000 able-bodied feeble-minded women, there is an excess of labor; while at others, such as the reformatories for children, which are educational in their purpose, there is not sufficient unpaid labor to do the work economically. The result is that while the women at New York have to resort to fine embroidery to fill up their time; the boys at Industry have to wear stockings with big holes in the heels.

"The institutions themselves are cooperative in spirit, and would welcome an opportunity to do more for one another, but the red tape in the Fiscal Supervisor's office has heretofore kept the institutions too much apart, with the result that thousands of dollars are wasted annually which might be saved if a more far-sighted policy were adopted. Practically all the work of grading and making roads and even some parts of the construction at State institutions, could be done by groups of feeble-minded youths from Rome State Custodial Asylum, if there were proper leeway in the appropriations for maintenance and working materials."

Miss Clark recommended that larger responsibility be given to the superintendents of these State institutions as a group, and as the group most intelligent and efficient in connection with working out the policies of the State for the care of its wards.

The following managers were elected to succeed themselves: Theodore L. Frothingham, Eugene A. Philbin, Miss Florence Rhett, Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, Edward W. Sheldon, Simon Flexner, M. D.; Mrs. Willard Straight, Oren Root and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard.

MONEY FOR INEBRIETY FARM

Board of Estimate of New York Provides $100,000 for Construction of New Buildings

On January 14th, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City appropriated $100,000 corporate stock for the construction and equipment of buildings, including sewage and water systems, for the Hospital and Industrial Colony for Inebriates at Warwick, New York. Before these funds are finally made available, however, the Board of Inebriety must submit the general scheme and plan of development of the hospital, as well as the name of any architect, engineer or expert employed in the work and his fees, for the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

In support of the Board of Inebriety's request for this appropriation, the Committee on Hospitals prepared and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an extended memorandum setting forth the imperative need of increasing the facilities at the Hospital and Industrial Colony before the purpose for which the hospital was established could be fully realized.

NEW MENTAL CLINIC STARTED IN BROOKLYN

Long Island and Kings Park State Hospitals Open New Dispensary in Williamsburg General Hospital

A new mental hygiene clinic has been opened in Williamsburg General Hospital, Brooklyn, by the Long Island State Hospital and the Kings Park State Hospital jointly. This is part of the system of dispensaries being started by the various State hospitals throughout the State, for the free treatment of nervous and mental diseases in the early stages, and for after-care work with patients paroled or discharged from the State hospitals.

The Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association was asked some months ago by the Governor and the State Hospital Commission to assist in organizing and supervising these dispensaries. Members of the committee and its staff did so in connection with the Williamsburg clinic.

The committee sent 3,400 circular letters to clergymen, physicians and social agencies in Brooklyn, announcing the establishment of the clinic and explaining its purposes and methods. Articles were furnished to seventy newspapers in Nassau, Suffolk and Kings counties. Dr. Elbert M. Somers and Dr. William Austin Macy, superintendents of the Long Island and Kings Park Hospitals, respectively, mailed many personal letters to physicians and friends in Brooklyn.

80 PATIENTS AT FIRST SESSION

The result of the publicity was a remarkable attendance of eighty persons at the opening session of the clinic. Dr. Somers and his assistant worked continuously for five hours. They examined fifty patients and arranged for the remainder to return the following week. Among the fifty were many helpful cases, some of whom were not committable.

Eighty patients scarcely could be expected at subsequent sessions of the clinic, but there has been an average attendance of fifty on succeeding Saturday mornings. Each time some patients had to be turned away with the request to come at a later session.

Both the Long Island and Kings Park Hospitals have recently appointed social

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workers who will devote some time to the
dispensary work of the institutions.
Where necessary they will visit the homes
of the patients seen at the dispensary;
will investigate the circumstances under
which the patients live and work; will
see that the doctor’s directions are car-
ried out and, in general, help to treat the
environment while the doctor treats the
patient.

MORE PATIENTS AT OTHER CLINICS

The new clinic was the third to be
established in Brooklyn. For some time
the Long Island State Hospital had been
maintaining a weekly clinic at its own
institution and also a clinic at the Long
Island College Hospital. In the circular
letters and newspaper stories regarding
the Williamsburg clinic, mention was
made of the other two clinics, and infor-
mation about the hours, etc., given.
This resulted in an increase in the at-
tendance at both the older clinics. Each
clinic had a different section of
Brooklyn, and the three of them are
doing excellent work for the mental
health of the large and rapidly growing
borough in which they are located.

COUNTY AGENTS CONFERENCE

Fruitful Two Days Devoted to Discuss-
sion of Problems Presented in
Their Various Fields

The Sixth Annual Conference of Coun-
ty Agents for Dependent Children, who
are working under the direction of or in
cooperation with County Committees of the
State Charities Aid Association, was
held at the Caroline Country Club, Harts-
daile, New York, on January 24th and
25th, 1916.

Thirty representatives coming from
seventeen counties in the State attended,
as did also the executive staff of the
County Agency Department and the
executive staff and the traveling agents
of the Placing Out Department of the
association.

Following the custom of other years,
no formal papers were read, but under
the leadership of Miss H. Ida Curry,
superintendent of County Agencies, the
assembled workers considered in detail
problems coming to them in their vari-
ous fields.

In a three-hour session on Monday
morning, the use of visiting homes,
boarding homes and free homes was dis-
cussed. Nearly all county agents have
used boarding homes to some degree. A
few have been enabled by special appro-
priation from the Board of Supervisors
to use them extensively.
The agents who have had the most ex-
perience in boarding children with pri-
vate families rather than with institu-
tions believe that the boarding homes
should not be used extensively unless the
agents are able to give up a great deal
of time to close supervision. The more
normal life and the more intimate in-
dividual care given to the boarding
homes are without question, in the minds
of these agents, well worth all of the
time it takes. But unless it is possible
to give that time for supervision and fre-
frequent consultation with boarding
mothers, the use of boarding homes
might better be limited.

Reports from a number of the coun-
tries show that the use of visiting homes
for children available for placement,
awaiting the finding of the right perma-
nent home, was increasing. Many
benevolent people have welcomed the op-
opportunity to give a child temporary care
who do not feel that they could pledge
themselves to take a child permanently.
The responsibility of the agency for the
child visiting in such a home is, of
course, exactly the same as if the child
were in a boarding home or in a free
home awaiting adoption.

It was agreed that more care should
be exercised in looking into the home
and in keeping in touch with it while in
use. In many instances the very nat-
ural result comes about that the family
meaning to take a child only on a visit
becomes sufficiently attached to the little
one to keep him indefinitely, and perhaps
even in the end take out adoption papers.

This first session closed with a dis-
cussion of “Standards of Placing Out,
Supervision and After-Care,” as em-
bodying in a report given by Mr. Polka at
the last annual State Conference of
Charities and Corrections, as chairman of
a special committee of that conference.

At the request of a number of the agents,
the afternoon was given over entirely to the
discussion of the laws relating to the
protection of neglected children and un-
governable children, and provision for
their care, and to the laws relating to the
prosecution of adult offenders on charges
of desertion, non-support, bastardy and
rape. The agents are more and more
being called upon to cooperate with the
courts and other social agencies in the
collection of evidence in cases of neglect
and in aiding in the solution of problems
presented by children with no proper
guardianship.

So many of the children’s workers are
acting as members, secretaries, investi-
gators, or all three for the local Boards
of Child Welfare that it seemed quite fit-
ting that one session of the conference
should give opportunity for the discus-
sion of the operation of the law estab-
lishing these boards. Reports from these
agents gave an exceedingly interesting
and fruitful morning.

A question box gave opportunity for the
discussion of any topics not appear-
ing on the program, to which the re-
mainder of this third session was given.

On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o’clock, the
agents attended the annual meeting of
the State Charities Aid Association, held
in New York City.

The conference has proved invaluable
to the County Agency staff. The mem-
bers are scattered and in some instances
somewhat isolated, yet they meet daily
with intricate situations and baffling
problems. The yearly meeting with its
opportunity for discussion of experience,
for exchange of ideas and for consider-
ation of special phases of work de-
developed in different localities, is a source
not only of practical aid, but of great
inspiration.

MISS QUINN IN NEW PLACE

Goes to Westchester County as Assistant
Director of Children’s Agencies

The work for dependent children in
Westchester County has developed so
rapidly under the direction of Mr. V.
Evert Macy, superintendent of the poor,
that it has become necessary to ap-
point an assistant to Miss Ruth Tay-
lor, director of agents. Miss Lillian A.
Quinn, who has been assistant superin-
tendent of the County Agency Depart-
ment of the association for the past three and a half years, has been selected to fill the newly created office.

Miss Marion Bosworth, of Chicago, has been appointed assistant superintendent to fill the vacancy in the County Agency Department of the association. Miss Bosworth was graduated from Wellesley in 1907 and did graduate work in Radcliffe and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had a fellowship in Social Research with the Boston Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. Miss Bosworth had had an interesting experience in various lines of social work, and was for one year county agent for dependent children in Ulster County, having organized the work there in 1912.

PROVIDE CARE FOR PATIENTS

Elmira Authorities Will Send Tuberculosis Sufferers to Other Counties Pending Completion of County Hospital

The Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Elmira Federation for Social Service has decided to send tuberculosis patients to hospitals in other counties, pending the building of the new Chemung County Hospital.

The Elmira Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium was destroyed by fire last June, and efforts have been made to provide temporary care for some of the cases in the city in the isolation hospital and in houses, but without success. Realizing the importance of hospital care to safeguard the families of the cases from further infection, the authorities have determined to send the cases away to nearby tuberculosis institutions that may have vacant beds.

EFFECT OF HOSPITAL ON TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

In view of frequent opposition to the location of a tuberculosis sanatorium on the ground that it will increase the prevalence of tuberculosis in a community, the experience of Westfield, Mass., is interesting. One of the State sanatoriums is located in Westfield and its superintendent, Dr. H. D. Chadwick, reports a decrease in the tuberculosis death rate for the town as follows: From 1905 to 1910, the average annual rate per 100,000 population was 108; from 1910 to 1915, since the State sanatorium has been in existence, the average annual rate was eighty-four per 100,000 population. These figures are based on an average population of 14,009 for the first five-year period, during which the number of deaths averaged 16.2, and an average population of 17,287 with an average annual number of deaths of 14.8 for the second period. This means a decrease of 22 per cent. in the tuberculosis death rate for the town, although no less than 1,700 patients have been treated in the sanatorium.—Public Health News, New Jersey State Department of Health.

TRAINING YOUNG MOTHERS

Nassau County Association Conducts Interesting Experiment for the Benefit of Unfortunate Young Women

An interesting experiment in the training of young unmarried mothers is being worked out by the Nassau County Association. The funds for the experiment were provided by the Cathedral Guild, connected with the Garden City Cathedral.

A pleasant house with considerable grounds has been rented in the village of West Hempstead. It is called "Nassau Cottage." It is to be used as a refuge and training station for young unmarried mothers coming to the attention of the social workers of the association in Nassau County.

The interest of the Cathedral Guild in this work was aroused by an address given by Miss Mary Malcolm, agent for dependent children in Nassau County, in which she referred to several young unmarried mothers who were totally untrained to care for themselves. She pointed out that the girls meeting with this serious experience should have special care and guidance both before the baby was born and afterward. Her auditors were sufficiently interested to undertake at once the raising of the money to make it possible to establish such a refuge.

The house was recently opened under the direction of a house mother.

HOW HEALTH GETS TO THE PEOPLE

One of the supervising nurses of the State Department of Health working in a rural area was asked by one of the residents of the section to call on a certain woman who, she said, was feeble-minded and had a young baby. The husband of the woman was also said to be feeble-minded.

The nurse called and inquired about the baby.

"Oh, she's doin' fine," said the mother.

"I'm bringing her up by a book. Mrs. Brown says it's no way to bring up a baby by a book. She says she's had eight babies and she never brought 'em up by no book. I axed her how many of her babies was dead, She said 'four.' So I said, 'Look er there! What did I tell yer'? Half of 'em died.'"

Then she inquired, "Did you ever hear of that Herman Biggs?"

The nurse assured her that she had.

"Well," said the mother, "he's wrote a book all about bringing up babies, and he sent it to me and wrote me a nice letter, too, and I'm goin' to bring up my baby by that book."

S. C. A. A. NEWS.
The following authorities on mental health problems will deliver public addresses for organizations in New York State without cost, except the payment of their necessary traveling expenses. They are available in so far as their regular duties and other engagements permit. Arrangements for speakers should be made through George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City. So far as possible, arrangements should be made at least two weeks in advance.

**DR. EVERETT S. ELWOOD**
Secretary of the State Hospital Commission, Albany, N. Y.
- "FORTIFYING THE CHILD AGAINST MENTAL DISEASES."
- "TREATING MENTAL DISEASES AT HOME AND IN THE DISPENSARY."
- "THE SCHOOL'S PART IN THE MENTAL HYGIENE PROGRAM."

**MISS ELIZABETH E. FARRELL**
Inspector of Ungraded Classes, Department of Education, New York City.
- "SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN."

**DR. M. S. GREGORY**
Director of the Pyschopathic and Alcoholic Services, Bellevue Hospital, New York City.
- "FIRST AID FOR MENTAL CASES."

**DR. SAMUEL W. HAMILTON**
Senior Assistant Physician, Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
- "WHAT MENTAL UPSETS ARE PREVENTABLE."

**DR. ISHAM G. HARRIS**
Superintendent of Mohanics State Hospital, Yorktown, N. Y.
- "CARE OF THE INSANE, PAST AND PRESENT."
Illustrated with stereopticon views.

**MR. GEORGE A. HASTINGS**
Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, State Charities Aid Association.
- "WHY SHOULD SO MANY GO INSANE?"
- "HOW SHALL THE COMMUNITY PROTECT ITS MENTAL LIFE?"
- "LINING UP THE FORCES FOR MENTAL HYGIENE."

**DR. AUGUST HOCH**
Director of Psychiatric Institute, New York State Hospitals, Ward's Island, New York City.
- "EARLY MANIFESTATIONS OF MENTAL DISORDERS."
- "CHILDHOOD'S PART IN THE PRODUCTION OF MENTAL DISEASES."

**DR. ARTHUR W. HURD**
Superintendent of Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
- "COMMUNITIES AND STATE HOSPITALS AS GOOD NEIGHBORS."

**DR. RICHARD H. HUTCHINGS**
Superintendent, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
- "HOW DOCTORS MAY DO THEIR PART IN THE MENTAL HYGIENE MOVEMENT."

**DR. SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.**
Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, the Post Graduate Hospital, New York City.
- "DAY DREAMS AND THINKING."
- "WHAT ARE MENTAL DISEASES, THEIR ORIGIN AND TREATMENT."

**DR. GEORGE H. KIRBY**
Director of Clinical Psychiatry, Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.
- "SYPHILIS AND ALCOHOL AS FOES OF THE MIND."

**DR. HELENE KUHLMANN**
Woman Physician, Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
- "MENTAL HYGIENE AND CHARACTER TRAINING."
- "THE PREVENTION OF INSANITY."
- "RE-EDUCATION OF MENTAL PATIENTS."

**DR. CHARLES S. LITTLE**
Superintendent of Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.
- "THE MENACE OF MENTAL DEFECT."

**DR. WILLIAM MAISON**
Superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City.
- "STANDARDS SET BY A GREAT STATE IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE."

**DR. H. G. MATZINGER**
Professor of Mental Diseases, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
- "THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PROMOTING MENTAL HYGIENE."

**DR. JAMES V. MAY**
Medical Member of the New York State Hospital Commission, Albany, N. Y.
- "HOW THE EMPIRE STATE CARES FOR 34,000 INSANE."

**MISS MAUDE E. MINER**
Secretary of the New York State Probation and Protection Association.
- "PROTECTING GIRLS AS A PREVENTIVE OF MENTAL DISORDERS."

**DR. STEWART PATON**
Formerly Associate in Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and ex-member of the Maryland Lunacy Commission.
- "PREVENTABLE MENTAL DISEASES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM."

**MISS ADELE S. POSTON**
Superintendent of Nurses, Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.
- "MENTAL NURSING."

**DR. CLARENCE A. POTTER**
Superintendent of Gowanda State Hospital, Gowanda, N. Y.
- "MENTAL PITFALLS—HOW AVOIDED."

**DR. A. J. ROSANOFF**
First Assistant Physician, Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, L. I.
- "HANDICAPS FROM THE PAST—HEREDITY AS A CAUSE OF MENTAL DISEASE."

**DR. WALTER G. RYON**
Medical Inspector, New York State Hospitals, Albany, N. Y.
- "THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEM."

**DR. THOMAS W. SALMON**
Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.
- "MENTAL HYGIENE IN PUBLIC HEALTH WORK."

**MISS JESSIE TAFT, Ph.D.**
Social Service Director of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, State Charities Aid Association.
- "SOCIAL SERVICE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL."
- "THE COMMUNITY'S PART IN SOCIAL SERVICE FOR MENTAL PATIENTS."

**DR. CHARLES G. WAGNER**
Superintendent of Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.
- "MILESTONES OF PROGRESS IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE."

**DR. IRA S. WILE**
Member of the New York City Board of Education.
- "SEX EDUCATION AN AID TO MENTAL HEALTH."

**DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS**
Well-known writer on medical and scientific subjects.
- "IMPORTING INSANITY."
Circus Brings Happiness to Eager Throng of Orphans

April 25 was a happy day for orphans in and around New York City.

Barnum & Bailey gave them a special performance of the circus in Madison Square Garden. Fifty children who are being cared for in boarding homes, under the supervision of the Placing-Out Department of the Association, were among the happy throng of children who clapped their hands in glee at the antics of clowns, watched the ponderous elephants and Oh'ed and Ah'ed at the marvelous feats of acrobats and horsemen.

The picture above was taken after the performance. All of these children and about twenty others are now being cared for in boarding homes in and around New York City. They are children who have to be boarded for a longer or shorter period of time, either because they are awaiting placement for the first time or are being transferred from one home to another, or require physical, mental or moral treatment before they become suitable for placement in homes where they will be accepted as members of the family. This specialized care of children involves very intensive work with each individual child. It takes patience, discrimination and a great deal of time.

During the last six months the doctors have made 206 physical examinations, 66 children have been tested mentally; the visitors in charge of the boarded out children have made 553 visits to the children in their homes. In this way we have kept closely in touch with everything that concerns the child's welfare.

Between October 1st and April 1st, 164 children were placed in homes. Ninety-nine of these were placed for the first time. During this time supervision has been maintained over more than 1,100 children who had been previously placed in homes and who have not been adopted or otherwise passed from care.

WESTCHESTER TO HAVE THREE NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS

These are busy days in Westchester County. Good progress is being made in the project of erecting new county buildings which have long been sorely needed. Addressing the spring meeting of the Westchester Committee of the State Charities Aid Association at the home of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, in Ardsley, on April 29, Mr. V. Everit Macy, Superintendent of the Poor, announced that plans and specifications for the model almshouse to be erected on the Cochran farm at Eastview, are nearly ready. The Board of Supervisors has appropriated $700,000 for this group of buildings.

The construction of the new county penitentiary, which is to cost about $500,000, has been contracted for and work begun.

The plans for the county hospital will not be ready for some time. The Board of Supervisors has just appropriated $300,000 for this purpose. The County Building Commission has been urged a much larger appropriation for adequate hospital facilities. Doubt has been expressed as to whether adequate hospital provision for the county's needs can be made for $300,000.

Superintendent Macy also announced that the Legislature had passed the bill creating a commissioner of charities and corrections for Westchester County in place of the superintendent of the poor. Governor Whitman's approval of the bill is earnestly hoped for. The bill provides for separate superintendents for the new almshouse the hospital, and the penitentiary, and also for the work with dependent children in the county—all under the
jurisdiction of the commissioner of charities and correction.

Following the meeting at Mr. Lewisoohn's, the forty members of the committee present were taken in automobiles to the site of the new buildings, and had an admirable opportunity to inspect them. The visitors agreed that the sites seemed in every way adapted to institutional purposes.

All the activities of the sub-committees of the county committee were covered in reports submitted at the meeting. Mr. William Forster, of Yonkers, reported for the Committee on City and County Charitable Institutions; Mrs. George F. Chamberlin, of Harrison, for the Committee on Children; Professor John Calvin Bucher, of Peekskill, for the Committee on Tuberculosis; Miss Florence J. Parsons, of Yonkers, for the Committee on Organization of Charity, and Dr. Isham G. Harris, of Yorktown, for the Committee on Eugenics and Mental Hygiene.

Proceeding the meeting Mr. Lewisoohn entertained about twenty guests at luncheon.

**UNCLE SAM AS AN ALIENIST**

A bill to create a Division of Mental Hygiene in the United States Public Health Service is pending in Congress and the outlook for its passage is bright. Such a bill was passed by the House of Representatives at the last session and failed in the Senate.

The Association's Mental Hygiene Committee, as well as the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and various state societies, have been urging for some time the creation of such a Division. It is felt that it would give a great impetus to the mental hygiene movement throughout the country. Such a Division would deal with difficult problems in the mental examination of immigrants, the mental aspects of some of the investigations conducted by the Hygienic Laboratory, and the care of the insane and mentally defective in new possessions of the United States and in Alaska.

**CAMP—HASTINGS**

Miss Mary E. Hastings, who has been the successful agent for dependent children in Washington County for the past five years, resigned January 15, and returned to her home in Troy. On April 24 she was married to Mr. Frank Dicker- man Camp, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Camp will be at home after June 1st, at 76 Mill street, Springfield, Mass.

Miss Elizabeth E. Nye, a graduate of Smith College of 1915, who was a substitute agent in Oneida County during part of last year, is the new Washington County agent.

1915 SEAL SALE BEAT RECORDS

Ten Million Total in This State Exceeded 1914 by 22 Per Cent.

The holiday season of 1915 witnessed the attainment of the goal established a number of years ago for the total sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals in New York State, exclusive of New York City. Not only was the goal reached, but it was passed by a substantial figure. A total of 10,605,261 seals were sold under the direction of the State Charities Aid Association, as compared with 8,566,238 seals sold during the holiday season of 1914. The percentage of increase of 1915 over 1914 is 22.7.

In the contest for the highest per capita sale of Red Cross Seals in the eight classes of localities in the state, grouped according to population, are Rochester, Troy, Elmira, Ithaca, Bronxville, White Plains, Garden City and Curtis. Pennants will be awarded to these localities by the Association. The pennant competition originated by the Association during the holiday season of 1914, was also a feature of the nation-wide sale of seals last December.

**DUTCHESS COUNTY CHILDREN'S BILL**

At the request of the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, County Judge C. W. H. Arnold drafted a bill creating a County Board of Children's Guardians, to which board was to be given full responsibility for the care of destitute, neglected, delinquent and defective children within Dutchess County.

The bill followed closely a plan of community care for needy children, recently published by the S. C. A. A. This plan, in turn, was based upon a paper on "A Community Plan in Children's Work," which was given by Mr. C. C. Carstens, of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, in Baltimore in 1915. Although the bill passed the Senate on April 18th it was not reported out by the Assembly committee. Public officials of Dutchess County and the S. C. A. A. urged its passage as probably the most progressive legislation dealing with child care which has been proposed in the United States.

The only opposition which developed was from some of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the president of one of which issued a circular in opposition.

The purpose and scope of the bill, which failed of passage, is shown by the following outline of the duties it conferred upon the public Board of Guardians:

- To institute children—-Administrative to mothers with younger children, receive children homes or institutions, place in free family homes.
- To neglected children —Investigate complaints as to neglect, advise when action into court is required. Institute proceedings, receive children as wards of county on court order, place in boarding institutions or free family homes.
- To delinquent children —Receive as wards of county, order care and custody in boarding homes.
- To defective children —Give permission to suit against institutions for defective, provide treatment and care in their own homes when necessary, maintain supervision over those not in state institutions.
- To all classes of children —Provide for investigation, special hospital, mental and physical examinations, preliminary examination for medical care, collect money from parents and other parties, appoint such suit as necessary, order them to be paid by court, administer relief in homes when necessary, place in free family or institutions of religious faith of parents.

Public Boards of Children's Guardians have existed in various parts of the United States for many years, notably in the State of New Jersey, in the District of Columbia, and in Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana. In order to cover the entire field and put into operation the entire plan of child care which has been carefully worked out, it will be necessary to organize not only the Board of Children's Guardians, but a County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, to handle all the legal phases of family problems involving the welfare of children. Presumably, the bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

**Late Only 5 Times on 20,000 Calls**

New Rule Speeds Up New York City Ambulance Service

Here is an interesting example not only of the value of co-operation, but also of efficient service:

At the request of the Board of Ambulance Service, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, of New York, issued an order instructing the police throughout the entire city to send in a second ambulance call in instances where the ambulance does not appear at the scene of an accident within twenty minutes of the first call. This second call is looked upon as a complaint against the hospital whose ambulance is slow, and notice of delay is forwarded to the Board of Ambulance Service for action.

In a period of two months after the order went into effect, only five second calls were sent in by the police of the entire city out of an approximate total of 20,000 calls.
BROOKLYN HELPS CITIZENS TO AVOID MENTAL PITFALLS

Important Preventive Work at State Clinic in Williamsburgh Hospital

The following interesting report on the mental clinic recently established at the Williamsburgh General Hospital in Brooklyn has been submitted by Dr. Albert M. Somers, Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, and Dr. William Austin Macy, Superintendent of the Kings Park State Hospital, who are in charge of the work:

Through the courtesy of the Board of Directors of the Williamsburgh Hospital, Brooklyn, and in cooperation of its Dispensary Committee, there was established January 8, 1918, a mental clinic in the outpatient department of the institution. The clinic has been under the joint supervision of the Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, and the Superintendent of the Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y.

This clinic is the seventh one which has been established during the last few years within Greater New York, and is in line with the State-wide policy of the State Hospital Commission, which has to do with the care and prevention of insanity, in establishing in various centers throughout the State mental clinics as may be needed. In so doing, the State Hospital Commission has had the active cooperation and support of the State Charities Aid Association and private philanthropic organizations.

Whenever a clinic was established, the information concerning such was thoroughly publicized in the newspapers and by sending comprehensive information to clergy, physicians and charitable organizations. This practice was carried out with especial emphasis in the Williamsburgh district.

The object of all mental clinics is to prevent certain forms of insanity by discovering the symptoms sooner and treating the disorder in its earlier state. The mental clinic is a place where patients or their friends can come and receive free advice and treatment relative to mental problems or allied nervous conditions, and where physicians may refer worthy cases for the same purpose.

Preventing Breakdowns Saves Money

Practical experience in dealing with mental conditions shows that the problem of prevention of complete mental breakdown is of very great and far reaching economic importance. Therefore the State and its friends feel that it is the duty of specialists connected with these conditions, to offer their advice and skill in places outside of State Hospitals, in the hope that their efforts will in some measure be successful in preventing mental breakdown among those who otherwise might from lack of opportunity or knowledge, become affected mentally.

Early treatment and advice may therefore in many instances be of great benefit to those who are suffering from early symptoms of mental breakdown, and if advice can be properly carried out, the necessity of going to a hospital for treatment of mental cases may be entirely avoided by taking advantage of mental clinics.

We believe that the results as shown by the attendance and interest for the brief period during which the establishment of the mental clinic of the Williamsburgh Hospital quite bears out the wisdom of the authorities of the hospital in cooperating with the State. During two months there have been treated considerably over two hundred patients and there have been many inquiries by mail and telephone.

Complex Problems Presented

If space would permit, much might profitably be said relative to the complex social, moral, financial, domestic and physical problems in relation to bad or unhealthy mental conditions. However, the subject of mental hygiene generally, and particularly as to why and how persons develop bad mental health, is not the question in this report as the fact that the knowledge of such is available to those who desire to seek it.

The Williamsburgh Hospital is on record as affording a dispensary for those who are in need of advice, since the hospital believes that not every bad mental case needs to be a factor within its rapidly growing district.

The regular hour for the clinic is at 10 o’clock on Saturday of each week and continues as long as necessary until all who apply have been given full attention and consultation by competent specialists in mental or nervous conditions.

It should be understood that all communications and all consultations are recorded as confidential, and that this form of illness occurs under the same rules and regulations as other forms of illness at the Williamsburgh Hospital.

The physicians in attendance during the brief period desire to record the hearty and loyal cooperation of the authorities of the hospital and particularly the valuable detailed assistance rendered by Mrs. Helen O’Connor, Social Service Nurse, and Mrs. A. K. Fahlberg, R. N., Superintendent of the hospital.

$6,250 for County Health Association

The group of prominent people of Dutchess County who form the Citizens’ Committee of the proposed Dutchess County Health Association have now received pledges of $6,250 for the work of such an association. This is sufficient to run one health center for a year, and the work will be started as soon as possible.

Three temporary committees—on organization and nominations, on staff, and on headquarters—have just been appointed by Dr. J. C. Otis, chairman of the Citizens’ Committee. As soon as they have prepared their reports, a meeting of the Citizens’ Committee will be called to consider them and to take definite steps to organize the association and begin work.

NEW YORK WINS SEAL SALE HONORS

New York State won first place among the larger states in the Union for selling the largest number of Red Cross Christmas Seals per capita last December. New York competed in the class of states having a population exceeding 2,400,000, and won first place with a sale of 1.8 per capita. Wisconsin stood second in that class with a sale of 1.46.

The total number of seals sold in New York State was 18,243,125. This was an increase of 26.8 per cent. over 1914. Under the sales management of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, 10,505,261 seals were sold in New York State, exclusive of New York City. In the city itself, 7,737,864 seals were disposed of.

Several New York cities were pennant winners in the seal sale competition between cities and towns of the whole country. Ithaca was first among the municipalities with population from 8,000 to 25,000, and Corning second. Elmira led all places in the United States of between 25,000 and 50,000; Rochester was first among those of 150,000 to 500,000, and Buffalo second. Brooklyn took the lead among places having a population exceeding one million.

Garden City, Long Island, was second among all places in the United States with a population between 600 and 1,200; Lawrence was second in those whose population ranges from 1,200 to 2,000; Bronxville was second for all places with population of 2,000 to 8,000.

Formal presentation of pennants to each of the first place winners will take place at the annual meeting of the National Association, to be held in Washington May 11 and 12.

STUDYING WASHINGTON COUNTY HOSPITAL NEEDS

Joseph J. Weber, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Hospitals, recently made a trip through Washington County, where he interviewed a number of physicians and public officials in preparation for a report on the hospital needs of the county. The report is to be submitted to Mr. Edwin McClellan, of Cambridge, that county, who is planning to construct a general hospital designed to meet, as far as possible, the hospital needs disclosed.

SEEK HERKIMER HOSPITAL SITE

The Herkimer County Board of Supervisors has appointed a committee to secure a site for the tuberculosis hospital authorized by the referendum vote of the electors last November.
Mr. Moree Joins Red Cross Forces

Appointed Director of Atlantic Division—His Valuable Services to S. C. A. A. During Six Years

Mr. Edward A. Moree, an assistant secretary of the Association, has resigned to become Director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in New York City. He has entered upon his new duties and is now in the thick of a campaign to secure 100,000 members in the metropolitan district—part of an effort to secure 1,000,000 in the whole country.

MISS CURRY ATTENDING NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The 43d session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will meet in Indianapolis May 10-17. The National Conference on the Education of Dependent, Truant, Backward and Delinquent Children, the American Association of Officials of Charities and Correction, the National Probation Association and several other allied associations will hold sessions immediately preceding or immediately following the National Conference. Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of Agencies and Children of the Association, has been appointed a delegate to and will attend the National Conference and the special children's conference.

PLAN A NEW HOSPITAL IN BROOME COUNTY

A representative committee of ten citizens has been organized in Broome County to promote a campaign for a new and larger county tuberculosis hospital to take the place of the present inadequate and unsuitably located institution. This committee has engaged a former newspaper man to act as its executive secretary.

The board of supervisors will consider the subject at its meeting in May and will give a hearing on May 17, at which the local committees and representatives from the State Department of Health and the State Charities Aid Association will participate.
Thirteen Free Mental Dispensaries Now Open

State HospitalsForging Ahead in Preventive and After-Care Work—
Increasing Interest in Clinic and Social Service Activities—
Twelve Hospital Field Agents Are Busy

Encouraging progress in the establishment of out-patient departments connected with State hospitals was reported at the quarterly conference of hospital managers and superintendents, held at Binghamton on May 2.

Gradually the State is being fairly well covered by a system of dispensaries where free diagnosis, advice and treatment are given to persons threatened with or suffering from the milder forms of mental disease. As the purposes of these dispensaries become better understood, they are attracting more patients, and superintendents of the State hospitals are pleased with the results. Field agents of the various hospitals are doing interesting work and have accomplished good results in the past few months.

Nine of the State hospitals now have one or more mental dispensaries. In all, there are now 13 such dispensaries maintained by State hospitals. Twelve of the hospitals have field agents at work.

Where the Dispensaries Are

Here is a list of the hospitals and out-patient dispensaries established to date:

Hudson River: In the Board of Health rooms at Poughkeepsie.

St. Lawrence:
1. At the State hospital at Ogdensburg.
2. At the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital at Malone.
3. In the City and Sisters' Hospitals in Watertown.

Gowanda:
1. Women's Christian Association Hospital in Jamestown.
2. In Welcome Hall, Buffalo.

Buffalo: At the State hospital.

Kings Park: Jointly with the Long Island State Hospital at the Williamsburgh General Hospital in Brooklyn.

Rochester: At the State Hospital.

Long Island:
1. At the Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn.
2. At the Long Island College Hospital.

Manhattan:
1. At the Cornell University Medical College, New York City, in cooperation with Central Islip.
2. At St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers.

Central Islip: See Manhattan.

164 Patients at Five Clinics

Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, reported at the conference on the clinics held at Malone and Watertown this winter. Two sessions have been held at Malone and three at Watertown. They were about six weeks apart. At these five clinics a total of 164 persons were seen. Of these, ninety-six came to inquire about themselves; thirty-seven to inquire regarding relatives who are patients in the hospitals; nine on behalf of relatives about whose mental health they felt concerned. Seventeen were patients on parole from the hospital and five were discharged patients.

Dr. Hutchings said that practically half of the patients who came for advice concerning themselves could be treated by their own family physician. In each instance the family physician was notified, and helpful suggestions made to him by the mental specialist. Dr. Hutchings reported that general practitioners in his district are co-operating well in the work.

The St. Lawrence Hospital appointed a social worker on March 1. She attends the clinics to assist the physician. She also goes to the towns a week ahead of the clinic session and sees former patients and discovers new ones to take to the clinic. In two months she called on thirty-five families. In every community she endeavors to get acquainted with the social agencies and local betterment organizations which are able to help her from time to time in dealing with patients in need of relief and help.

Public meetings have been held in connection with the clinic work in the St. Lawrence district, and newspaper publicity has been used before every clinic session to arouse interest and attract patients. Dr. Hutchings reported that the project is arousing great interest.

Poughkeepsie Work Growing

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, reported that as the result of judicious newspaper publicity and circular letters to physicians, clergymen and social workers, the attendance at the weekly dispensary in the Board of Health rooms at Poughkeepsie has been more in the past four months than in the whole previous year. From two to six patients are seen at each session. The hospital plans to establish a clinic in Hudson in the near future.

Buffalo Field Agent Busy

Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital, said that he was especially well pleased with the results secured by the hospital's field agent. He declared that her efforts had undoubtedly resulted in a saving to the State in dollars and cents. The agent makes from forty to fifty visits a month, and almost as many persons come to the hospital to see her. She interests the organized charities of the city in many of the patients. By straightening out domestic tangles and improving home surroundings and conditions of employment and recreation, she undoubtedly prevents a considerable number of people having to come into the hospital as patients.

Incidentally, Dr. Hurd announced that all patients awaiting commitment to the Buffalo State Hospital from Buffalo are now cared for temporarily in the psychopathic ward of the new municipal hospital. Dr. Hurd emphasized the psychiatric importance of dealing with the problem of chronic inebriety.

Gowanda Swamped With Work

Dr. Carl A. von Schneide, reporting for the Gowanda State Hospital, said of the clinic held once a month at Jamestown: “We are swamped with work.” As many as thirty patients have attended in a day. The hospital has another clinic in Welcome Hall, Buffalo, and intends to open one at Olean, Salamanca and possibly Dunkirk.

488 Patients in Brooklyn

Stimulating reports were made by Dr. William Austin Macy, superintendent of the Kings Park State Hospital, and Dr. Elbert M. Somers, superintendent of Long Island State Hospital in Flatbush, regarding the clinic maintained jointly by these two State hospitals in the Williamsburgh General Hospital in Brooklyn. The Kings Park and State Hospital also maintains a clinic at the institution itself, and one at the Long Island College Hospital. Since October 1 a total of 488 cases have been seen at these three dispensaries. An increasing interest on the part of the public and physicians is reported. In fact, the interest in Brooklyn is so great that preliminary steps have been taken to organize a mental hygiene committee for a program of clinical cooperation and public education.

The attendance at the opening session of the Williamsburgh clinic was eighty patients. The average attendance has ranged from fifteen to twenty-five. Of all the patients seen, only four or five required commitment. A large majority of them were “helpable” cases. Dr. Somers emphasized the social problem in connection with cases seen at the clinic. The social problem is as important as the medical problem, in his opinion. Oftentimes the patient needs intelligent attention to his surroundings, a helping hand when he is in a tight place because of sickness or lack of work, and
a friend who can give sympathetic and helpful counsel—needs these things more than he does medicine.

**Woman Broken Down by Monotony**

Dr. Somers told of a woman whose breakdown was largely due to the monotony of her occupation. She came to this country and became a seamstress. She worked in a factory at making collars—just collars, collars, collars. She became very nervous and finally gave up her work. She was living with relatives who did not understand her condition and who really forced her back to work when she was not able to go. The terrible monotony soon "got" her and she broke down under the strain. Undoubtedly more diversified work and suitable recreation to brighten her life would have avoided a complete breakdown in this case.

**Attendance Doubles at Cornell Clinic**

Manhattan State Hospital co-operates with Central Islip in maintaining a clinic at the Cornell University Medical College, New York City, and also has a dispensary at St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers. The attendance at the Cornell clinic in March was sixty-two—an increase of about 60 per cent, over the previous month. This was largely due to the increased number of cases referred by physicians of Manhattan and the Bronx in response to a circular letter sent out to 5,000 practitioners.

Miss Elizabeth H. Horton, who has acted as after-care agent for both Manhattan and Central Islip Hospitals, recently resigned because of ill health. Each hospital will have a field agent henceforth.

The attendance at the clinic in Yonkers during the past five months was forty-nine. This clinic has a volunteer social worker, Miss Young, a school of philanthropy student, who is working under the direction of the Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association.

Interesting work is also being done in other institutions. Those mentioned are typical and represent some of the larger activities along this line.

**Central Committee Helps Work Along**

Members of the staff of the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee continue to co-operate, as opportunity offers, in the work of organizing and supervising the dispensaries. The Committee offers suggestions to field agents, prepares newspaper publicity and circular letters, arranges public meetings, distributes literature and in every way possible endeavors to keep the dispensaries before the public and to make their purposes and methods understood.

**Bureau of Prevention Needed**

Unfortunately, the Legislature this year again failed to create a Division of Prevention and After-Care in the State Hospital Commission, to aid in the development of the out-patient system. Close official direction and responsibility for the work of the dispensaries is needed in order that uniform, high standards of medical work shall be maintained, the activities of the several dispensaries coordinated into an effective system, uniform records kept at the various institutions and regular reports made to the State Hospital Commission.

It is felt if the work goes forward energetically and effectively during the next few months, that when the Legislature convenes next year there will be a record of results with which to successfully urge the establishment of a Division of Prevention and After-Care. Even in the short time since October 1, when the Governor and State Hospital Commission indicated that they desired greater emphasis placed upon preventive and after-care work, it has been demonstrated that the out-patient departments constitute a promising preventive measure. The system of field agents has already justified itself and undoubtedly resulted in a considerable saving to the State by looking more closely after the welfare of convalescing patients on parole, thus preventing, in many instances, a recurrence of mental trouble.

**State Should Bear Expense**

The cost of establishing the clinics, thoroughly advertising them and arousing interest in their work, is an expense which should properly be borne by the State. There is no doubt but that the expenditure of $10,000 on a Division of Prevention would be one of the wisest and most fruitful expenditures which the State could make. By preventing cases of serious mental illness through early treatment and by increasing the number of patients on parole by providing the right kind of after-care, the dispensaries will soon more than pay for themselves in lessened maintenance charges in State hospitals. With the institutions overcrowded to the extent of 22 per cent, the State should not need urging to push vigorously and support adequately all warranted preventive measures.

**NEW SANATORIUM IN CHEMUNG COUNTY**

Governor Whitman has approved the act authorizing the city of Elmira to transfer to Chemung County the city's interest in the property of the Elmira Tuberculosis Sanatorium, which was destroyed by fire last year. The new institution, when completed, will be a county hospital, instead of receiving patients from Elmira alone.

**Hats Off to Hornell**

**Doubles Capacity of Open-Air School— Gets Another Teacher—Now for School Nurse!**

The open-air school, which was started last October in Hornell, under the joint auspices of the Tuberculosis Committee and the Board of Education, has proved so valuable that the Board has doubled the capacity of the school and has provided a second teacher. The school now provides for 36 children.

The local committee also employs a visiting nurse and maintains a tuberculosis dispensary, a child welfare station and an open-air camp during the summer for pre-tuberculous children. The visiting nurse has been asked to give exclusive attention to school work, with the result that the Board of Education has agreed to employ such a nurse beginning with the new school year next September.

**MENTAL HYGIENE,**

NEW MAGAZINE SOON

Rapid growth in the mental hygiene movement throughout the country was indicated at the second annual convention of state societies for mental hygiene held at New Orleans, April 3 and 4. Although an organized movement to conserve mental health got under way less than a decade ago, there are now mental hygiene societies in thirteen states, all affiliated with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Five new societies were established last year—Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Louisiana and Rhode Island. The states which already had societies were New York, Connecticut, Illinois, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The National Committee has raised approximately $200,000 to carry on its work and about $250,000 more has been raised by the various state societies for their activities.

The National Committee is soon to begin the publication of "Mental Hygiene," a magazine designed to be the official organ of the movement.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and Dr. William L. Russell, who are members of the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Mental Hygiene, and George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary, delivered addresses at the convention.
“Well Done” for Oneida Agency

Supervisors, Changing System, Praise S. C. A. A. Committee and Agents

"Your committee believes that too much credit cannot be given to those in charge of the State Charities Aid Association for the great work they have accomplished among dependent children throughout the State, and in educating the public to a realization of the importance to the community and the welfare of its future citizens in the proper care and bringing up of its dependent children. Special credit is due to the Oneida County Committee and its agents for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties in relation to these children during the past seven years."

In the above words the Committee on Salaries of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors endorsed the Oneida County Agency for Dependent Children, when recommending a reorganization of the work in Oneida County. Heretofore the county has appropriated money to the Humane Society and to the County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and to the Board of Child Welfare for pensions to mothers, and to the institutions for the support of children. Upon the recommendation of the Salaries Committee the appropriations to the Humane Society and to the County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association were discontinued. The work, however, which had been so well organized and demonstrated by the County Committee is to be continued under the direction of a committee of the Board of Supervisors. The former duties of the agents and the Humane Society have been divided between the agents and the institutions themselves. Although the local committee of the Association felt that the Board of Supervisors were exceeding their legal right in assuming responsibility for dependent children which the statutes of the State place with the Superintendent and Overseers of the Poor, the committee stands ready to cooperate in any way possible to make the present program a success.

The Oneida County Board of Supervisors have also appointed a Committee on the Consolidation and Amendment of the Poor Laws of Oneida County. In a preliminary report it was indicated that when the final report was made next November a recommendation to create a county commissioner of charities and corrections would be made.

MENTAL TESTS FOR LODGING HOUSE INMATES

Committee to Devise Plan for Sifting the Insane from the Down and Out

REPAIR SHOP FOR BROKEN LIVES

Acting upon the recommendation of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, Chari- ties Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of New York City has appointed a committee of three experts to formulate a plan for the mental examination of inmates of the Municipal Lodging House in New York and to recommend an examiner.

The committee consists of Dr. August Hoch, Director of the Psychiatric Institute of the State hospitals; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and Dr. Minas S. Gregory, Superintendent of the Alcoholic and Psychopathic Services in Bellevue Hospital. They have accepted appointment and begun their study.

The Mental Hygiene Committee and Commissioner Kingsbury are impressed with the possibility of discovering cases of mental illness, both in the early and advanced stages, among the thousands of men who present themselves at the Municipal Lodging House in a year. It has been Commissioner Kingsbury's aim ever since he assumed charge of the Department of Charities to make the Municipal Lodging House a "human repair shop" as well as a place to sleep. Men have been examined for physical ailments and directed to treatment. In many instances employment has been found for lodgers. But, of course, such a "human repair shop" is not fully equipped to mend broken lives unless some attention is given to the mental aspects of "down-and-outness."

May Prevent Tragedies

There is no doubt but that in the course of a year many persons in more or less advanced stages of paresis, an incurable mental disease often leading to violent acts, are sheltered in the Lodging House. It will be recalled that Gallagher, the derelict who shot Mayor Geynor, was suffering from paresis. All paretics among the down-and-out class are potential Gallaghers. Their prompt discovery and removal to a hospital may prevent shocking tragedies. If a mental examination weeded out one Gallagher a year from the throng at the Lodging House, it would justify the expense many times over.

But it will not be the aim of the new system of mental examination to discover only cases of serious mental illness. It is hoped that cases of mild mental trouble in the early stages can be detected. Their discovery before the disease has progressed far will greatly increase their chances for recovery when placed under proper treatment.

A Promising Field of Effort

Experts who are familiar with the subject state that there are few, if any, groups of society in which a higher proportion of psychopathic material can be found than in the applicants for shelter in municipal lodging houses.

Commissioner Kingsbury, although eager to have systematic examination of lodging house inmates undertaken in this city, has proceeded slowly because of the many problems which arise in connection with the establishment of a competent service adequate for examining such large numbers of men. He is to be recommended for availing himself of the services of such competent experts as Dr. Salmon, Dr. Gregory, and Dr. Hoch, to formulate a plan of procedure which will meet with the approval of authorities on mental disease and stand the acid test of workableness.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY TRIES COUNTY AGENT PLAN

At the request of the Superintendent of the Poor in Livingston County, the County Agency Department of the Association is cooperating in organization work for the dependent children. A $450 appropriation was secured from the Board of Supervisors to cover the salary and expenses of an investigating agent for a trial period of six months.

On the recommendation of the Superintendent of County Agents, Miss Cornelia Ougheltree, a former agent for dependent children in Ulster County, began work in Livingston County, March 9. The local committee of the Association and the central office will assist the Superintendent of the Poor and the agent, and it is believed that the value of the work will be recognized at the end of the trial period, so that the agency will be made permanent.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Dansville and Geneseo have joined the list of New York State municipalities employing a public health nurse. Geneseo has appropriated $500 for the purpose. In Dansville, through the efforts of the Federation of Women for Public Service, $618 has been secured for the purpose.
PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

Attention of the readers of the S. C. A. A. News is called to the publications of the State Charities Aid Association which can be obtained from the office upon request. The publications cover the field of the Association's activities from its inception down to the present.

For convenience most of the pamphlets are numbered, but there is also an unnumbered list for which requests should be made by title. The numbered list is published below. The list of unnumbered publications will appear in the next issue. Requests should be addressed to the Association, at 105 East 32d Street, New York City.

NUMBERED PUBLICATIONS

No. 1. Report of the Committee on Hospitals upon a Training School for Nurses to be attached to Bellevue Hospital, 1879. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2, 5, 7, 10, 14, 17, 19, 23, 28, 30, 35, 39, 43, 45, 47, 50, 51, 54, 56, 57, 60, 64, 66, 68, 70, 74, 77, 79, 83, 85, 88, 90, 94, 97, 105, 110, 118, 124, 128, 131 and 133 (1873 to 1914) are the successive Annual Reports of the Association to the State Board of Charities. Nos. 5, 7, 10, 14, 17, 19, 23, 28 and 47 are out of print.

No. 4. Report of Special Committee appointed to take active measures in regard to the erection of a new Bellevue Hospital, 1874. Price, 10 cents.


No. 18. The Importance of Uniting Individual and Associated Volunteer Effort in behalf of the Poor, by Miss Schuyler, 1878. Price, 15 cents.

No. 22. Suggestions for the use of Visiting to the Insane, being a brief essay on the Care and Cure of Insane Patients, 1880. Price, 20 cents.

No. 24. Address of the State Charities Aid Association to its Local Visiting Committees, August, 1880. Price, 10 cents.


No. 34. Pure Milk and Infant's Food in Tenement Houses, May, 1883.


No. 40. Help and Hint Series. 1886. Price, 10 cents per set.

No. 41. Postal Savings Bank for the United States of America. 1885.

No. 42. Suggestions as to Methods of Assisting our Working Classes in the Enforcement of their Legal Rights. 1885.


No. 53. Proceedings of Public Meeting held at Chickerling Hall, May 1, 1891, to Commemorate the Completion of State Care Legislation for the Insane.

No. 58. Eighty years work of the State Charities Aid Association, 1891. Price, 80 cents.

No. 62. The "Charities Article" of the Revised Constitution. December, 1894. (Reprinted from the Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Commission in Lunacy.)


No. 72. The Care of Destitute Children in New York City, May, 1899.

No. 73. Public Appropriations to Private Charities in New York City, July, 1899.

No. 81. Statement adopted by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association at a meeting held January 10, 1902, concerning the recommendations relating to State Hospitals and State Charitable Institutions, contained in the annual message of the Governor.

No. 82. A consideration of the arguments contained in the memorandum filed by Governor Odell in approving the bill abolishing the Boards of Managers of the State Hospitals for the Insane. February 14, 1902.

No. 87. Some of the results secured in the Department of Public Charities during 1902 and 1903.

No. 92. Statement by the Sub-Committee on After-Care of the Insane, February, 1915.


Nos. 96, 100, 107 and 112 are the successive Annual Reports of the Committee on the Insane's Sub-Committee on Prevention and After-Care. (1906 to 1909.)


No. 108. Treatment of Public Intoxication and Inebriety, Standing Committee on Hospitals. March 20, 1909.

No. 113. The Alcoholic Repeater or Chronic Drunkard, Standing Committee on Hospitals. February 15, 1910.


No. 126. Dependent Children in the State of New York and What the State Charities Aid Association is Doing for Them. City Hospitals in the Tonawanda.

No. 130. Hospital Needs in Poughkeepsie.

No. 135. Forty-three Years Ago, or the Early Days of the State Charities Aid Association, an address by Louisa Lee Schuyler. 1915.


No. 137. An Inquiry Into the Administration of Public Outdoor Relief in Dutchess County. 1915.


No. 139. Social Service for the Mentally Ill. By Miss Katharine Tucker. 1915.

No. 140. The State as Alienist, by Homer Folks. 1915.
Governor Approves an Appropriation for Adequate State Laboratory

Another Important Step in His Public Health Program—New Laboratory Is Urgently Needed

Governor Whitman has taken another important step in his public health program by signing the Appropriation Bill containing an item for a new State Laboratory of the State Department of Health in Albany.

The State is authorized to enter into contracts for a building to cost $100,000, and $25,000 of that amount is made available immediately. For the site, $40,000 is appropriated. The total cost of the new plant thus will be $140,000.

The new laboratory will take the place of a very inadequate and unsanitary one. In fact, the present laboratory is in an old stable which was remodeled for the purpose. Up to two years ago there were housed in this stable and the lean-to additions and sheds a dozen horses and numerous other laboratory animals, as well as the staff of seventeen laboratory workers. The horses have been removed to a farm, but the laboratory staff has increased to seventy-five and the work has increased threefold under State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs. The workers are in cramped, unsuitable, unsanitary quarters. To continue work in the old building, Dr. Biggs says, would be a menace to the health of the workers and would greatly curtail needed work.

The cramped quarters have required employees to work Sundays and holidays, besides many hours overtime at night to keep up with the demands upon the laboratory.

Laboratory work is being recognized as an increasingly vital factor in health progress. The general public is not as familiar as it should be with the extent and importance of the work done in the laboratory. The diagnostic service includes the examination of specimens from the communicable diseases. Serum diagnosis of venereal diseases is developed. Vaccines, serums and antitoxins for distribution throughout the State are made. Analysis is made of samples of drinking water. In a word, the laboratory serves the people of the whole State and brings the advantages of a modern laboratory to physicians and health officers all over the State.

Some idea of the volume of work done even in the present ramshackle old building is indicated by the fact that 30,669 packages of diphtheria antitoxin and 9,490 packages of tetanus antitoxin were made in the laboratory last year. A total of 4,350 sputum tests for tuberculosis were made. The number of Wassermann tests to detect syphilis was 12,708.

The new laboratory is to be much more accessible and convenient than the old one. It will be located in the new Scotland avenue section of Albany, closely adjoining the Albany Hospital and the new site of the Albany Medical College. It is at ample distance from any residential section.

Some opposition to the plan for a new laboratory developed while the Governor was considering the Appropriation Bill, but it was shown to be based on lack of information and a misconception of the laboratory's functions. When reliable reports were made to the Governor about the condition of the present plant and the heavily increased demands upon it, he promptly approved the item. His action, in addition to providing needed facilities for public health work, relieves the State from the odium of disgraceful housing of its scientific workers.

"With the erection of the new building," said Dr. Biggs in a recent public statement, "we will be able to render the people of the State the service which they deserve and for which they make insistent demand. It is not too much to say that Governor Whitman has again demonstrated his keen interest in promoting the health and physical welfare of the people of the State."

WILLARD COMMITTEE PLANS PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Willard Committee on Mental Hygiene, which is one of the most active sub-committees of the central Mental Hygiene Committee, held its semi-annual meeting at the Willard State Hospital on May 5, with Mrs. Milo M. Acker, the president, presiding.

During the past six months the members of the committee assisted fifty-four persons discharged or paroled from the hospital. In some instances work was found for them or unfavorable home surroundings improved. In other cases a variety of friendly and helpful services were performed.

The committee is planning a series of mental hygiene meetings in various communities of the Willard hospital district next fall.

Spence School Girls to Be "Big Sisters"

Are Interested in Placing-Out Department's Work—Over 1,100 Children Now Under Supervision

The Spence School Society has organized a Social Service Committee made up of members who have expressed a willingness to interest themselves in individual children who are in boarding homes under the supervision of the Association's Placing-Out Department. These young women will act as "big sisters" to the children and will give some of their time toward making the children happier and more comfortable.

A generous friend of the association has offered the department a furnished cottage and maintenance for five children during June, July and August. Delicate children needing special care will be sent to the cottage.

During April, 23 children were added to the number under the department's supervision, and 14 passed from supervision. The number remaining under supervision on May 1 was 1,125. The total number of children placed out since the beginning of the work is 2,309.
1916 CHARITY LEGISLATION
ANALYZED BY MR. FOLKS

BY HOMER FOLKS

The "Presidential year" traditionally unfavorable for proposed legislation involving any substantial change in administrative methods or any considerable increase in appropriations. 1916 was no exception to this rule. An additional cause is doubtless to be found in the fact that the inquiry being made by Commissioner Strong into the work of the various departments having to do with State charitable institutions, was in progress and legislation relating thereto would naturally be postponed until the Commissioner's report. Few bills relating to charitable interests were introduced, and of these few a considerable number fell by the wayside.

Bills Passed

Among the few bills in this field which became laws are the following:

Dependent Children May Be County Charges
1. A bill amending the Poor Law, introduced by Senator Walters of Syracuse, permitting boards of supervisors to make all dependent children in any county, county charges, while leaving the adult poor, town and city charges. At present all the poor, juvenile and adult, must be either local or county charges. Dividing the responsibility for the care of poor children among the overseers of the poor, two in each town, is a certain method of securing uniformity, and therefore, wise, and often unfortunate, handling of the lives and fortunes of thousands of children who become public charges throughout the State. This is generally recognized. There is objection, however, in some counties to making the adult poor public charges on the theory that the cities with their saloons and undesirable conditions create a larger portion of the pauperism than the country and should support it, instead of having the charge distributed on the rural as well as the urban districts. This bill was prepared by the State Charities Aid Association.

Hospital Care of the Poor
2. A bill amending the Poor Law, also introduced by Senator Walters of Syracuse, permitting local authorities to pay incorporated hospitals a "reasonable sum" per diem for the support of indigent hospital patients, instead of a fixed sum of $1 per day, except that in certain counties a larger fixed sum might be paid. The sums fixed by statute were insufficient to provide for the care of tuberculous and other patients. The practice of fixing such allowances by statute is obviously undesirable. This bill was prepared by the State Charities Aid Association through its Committee on Hospitals.

County Commissioner of Charities
3. A bill creating the position of Commissioner of Charities and Correction in Westchester County. The new position succeeds to the powers and duties of the Superintendent of the Poor and also takes over a considerable part of the responsibility of the town overseers of the poor, especially those dealing with dependent children. The Commissioner is also to have charge of the recently established Westchester County Penitentiary.

Child Welfare Law Amended
4. A bill amending the Child Welfare Law of last year. This bill excludes the Commissioner of Charities from the Welfare Board of New York City, while leaving the superintendents of the poor throughout the State ex-officio members of all the other child welfare boards. It also provides that the investigations and supervision of those applying for or receiving allowances, shall be made by the child welfare boards rather than by the Poor Law officials. The declared purpose of the bill was to remove "the taint of charity" from the administration of the child welfare allowances. Why the "taint of charity" should be removed from the New York City Board (of which Commissioner Kingsbury has been one of the most active and effective members) and not removed from all of the other boards in the State, has not been explained. Removing the "taint of charity" from the allowances to widows is a popular cry and one with which everyone must feel a degree of sympathy. The fact is, nevertheless, that the entire Widows' Pension Law is based on the relief or charity principle. The "taint of charity" can only be taken out of it by basing such legislation on the insurance principle, applicable to rich and poor alike. While it is impossible to take the "taint of charity" out of a plan which is based frankly and absolutely upon relief principles, it may, nevertheless, be true that by creating a separate authority to deal with this subject and by giving it a new name, the assistance to this class of needy children may receive more careful and thoroughgoing consideration, and (Continued on page 4.)

New Mental Clinic Makes 14 in State

Dr. Clarence A. Potter, Superintendent of the Gowanda State Hospital, announces the establishment of a new mental clinic in the Salamanca Hospital at Salamanca, Cattaraugus County. Sessions will be held on the fourth Thursday afternoon of each month. The first session was on May 25.

Gowanda Hospital also maintains clinics in the Woman's Christian Association Hospital at Jamestown and in Welcome Hall, Buffalo.

The opening of the clinic at Salamanca brings the number of clinics maintained by State hospitals up to 14.
URGES DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. Folks Says Control of the Disease Should Be a National as Well as a State and Local Problem

An urgent plea for the establishment of a strong Division of Tuberculosis in the United States Public Health Service was made by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in an address before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in Washington on May 11.

Mr. Folks pointed out that in this country tuberculosis has been mainly a local problem, in small degree a State problem, and hardly at all, as yet, a national problem.

"The time has come," he said, "when the Federal authorities should assume that degree of efficent leadership which they are exercising in the problems of agriculture and other economic interests.

"Only through the United States Public Health Service can any degree of uniformity of method and efficiency in the tuberculosis campaign in forty-eight States be secured. The standardization of hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries, nursing service and home supervision, and all the other elements in the tuberculosis movement, can only be secured through Federal action. Just as the state helps to coordinate the work of the localities within the state, so the Federal authorities should help to coordinate the work of the various states. Only in this way can the vital national interest in the supervision of tuberculosis be made effective."

George J. Neibach, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis, also attended the convention.

The pennant won by New York State for selling the largest number of Red Cross seals per capita among the larger States was awarded to the Committee by General Murray, of the American Red Cross.

DRAW PLANS FOR HOSPITAL IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mr. Edwin McClellan, of Cambridge, Washington County, who recently announced his intention to construct a general hospital for the county, has employed an architect who is now working on the plans and has retained O. H. Bartine, superintendent of the New York Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, as consulting expert, and D. D. Kimball, of New York, as consulting engineer.

PLACED 67 WOMEN IN POSITIONS DURING APRIL

Sixty-seven women were placed in situations during April, according to the monthly report of Miss Mary R. Mason, superintendent of the Mothers' and Babies' Committee. Of these, forty were mothers not previously placed. Seventy-one women applied during the month for work, advice, or convalescent care.

Dr. Rucker examined ninety-two adults and 129 children. The nurse made sixty visits. One of the department's visitors has been away ill. The other visitor made 114 visits, including forty-seven to mothers in care.

What a Hospital Field Agent Did in One Month

Middletown Social Worker Made 140 Outside Visits Regarding Patients

Here is the record of a busy month's work by Miss Mildred Hurley, the energetic field agent of the Middletown State Hospital. During April she made these visits:

- To patients on the ward............. 12
- To parole patients in hospital...... 21
- To discharged patients in hospital 32
- To prospective patients in home.. 1

Individual visits made about parole and discharged patients in Middletown, Liberty, Newburgh, Kingston, Walden, Port Jervis, Ellenville, Saugerties and New York City .................. 86

- Number of relatives and friends met at hospital.................. 11
- Patients seen on leaving hospital 5
- Paroled and discharged patients seen at hospital.................. 11

The agent also found a home for a woman needing treatment and supervision by a hospital physician but not requiring hospital care.

The field agent from Binghamton State Hospital visited Miss Hurley on April 4 for information about the work.

Twelve of the State hospitals now have field agents at work.

TUBERCULOSIS MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS TO MEET

The spring meeting of the Association of Managers and Superintendents of local tuberculosis hospitals in New York State will be held Friday, June 9, at the Schenectady County Hospital. The Association's Committee on Tuberculosis has accepted the invitation to prepare the program and to assist in making the arrangements.

CONTRACT LET FOR $30,000 HOSPITAL

Work in Jefferson County Can Now Proceed—Broome County After a $75,000 Institution

Contracts for the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Hospital, totaling $30,757.85, have been awarded by the Board of Supervisors.

Plans for the Chemung County Hospital have been filed with the State Commissioner of Health for approval.

The Broome County Board of Supervisors gave a hearing on May 17 on the proposition to appropriate $75,000 for a new and more adequate county tuberculosis hospital.

Delegates from 44 fraternal, business and civic organizations and labor unions representing a membership of 20,000 were organized into a Citizens' Anti-Tuberculosis Committee and sent representatives to participate in the hearing.

The interest of these organizations was enlisted through an educational campaign carried on by the local Tuberculosis Committee, by two representatives from the central office, and by one from the State Department of Health.

DENTAL FACILITIES FOR SEA VIEW HOSPITAL PATIENTS

Members of the Richmond County Committee of the New York City Visiting Committee have become interested in providing facilities for dental work for children and adults at Sea View Hospital, Staten Island.

Through the committee, arrangements have been made whereby a competent New York dentist treats children free at his office each week, and they are sent to him from Sea View in groups of ten. The committee has also arranged to have two dentists go to Sea View weekly and treat children at the institution. A report of the work has been sent to Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, and it is hoped that dentistry at the institution can be put on a permanent basis.

The Visiting Committee also has been agitating the matter of dental facilities at the New York Municipal Lodging House for a long time. Indications are that these facilities will soon be provided.

MISS TAFT'S MAGAZINE ARTICLE

The current number of the Housewives' League Magazine contains an article entitled, "Is There Anything the Matter with Your Child's Mind?" written by Jessie Taft, Ph.D., the director of the Social Service Department of the Mental Hygiene Committee.
$7,000 GRANT FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORK

Legislature Makes Provision for State Health Department Activity

Provision for tuberculosis work in the State Health Department, including a tuberculosis expert at $3,000, two supervising nurses at $1,200 each, a stenographer at $900, and a clerk at $720—a total of $7,020—was made in the 1916 Appropriation Bill recently signed by Governor Whitman. These items appear in the appropriations made for the Division of Communicable Diseases.

The revised public health law enacted in 1913 created a Division of Tuberculosis in the State Health Department, but no definite provision has ever been made by the Legislature for that division as such. This is the first time since 1910 that any specific provision has been made by the Legislature for tuberculosis work in the Health Department. Prior to that, $10,000 was granted in 1908, $7,500 in 1909, and $10,000 in 1910. No appropriations were granted in 1911 or 1912.

The State Grange at its annual session in Jamestown last February gave its whole-hearted support to the Health Department's request for funds for tuberculosis work. The request was also supported by this Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and by a large number of local tuberculosis societies and kindred organizations.

BIG CELEBRATION OF BABY WEEK IN YONKERS

Child Welfare Week was observed in Yonkers with public meetings, free motion picture shows, illustrated lectures, exercises of Little Mothers' Leagues and demonstrations at clinics.

A large public meeting under the auspices of the Public Health Council was held in the City Hall the night of May 18. Addresses were delivered by Mayor James T. Lennon, Public Safety Commissioner James J. Fleming, Health Officer William S. Coons, Dr. Louis V. Waldron, director of the Division of Child Hygiene in the Yonkers Bureau of Health, and Dr. Alfred E. Shipley, chief of the Division of Research and Efficiency in the New York City Department of Health. George A. Hastings, of the association staff, presided.

The exhibit of the association's Westchester County Committee on Children was shown throughout the week at the City Hall. Miss Ruth Taylor, director of Children's Department of the office of the Superintendent of Poor in the county, gave popular talks in connection with the exhibit.

1916 CHARITY LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 2.)

the legislation may lead in time to a real plan of social insurance dealing with widowed mothers and their children.

Department of Plant and Structure

6. A bill amending the New York City Charter, changing the Department of Bridges into a Department of Plant and Structure and authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer to such department from other departments, the power and duty of making repairs to existing buildings and structures and of erecting new ones. Something is to be said for it, as to departments which have but little of repair and construction work to be done. Much is to be said against it as to departments, in the performance of whose duties, repair and construction is a large, essential feature. It would seem to us a great mistake, for instance, to place the Charities Department in a position of being unable to repair its own buildings or construct new ones, except through some other department. A department of necessity not familiar with the details, needs, and particular requirements of the Charities Department, and the relative urgency of its various tasks. In our opinion this bill is one further step in the wrong direction, still further breaking down the powers of departments in performing important public functions and in actually getting things done.

Bills Introduced But Not Passed

1. A bill making possible the submission to popular vote of the establishment of an institution for the mental defectives of New York. This bill created a board of managers and authorized it to establish such clearing houses. The objects of the bill were vague; apparently it was expected that persons seemingly feeble-minded were to be committed to or placed in such institutions for the purposes of mental diagnosis. The proposed clearing houses were to have no connection whatever with the existing State institutions for the mentally defective or State hospitals for the insane or with the numerous out-patient departments already established by State hospitals for the insane. A much more effective plan of procedure, in our judgment, would be to establish a series of out-patient departments by the State institutions for the mentally defective and to authorize all the State institutions for the mentally defective to receive suspected cases of mental deficiency for the purpose of observation and diagnosis, as the Rome State Custodial Asylum is now authorized.

The Mohanic Compromise

2. A bill introduced by Senator Brown, creating a commission to deal with the removal of the Mohanic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys from the Croton watershed. As often happens, a compromise measure failed to satisfy any of the parties of the controversy about the institutions on the watershed. There is the highest scientific authority for the view that nothing needs to be done except to provide for these institutions a modern system of sewage treatment. There is ample ground for believing that it is far less objectionable to have institutions whose sewage disposal is under direct State control on the watershed, rather than having individual owners, most of whom will have no system of sewage disposal. It seems utterly impossible, however, to get the facts set forth in the daily press or seriously considered by editorial writers.

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Dutchess County Child Welfare Bill

2. A bill for a Board of Child Welfare in Dutchess County possessing practically all the powers and duties in relation to destitute, neglected, defective and delinquent children, which are now distributed among a large number of local officials, overseers of the poor, justices of the peace and others. This bill passed the Senate but was held in the Rules Committee of the Assembly.

Children's Courts

3. A proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the establishment of Children's Courts separate from all other courts and enabling the Legislature to confer equity jurisdiction upon them. This proposed amendment was identical with that adopted by the Constitutional Convention. It passed the Senate but remained in committee in the Assembly.

Health Insurance

4. A bill establishing a commission to investigate health insurance. This bill passed the Senate but was not voted upon in the Assembly. The subject of health insurance is one of the most important in the whole field of social work. It deserves the most careful study and pains-taking analysis of the results of such measures elsewhere. It is highly desirable that the State itself take the lead in making such a study.
THE STRONG INVESTIGATION
AND CERTAIN OTHER MATTERS

In the following article on Commissioner Strong's investigation of the management of State charitable institutions and the inspection of child-caring institutions, Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, outlines the course of the inquiry from the beginning and clarifies the atmosphere of controversy which has arisen about it:

BY HOMER FOLKS

During the last few months a vast amount of controversial material has appeared in the press in regard to an investigation being made by Hon. Charles H. Strong, appointed for that purpose by Governor Whitman, as to the management of State charitable institutions and as to the inspection of child-caring institutions. The taking of testimony by the Commissioner has been completed, and the matters referred to him, together with the mass of testimony taken and the mass of exhibits filed with him, are now under consideration. It manifestly would be improper, at this time, to express any opinion as to the merits of the matters as to which the Commissioner is to express a quasi-judicial opinion. It is due, however, to the members of the State Charities Aid Association, and to the readers of The S. C. A. A. News, that they should have a clear statement of the origin, purpose and procedure of this investigation, and of the nature of the subjects which are under consideration in so far as the writer has knowledge thereof. The following article deals with these facts, most of which are of record and can readily be verified by any interested person.

Origin

On November 18, 1915, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 23 of the Laws of 1914, known as the Moreland Act, Governor Whitman appointed Charles H. Strong as a commissioner for the following purpose:

"To examine and investigate the management and affairs of the office of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities; the State Board of Charities; the Sites, Buildings and Grounds Commission; the Building Improvement Commission and the Salary Classification Commission, the said Commissioner to report to me with recommendations as may seem fitting with regard to what changes, if any, are advisable in the laws of the State, relating to or affecting the several departments of the State under investigation."

The Governor's Instructions

In a letter accompanying the commission the Governor states that "it has become increasingly evident to me that the management of the State charitable institutions is unnecessarily and unfortunately complicated and that responsibility is divided between too many offices and departments, resulting in confusion and delay."

The Governor at the same time transmitted to the Commissioner a communication received by him several days after he had decided to investigate the management of the State institutions, from the Acting Mayor of the City of New York, enclosing the report of the Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City for the year 1914. The Acting Mayor called attention to the assertion of the Commissioner of Public Charities that various child-caring institutions which had been approved by the State Board of Charities had been found by the representatives of the city department to be actually in an unfit condition and suggested a special inquiry into the methods of the State Board of Charities in this matter. The City and State had exchanged inspection reports but no cooperation in harmonizing inspection methods had resulted. The Governor requested Mr. Strong, as a part of the inquiry which he was to make, to look into the matters brought up by the Acting Mayor.

The investigation has, therefore, two definite purposes, viz:

1. To inquire into the work of the various authorities having to do with the State charitable institutions.

2. To inquire into the inspections of child-caring institutions in the City of New York.

The suggestion that a commissioner be appointed to investigate the management of the State charitable institutions originated with the Governor himself and grew out of his own experience. In informal conversation with the writer several names were proposed without previous consideration. After considering them the Governor selected Mr. Strong, whom he had long personally known. The Governor has since stated that prior to this conversation with the writer he had been considering the appointment of a commissioner and the selection of Mr. Strong, and that the commissioner would have been determined upon and that Mr. Strong would have been selected, irrespective of the suggestions made in the course of the conversation with the writer. The Governor has repeatedly stated publicly his complete confidence that Commissioner Strong has conducted his inquiry with fairness and impartiality.

The suggestion that the discrepancies between the city and State reports on child-caring institutions be inquired into was made directly by the Acting Mayor to the Governor several days after the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the State Charitable institutions (Continued on page 4)
New Organization Is Formed
To Deal with Feeblemindedness

During the past few months there has been a strong revival of interest in procuring more accommodations for the feebleminded, a project which was the aim of an active public campaign two years ago.

It was in May, 1914, that the Feebleminded Number of the S. C. A. A. News made its appearance, and at that time members of the Association all over the State were working with the Legislature for larger appropriations for new buildings.

There is a strong feeling in New York City that the best place to spend the money for the feebleminded during the next few years is at Letchworth Village, in Rockland County. This institution was planned to care for the feebleminded from the southeastern part of the State who still have to be sent in such large numbers and at such great expense to institutions at Rome, Syracuse and Newark. After some ten years of arduous effort to get this institution going, it has as yet been able to care for only 330 inmates of the 3,000 for which it was planned. It seems a shortsighted and wasteful policy for the State to acquire this large acreage, employ an extremely competent superintendent, and then operate the place for such a very small number of beneficiaries.

During the past winter New York City has awakened to the fact that it was not getting its share of State appropriations. The discrepancy between what New York City pays for and what it gets is nowhere more obvious than in connection with provision for the feebleminded. In five State institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic there are about 2,000 patients from New York City in a total of about 6,000 patients.

Field Workers Form a Committee

A few months ago some forty active workers among the feebleminded in the courts and schools as teachers, probation officers, etc., formed themselves into a committee of field workers at a meeting held at Columbia University.

Subsequently, on March 8, the Women’s City Club of New York organized a Committee on the Feebleminded as a sub-committee of its Committee on Social Welfare. Numerous meetings were held by these committees, or organized by them, including a public meeting at the Church of the Messiah on April 16, and a public meeting at the Women’s City Club on May 24. A party of the social workers spent a Sunday at Letchworth Village, and saw what was being done there, and discussed on the spot their problems and what they could do.

In the meantime, the heads of the large national and State organizations chiefly interested in this subject were getting together and making plans for perfecting a plan of joint action in behalf of the feebleminded. As a result of these conferences, an executive committee was organized under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Bayard Cutting, of the National Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded, with the following members: Dr. Thomas L. Salmon, of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Mr. Homer Folks, of the State Charities Aid Association; Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, of the City College; Mr. Franklyn E. Kirmberly, of the Letchworth Village Board of Managers; Miss Eleanor Johnson, of the Public Education Association, and Miss Maude E. Miner, of the New York City Probation Association. This executive committee is organizing a committee of representative citizens of both the city and State. They are raising money to finance a campaign of information on this important subject, and hope to keep working for large increases in the State provision for the feebleminded until a large proportion of the 20,000 or more cases needing segregation for their own welfare and for the protection of society are given comfortable humane care in institutions or colonies where they can live happy and useful lives.

SUPERINTENDENTS FOR TWO NEW HOSPITALS

Dr. Edwin P. Kolbe has been appointed superintendent of the new Suffolk County Tuberculosis Hospital by the Board of Managers of that institution. He stood at the head of the civil service list established as a result of a competitive examination open to physicians in New York State. Dr. Kolbe has had extended experience in tuberculosis hospital administration, having been on the medical staff of the Iola Sanatorium, Monroe County’s tuberculosis hospital, and on the staff of the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Ray Brook. Construction of the Suffolk County institution has been completed, the equipment has been purchased and the hospital will soon be ready for the admission of patients. Provision has been made for thirty beds. The hospital, which has cost approximately $50,000, was authorized by a Act of Legislature in November, 1914. Dr. Edward Torrey, of Olean, has been appointed medical superintendent by the Board of Managers of the Cattaragus County Tuberculosis Hospital. This institution has recently been completed at a cost of $30,000 and has provision for thirty beds. Dr. Torrey has appointed Mrs. Gertrude Talbot matron of the institution. Mrs. Talbot is a graduate of the Woman’s and Children’s Hospital of Syracuse and served for several years as matron and head nurse of the Sunnycrest Sanatorium, Auburn’s municipal tuberculosis hospital.

FULL PROGRAM FOR THE MENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

The Association’s Mental Hygiene Committee held its final regular meeting of the season on June 1. The following lines of work were decided upon for the coming few months:

1. Efforts to extend and improve the outpatient department work of the State hospitals.
2. Effort at the next legislative session to secure a department of after-care and prevention in the State Hospital Commission.
3. Efforts to obtain better treatment of alcoholism and asylums in hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State.
4. Undertaking work with psychopathic children in schools, beginning with the high school of New York City.
5. Vigorous efforts to help secure from the State adequate funds for buildings to relieve the overcrowding in the State hospitals.
6. Effort to stimulate further interest in industrial occupations for patients in all the State hospitals.
7. Continuing emphasis on publicity, exhibits, lectures and distribution of literature on the prevention and early treatment of mental disorders.

THREE COUNTIES IMPROVE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

The new addition to the Oswego County Sanitarium in Orwell, near Richland Junction, has recently been completed and the equipment is now installed. The addition will increase the capacity of the hospital from 22 to 48 beds. It is planned to open the new building with formal exercises early in July.

Extensive improvements to Oakmount Sanatorium, Ontario County’s tuberculosis hospital, have been authorized by the Board of Supervisors. These include a big increase in the porch space, the enlargement of the kitchen and dining room and the construction of a separate laundry building and cooler.

Contracts have been let for the construction of a new machinery building at the Montgomery County Tuberculosis Hospital. The new building will contain the boiler, pumps, etc., which are now located in the basement of the main hospital building.
This Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe Knew Exactly What to Do

Yates County Agent for Dependent Children Pictured in Modern Mother Goose Guise at Upstate Exhibit—New Rhyme for the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe

An exhibit on the Association’s work with dependent children in Yates County, designed by Miss Bertha Gooding, has attracted much favorable attention.

Among the charts was the cartoon shown above, depicting a tired and anxious county agent looking at a shoeful of children. But, unlike her picture-book prototype, she knew just what to do, as shown by the following revised version of Mother Goose, written by Miss Mollie W. Anderson:

The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe
(Revised Version)

It’s the agent for children who lives in this shoe;
But unlike the old woman, she knows what to do.
To some she gives homes, and to some she gives mothers.
While custodial care is needful for others.
Delinquent, dependent, defective, forlorn,
With a right to his chance every baby is born.
Now the County of Yates has provided the shoe,
And the service it renders depends upon you.

BROOME COUNTY TO HAVE A NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

A site for a new and larger county tuberculosis hospital, to take the place of the present inadequate and unsuitably located institution in Broome County, has been selected near Chenango Bridge by the Board of Supervisors. This encouraging progress comes as a result of a campaign of education carried on by a representative committee of citizens headed by an ex-Mayor of Binghamton and former President of the State Conference of Mayors, Hon. John J. Irving. The campaign culminated in a hearing on May 17 before the Board of Supervisors, lasting three and a half hours, in which leading citizens from all parts of the county were unanimous in urging the Board to abandon the present property and build a new and larger hospital upon a more suitable location. The site selected has been informally approved by the State Department of Health.

TWELVE STATE HOSPITALS EMPLOY FIELD AGENTS

Twelve of the thirteen State hospitals now have social workers, or field agents, as members of their regular staff, to assist physicians at the clinics, to render needed personal service to clinic patients, visit homes of patients about to be paroled from the State hospitals and do other visitation work in the various counties of the hospital districts.

Following is a list of the field agents and the counties in their districts:

Utica State Hospital—Clara B. Johnson, working in the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Saratoga, Schenectady and Warren.


Buffalo State Hospital—Mrs. Anna Loughlin, in Erie and Niagara.

Binghamton State Hospital—Hilda P. Brodhead, in Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie and Tioga.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Zadee B. Maxiner, in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Oswego and St. Lawrence.

Rochester State Hospital—Anna L. McPherson, in Genesee, Monroe, Livingston and Orleans.

Gowanda State Hospital—Florence A. Armstrong, in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Erie.

Kings Park State Hospital—Helen E. Martin, in Nassau, Suffolk, and the Borough of Kings.

Brooklyn State Hospital—Augusta Hirsch, working in Kings County.

Central Islip State Hospital—Mary E. Dunn, in Nassau and Suffolk counties and the Borough of Queens.

Manhattan State Hospital—Mary E. Dunn (temporary), Manhattan, Richmond and Bronx boroughs.

Middletown State Hospital—Mildred H. Hurley, in Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster counties.

SITES FOR NEW HOSPITALS

The Niagara County Board of Supervisors has selected a site about a mile and a half from the city limits of Lockport for the new county tuberculosis hospital for which $100,000 was made available through a referendum vote of the electors in November, 1915. The site seems well suited for the purpose and is favored by the County Tuberculosis Committee. Supervisors’ committees in Herkimer, Rockland and Nassau Counties are looking for sites for their county tuberculosis hospitals, and in each county several suitable properties are under consideration.
The State Charities Aid Association is supported by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditure amounts to about $140,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association. In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $140,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited. Checks should be made payable to the order of EDWARD W. SHELDON, Treasurer, 106 East 22nd St.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $15.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF BEQUEST
I give and bequeath to the State Charities Aid Association, incorporated in the year 1880 under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of __________________________ dollars to be used for the purpose of said Association.

THE STRONG INVESTIGATION (Continued from page 1)

had been decided upon and after Mr. Strong had been selected therefor.

The Commissioner
Hon. Charles H. Strong was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1890. He has been actively identified with civic and social work in New York City for many years. He was appointed a member of the Board of Managers of the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson by Governor Odell in 1902, reappointed by Governors Higgins and Hughes and served as a member of that board for ten or twelve years, during the greater portion of which he was president of the board. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the City Club of New York for many years and was president from 1909 to 1914. He was appointed by Governor Hughes a member of the New York City Charter Revision Commission. He was appointed by Senator Phelan of California in 1914 as counsel to investigate certain charges in relation to the representative of the American Government in Santo Domingo. He is a member of the Bar Associations of the City and State of New York and was recently a member of the Executive Committee of the City Bar Association. It would seem, therefore, and it is, we believe, the judgment of all those who are acquainted with Commissioner Strong that he is exceptionally qualified by training, experience and temperament, for the making of such an inquiry, and that his impartiality, fairmindedness and freedom from prejudice are exceptional.

Mr. Strong appointed as his assistant Mr. John Kirkland Clark, who had made an admirable record as Assistant District Attorney of New York County and as counsel in 1914 for the Sullivan Assembly Committee to investigate highway contracts.

Procedure
On Thursday, December 9, 1915, Commissioner Strong began the first part of his investigation with a public hearing at Albany. At this hearing John M. Bowers, Esq., appeared as counsel for the State Board of Charities. None of the other State authorities referred to in the commission of Commissioner Strong engaged counsel. Mr. Bowers said at the opening session: "The State Board of Charities is fully in accord with the investigation directed by the Governor of the State, to be made by you. They deem it of great value to the people of the State and offer their assistance to the fullest extent for such an investigation."

Commissioner Strong inquired first into the work of what is known as the Buildings Improvement Commission (established in 1902 to pass upon plans and specifications for new buildings for State charitable institutions). He examined members of that Commission at length and examined the minutes of the Commission from its establishment.

Commissioner Strong next inquired into the work of the Salary Classification Commission, established under the laws of 1899 to classify into grades and to fix the salaries and wages paid to officers and employees of State charitable institutions. He examined the minutes of this Commission from its establishment and interrogated the Secretary of the Commission and others in regard to its work, at length. He also familiarized himself with the work of the Board of Examiners of Feebleminded, Criminals and Other Defectives, and also with that of the State Board of Classification which deals with the prices of prison-made goods.

Commissioner Strong next inquired at length into the work of the Commission on Sites, Grounds and Buildings, created in 1913 to pass on the precise location of all buildings for State charitable institutions, and also to acquire such additional sites, or additions to existing sites, as might be needed from time to time.

The work of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities was also gone into at length by examination of the Fiscal Supervisor himself and of the second deputy.

The work of the State Board of Charities was inquired into at length by examination of each member of the Board and of the leading members of its executive staff.

Inquiry is Thorough
It is safe to say that no such thorough inquiry into the historical development and present actual work of each of the State bodies exercising powers in relation to State charitable institutions, has ever been made. Unless the data brought to light in this inquiry are sufficient to afford the basis for a comprehensive revision and simplification of the management of the State charitable institutions, it is difficult to see how it ever can be accomplished.

That such a simplification is urgently needed has been recognized by substantially all persons interested, for several years.

This portion of the inquiry, although dealing somewhat with matters which might become controversial, did not attract any unusual attention. If it should result, however, in the simplification of the management of the State charitable institutions it will have accomplished a most important step in enabling the numerous institutions more completely and efficiently to perform the duties and functions for which they were established.

On January 31, Commissioner Strong completed, for the time, his examination of witnesses in relation to the State charitable institutions, and began the second portion of his inquiry.

Child-Caring Institutions
To understand the origin and scope of this portion of the inquiry it is necessary to recall a few facts. The Department of Public Charities of the City of New York is the agency through which destitute children are committed as city charges to child-caring institutions. It has a considerable staff of investigators who inquire into the circumstances of the parents of the children proposed for commitment, and who annually thereafter inquire into the circumstances of the parents of children remaining public charges. There is no statute, however, expressly imposing upon the Charities Department the duty of inspecting child-caring institutions; it has no staff provided for this purpose; as a matter of fact, has never performed this duty (except casual and occasional official visits), having accepted the reports and certificates of the State Board of Charities as adequate information in regard to
the internal affairs and management of the child-caring institutions.

In 1914, however, the Department of Public Charities desiring to inform itself more thoroughly, and at first hand, concerning the actual care received by children supported by the city in child-caring institutions, appointed a special committee to inspect these institutions in behalf of the department. In order that these inspections might be thoroughly authoritative, it selected for this purpose three of the best known experts in child-caring work in the United States—Dr. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum; Dr. Ludwig V. Bernstein, of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and Rev. Brother Barnabas, in charge of the country branch of the New York Catholic Protecory in Westchester County. After the committee had made a few inspections, Brother Barnabas retired from it and his place was taken by H. M. B. Hargreaves, Secretary, Second Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities and formerly Secretary of the Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children.

Discrepancies in Reports

This special committee made to the Commissioner of Charities a detailed report on each of the child-caring institutions visited by them, describing its physical plant, its operation, its educational methods and many different phases of its work, in detail. A large part of the work of a number of the institutions was highly commended, but as to certain institutions there were criticisms of a wide variety of matters. The discrepancies between the reports of this special investigating staff and the reports formerly made by the State Board of Charities, led to the communication from the Acting Mayor to the Governor.

The City Department also secured counsel in the person of William H. Hotchkiss. The proceedings before Commissioner Strong in this part of the inquiry inevitably took on a considerably different character, by reason of the appearance of counsel for the city and counsel for the State. Instead of the examination being made almost wholly by the Commissioner or his assistant, examinations were largely made by counsel.

Nature of Criticism

The City Department placed in evidence the reports of its inspectors in regard to child-caring institutions, some phases of whose work were called in question. There were twenty-six institutions on this list, of which fourteen were Protestant or non-sectarian and twelve were Catholic institutions.

The matters criticised included in some instances the physical care of the children and the condition of the buildings, but more frequently the absence of proper facilities for recreation, for education, and for training for life outside the institutions. Some of the alleged conditions were serious.

Evidence was offered in behalf of the State Board of Charities, which called as witnesses the Sisters in charge and other representatives of the institutions. In some cases the existence of conditions complained of, for which it was claimed the State Board had not reported, was denied; in others it was claimed that the same conditions, admittedly undesirable, had been reported by the State Board of Charities in its reports, and that it had taken all the steps that were incumbent upon it to secure their correction.

What the actual facts were as to the conditions in the various institutions which were criticised, as well as the soundness of the inspection reports by the State Board of Charities and by the City Department of Charities, and to the efficacy of the steps taken by these bodies respectively to secure the correction of conditions needing correction—these were among the important matters which the Commissioner has under consideration in the second portion of his inquiry. Pending his conclusions thereon it manifestly would be improper for us to express any opinion.

SOME OTHER THINGS

During the course of the inquiry a number of events have occurred not forming a part of the inquiry itself, but growing out of it in one way or another, which have tended to obscure the inquiry and impede the progress of the inquiry itself. Some of these things are here recounted:

While the inquiry as to the inspection and conditions of child-caring institutions in New York City was under way there appeared an open letter to the Governor, signed by Rev. William B. Farrell, calling upon him to discontinue the inquiry, and charging that the inquiry was biased, prejudiced, unfair, directed particularly against the Catholic institutions and animated by a bias against such institutions. This letter was published on February 16 more or less widely throughout the State and efforts were made to enlist the interest of citizens in various parts of the State to secure the revocation by the Governor of the appointment of Commissioner Strong.

State Charities Aid Resolutions

Believing that the inquiry was serving a useful purpose; that it was being honestly and fairly made; that the management of the State institutions greatly needed simplification; that inspections should be expert and thorough and duplicate inspections unnecessary; and that it should be made certain that all children in child-caring institutions receive adequate care, the State Charities Aid Association, through its Board of Managers, on February 21, adopted preambles and resolutions urging that the inquiry be made comprehensive and complete as follows:

Whereas, Governor Charles S. Whitman, under the provisions of the Moreland Act, has appointed Charles H. Strong, a commissioner to "make a careful and thorough inquiry into all features of the administration of the Board of State Charities, the State Board of Charities, the Sites, Buildings and Grounds Commission, the Children's Improvement Commission and the Salary Classification Commission," and also, at the suggestion of the Acting Mayor of New York City, Hon. George McAney, confirmed the Mayor's request to the State Board of Charities and by the City Department of Public Charities, and

Whereas, The purpose of this investigation as stated by the Governor is to recommend "what changes, if any, should be made in the laws relating to the work of these several authorities;" and

Whereas, It has been the policy of the State Charities Aid Association during the forty-three years of its existence to support any effort to improve the condition of dependent children and other wards of the public, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Association hereby expresses its hearty approval of the action of the Governor in instituting the present investigation, pursuant to the provisions of the Moreland Act, and

Be It Further Resolved, That we consider it highly desirable and greatly for the public interests that an impartial, thorough and complete investigation be made to the end that it may be determined upon the basis of full knowledge what changes may be necessary in legislation and administration.

First, in order to provide a simple, efficient and constructive management of the State Institutions, and

Second, in order to secure an adequate supervision and control of the private charitable institutions caring for dependent children who are public charges.

Pamphlets

A short time after the publication of the letter of Rev. W. B. Farrell, certain pamphlets were issued, four of which were published under the name of the Rev. William B. Farrell of Brooklyn, entitled "How the Strong Investigation Has Discredited Itself," "A Public Scandal," "Charity for Revenue," and "Priest-Baiting in 1916." Some of these pamphlets were printed to the number of several hundreds of thousands and were distributed at the doors of Catholic churches in Greater New York and in some other parts of the State.

The general drift of these pamphlets is indicated by their titles. Taken together, they represented a concerted effort to discredit the investigation being made by Commissioner Strong, as to its origin, purpose and procedure. A large part of the pamphlets consisted merely of innuendo and vague suggestions. In so far as statements of alleged facts were made they were largely without basis.
On the 2nd or 3rd of March, a pamphlet was issued to some 6,000 persons, entitled "Newspaper Comment on Governor Whitman's Charities Investigation Conducted by Charles H. Strong, Commissioner Appointed under the Moreland Act." This pamphlet consisted entirely, aside from its title, of a reproduction of articles which appeared in the daily press in the course of the investigation, date and name of paper being given in each case. There was also a number of fac-simile headlines of articles which were not quoted in full, and also a verbatim extract from Mayor Mitchel's testimony. Mr. E. A. Moree, at that time Publication Director of this Association, testified that he, of his own volition and in his own behalf collected this material, and that it was printed and distributed by means of a contribution made by an individual which came to him through the Commissioner of Public Charities. Mr. Moree, shortly before this pamphlet was distributed, but while it was being printed, suggested to a committee of the State Charities Aid Association, that the material be issued in whole or in part in a forthcoming number of the S. C. A. A. News. The Committee decided that this should not be done. Although as a matter of fact, as testified to by Mr. Moree, and as declared later in a resolution adopted by the Board of Managers, the pamphlet was prepared by him without any cooperation or suggestion from any officer or member of this Association, it was nevertheless subsequently freely and widely charged that the State Charities Aid Association or its Acting President had been responsible for the publication and distribution of this pamphlet.

The statements made in the newspaper articles were not compared with the original record of the testimony. As was inevitable, the newspapers selected the more sensational features of the testimony for publication, and in some instances the text and in others the head lines were not wholly correct statements of the actual testimony. This was notably true of an alleged statement in regard to children and pigs having been fed from the same utensil. Such inaccuracies naturally aroused a keen sense of injustice on the part of the institutions.

**Telephone Conversations**

Shortly before the close of the hearings counsel for the City Department stated that at his suggestion the police authorities had listened in on the telephone wires of three witnesses, Dr. D. C. Potter, Mr. Dean Potter and Rev. William B. Farrell, and offered in evidence the transcript of such conversations. Commissioner Strong stated on the record that this had been done without his knowledge, and that he would examine the transcript of the conversations and consider their admission to the record. Subsequently he declined to admit these conversations as part of the record, stating that they purported to contain matters of serious import apparently involving efforts to secure the revocation of the designation of the Commissioner, to avoid the Commissioner's subpoena, to cause a witness or witnesses to absent themselves from the state and to instruct witnesses as to what they should say upon the stand.

The law forbids "wrongfully obtaining" any knowledge of a telephonic message, or "unlawfully and wilfully" making connection with any telephone line, but does not forbid listening in upon telephone wires when it is done in the belief that a crime or crimes have been, or are about to be, committed. Whether or not these laws have been violated is the question at issue in the trial of the indictments found on May 23d by the Kings County grand jury against Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and Counsel William H. Hotchkiss.

On May 24th and 25th before the Thompson Legislative Committee Mayor Mitchel appeared and made a full statement of the facts leading up to the supervision of the three telephone wires above mentioned. He recited the various investigations which his administration of the Charities Department had undergone: first, at the hands of the State Civil Service Commission; second, at the hands of the August, 1914, New York County Grand Jury; and third, at the hands of the State Board of Charities so far as the Randall's Island institutions are concerned. He stated that the attacks on the Strong investigation were another phase of the same effort to embarrass his administration. He said that the supervision of the telephone wires resulted from a conviction on the part of the city authorities that crimes were being committed in this connection and mentioned specifically the following crimes: perjury, criminal libel, conspiracy to utter a criminal libel, and conspiracy to obstruct the administration of the law. The Mayor introduced his reading of the telephone conversations by a statement beginning as follows: "For two years and a half, as the representative of all the people of this city, I have been endeavoring to secure humane treatment and proper care for the 22,000 homeless and dependent children committed as unhappy wards to private charitable institutions. I have been endeavoring to secure proper administration of the $5,000,000 of public funds annually disbursed to these institutions for the care of the city's wards. That is the cause I am fighting for and I shall continue to fight for it, no matter what damage it may bring to me, for it is a matter of public duty and personal conscience."

He then read to the Committee a full transcript of such portions of the telephone conversations recorded by the police as in his judgment, together with the attendant circumstances, indicated the commission of the crimes above mentioned.

Recently the Mayor transmitted a full transcript of these telephone conversations, together with other pertinent material, to the District Attorney of New York County.

**SOME THINGS THAT ARE NOT SO**

During the course of the investigation and subsequently, an unprecedented number of incorrect and misleading statements have been persistently circulated. Some of these have been accepted by well-meaning but uninformed people. To prevent further misunderstandings it may be here categorically put down that the following statements made from time to time, are wholly untrue and have no basis whatever in fact:

1. That the appointment by the Governor of Commissioner Strong is the result of a conspiracy to destroy private charitable institutions.
2. That the State Charities Aid Association favors the secularization of all child-caring institutions.
3. That paid social workers are opposed to unpaid public service and wish to abolish unpaid positions in public service.
4. That there is some "quarrel" between individuals or officials of which this investigation is a phase, or an outcome.
5. That the investigation was started for the purpose of abolishing institutions and placing all children in families.
6. That the investigation had or has a political origin or purpose.
7. That Commissioner Kingsbury had something to do with the selection of Commissioner Strong.
8. That there is in existence such a thing as a "charity trust."
9. That the investigation is directed against a particular church, or is animated by hostility toward a particular church, or toward churches in general, or toward religion in general.

Much misconception exists because of a failure, sometimes wilful, sometimes careless, to distinguish between Commissioner Strong's investigation and Commissioner Kingsbury's inspection reports. The former is quasi-judicial in character dealing with all available facts relating to the subject in hand; the latter necessarily endeavored to present and establish the validity of its own inspection reports.

(Continued on page 7)
Enthusiasm Marks Meeting of Tuberculosis Workers

Sixteen Hospitals Represented at Spring Meeting of Association of Managers and Superintendents

Thoughtful, timely addresses and exceedingly interesting and animated discussions marked the second Spring meeting of the Association of Managers and Superintendents of Tuberculosis Hospitals, held at Glenridge Sanatorium, Schenectady County's tuberculosis hospital, on Friday, June 9. It was the most interesting and substantial of a series of four semi-annual meetings thus far held by the association. The delegates were delightfully entertained by the board of managers and superintendent of the Schenectady County institution.

The program for the morning session included an address by Dr. W. L. Rathbun, Medical Superintendent of the New York City Tuberculosis Sanitarium, at Otisville, on "The Management of the Dietary," and a symposium on "The Most Pressing Problem of My Hospital." This consisted of a series of informal five-minute talks by representatives of each local tuberculosis hospital, also participated in by Dr. Linly R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, and George J. Nelbach, Executive Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Tuberculosis. This symposium probably contained more practical information and experience than could be gleaned from a number of text-books.

The following sixteen hospitals sent delegates:

Iola Sanatorium, Monroe County
Oneida County Hospital for the Care of the Sick
Lakeview Sanatorium, Rensselaer County
Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital
Glenridge Sanatorium, Schenectady
County
Oswego County Sanitarium
Finger Lakes Sanitarium, Seneca County
Montgomery Sanitarium, Montgomery

Oakmount Sanitarium, Ontario County
Summit View Sanitarium, Fulton County
Meaney Memorial Sanitarium, Tompkins
County
Onondaga County Tuberculosis Hospital
Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis Hospital
Suffolk County Tuberculosis Hospital
Albany Federation of Labor Tuberculosis P avocado
Bowen Memorial Hospital, Poughkeepsie

At the afternoon session Dr. Harry J. Brayton, Superintendent of the Onondaga County Hospital, talked about "The Discharging of Patients," and Mr. Charles W. Merriam, Chairman of the Schenectady County Board of Supervisors, addressed the conference on "Cooperation Between the Board of Supervisors and the County Hospital." These two addresses evoked a spirited discussion of policies of management and administration.

An interesting point about the meeting was that of the sixteen institutions represented, fourteen were county institutions established under the county tuberculosis hospital law. Only two hospitals established under this law were not represented.

At the business session of the Association a constitution and by-laws were adopted, a standing committee on hospital standardization was appointed, and it was decided to continue the holding of semi-annual meetings. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. W. L. Pearson, of the Board of Managers of the Schenectady County institution.
Vice-President—Dr. A. Clifford Mercer, President of the Board of Managers of the Onondaga County Tuberculosis Hospital.
Secretary—Dr. Montgomery E. Leary, Superintendent of the Iola Sanatorium of Monroe County.
Treasurer—Dr. H. St. John Williams, Superintendent of the Bowen Memorial Hospital of Poughkeepsie.

63 Patients at 3 Mental Clinics

The opening session of the new mental clinic recently established at Salamanca by the Gowanda State Hospital was attended by 37 persons. Of these, 15 wished consultation concerning their own condition. Others came for advice about friends or relatives, or to inquire about patients in the State hospital.

Regular sessions of the St. Lawrence State Hospital clinic at the two general hospitals in Watertown, on June 5 and 6, were attended by 26 persons, of whom 11 applied for advice about themselves; 7 were patients on parole from the hospital and 2 discharged patients; 3 sought advice about relatives, and 3 made inquiries about patients in the hospital.

THE STRONG INVESTIGATION

(Continued from page 6)

So far as the State Charities Aid Association is concerned, it has never concealed the fact that, as a matter of high principle, if the history of the State from the beginning were to be rewritten and if the slate could be wiped clean, it would be of the opinion that public funds should be expended only through public agencies and that private charities should depend upon voluntary contributions. It has always recognized, however, that a situation has developed in this State which could be changed only with very great difficulty, and it has never set out to secure a reversal of the policy of the State in this respect. Had it desired to secure a discontinuance of public appropriations to private charities, it would have presented this recommendation to the constitutional convention, for it would require a constitutional amendment. As a matter of fact, the Association considered the whole matter of public and private child-care agencies with great care previous to the meeting of the constitutional convention last summer and decided to recommend no change in relation thereto.

So far from desiring to abolish all institutions, it has long been recognized that for certain classes of children institutions will always be necessary, that for other classes of children there is little choice between institutions and families, and that for still others family care is far more desirable. Speaking generally, family life is all important for infants, and its importance diminishes as the child grows older.

So far from desiring to "take religion out of the hearts of the children," it is the settled policy of the State Charities Aid Association, which has placed over 2,300 children in family homes, to select homes of the same religious faith as the parents of the children, and in the case of Catholic children to require in each case the approval of the home by a priest acquainted with the family. Furthermore, each family agrees to receive attendance by the child at church and Sunday School.

Notwithstanding all the efforts to obscure the situation above enumerated, and many others of which time and space forbid mention, it is our conviction that this investigation will prove to be a sincere and serious contribution to the constructive development of the charitable work of the State, and of the child-caring institutions in and about New York City, and that these wholly extraneous disturbances will not succeed in distracting attention from the merits of the subjects under inquiry, or diminishing public confidence in the fairness of the report of the Commissioner when it shall appear.
“LIGHT READING”
FOR THE SUMMER

BY HOMER FOLKS

About this season we are apt to receive voluminous lists of books recommended as “light reading” for the summer. We wish to suggest to readers of the S. C. A. A. News three books which I have found exceptionally helpful during the past year. They throw light on many dark places, but are not “light” reading. To every one interested in social betterment, they will bring encouragement, information, and inspiration.

Autobiography of Dr. Trudeau

The first volume is the Autobiography of the late Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau. Many reviews of this book have contained tributes of great respect and feeling, but none of them has quite expressed the unique and absolutely unlimited optimism of the book. Readers of THE NEWS are familiar with the results of Dr. Trudeau’s work; but they may not know that through his adult life he labored under the handicap of an illness which threatened to cut short his work in a very brief period, nor of his personal afflictions, in the loss of two of his three children, a daughter at the age of sixteen and a son just entering upon a professional career of great promise. That under these circumstances he not only could accomplish a Herculean task, but could retain to the end a spirit of unbounded enthusiasm and impart it to all with whom he came in contact, is one of the most encouraging facts of human experience which has come to my knowledge. The book is so entertaining and humanly written that it holds one from beginning to end with a fascination exercised by no piece of fiction.

“The Abolition of Poverty”

Second in the list is “The Abolition of Poverty,” by Jacob H. Hollander, Professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins University.

Unlike Dr. Trudeau’s book, this is not easy reading. For sheer force of logic, inexorably compressed into the briefest possible space; with every unnecessary word omitted and with never a turning aside by so much as a hair’s breadth from the line of thought, this tiny volume is unexcelled. The poverty it deals with is not the abject pauperism which reaches public institutions, but is that insufficiency of income as compared with need, which is a prolific source of pauperism. Perhaps no reader of THE NEWS would accept all of Dr. Hollander’s constructive suggestions. Nor can one read the volume, however, without feeling that it is easily possible at the present stage of human development and by means at hand, whose efficiency has been demonstrated, greatly to reduce the volume of poverty in America. Those who read the book once will be quite certain to read it again, and to turn to it afterward from time to time.

Dr. Rubinow on “Social Insurance”

Third on the list is “Social Insurance,” by I. M. Rubinow. Dr. Rubinow, although Secretary of the Committee on Social Insurance of the American Medical Association, is not a medical doctor but a doctor of philosophy. Social insurance in its various phases has been his special subject of study, and he has brought together in this volume a very illuminating account of the development of social insurance in each of the countries in which it has been tried in one form or another. Dr. Rubinow is a pronounced advocate of social insurance, but it is possible to accept his book for facts without necessarily accepting his conclusions and recommendations. Social insurance, more especially health insurance, is a subject of importance demanding early and serious attention. It is frequently thought of as being financially prohibitive. Speaking, however, of the sums paid by the working people of this country on the ten cents per week basis for what in practice amounts only to funeral insurance, Dr. Rubinow says: “Thus the American working class pays for funeral insurance as much as is contributed in Germany by all three parties concerned, the wage-workers, the employers, and the State, for (1) accident insurance, (2) sickness insurance, (3) funeral insurance, (4) maternity insurance, (5) invalidity insurance and (6) old age insurance combined.” (P. 428.)

Professor Commons on Industrial Relations

One other suggestion to those who are looking for enlightenment reading during the summer: The three articles in The Survey of January 1, 1916, analyzing and interpreting one of the several reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations—that written by Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin and signed by himself and four other members, including the representatives of employers—embodies the matured thought of a keen thinker on the subject of labor legislation and administration. Dr. Commons’ report, written under great difficulties, is not at all easy reading and, even the summary and comments in The Survey require close and careful attention but are worth it. His central suggestion, of a public administration which will represent the matured conference of both parties having divergent interests, is applicable to many other governmental matters besides labor laws and labor departments.

MENTAL HYGIENE EXHIBIT

The exhibit of the Mental Hygiene Committee, on alcohol and syphilis, the two greatest preventable causes of mental disease, was shown last month at the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Correction in Hoboken, and the alcohol section was exhibited at the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Indianapolis, Ind.

Free Clinics
For Mental Disorders

Following is a list of the State Hospitals which have out-patient departments with stated hours for the free treatment of incipient nervous and mental disorders, together with the time and place of the dispensary sessions:

Hudson River State Hospital—In the Department of Health rooms, Poughkeepsie, every Monday evening at 7 o’clock.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—At the State Hotel every Saturday; at the Alice Hyde Memorial Hotel in Malone, one day, once a month; City Hospital and Sisters’ Hospital in Watertown, two days, about once a month.

Gowanda State Hospital—In Welcome Hall Dispensary, Buffalo, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, from 3 to 6 p.m.; at the W. C. A. Hospital, in Jamestown, on the third Wednesday of each month, from 1 to 5 p.m.; at the Salamanca Hospital, in Salamanca, on the fourth Thursday of each month, from 1 to 4:30 p.m.

Kings Park State Hospital, jointly with the Brooklyn State Hospital at the Williamsburgh general hospital, Bedford avenue and South Third street, Brooklyn, every Saturday morning from 10 to 12.

Brooklyn State Hospital—At the State hospital on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity streets, Brooklyn, on Fridays at 2 p.m.; Williamsburgh Hospital, Bedford avenue and South Third street, Brooklyn, on Saturdays at 10 a.m.

Central Islip State Hospital—Cornell University Medical College, Twenty-seventh street and First avenue, Manhattan, Thursday from 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

Manhattan State Hospital—Cornell University Medical College, Twenty-seventh and First avenue, Manhattan, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 10:30 to 11:30 a.m.

In addition to these establishments, the Willard, Middlesex, Utica, Buffalo, Binghamton, and Rochester State Hospitals provide for consultations with patients whenever they appear at the institution.
BRINGING THE CHILDLESS HOME AND THE HOMELESS CHILD TOGETHER

State Charities Aid Association's Placing-Out Agency Has Found Family Homes for Over 2300 Children

HOW IT COULD PLACE MANY MORE EVERY YEAR.

He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immedialtiness, which no other help given to human creatures in any other stage of their human life can possibly give again. — Phillips Brooks.

Helping children has been a part of the State Charities Aid Association's work almost from its inception. The Association was organized in 1872. Within two years the visiting committees of the Association had pledged themselves "to make it a distinct and definite part of their work to secure suitable homes in private families for all children of sound mind and body now in poorhouses, almshouses and other public institutions of this State, or that hereafter may come into them—homes where children shall be carefully trained and fitted to become respectable and self-supporting citizens."

The work has grown steadily. Today the Association is facing its greatest opportunities in child placing.

Child Placing Agency Organized

Eighteen years ago a separate department—the Placing Out Department—was formed to devote itself entirely to child placing work. That department now has the largest budget of any department in the Association, and the work of placing orphans, foundlings and deserted children in permanent free homes—both a real home with real parents instead of a Home with a capital H—if the homeless child and childless home could be brought together.

Bringing the two together is the function of the Placing-Out Department. The Department is manned by trained workers and employs methods approved by the highest authorities on child caring and shown to be practical and effective by the acid test of workability. It believes, as promulgated at the White House Conference on Dependent Children (January 1909) that "the carefully selected foster home is for the normal child the best substitute for a natural home."

How the department goes about the job, how much work it has done so far, and how the plan works out is an absorbing story.

GETTING THE RIGHT CHILD FOR THE RIGHT HOME

In the first place the problem of getting the right child in the right place is a hard one. It requires time, patience, careful work, good judgment and common sense. The placing of a child in a family involves its whole future welfare. It is such an important undertaking that it should be—and is—done only after the most careful investigation of the circumstances and the most sympathetic consideration of the needs of both family and child. The particular condition and needs of each destitute child are carefully studied so that it receives that care and treatment which his individual needs require and which should be as nearly as possible like the life of the other children of the community.

To begin with, a careful study of the

"Motherless baby and babyless mother, Bring them together to love one another."

—Christina Rossetti.
Family history of the child is made to find out whether there are any relatives who could and should care for it, and to learn of its physical condition and possible hereditary tendencies. Then there is secured for it a careful medical examination and, when necessary, treatment for adenoids, tonsils, bad teeth and other physical defects. For some children a mental test is desirable.

Why It Costs Money to Place Children

The child must be supplied with new clothing and made to look attractive in order to make a good impression on the would-be foster parents. While all this is being done for the child there must be a careful investigation of the character and circumstances of the family offering the home. One of the department's agents must visit the home and see what kind of a place it is. She talks confidentially with neighbors and friends who know the home in order to learn all the facts needed to judge whether it is the right sort of a place for the particular child in mind. She must meet the members of the family, see what the home influences are, and make sure that the opportunities for attendance at school, church and Sunday school are satisfactory. It is the settled policy of the Association to select homes of the same religious faith as the parents of the children.

When the home finally is selected and the child placed, it must be visited two or three times a year to make sure that the circumstances have not changed, that the child is doing well, that it is attached to the family and the family to it.

These details are given to show why it costs money and takes time to place children. The job must be done well or not at all. To do it in a haphazard way would mean tremendous possibilities of evil for the little ones whose lives we are undertaking to direct.

2386 CHILDREN PLACED;
839 OF THEM ADOPTED

Figures give some idea of the volume of work done by the Department. Since 1898, in spite of the fact that during the first few years the work was carried on in only two or three counties, 2,366 children have been placed in family homes. Of this number, 839 have been legally adopted.

On July 1st the Department had 1,135 under supervision, as follows:

- In foster homes: 992
- In boarding homes: 50
- In institutions under supervision: 49
- Working: 38
- Total: 1,135

On July 1st, 1,231 children had been passed from the Department's care, as follows:

- Adopted: 839
- Returned to relatives: 67
- Returned to institutions or county: 86
- Died: 68
- Became of age and self-supporting: 79
- Referred to other societies: 22
- Placed in special institutions: 64
- Married: 22
- Ran away: 4
- Total: 1,231

Not All Homes Found Suitable

In order to find suitable homes for so many children and suitable children for so many homes, a very large number of homes have to be studied. In the course of finding homes for the 2,366 children placed so far, applications from 6,811 families have been investigated. Only about two-thirds of the families who applied for a child were considered upon investigation to be able to provide suitable homes for children.

How successfully the Department has fitted the children to the homes and the homes to the children is seen in the fact that 76 per cent of the children placed in free family homes are now in the one's first selected for them. The number of "misfits" on first placement, for whom new arrangements had to be made, is seen to be surprisingly small. It is a significant commentary on the care used in studying the children and the families.

All these explanatory facts have now brought us up to the object of this Children's Number of the S. C. A. A. NEWS.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN ARE IN NEED OF HOMES

Here is the situation: The Association is placing only between 200 and 300 children a year. We ought to be placing a good many more. There are hundreds more children who ought to be placed. The Association could place more if it had funds enough for its Placing-Out Department. Whether it shall have the extra money needed depends on readers of this number and on the friends of children and the Association everywhere. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

There are some 85,000 children in institutions in this State, and while many of them may be claimed later by respectable relatives and so cannot be placed out in permanent homes, there are still thousands who have no such relatives and for whom homes in real families are desired. The number of such children that we can provide for is limited only by the means at our disposal. Over against the number of

"Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons."—President Theodore Roosevelt in message to Congress, Feb. 15, 1909.
These Children Once Homeless, Now Have a Real Home Like This

The situation then resolves itself into this: Shall these great opportunities be lost for lack of funds? For this child placing work not a single dollar is received from the State of New York or any city. It is sustained by the voluntary contributions of those who realize the great good it is accomplishing.

Here's how you may help: We have worked out a scheme by which people interested in children can become financially responsible for the placing of friendless children in good homes selected by us and can hear from us about the children before they are placed, and afterward. Any one who contributes $50 for this purpose to the State Charities Aid Association can have a child selected by us and assigned to her or him and can subsequently receive the story of the child, a full account of the home in which it is placed, and later two reports of the child's progress in the home during the first year. We want for each of our little wards a patron or a patroness to assume the financial responsibility for the care of one child, so that we may do an enormously increased amount of work.

If you cannot send $50 will you not send $25? Perhaps you can spare only $10. That amount will be accepted. Five dollars or even $1 will help to place a child in a good home and will be welcomed and appreciated.

Investing in a Human Being

What peace it should bring into any one's life to feel that through their efforts "one of these little ones" has been given a real father and a real mother and a real home with all that these words imply. It can be done, perhaps easily, perhaps at sacrifice, for only $50. If you will send us that amount (at the rate of $5 per month, if you wish) we will agree to select a child and furnish it with a home and with a father's and mother's love. This home will be your own special gift. We will send you the child's picture and a full account of the home in which it is placed, and within the first year two reports as to his health, progress and development. By making a gift of this small sum you virtually guarantee the expenditure by the new parents of many times your contribution toward the child's support and education, multiplying your $50 many fold. Will you not consider the possibilities of investing $50 in a human being?

The Association now has on its lists over 100 children in up-State localities whose family histories have been investigated and who have no one to claim them.

Must they remain homeless?

ENJOYED SPENDING $100

Here is the way people feel who have contributed money to this work. One contributor writes:

While it costs $50 to place a child in an investigator home, $25 or $5 or even $1 would help.

Now, I want to tell you that I never before enjoyed so much the spending of $100 as I have this one upon those little girls. I often get our pictures and look them over and it does my heart good. I owe much to you for getting me interested in these homeless children.

Another has this to say:

I was so very much pleased with your goodness in my behalf in finding a good home for a little waif last month that I wish to repeat my small share in the good work and help you place another child in a Christian home. If convenient, I should like the story and a picture. The little one need not be as beautiful as the last one was, as they all need good homes. God bless them! I enclose my check for $50 for this purpose and hope to do again before very long. You are certainly doing good practical work.

FOSTER CHILD IS A TREASURE

Read this letter from a foster mother:

How for nine years I have longed to clasp my own darling babe! In coming to you we have received your ideal, some one else's child, but a gift and treasure to us. I owe this thanks to you. If we had our own child we could not have done better.

"I LIKE IT VERY MUCH HERE"

And here is a letter from one of the older girls placed out:

I like it very much here. I was much pleased to hear from you. They are very good to me. Mama and Papa has got a lot of things for me. These are the things: A new pair of shoes, a new dress, two aprons, five school books, rubbers. I have been go-
FATHER SOLD HIS BABIES

The children who are placed out come not only from institutions but from private homes where they have known only squalor, neglect and cruelty. Take the case of Hilda and Stephen:

Hilda and Stephen were deserted by their mother. Their father sold them to a brewery wagon driver for beer, and disappeared. The driver abused and neglected the children. The State Charities Aid Association took them when they were miserable, starved, untrained little youngsters. After giving them good care for a few months they were placed together in a Christian home of comfort and refinement, where they are happy and are having the chance to become good citizens.

THE CASE OF KATHERINE

Katherine was a foundling 17 years ago. Now she is the daughter of a physician and his wife, who are living in a suburb near New York. Katherine is clever in school; she is a cheerful, happy, affectionate daughter, and beloved by all her friends and relatives.

It is interesting to note the character of homes in which children are placed. A careful study of the occupations of the families with whom the agency has placed the last 100 children shows that many occupations are represented. About one-third, or 30, were in business, 16 in professions, 15 in skilled labor, 13 farmers, 7 clerks, 5 in unskilled labor, and 4 were living on their incomes.

Children placed in good families not only have love and sunshine in their lives, but are in a way to have the educational advantages and other opportunities which the means of their foster parents make possible.

FAMILYadopts 4 CHILDREN

Some time ago a family wrote to the Association of its intention to have an adopted family of at least four. The letter said:

We intend to have a family of four at least, believing it not only to be our duty, as citizens, to bring up some children, but knowing also the happiness we are creating for ourselves. We know what a fullness children give us.

This is how the family felt five months after it adopted the first child:

The normal family owes it not only to itself, but to society to read and educate children. After five months we felt toward "Billy" as if he were of our own blood. I cannot imagine we could have more regard for one born to us. The success of our experiment in adopting little "Billy" made us hungry for more.

The family now has its four adopted children.

Candidly, can you think of anything that would give you more satisfaction now and in the future than to fill in the blank at the bottom of this page?

USE THIS BLANK

Mr. Edward W. Sheldon, Treas.,
State Charities Aid Association,
105 E. 2nd St., New York City;

Dear Sir—Enroll me to help you find homes for homeless children. Enclosed is a check for .

(Cross out the following sentence if you are sending the full amount of your contribution at this time). I pledge myself to send you this amount once a month for one year.

Signed. .

Address.

The next number of "The News" will take up the after care of cases of Infantile Paralysis outside of New York City, with a view to preventing to the utmost extent possible the permanent crippling of its victims.
COUNTY HOSPITAL REFERENDUM NUMBER

S.C.A.A. NEWS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY (EXCEPT JULY AND AUGUST) BY THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
106 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK

A MONTHLY BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1916

No.

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS ARE SUCCESSFUL

Good Work Done in Existing Institutions and Endorsements of Eminent Health Workers Should Stimulate Large Favorable Majorities in Three More Counties on November 7

TO HAVE REFERENDUM IN RENSSLEAER, WARREN AND LIVINGSTON COUNTIES

Another year of successful operation of existing county tuberculosis hospitals, the endorsement of the county hospital idea by eminent public health workers in various parts of the country, and the influence of the example of nine New York counties which by popular vote during the last two years have made appropriations for such hospitals aggregating $48,000, give every reason for confidence that the question of establishing county hospitals, which is to be submitted before the voters of three counties at the general election on November 7, will be carried by a large affirmative vote.

In combating the epidemic of infantile paralysis which has been raging this summer, the segregation of active cases in hospitals, as already proved effective in tuberculosis, has been one of the main factors. After the paralysis epidemic broke out, several temporary hospitals were promptly established in various localities in cooperation with the State Department of Health. It is being demonstrated that segregation is the best method of dealing with some other diseases besides tuberculosis. The soundness of segregation as an effective measure of combating tuberculosis is becoming more firmly established all the while.

RENSSLEAER Needs New Sanatorium

The counties in which tuberculosis county hospital referendums are to be taken this fall are Livingston, Warren and Rensselaer. In Rensselaer County the vote is upon an appropriation for a new sanatorium to take the place of the present institution, which has been doing excellent work for six years, but which is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the county and unfortunately is located on the grounds of the poorhouse. A widespread demand for a new sanatorium in a better location has existed in this county for nearly two years. A citizens' New Sanatorium Committee has strongly advocated the project, and the question will be settled at the polls.

Warren Wants $30,000.

In Warren County the question is upon the establishment of an entirely new institution for which an appropriation of $30,000 is to be voted upon. This county has been committed, by vote of its Board of Supervisors, to the establishment of a hospital for several years. Definite action has, however, been delayed for various reasons, and meanwhile the need of such an institution

SHALL WARREN, LIVINGSTON AND RENSSLEAER COUNTIES TAKE THEIR PROPER PLACE ON ELECTION DAY?

Here is the List of Counties Which Provide Humane Care for Sufferers from Tuberculosis

County    Population 1915
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Lewis      25,947
This is where WARREN should appear after election day.
Tompkins   36,535
Chenango   36,548
This is where LIVINGSTON should appear after election day.
Fulton     45,625
Rockland    46,903
Saratoga    64,100
Herkimer    64,100
Cayuga      65,751
Cattaraugus 77,756
Oswego      75,999
Jefferson   81,009
Stuben     83,630
Ulster      85,307
Broome      90,841
Dutchess   91,044
Schenectady 98,625
Suffolk    104,342
Niagara     104,916
Chautauqua 116,818
Nassau      118,825
Orange      118,118
Rensselaer  121,330
Rensselaer will vote upon a new sanatorium to take the place of the present one, which is inadequate.

Onondaga 167,331
Albany     152,330
Onondaga   213,992
Monroe     310,310
Westchester 517,711
Erie       571,897

"It is everywhere felt that the whole campaign must of necessity fail unless adequate provision is made for the institutional care of tuberculous cases. This includes county hospitals."—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health.
to serve both the city and rural districts has been disclosed by the work of visiting nurses to be imperative.

$35,000 for Livingston.

In Livingston County the need for hospital provision for tuberculous patients has been great for several years. Although the county is entirely rural, the death rate from this disease has been much too high, and more recently the conditions found by visiting nurses at work in Dansville, Mt. Morris and Geneseo give added emphasis to this need. The amount to be voted upon in this county is $35,000.

PROMINENT HEALTH WORKERS ENDORSE COUNTY HOSPITALS

Seldom has a movement for social well-being gone forward from the beginning with less necessity for change in its fundamental efforts than has the movement for county hospitals. Every year strengthens the arguments for the establishment of these institutions and gives added confidence in the accepted methods of combating this disease of which the county hospital is the central factor.

Dr. Biggs' Endorsement.

This was shown last fall when the question as to whether the plan being followed in New York State (which involves the establishment of county hospitals) was in full accord with the discoveries and conclusions reached during the last eight years, was considered by State Commissioner of Health Hermann M. Biggs at the Albany Conference of the New York State tuberculosis workers. Dr. Biggs gave as his definite opinion that recent discoveries did not in any way indicate that there was any lessening of the imperative need for the provision of county institutions for more advanced cases of tuberculosis. In this judgment he was supported by the opinion of prominent health workers throughout the country to whom he had written asking for their opinion. In nearly every case these eminent scientists laid great emphasis upon the necessity for county tuberculosis hospitals in the campaign. Dr. Biggs' own words on this subject deserve to be carefully pondered by every voter in the counties of the State which have not yet made provision for their sufferers from tuberculosis.

"It is everywhere felt in this country that the institutional care of the advanced case is perhaps the most fundamentally important phase of the whole problem," said Dr. Biggs. "Anyone who has been actively interested in tuberculosis must have had his sympathies strongly aroused on many occasions by the pathetic appeals from advanced cases of tuberculosis for care, when no place for them was available. In many counties of the State this situation still exists . . . Where there is no county hospital these advanced cases must live and die in their homes often under the most unfavorable possible hygienic conditions, distributing infection among the members of their families and their associates. The suffering, loss of life and the economic waste which this condition involves remain a serious blot on our boasted civilization."

THE AIMS OF COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

There are three things which county hospitals aim to do:
Give those who have the disease the best possible chance to get well.
Protect those who do not have it, including children, from contracting it.
Teach those patients who go back to their homes how to avoid spreading the disease in the community.

These three things together comprise the most effective check which can be placed upon the spread of tuberculosis. County hospitals are preventive measures of the utmost importance.

"No changes except further development are desirable . . . Hospitals and sanatoria should be provided for every case that cannot be taken care of at home."—Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Director Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, and Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL WORK DONE IN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

ACTUAL CASES FROM RECORDS OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS

Put yourself or someone dear to you in place of one of these patients, whose life story is outlined here and you will realize perhaps as never before the human side of the county tuberculosis hospital movement.

That the three aims of county hospitals are actually being fulfilled is shown by actual cases from the records of these institutions.

Cuts of various county institutions are printed in this issue of The News, and by means of them and the subjoined cases the reader is able to enter the doors of many of the institutions and look upon the work being done. Only the barest outlines can be given here because of space limitations, but the outlines tell an appealing story.

A STIRRING STORY OF FARM LIFE

A farm hand, aged 32 years, has one sister who is tubercular and a brother who is a farm hand. He obtained his livelihood by day's work on farms, living at the place of employment and making frequent changes. He was taken sick in August, 1914, while working for a farmer in whose family was one 17-year-old child. After two months he left this place and hired out to another man who had five children, working for him for a period of two months. Leaving this place, he accepted still another position with a farmer who had a child of 11 years. Here he remained for three months, when he fell ill in order to work on another farm. He stayed at this last place for about 90 days, until he had a hemorrhage and became too ill to work longer. He then came to the hospital on his own initiative. During these ten months of active open tuberculosis and while he was wholly ignorant of the nature of his disease and the danger of spreading it, he went about spitting freely where he worked, milking cows and assisting in other farm duties which brought him in daily contact with farm products which were sent out for use by healthy people. It was not until he saw for himself that he consulted a physician, who told him to get into a hospital as soon as possible. Although the institution was filled and had a long waiting list when this young man walked in, unannounced, emaciated, suffering severe paroxysms of coughing, a typical picture of tuberculosis, they could not but take him in. Concerning this case the superintendent of the hospital writes: "To my mind, this case is typical of the average knowledge of this disease and lack of precaution against it among country people. No one associated with this man knew of the danger of his condition to others. He exposed four different families including seven children, directly, and the farm products from four different farms, thus exposing an unknown number, indirectly; and all the time no one knew that there was any danger at all. He is an advanced case, has been here 14 months, and will remain here until he dies; this may be several more months. During all of this time he has been segregated and properly kept from spreading the disease."—Case from records of the Saratoga County Hospital, Middle Grove.

A SALESWOMAN'S STORY

A young American woman had worked as saleswoman in a department store. Her health was good until the spring of 1915, when she had typhoid fever; she was nursed by her mother, who died shortly afterwards of tuberculosis. The young woman did not make a good recovery, from typhoid, and returning tubercular bacilli and blood. Under complete rest she began to gain. Her cough disappeared and she increased in weight and strength. After five months she was put on light work and two months later was discharged, having gained fifteen pounds and all vital signs normal. She has now gone back to work and continues well.—From records of Bowne Memorial Sanatorium, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County.

A FAMILY SAVED

A young girl having advanced tuberculosis was working at the same time as a domestic for a prominent Johnstown family comprising a husband, wife and two small children. She was found by the visiting tuberculosis nurse and placed in the county sanatorium, where she now is. Had she not been discovered when she was, there is every reason to believe she would have infected the children and perhaps the entire family where she was employed.—From records of the Fulton County Hospital, Gloversville.

"Beginning in 1908, the importance of segregation for advanced cases in order to prevent the spread of infection was appreciated more deeply than ever before. New York State has led the way in prompt action and its splendid system of County Tuberculosis Hospitals is the result."—Dr. James Alexander Miller, Chairman, Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in New York City; President, New York Association of Tuberculosis Clinics.
S. C. A. A. NEWS

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STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK
No. 106 East 22nd Street, New York.

Vol. IV OCTOBER, 1916 No. 10

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The State Charities Aid Association is supported by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditure amount to about $140,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $140,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of EDWARD W. SHELDON, Treasurer, 106 East 22nd St.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF REQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "State Charities Aid Association," incorporated in the year 1880 under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of .......... dollars to be used for the purpose of said Association.

WHAT TWO MONTHS DID

A hardworking blacksmith, 34 years old, was admitted to the sanatorium September 11, 1915. The signs of tuberculosis were very marked, and he was confined to his bed for three weeks after admission. On November 15, however, he had gained 20 pounds in weight and all physical signs had become normal. His general condition was so much improved that he was discharged and has resumed his former occupation and is still in very good condition.—From records of the Monroe County Sanatorium, Rochester.

A SCHOOL GIRL SAVED

A 15-year-old girl, a student, who had been ill for more than two years and had been losing weight, was admitted to the

ESTELLE AND WALTER ODELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A REUNITED FAMILY

An American housewife, aged 35, with husband and six children, was discovered by the County Agent shortly after having had a hemorrhage. She was careless in her habits, sharing her room and bed with several of her young children; she was coughing and spitting carelessly and was waited upon by the older children. She was brought to the hospital in April, 1915, and the children were all examined. Two were found to be infected and were also kept at the hospital where arrangements were made for the care of the other four children in good homes. The two infected children recovered and were provided with homes. The mother became an arrested case and was discharged after six months. The family has now been united in cleaned up surroundings and has continued to do well under the direction of the County Agent without any signs of returning disease or fresh infections for nearly a year.—From records of the Monroe County Sanatorium, Rochester.

GLENRIDGE SANATORIUM, SCHENECTADY COUNTY, SCHENECTADY.

"A constructive program for the prevention of tuberculosis should direct its attention chiefly to the development of hospitals and institutions for the segregation of cases of tuberculosis throughout the State."—Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth, Director, Division of Laboratories and Research, New York State Department of Health.
PATHOS AND INSPIRATION

A 16-year-old girl and her young brother following in the footsteps of an older sister and her husband, came to this country from Austria. The father and one brother had previously died from tuberculosis. Arriving in this country the girl and her brother were put to work in a mill where they had long working hours. The living conditions of their home were typical of those of many foreigners obliged to live in cramped quarters and upon frugal diet. Within a few months both developed symptoms of tuberculosis and were admitted to the sanatorium. The boy was found to be a very advanced case and died within a few weeks. The girl, on the other hand, showed remarkable gains and after a stay of 340 days was discharged apparently cured. The change at this time was very inspiring. From a timid, undernourished, pale child she had become a strong, well developed, rosy-cheeked girl showing a gain of 234 pounds in weight. More than this, by the training and education which she received in the sanatorium she was able to take up domestic work. This she has continued from May, 1915, to the present time in perfect health.—From records of the Montgomery County Sanatorium, Cranesville.

NO LONGER A MENACE

A working man of 36, a dyer in a woolen mill, whose first wife died from tuberculosis, was received into the county hospital in an advanced stage of tuberculosis and greatly reduced in weight. He was then in that stage of the disease which is most dangerous. Before coming to the sanatorium he was confined to the house in which nine other people were living and continually exposed to infection. He had very little knowledge of the way the disease spreads. After three months’ stay at the sanatorium he had gained more than 25 pounds in weight and had much improved. Nearly all symptoms had disappeared and the knowledge which he had gained in reference to precautionary measures made it safe for him to return to his family.—From records of the Oswego County Hospital, Orwell.

A GLOVEMAKER AND CHILDREN

A housewife, an American, with four small children, the oldest of whom was five years old, had consulted a physician for a sore throat. She was found to have advanced pulmonary tuberculosis and was at once placed in the county sanatorium. The children were cared for in an orphanage, and as yet none of them has shown signs of tuberculosis. The youngest child was only three months old. By taking care of the mother the county is preventing the spread of the disease to these children. She had been an industrious woman, a glovemaker, had good habits and has a good chance for recovery.—From records of the Fulton County Hospital, Gloversville.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST FEW YEARS HAS TAUGHT US . . . THAT THERE IS NECESSITY OF AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HOSPITALS FOR ADVANCED CASES SITUATED NOT FAR FROM THE HOME OF THOSE THUS AFFLICTED.

—Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, former President, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Here is a case of a woman of 35, a moderately advanced case, having two children. One child was found tuberculous and admitted to the sanatorium with the mother. The other was sent to an open-air school. The husband, who had tuberculosis, deserted the family some years before. The mother and child were discharged from the hospital 14 months later with the disease apparently arrested. The mother had gained 18 pounds and the child 4½. They are now living in the country under good conditions with the other child, who has made wonderful improvement in the open-air school.—From records of the Monroe County Hospital, Rochester.

A LIVINGSTON COUNTY CASE HAS COST NEARLY $2,000

A suggestive report has recently come from Livingston County. Within the last two years one patient was deprived of hospital care until it became too late to save his life. An effort to prevent giving the disease to his wife and child has now cost the county nearly $2,000—and yet his wife now has tuberculosis in a moderately advanced stage. The little child 11 years old has slept with her mother and shows signs of the disease. It would have been much more economical for the county to have provided suitable care for the father in the first place and thus have saved the accumulating expenses of his dependent family and those who may in turn contract the disease from them.

PROMINENT MEN ORGANIZE TO PUSH COUNTY HOSPITALS

On September 7 a county tuberculosis hospital campaign committee, consisting of 44 prominent citizens in Warren County, representing nearly every town in the county, was organized at Glens Falls. Officers were elected as follows: Frank Hooper, of North River, chairman, and Thomas J. Smith, of Warrensburg, secretary. Executive committee—George F. Bayle, of Glens Falls, chairman; Rev. E. M. Parrot, of Lake George, secretary; Dr. Fred G. Fielding, of Glens Falls; Frank Hooper, of North River, J. E. Singleton, of Glens Falls, E. J. West, of Glens Falls, and Thomas J. Smith, of Warrensburg.

OsWEGO COUNTY HOSPITAL, ORWELL, N. Y.

The committee has opened headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Glens Falls. They will carry on educational work to lay before the voters of the county the need for an affirmative vote on the hospital question.

Under the leadership of the Citizens' New Sanatorium Committee, a Rensselaer County campaign committee was organized at Troy on September 14. This committee consists of 50 influential citizens from all parts of the county. The officers of this committee are: W. Leland Thompson, president; P. J. Griffin, vice-president; P. H. Wetmore, secretary, and Tracey D. Taylor, of Berlin, treasurer. Executive committee—Palmer C. Ricketts, chairman; Mrs. Joseph McQuide, John M. O'Hanlon, Mrs. Rhee Stewart, of Rensselaer, and E. B. Doen, of Schaghticoke.

In Livingston County at a conference held on September 20, a strong campaign committee was organized with the following officers: Honorary president, Hon. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Mount Morris; president, Dr. W. E. Lauderdale, of Genesee; vice-president, Rev. A. E. Breen, of Mount Morris; secretary, Dr. A. E. Leach, of Mount Morris; treasurer, James M. Edwards, of Dansville. Executive committee: Chairman, Dr. Charles V. Patchin, of Dansville; Rev. Dr. A. A. Kieble, of Livonia; Murray Gamble, of Gloveland; Foster W. Walker, of Caledonia; William E. Dana, of Avon; Dr. C. M. Fiorio, of Moscow; William A. Brodie, of Genesee, and Dr. G. W. Squires, of Avon.

HOSPITALS ARE GREATLY NEEDED IN RURAL DISTRICTS

Wherever a thorough investigation has been made to locate all cases of the disease, it has been found that there is nearly as much tuberculosis in proportion to the inhabitants in the rural districts as in the centers of population. Frequently there is more.

In Warren County, taking the death records for the five-year period from 1910 to 1915, it was found that six out of eleven rural towns had more tuberculosis deaths in proportion to the population than Glens Falls, the only city in the county. In five towns the tuberculosis death rate was higher than that in the State at large.

Spread by Family Infection

Rural tuberculosis spreads with surprising frequency by means of family infection. This is shown by scientific investigation made recently in four rural counties. Ap-

"The county tuberculosis hospital is the most effective measure for protecting the well from infection by the sick and for helping the sick to get well."—Homer Folks, Secretary, State Charities Aid Association.
AFTER-CARE OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN NEW YORK STATE. OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY
By HOMER FOLKS

The extension of the epidemic of infantile paralysis from New York City to points throughout the State created the most pressing problem for the State health authorities within the last decade. The development of the situation, and the measures taken by the State Health Department, are detailed in the August and September numbers of "Health News," the department's publication, both of which are devoted practically entirely to this subject.

The prompt and effective measures taken by the State health authorities to secure authoritative diagnoses of suspicious cases, efficient sanitary supervision of diagnosed cases, the establishment and efficient operation in an astonishingly short period of a number of well-organized infirmaries, the building of over 100 beds, and, in general, furnishing leadership and support to local health authorities, to which legislation enacted in 1913, and the reorganization of the Department ensuing thereon. The prompt, cordial and thoroughgoing support of the Governor and the Comptroller enabled the State Department to meet the situation very much more effectively than would otherwise have been possible.

The after-care of the surviving patients offers a unique problem. The successful handling of these cases must be extended over a period of two years or more. The number of cases of infantile paralysis occurring in New York State outside of New York City from June 1st to September 23rd inclusive, arranged by counties, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>New York State outside of New York City, June 1st to September 23rd, inclusive, 1916</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>469</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westchester</td>
<td>427</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutchess</td>
<td>447</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>213</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>Greene</td>
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<td>Rockland</td>
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<td>Steuben</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
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<td>Corland</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
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<td>Putnam</td>
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<td>Chenango</td>
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<td>Herkimer</td>
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<td>Tioga</td>
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<td>Broome</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The total number of cases outside of Greater New York was 57.

It will be noted that one or more cases have occurred in 51 of the 57 counties outside of Greater New York.

The epidemic followed the usual route of travel, developing along the Hudson River, in the suburban counties adjacent to, or near, New York City. The number of possible infections, however, was far greater than the number of cases notified.

Among the 2,904 cases that have occurred to September 23rd inclusive, there were, to that date, 579 deaths. Of the remaining 2,325 cases, 1,415 have recovered, not a large one, will make a complete recovery, without any form of paralysis or crippling. The remaining will suffer varying degrees of paralysis. The extent to which this will
disappear will depend in considerable degree upon expert, sustained treatment, and in suitable cases, proper appliances.

Plans for After-Care:

The State Health Department has formulated a very complete program for the treatment and after-care of patients suffering from infantile paralysis outside of New York State outside of New York City. This will include, close supervision by expert authorities on practically full time for this purpose; the holding of clinics in localities, where a number of cases have occurred to be attended, as far as possible, by all the physicians of the localities, at which examinations and complete muscle tests of the patients will be made; the provision of experts in massage and muscle training, especially where there are large numbers of cases; the provision of arrangements, adequate numbers; and the provision of appliances, when necessary with full or partial payment therefor by the parents in suitable cases.

At the request of the State Department of Health the State Charities Aid Association has requested the committee to cooperate with the State Department of Health and local authorities in the formation of a care program thoroughly comprehensive and adequate. If the plans in full were considered and approved by the Public Health Council of the State at a meeting held on September 23rd.

The work to be done is indicated in part in the following extracts from papers by Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Harvard University, reprinted from the August number of "Health News":

"Dr. Flexner on Control of the Disease:

A "percentage of persons, children particularly," said Dr. Flexner, "die during the acute attack of the disease. Only 16 to 18 die in certain severe epidemics to twenty in others. The average yearly mortality is from 1 to 2 per cent. The most important thing in the care of these cases is to see that they survive, a fact made complete coverage, in which no cripples whatever.

This number is quite large, but only a few children out of a hundred will be left severely and unnecessarily crippled.

Dr. Lovett on Treatment:

"For purposes of treatment the disease may be divided into three stages: (a) the acute stage; (b) the convalescent stage from the disappearance of the paralytic symptoms to the third month; (b) the convalescent stage from the disappearance of the paralytic symptoms to the third month; (c) the convalescent stage from the disappearance of the paralytic symptoms to the third month; (c) the chronic stage which begins about two years from the beginning of convalescence. The acute stage should be treated by the administration of vitamin B, in order to prevent or to correct deformity. In cases treated by muscle training the expectation of improvement is small, but the patient can be made an expert 6 to 12; home under muscle training under supervision 3.5 to 6; home training without supervision.

Deformities in this stage are to be removed if it occurs. It is impossible to prevent or to correct deformity. When fixed deformities occur, it is in the stage of the disease when the patient may be made an expert 6 to 12; home under muscle training.

In Vermont in a period of three months a quanti- tative examination of the patients showed that in cases treated by muscle training the expectation of improvement was small, but the patient can be made an expert 6 to 12; home muscle training under supervision 3.5 to 6; home training without supervision.

In order to prevent or to correct deformity. When fixed deformities occur, it is in the stage of the disease when the patient may be made an expert 6 to 12; home under muscle training.
proximately 100 families were carefully studied. It was found that 79 per cent of the individuals who were exposed continuously for a considerable period of time had the disease in some stage. Of those who were exposed for a short time but not continuously, 28 per cent were found with tuberculosis. Where the patient was cared for away from home or where some members of the family were away during the sickness the number showing signs of the disease was much less.

It can thus be seen that in the rural districts the main factor in the spread of the disease is the infection of one person by another, which frequently takes place in the home. Family infection is a condition which may be greatly diminished by provision of sufficient hospital care for those who are stricken with the disease.

Hospital Care Always Necessary

In cities, congestion, bad housing, factory conditions and other factors, as well as the strain upon life as a whole, frequently tend to complicate the tuberculosis situation and render it more difficult to meet. Hospital care is always necessary, but in the cities it must be supplemented by other measures.

HOSPITALS EFFECT ECONOMIC SAVING

A Story of a Case of Tuberculosis That Cost Lives and Public Money

Here is a true story which shows what the lack of a county hospital may mean. A painter in a certain New York State town, the breadwinner for a family consisting of his wife and three children, acquired tuberculosis, and made up his mind to follow his physician's advice to go to a hospital. He tried every place he could hear of or that his physician knew, but all were full and most of them had long waiting lists. He could find no institution within his slender means that could take him in. He could not get the care he needed at home and gradually grew worse. His wife, overburdened by the care of her now dying husband, ran down in health and began to show tuberculous symptoms. Shortly after her husband's death, she was told by her physician that she, too, had the disease.

If the county had had a hospital, that father would have had a chance for life. At least he could have saved his wife the burden of his care, and his infection might have been avoided. In either event, if he had lived, or if his wife had lived, the family probably would not have become town charges.

But there is a practical taxpayer's interest in this story. If the county had had a hospital the effect of this man's illness on the tax levy would have been as follows:

One year's care in the county hospital, at $70 per week. $3920 Less patient's contribution to his own support... 200

Balance paid by county... $320

Care of four-year-old child in orphan asylum for ten years... $1,500

Care of five-year-old child in orphan asylum for nine years... $1,350

Total... $4,775

In other words, that county by saving $320, the theoretical cost of caring for the father, will be the ultimate loser by $4,355, the cost of caring for the mother and her offspring, minus the theoretical cost to the county if the father had received care. Yet even this financial aspect of the problem will surely be a less compelling argument with the voters than the suffering and sorrow of uncared for tuberculosis.

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—Gilpin.
1916 SALE OF RED CROSS SEALS EXPECTED TO BREAK ALL RECORDS

25,000,000 Crimson-Clad Santa Clauses Start on Their Annual Mission of Mercy on November 15

Bang!

That noise which you will hear on November 15 will not be a belated celebration of the election results, but will signify the opening of the 1916 sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals in New York State, to raise money for anti-tuberculosis work.

Before that date 25,000,000 little crimson-clad Santa Clauses will leave the shipping office of the State Charities Aid Association to carry their annual message of health and hope to the remotest corners of the State. It is confidently predicted by the organizers of the 1916 campaign that they will bring back to the tuberculosis committee 1,500,000 more pennies than last year.

It is expected that $125,000 worth of nursing, dispensary and hospital care for suffering tuberculosis patients will be provided by the sale of seals in New York State outside of Greater New York during the holiday season of 1916. This is the goal that has been set by the State Charities Aid Association, the sales agency in this State. To attain this goal it will be necessary for the local committees and kindred organizations of the Association to increase the total sale from 10,505,261, the high mark reached last year, to 12,500,000 for 1916.

Standard Selling Methods:

Prior to the opening of the actual selling campaign on November 15th, the State Charities Aid Association will instruct its local agents in the use of the standard methods of sale. Special emphasis will be placed upon the sale by mail. Without exception, wherever this plan was tried last year it was markedly successful. Letters costing from 3.5 cents to 7 cents to prepare brought back from 40 cents to $1.25 per letter. In Rochester, letter-sales brought in over $6,000, out of the $10,800 realized from the total seal sale. Brooklyn won a national pennant with a sale of over 4,500,000 seals, practically all from mail sale letters.

At the North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference held in Newark, N. J., October 20 and 21, representatives from half a dozen Eastern states endorsed the mail sale as the most effective selling method of the 1915 campaign, and unanimously agreed that it would bring increasing returns during the 1916 season. The State

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)
ARE SMALL BOYS UNPOPULAR?

Have Homeless Boys Less Friends in the World Than Homeless Girls, or Babies of Either Sex?

WHAT DO YOUR HEAD AND HEART SAY ABOUT IT?

Have little boys between the ages of 6 and 10 less friends in the world than little girls or than babies of either sex?

This seems to be the case, judging from the experience of the Association’s Child Placing Department. But we don’t believe it really is the case. We are telling you about it because there may be, and very likely are, readers of this magazine who don’t believe it is true and who can give very convincing and substantial proof of their belief to the contrary.

But anyhow, just at present, the Child Placing Department is having hard work to find suitable family homes for many of the little boys between the ages of 6 and 10 who come to its attention.

“It may surprise many fathers and mothers of small boys to learn that prospective foster fathers and mothers apparently have little interest in boys of this age,” said a member of the Placing-Out Department, “and that fewer applications are received for them than for any other type of child. There are many requests for babies and for little girls, but it looks as though the small boy is not popular.

Boys Feel Neglected.

“Some of the little fellows are very conscious of this neglect, and when they are visited in the institution by an agent they beg her to try to find them homes of their own where they can have fathers and mothers.”

The Child Placing Department has a great variety of little boys available for placement in family homes: Dark haired boys, fair haired boys, and even an occasional red haired youngster; boys for Protestant homes, Catholic homes or Jewish homes; boys who are clever at mechanics, boys who like farm life, boys who would profit by high school and college training but have no one to pay for a business career. Some of them are mischievous and active and occasionally “play hooky”; others are quiet and docile, but all of them need homes of their own.

Marrying or Making a Boy’s Future.

The years between 6 and 10 are important years in a boy’s life. In those years he especially needs sympathy, affection and careful guidance. His home and school training at that time may make or mar his whole future.

Following the publication of the special Children’s Number of the S. C. A. News two months ago many friends of children have rallied to the support of the work of this department. Fifty dollars will place a child in a carefully selected free home. This brief article is not intended for an appeal, but it is entirely probable that there are readers of THE NEWS who have no children in their own homes and who would like to give one of these little chaps a chance, or who know of friends who would like to do so. If you would like to befriend a little boy or can give us the name and address of a family who would like to do so, we will gladly send one of our workers to see them and tell them more about our needy little fellows. For example, here are a few of the boys now actually in need of homes:

These Boys Want Real Homes.

Henry, ten years old, a Catholic, and left an orphan several years ago. He is a good boy. He was a little fellow, with gray eyes and brown hair. One of his two brothers has found a home, and Henry, the seven-year-old brother he had hoped to have a family home of their own. He is a bright, promising boy.

Walter, ten years old, a bright faced, slightly built boy, nervous and sensitive. He has light brown hair and brown eyes. Walter is in need of country air and good food. He is a pathetic little fellow now, but will be a different boy when he is stronger, for he is observant, interested in everything around him.

Paul, five and a half years old, a Catholic, has big blue eyes, golden hairs, regular features and a nicely shaped head. He is a very handsome boy, lovable and affectionate. Ever since he lost father and mother within six months of each other, Paul has had to live in an institution. He was a baby then; now he is a sturdy boy who will do any one credit, and he wants the love and care and the chance that other little boys have in their own homes.

Robert, nine years old, is a boy who will probably grow to be six foot four, a country air and good food. He is a shy fellow, active, full of energy, but he is affectionate, too, and responds readily to kindness. He has been rather run down in his recent air. Robert has gray-blue eyes and black hair, and is a slender, wiry boy.

David is a little Hebrew boy of six who has not a relative in the world to befriend him. He is a quiet little fellow, undernourished and sick now, but needs good food and affection and family life. Few little boys need a home as much as David.

Billy, ten years old, is red haired, with a small mustache and a twitch in his eye. Billy is the kind of a boy who plays hooky to go to a ball game and spends the night behind the back yard fence. He is a “licking,” and “borrows” a quart from his mother to treat the “fellows” to peanuts. He is active, quick witted and a thorough go-getter.

“No Better Use for $50.”

People who have contributed to this work become as interested in it as we are. For instance one recent contributor wrote as follows:

“The reports in regard to Dorcas have given me much satisfaction. If her case is a fair sample of what is accomplished by the Child Placing Agency, I can think of no better use for the fifty dollars I am enclosing. With all good wishes,” etc.

(Continued from Page 2)
DUTCHESS COUNTY HEALTH ASSOC’N HARD AT WORK

President of Vassar Heads New Organization for Prevention of Disease and Better Care of Sick

What will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most significant and far-reaching events in the health field is the recent organization of the Dutchess County Health Association, administered by and for the citizens of Dutchess County. It represents the transmuting into fact of a recommendation which the State Charities Aid Association made in its report on “Sickness in Dutchess County; Its Extent, Care and Prevention,” which was reviewed in the December, 1915, issue of the S. C. A. A. News under the title “Sixteen Hundred Cases of Sickness and What to Do About It.” The new organization is now busy on a promising program.

The Health Association is organized for two purposes:

To coordinate and develop existing facilities for the care of the sick and the prevention of disease in order to make them thoroughly efficient and readily available to all.

To develop such additional facilities for the care of the sick and the prevention of disease as study and experience may indicate are needed.

In order to carry out these objects the Association plans to cooperate with all the public and private medical and social service agencies at work in the county, as well as with the physicians, who, with others responsible for the care of the sick, are invited to make use of the facilities and services which it has to offer.

Vassar’s President Heads Association.

Both from the standpoint of his administrative ability and of his interest in the public affairs of Dutchess County, the Health Association is fortunate in having secured as its first president, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie. It also is to be congratulated in having as its Superintendent of Field Work, in immediate charge of its field activities, Miss Edith M. Ambrose, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, who has had long experience in medical social service work. For the past six years she has held the position of Secretary of the Social Service Committee of Emmanuel Church, Boston.

The headquarters of the Association are located at 23 Washington street, Poughkeepsie, opposite the new headquarters of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health. They comprise an office for the administrative work of the Association, a reading room, with books and pamphlets on various health topics; also the living rooms of the Superintendent of Field Work.

The Plan of Work.

One of the main features of the Association’s work will be the organization of the nursing service throughout the county with a view to providing a maximum amount of adequate nursing at a minimum cost. To this end it will endeavor to provide three classes of helpers:

Supervising nurses who will on request give counsel and aid as to the kind of help needed and the probable time and cost. They will also visit the homes of the patients as often as necessary, and supervise the services of the non-graduate household attendants. No work, however, will be undertaken without the cooperation of the physician in charge.

Skilled graduate nurses who will have personal charge of all important cases for such time as may be needed. In supplying this grade of service the Association will, so far as possible, cooperate with existing registries.

Non-graduate household attendants who will care for such cases as do not need or no longer require the skill of a graduate nurse. These household attendants will also assist in the care of the home.

The Association has already entered into an arrangement with the Montefiore Home in New York for the training of household attendants. Here they will be given a six months’ course, which will be supplemented by another six months of work in the homes of the sick in Dutchess County. After completing this term of training they will receive, while in the employ of the Association, from $60 to $125 a week for their services. By the adoption of this plan it will be possible to standardize the services of the trained attendants in the county and raise them to a high level, thereby often insuring the sick better nursing care than they are now receiving at the hands of untrained attendants.

Already several towns in the county have asked to be affiliated with the larger County Health Association, and plans for carrying this out are now being considered by one of the committees of the Association. The local Dutchess County Committee for the Care of Dependent Children has shown a splendid spirit of cooperation by voting the sum of $602, raised by the sale of Red Cross seals, to the Health Association, with the understanding that the Health Association will add another sum sufficient to pay the salary of a nurse to devote her time to tuberculosis work throughout the county.

Offers Aid to the State

The Health Association has offered its services so far as feasible to the New York State Military Training Commission, and the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in carrying out their program for the physical training of school children in the elementary and secondary schools of Dutchess County.

The Health Association will avail itself of every opportunity to cooperate with other health agencies, both State and national. A committee has been appointed to consider this question and report to the Executive Board in what ways this may be done.

The Association will cooperate with the Poughkeepsie Young Woman’s Christian Association in health work among the Italians in Poughkeepsie. It is planned first of all to get up a health exhibit for use in that section of the city.

A class in first aid to the injured has been organized in one of the towns and other classes will be organized as interest is manifested.

The Central Council.

A Central Council has full power to direct and control the affairs and funds of the Association and is responsible for its government. The following persons make up the present membership of the Central Council: Judge C. W. H. Arnold, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Barnes Compton, of Millbrook; Mr. William B. Dinsmore, of Staatsburgh; Mr. B. M. Fowler, of Poughkeepsie; Mr. Irving Grinnell, of Waupungoose; Dr. Grace M. Kimball, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. J. E. Lyall, of South Millbrook; Dr. George N. Miller, of Rhinebeck; Miss Ruth Morgan, of Staatsburgh; Mr. Thomas Newbold, of Hyde Park; Dr. J. C. Otis, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. C. W. Pilgrim, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. James Roosevelt, of Hyde Park; Dr. J. E. Sadlier, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Weldon F. Weston, of Beacon, and ex-officio, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, Albany; Miss Clara E. Drum, Superintendent of School District No. 3, Clinton Corners; Dr. J. E. McCormack, President Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine; Dr. Alva L. Peckham, President Medical Society of the County of Dutchess, Poughkeepsie; Hon. D. W. Willbur, Mayor of Poughkeepsie; Dr. John S. Wilson, Health Officer, Poughkeepsie; Mr. H. Fremont Vandewater, President County Board of Supervisors, Hyde Park.

The Central Council meets twice a year and in the interim of its sessions the Executive Committee carries on the work of the Association. Besides the President, the members of the Executive Committee are Dr. Alexander M. Williams, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. J. E. Lyall, of Hyde Park; Dr. George N. Miller, Miss Ruth Morgan, of J. C. Otis, and ex-officio, Dr. H. N. MacCracken, Chairman, and Dr. George H. Sherman.
After-Care of Paralysis Cases Now Under Way

State Health Department Opens First of a Series of Free Clinics for Poliomyelitis Patients Outside of New York City—153 Patients Examined in Six Westchester County Clinics

As announced in the last number of THE S. C. A. A. NEWS, a State-wide plan for the after-care of cases of infantile paralysis in New York State, outside of New York City, has been put into effect by the State Department of Health. A series of clinics has been held in Westchester County and is now in progress in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The entire plan is under the general direction of Dr. John A. Smith, of the State Health Department, and each District Sanitary Supervisor is charged with the general arrangements for the clinics to be held in his district.

The official staff of the clinic consists of Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the Harvard Medical School; his assistants, Dr. John T. Hodgen and Dr. Armitage Whitman; four women who have had special direction in the training of paralyzed and partially paralyzed muscles; five nurses, who visit the physicians and parents of the children in advance to secure their attendance at the clinic, assist in holding the clinic and who will remain in various localities to instruct the parents in muscle training and to see that it is carried out; also the necessary clerical staff.

A representative of the State Charities Aid Association and of local philanthropic interest have attended each clinic to give special attention to any cases in which some form of relief or assistance other than medical or nursing seems necessary.

Clinic Work Exceptionally Efficient.

It would be difficult to overstate the expert character, the completeness, adequacy and efficiency of this clinic organization. It brings to all the infantile paralysis cases attending the clinic, no matter where located and regardless of economic status, trained service of the highest order, which, at ordinary professional rates, would be absolutely prohibitive except to the very well-to-do. The work is done in the most complete cooperation with the attending physicians and operates to strengthen their relations to their patients and to prevent uninformed parents of these unfortunate children from seeking treatment from quacks or relying upon widely advertised nostrums.

No serious difficulty has been met with in securing the attendance at the clinics of the maximum number of patients who can be given careful examination, this number being some 30 per day. An interesting development has been the appearance at the clinics of a considerable number of children and a few parents who have suffered some degree of crippling from infantile paralysis in earlier years and for whom it has been possible to hold out promise of improvement.

The patients represented every variety of economic status. Some were brought by private nurses or maids in automobiles. Most of them were brought by their parents without special difficulty, and in a few cases transportation was provided. A relatively small proportion seemed to come from homes in which serious poverty exists.

Local Physicians Much Interested.

Each of the clinics has been attended by a considerable number of physicians—28 at one clinic—many of whom have expressed very great interest and have not only observed the examination of their own patients but have observed the operation of the clinic for a considerable part of the day. The clinics have been held in the following places:

Oct. 18—Mt. Vernon, dispensary of the Mt. Vernon Hospital.
Oct. 19—Port Chester, Fire Department house.
Oct. 20—North Tarrytown, St. Mary’s Episcopal Church.
Oct. 21—Yonkers, City Hall.
Oct. 23—White Plains, half day, Federation of Women’s Clubs.
Oct. 25—Glen Cove, Glen Cove Hospital.
Oct. 28—Huntington, Trade School.
Oct. 30—Mamaroneck, Roosevelt.
Oct. 31—Oyster Bay, Fair Harbors, Episcopal Church.

The total number of cases examined in Westchester County is 153.

What the Children Need.

In general, the proportion of quite young children has been larger than had been anticipated. Of the 153 children examined in Westchester County, 85 were under four years of age. Of the total 153, only 7 needed braces or other appliances at present. Eleven needed hospital care for operation or some special condition. Of the 158 patients, about ten per cent have made a complete recovery. After November 1, the clinic will divide into two units under the general direction of Dr. Hodgen and Dr. Whitman, each of whom will be assisted from time to time by Dr. Lovett in person.

Clinics Full of “Human Interest.”

The clinics are places of great “human interest.” At one clinic a baby a year old was temporarily up two long flights of stairs on a very rainy day by his ten-year-old sister. When asked whose baby it was, she promptly replied, “Mine,” and it was very evident that she was the baby’s “little mother.” So competent

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)
EXHIBIT ON CHILDREN'S WORK IN WESTCHESTER

How 800 Dependent Children Are Wisely and Humanely Cared For

The Children's Committee of the Association's Westchester County Committee has procured an effective exhibit of its work in the interest of the 800 dependent children of the county, and the exhibit is being shown in public meetings at various places throughout Westchester. Already it has been seen at Mount Vernon, Irvington, Tarrytown, Ossining, Mount Kisco, Yonkers and elsewhere.

The exhibit shows graphically the rights of every child, who the dependent children of the county are, where they come from, what the duty of the Poor Law is toward them, what kind of care they receive, what their needs are, how much their care costs the public, and how the Children's Committee is aiding the Poor Law officials in their work.

Last year Westchester County paid out $125,598 for the board and care of its dependent children. This money was administered by the Superintendent of the Poor, V. Everit Macy, through the staff of the Children's Department.

The Children's Committee, of which Mrs. George F. Chamberlin, of Harrison, is chairman, is endeavoring to give a personal guardianship to each of the dependent children. This committee was organized to assist officials in providing proper care and training for the children. Its five investigators help by discovering the whereabouts of deserting fathers, securing work for the abedodied and medical attention for the sick, situations for mothers with babies so that they need not be separated, and preventing the return of children to unsuitable homes. The agents secure commitment of wayward boys and girls to reformatories and fellembined to proper institutions.

The exhibit consists of charts with text, watercolors and photographs and is attractive in appearance. In addition to being shown at various public meetings, it is exhibited in clubs, school buildings, public libraries, and other public places. Literature explaining the work of the Superintendent of the Poor and of the committee is distributed wherever the exhibit is shown. The Children's Committee considers educational work one of the most important of its duties, and is finding the exhibit a useful means to this end.

(Continued from Page 4) was this “little mother” that Dr. Lovett said he would like to take her back to Boston, that she was by far the most efficient person he had seen around the clinic and would doubtless make an excellent office attendant. This ten-year-old “little mother” was of the greatest service in getting the cooperation of the baby in testing his little muscles, and it was a great pleasure to have Dr. Lovett declare the case to be a complete recovery.

“All Dressed Up and No Place to Go.”

One charming three-year-old girl, who had been completely undressed and was rolled in a blanket waiting for the doctor, sung out in a loud and cheerful tone; “All dressed up and no place to go.” The blanket evidently appealed to her as real dress-up play clothes. She had completely recovered except one or two of the facial muscles, which were slightly affected and which gave her a very charming one-sided smile. Her baby brother was affected to a slightly greater extent.

Heard of Clinic Accidentally.

One young girl of 12 or 13 who had the disease some years ago and who was badly crippled heard of the clinic purely by accident. Some one who was passing in an automobile saw her, stopped, and told her that a clinic would be held at North Tarrytown. In spite of the rain, her mother got her to the train and to the clinic, and both were pathetically happy when the Boston physician changed the brace, ordered certain exercises, and encouraged them to believe that there would be improvement.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Sanitary Supervisor, Dr. Leroy W. Hubbard, in arranging for the Westchester clinics and for the comfort of the staff of workers attending them.

S. C. A. A. NAMES SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AFTER-CARE

At the request of the State Department of Health, the State Charities Aid Association, through its President, Joseph H. Choate, has appointed a Special Committee on After-Care of Poliomyelitis in New York State outside of New York City. Mr. Oren Root is the Chairman and Miss H. Ida Curry the Secretary. The other persons asked to serve as members, by counties, are as follows:

**Dutchess**
- Mr. John E. Mack . Poughkeepsie
- Mr. B. H. Plager . Wappingers Falls
- Mrs. Ogden L. Mills . Staatsburg
- Dr. H. N. MacCracken . Poughkeepsie
- Dr. John C. Ochs . Poughkeepsie

**Westchester**
- Mrs. Adolph Lewiston . Ardsley
- Mr. George F. Canfield . Peekskill
- Mrs. C. Everit Macy . Scarsdale
- Mrs. Henry Marquand . Bedford Hills
- Mrs. Paul Revere Reynolds . Scarsdale

**Madison**
- Mrs. Dennis McCarthy . Cazenovia
- Miss Margaret Jennings . Cazenovia

**Colombia**
- Justice Aaron V. S. Cochran . Hudson
- Dr. C. Van Dusen . Hudson
- Mrs. Clara Harder . Phoenicia

**Orange**
- Mrs. W. Averill Harriman . Arden
- Mrs. F. Delano Hitch . Newburgh
- Mrs. W. W. Collins . Newburgh
- Mrs. Frank Drakey . Goshen
- Mrs. W. T. Pulifler . Mountaintop

**Oswego**
- Mr. Frederick Shepperd . Oswego
- Mr. R. A. Downey . Oswego

**Tompkins**
- Mr. Robert Tamman . Ithaca
- Mr. Liberty Hyde Bailey . Ithaca

**Ulster**
- Admiral Francis J. Higgins . Kingston
- Mrs. Martin Cantine . Saugerties

**Onondaga**
- Mrs. Frederick E. Hazard . Syracuse
- Mrs. Horace S. Willard . Syracuse
- Mrs. Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews . Syracuse
- Mrs. W. Newton Giese . Skaneateles

**Greene**
- Mr. F. S. Decker . Catskill
- Mr. Judge Emory Chase . Catskill

**Cortland**
- Mr. Francis J. Cheney . Cortland

**Rockland**
- Mr. A. H. Henderson . Spring Valley

**Putnam**
- Mr. William Church Osborne . Garrison-on-Hudson

**St. Lawrence**
- Captain Frank Chapman . Ogdensburg
- Mrs. William H. Danie . Ogdensburg

**Delaware**
- Mrs. Florence J. Shepard . Roxbury
- Mr. Clayton Wheeler . Hancock

**Jefferson**
- Mrs. Anson R. Flower . Watertown
- Mr. D. M. Anderson . Watertown
- Mr. Robert J. Buck . Watertown

**Oswego**
- Mr. Stephen C. Clarke . Cooperstown

**Montgomery**
- Mrs. John Sanford . Amsterdam

**Onondaga**
- Mrs. Lucy C. Watson . Utica
- Mr. Thomas R. Proctor . Utica

**St. Frank**
- Mr. A. B. Houghton . Corning
- Mrs. Haswell W. Baldwin . Corning

**Washington**
- Mrs. Edwin McClellan . Cambridge

**Broome**
- Mrs. Chaas. R. Wagner . Binghamton

**Chautauqua**
- Mr. S. J. Lovell . Fredonia

** Allegany**
- Mr. Frank Sullivan Smith . Angelica

**Monroe**
- Mr. George Eastman . 900 East Ave., Rochester

**Help From Local Committees**

The Committee has been selected with special reference to the number of cases of poliomyelitis occurring in the different counties, both absolutely and in proportion to their population. Each county in which a substantial number of cases has occurred is represented by several members. It is expected that these local members will assist in securing the cooperation of relief, health and other organizations in their respective counties. Members of the central staff will also be detailed to assist in securing harmonious action through the State.
AFTER-CARE OF PARALYSIS CASES

By ROBERT W. LOVETT, M. D.
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in Harvard University, Surgeon to the
Children's Hospital, Boston, and Now in Charge of the New York State
Health Department's Program of After-care of Children Paralyzed in
the Recent Epidemic of Poliomyelitis.

Dr. Lovett was asked by a representative of The S. C. A. A. News to state any
impressions which he had gained in the course of the clinics held during the first
week and kindly dictated the statement which is published herewith:

The epidemic in New York seems to have been characterized by high mortality,
as epidemics go, but, curiously enough, the amount of damage done
seems not to have been in proportion to the severity of the disease as indicated
by the high death rate. It has been pre-
eminently an epidemic affecting young
children, an unusually large proportion
of cases in children under two having
been seen. A good many of the cases ap-
pear to have escaped paralysis, even when
the initial symptoms were such as to
warrant an expectation of a more or less
extensive paralysis.

As a rule it has been thought that the
severer the original attack, the more ex-
tensive would be the subsequent paraly-
sis. The New York epidemic has shown
that this is not necessarily the case, and
that many cases starting in with a severe
attack have had little or no paralysis.

Good Results in Westchester.

There has been no evidence in 138
cases already seen in Westchester County
that any child has suffered from lack of
treatment. On the contrary, with only
one or two exceptions, there has not been
the slightest deformity in any case, a
fact which reflects the greatest credit
upon the profession of Westchester
County, who have taken care of these
cases in a way unprecedented in its ef-
ciency and thoroughness.

It was realized at the beginning of the
attempt on the part of the State Depart-
ment of Health to provide for the after-
care of these cases that it was rather
early to begin any treatment at this time
because the acute paralysis must be as-
sumed as lasting perhaps two months on
the average. However, it appeared the
least of two evils to begin the inspection
of the cases now, because, if nothing
were done, the parents of the children
would begin to be uneasy and feel that
they were being neglected.

A moderate proportion of the cases
soon are not ready for other treat-
ment than remicency. This is one of
the obstacles of the enterprise, because
some of the patients are brought to the
clinics only to be told that nothing needs
to be done for one or two months more.
In such cases it has been explained to the
doctor, or to the parents if the doctor
was not present, that the process is still
in a fairly acute stage in the cord, and
that attempts at massage and muscle
training would only result in detriment
to the child.

Treatment Often Must Wait.

Another difficulty in the situation lies
in the fact that in young children, under
two years of age, there is very little to
be done at present. They are too young
to cooperate in doing exercises and they
are too young to wear braces. The ex-
perience in Vermont shows that the
wisest plan in these cases was to let them
alone until they had reached an age suit-
able for treatment, when treatment
should be begun, and that they had suf-
f ered no detriment by being let alone.
Treatment of children of this age is al-
ways ineffectual, and, so far as possible,
it has been explained to the parents that
they would have to wait and be patient
until the children were old enough for
really effective treatment. Treatment in
these young cases should be begun when
the children are old enough to walk or to
be able to help the nurse in doing exer-
cises. Unfortunately there is very little
to be done until these years of age.

The parents of the patients seen have
been on the whole a class of people whom
one would expect to be able to give proper
care to their children. There has been a
fair proportion of foreigners, where
there will be difficulty in securing coop-
eration, as many of the children have
been badly disciplined and are young,
most of the foreign cases apparently hav-
ing occurred in young children.

It would seem as if the bulk of the
cases as seen would be able to be given
adequate care by their parents under the
direction of specially trained assistants.

There has been the most hearty co-
operation on the part of the profession in
all parts of Westchester County in bring-
ing children to the clinics, in cooperating
with the State Department of Health,
and in expressed willingness to cooperate
in the after-care of the cases. There
have been many public-spirited citizens
connected with charities, and others who
have attended the clinics, and everywhere
has been expressed the greatest desire to
cooperate and help.

State Health Department Plan.

The undertaking of the State Depart-
ment of Health is more or less novel in
character, but where so large a number of
cases exist, it is obviously necessary
that some scheme should be devised for
their relief. On a careful consideration
of the whole problem, it seemed best to
put into effect the Vermont plan, which
was employed successfully there on a
smaller scale, the essential of which is to
enlist the parents in the after-care of the
children. Much of the modern after-care
consists in the performance of simple
muscular exercises which most parents
are competent to do under skilled super-
vision, and the serious problem of effec-
tively treating so large a number of cases
can apparently only be carried out in this
way.

It is the desire of the department to
furnish free consultation to the doctors,
and, if the doctors desire, to supply them
afterward with the assistance of trained
women to supervise the exercises and to
see that they are carried out according to
instructions. It is thought in this way
several things would be accomplished.
The parents would feel that they were
being looked after; it will be possible to
prevent most of the children from over-
doing and suffering detriment from fati-
tigue; most children will be encouraged
to wear the prescribed apparatus; and,
what is one of the most important mat-
ters of all, it will be possible to keep
many of the patients of the regular phy-
sicians from seeking the advice of in-
competent irregulars and quacks, and from
relying upon nostrums.

The department does not intend to deal
with the patients directly, but through
physicians, and it is in the interest of the
physicians and the public that the deal-
ing should be confined to the physicians
for instructions before visiting the cases and
will not attempt to assist in the treatment unless it is
desired by the doctor. It is very de-
sirable that local nursing organizations
should cooperate with the State Depart-
ment of Health in carrying out this aim.
The undertaking is a serious one. It is
on a large scale, and the endeavor of the
Department is to make it as practical and
as little elaborate as it can be made and
still be efficient.

CLINICS IN NOVEMBER

Clinics so far scheduled for November are:
Nov. 1—Smithtown, Assembly Hall.
Nov. 2—Babylon, Presbyterian Parochial House.
Nov. 3—Rockville Center, Parochial School.
Nov. 4—Freeport, place to be selected.
Nov. 5—Hastings or Dobbs Ferry.
Nov. 7—Riverhead.
Nov. 8—Wecklull or Ossining.
Nov. 9—Southampton.
Nov. 10—Hudson.
Nov. 11—Nathan.
Nov. 11—Oughton.
Nov. 11—to be selected.

The force divides into two units from Nov. 8,
making two clinics the same day possible.
N. Y. CITY VISITING COMMITTEE GOT 3850 TOYS FOR TINY PATIENTS

And It Cooperated in Other Helpful Ways During Paralysis Epidemic in New York City

Helpful services of various kinds were performed by the New York City Visiting Committee in connection with the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York City. The Committee's corps of visitors made special efforts to see that the institutions receiving children were adequately visited while the epidemic was in progress, and out of these visits grew several suggestions for practical assistance.

One visitor suggested that the Committee make the City Health Department by distributing literature bearing on various aspects of the epidemic, including advice to the mothers. As a result, the Committee received and distributed 10,000 such leaflets published by the Health Department. These were printed in English, Yiddish and Italian, and later, on the Committee’s recommendation, a Polish translation was made and distributed.

Another suggestion from a visitor was that the Committee cooperate by urging the Street Cleaning Department to pay particular attention to the streets in the neighborhood of institutions caring for paralysis cases. Acting upon this suggestion, the Committee had a conference with the Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, and secured the cleaning, by the best methods obtainable, of the streets in the vicinity of the Kings County and the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, twice as often as they are cleaned during normal times. The Street Cleaning Department cooperated in every way, and the hospital recognized and appreciated the Committee’s help.

3,850 Toys for Little Patients.

But the Committee's greatest activity was in response to a suggestion that toys be furnished to the children in the hospitals, to serve the double purpose of keeping the children amused and relieving the burden of the rushed and overworked nurses.

An appeal was made through the press to the public for funds to purchase toys and other comforts for the children. A total of $1,229.44 was received in amounts ranging from 25 cents to $150. With the aid of generous reductions given by dealers and donations of new toys by dealers and others, the Committee was able to purchase and distribute about 3,850 toys. Numerous other articles suggested by the hospital authorities were furnished. These included eleven new Victrolas with records; 570 yards of hair ribbon; twenty crates of oranges, and ice cream for the little patients in two hospitals.

And the Committee was helpful in other ways. Through its efforts, improvements were made in the methods of notifying parents of the condition of their children. Also, in response to a request from Miss Wadley, head of the Social Service Department of Bellevue, the Committee was able to secure a play leader for the children at that hospital during the convalescent stage. Again, in a few instances, the Committee handled special sums donated to buy surgical appliances for needy cases.

"The joy of the children and the gratitude of doctors and others is sufficient amply to repay the press, the public and ourselves for the effort," says J. F. Thomas, the secretary of the Committee.

"We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have made several thousand children happy, that we have lightened the burden of overworked nurses, and that we have probably had a part, real though indirect, in the treatment of many a little sufferer in one of the most trying situations that ever confronted this community."

PUBLIC LECTURES ON MENTAL HEALTH

Numerous public addresses and lectures on mental hygiene are being given this autumn under the auspices of the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee.

In cooperation with the Willard State Hospital Mental Hygiene Committee, five addresses were delivered up State this month. Mr. Hastings addressed the Child Welfare League at Newark, N. Y., on October 5, and the semi-annual meeting of the Willard Committee at the Willard State Hospital on October 6. Miss Taft addressed public meetings in Canandaigua on October 9; Penn Yan, October 10; and Hornell October 11.

The New York City Department of Education, in cooperation with the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee, arranged a series of six mental hygiene lectures in its public lecture course at the Y. M. C. A. Hall in Harlem for this season. Mr. Folks lectured October 11 on "Why Should So Many Go Insane?"; Mr. Hastings, October 13, on "The Social Cost of Mental Disease"; Dr. Stewart Paton of Princeton University, October 25, on "Preventable Mental Diseases and How to Prevent Them," and Dr. Ira S. Wire, a member of the New York City Board of Education, November 1, on "Social Hygiene an Aid to Mental Health." The attendance has averaged 265.

Dr. William Mabon, superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, will lecture in this course on November 8 on "How the Empire State Cares for 35,000 Insane." The concluding lecture of the series will be delivered November 15 by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, whose subject will be "Importing Insanity." Three of the lectures thus far have been illustrated.

Courses in Bronx and Brooklyn.

Similar Courses are to be arranged in Bronx and Brooklyn Boroughs during the second term.
17 FREE CLINICS
FOR NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS

List of Dispensaries Where Persons
Who Fear a Mental Breakdown
Can Get Help

The State hospitals for mental diseases continue to extend and improve their outpatient departments. Most of the State hospitals and several of the general hospitals in New York City now maintain dispensaries or clinics where free diagnosis, advice and treatment are given in cases of nervous and mental disorders, especially in their earlier and milder stages.

These institutions invite any person who desires a frank talk with a mental specialist about his own mental condition or about the mental health of a relative or friend to call at the nearest dispensary or clinic.

The Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association, which has cooperated with the State Hospital Commission in establishing, supervising and advertising these clinics, has just published a leaflet containing a list of the dispensaries throughout the State, with their locations and hours. The list follows:

State Hospital Clinics.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL
Clinics at
1. Ogdensburg, State Hospital, Saturday, all day.
2. Malone, Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital, one day each month.
3. Watertown, Sisters' Hospital, once a month.
4. City Hospital, once a month.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL
Clinics at
1. New York City, Cornell Clinic, 27th Street and First Avenue, 10:00 to 11:30 Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. 7:00 to 8:00 P.M. Tuesday.
2. Yonkers, St. Joseph's Hospital, 8:30 P.M. Thursday.

HUDSON STATE HOSPITAL
Clinic at
1. Poughkeepsie, Department of Health Rooms, 7:00 P.M., Monday.

GOWANDA STATE HOSPITAL
Clinics at
1. Buffalo, Welcome Hall Dispensary, First and third Tuesdays of each month, 8:00 to 9:00 P.M.
2. Jamestown, Women's Christian Association Hospital, Third Wednesday of each month, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.
3. Salamanca, Salamanca Hospital, Fourth Thursday in May, 1:00 to 4:00 P.M.

KING'S PARK STATE HOSPITAL
Clinic at
1. Brooklyn, Williamsburgh General Hospital, Bed- ford Avenue and South Third Street, 10:00 to 12:00 Saturday.

BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL
Clinics at
1. Flushing, State Hospital, 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. Saturday.
2. Flushing, Pulmonary Memorial Clinic of the Long Island College Hospital, Henry and Amity Streets, 8:30 P.M. Tuesday.
3. Brooklyn, Williamsburgh General Hospital, Bed- ford Avenue and South Third Street, 10:00 to 12:00 Saturday.

CENTRAL ISLIP STATE HOSPITAL
Clinic at
1. New York City, Cornell Clinic, 27th Street and First Avenue, 7:00 to 8:00 P.M. Thursday.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL
Clinic at
1. Middletown, State Hospital, 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. Tuesday.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL
Clinic at
1. Buffalo, State Hospital, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL
Clinic at
1. Binghamton, State Hospital, 9:00 to 10:00 daily and by appointment.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL
Clinic at
1. Rochester, State Hospital, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily.

In addition to these institutions, the Willard and Utica State Hospitals provide for consultations with patients coming from these parts.

CLINICS IN NEW YORK CITY

Among the general hospitals and dispensaries in Manhattan which conduct clinics are Cornell University Medical College Dispensary, First Avenue and 27th Street; Post Graduate Hospital, 20th Street and Second Avenue; Vanderbilt Clinic, 69th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Neurological Institute, 149 East 67th Street, and Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue.

In Brooklyn, in addition to the clinic at the State Hospital, there are clinics at the Williamsburgh General Hospital, Bedford Avenue and South Third Street, and the Long Island College Hospital, Henry and Amity Streets.

SOCIAL SERVICE AID

When desired, the hold agents of the State Hospitals will visit home and advise as to what steps should be taken to secure treatment or competent medical advice for mentally sick persons.

The Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Commission furnishes information about the examination and treatment of the mentally ill, and about hospitals and dispensaries for mental disorders.

Upon request, the social workers of the committee will make home visits to locate, if possible, preventive social service to persons in danger of mental breakdowns.

The committee will supply speakers for public addresses on mental health. Literature on all phases of mental hygiene may be obtained on request. Address the correspondence to George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary, 106 East 22nd Street, New York City.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL IS NOT A MENACE

Court Rules That Health Is Not Endangered by Presence of Tuberculosis Institution

That a tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium is not a menace from a health point of view is the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court brought against Atlantic County by the city of Northfield to prevent the county from erecting a tuberculosis hospital near that city. The State Board of Health had approved the site, but the city alleged that it would be a menace to health and that it would depreciate the value of property in the vicinity of the hospital. But the New Jersey court decided that the "evidence submitted does not justify the conclusion that any danger to health exists or can be reasonably apprehended through the operation of this institution, provided it is properly operated."

The court decided further that the claim that the establishment of the hospital near the city would materially reduce the market value of the adjacent real estate "cannot justify the relief sought." A case similar to this New Jersey case recently arose in New York City, and Health Commissioner Emerson ruled that the location of the Tuberculosis Clinic did not endanger public health.

Following is a list of the numerous publications of the State Charities Aid Association, which can be obtained from the office, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, upon request. The list of the association's numbered publications was published in a previous issue.


A report on the Letter of the New York City Visiting Committee and By-laws of Its Borough Committees. A Statement of Methods, Results and Need for Fund Efforts. The annual report of the Receiving Committee on Insanity and Eugenics, by Dr. A. J. Rosanoff.

State Charities Aid Association, by Homer Folks. Principles of Mental Hygiene Applied to the Management of Children Presumed to be Nervous, by Dr. F. Hult, 1913.

Mental Disorders in General Practice, by Dr. Thomas M. McCracken. Early Manifestations of Mental Disorders, by Dr. August Luxembourg.

Epilepsy and Tumors in Psychiatry, by Dr. A. J. Rosanoff. Social Aspects of the State Hospitals for the Insane. Mental Health in Relation to Alcoholism, by Everett S. Woodward.

After-Care of the Insane, with Special Reference to the Establishment of Departmental Hospitals, by Homer Folks. Mental Health in Relation to Alcoholism, by Everett S. Woodward.

Moral Nutritions and Social Service, by Homer Folks. What Psychiatry Teaches Concerning Educational Methods, by Dr. Stewart Paton.


Proceedings of Mental Hygiene Conference, 1912. Arguments Against the Herman-Snare Board of Regulation Bill for State Institutions, 1912.

What Has Been Learned About Tuberculosis Since the International Congress of 1908, and What Modifications, if Any, Should Be Made in the Constructive Program? by Hermann M. Bluem, M. D., Ll., New York State Commissioner of Health, New York City, an Address Delivered at the North Atlantic Conference on Tuberculosis, Albany, N. Y., November 4, 1915.


The Next Eight Years: An Address by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, New York State Tuberculosis Conference and the North Atlantic States Tuberculosis Conference, Albany, N. Y., November 4, 1915.

Country Boarding Houses (Which Take Tuberculosis Patients).


Standards of Nursing in Connection with Tuberculosis Dispensaries, by Miss Helen Willcox, Executive Secretary, Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of the City of New York.


Is Anything Wrong with Your Child's Mind? by Jessie Taft, Ph.D., June, 1916.

The Duty to the Insane: Our Present Knowledge of the Cause of Insanity; A Plan of Campaign for the Prevention of Insanity; New Forms of Popular Education; four addresses delivered at New York Academy of Medicine, December 28, 1915.
SALIENT FEATURES OF COM'R STRONG'S REPORT

STUDY OF STATE CHARITIES IS FAIR AND THOROUGH

Hon. Charles H. Strong, appointed by Governor Whitman on November 18, 1915, to inquire into the operation of the various State authorities having to do with the State charitable institutions, and also into the inspection of child-caring institutions in New York City, submitted his report to the Governor on October 25, 1916.

During the eleven months of his work the Commissioner, besides visiting numerous institutions and taking testimony from December 9, 1915, to April 24, 1916 (a typewritten record of which covers nearly 9,000 pages) analyzed and studied 900 exhibits. Commissioner Strong's report of 168 printed pages summarized in the closing four pages his recommendations.

Pending further study of the report itself, the State Charities Aid Association expresses no opinion as to the proposed recommendations, but it thinks that it can render no better service to the State charitable institutions than to reproduce in this number of THE S. C. A. A. NEWS Mr. Strong's recommendations in full and a review of some of the salient points in the report.

For Reorganization of State Board

The chief recommendation at which Commissioner Strong arrives, that of the reorganization of the State Board of Charities with six unpaid and three paid members, appointed without restriction as to residence, offers an entirely different solution of the admitted existing chaos than has yet been proposed. He suggests that of the three paid members of the Board, one, the President of the Board, should have administrative charge of the duties of the Board relating to State institutions, another should be the executive head of a proposed Bureau of Mental Deficiency, and a third, the executive head of a proposed Bureau of Dependent Children.

The conclusion which the State Charities Aid Association had reached as to the management of State charitable institutions, embodied in the two bills introduced by Senator Brown in the legislature of 1915, was that a State Commissioner of Charities should be created and given all the powers of the present Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and of all the other miscellaneous minor boards having to do with sites, building, salaries, etc. In reaching this recommendation the Association was not considering the problem of the inspection and supervision of private charitable institutions by the State Board of Charities. Commissioner Strong was directed to include both subjects in his inquiry and reached the conclusion that the two broad fields, the supervision of State institutions and the supervision of private institutions, should be included in one comprehensive reorganization.

Report Goes Deeply into Subject

Several things are clear from even a hasty reading of Commissioner Strong's report: Although virile, clear-cut and stated with force, it is nevertheless thoroughly judicial both in form and in substance. No one can read the report without being impressed by its fairness, its comprehensive character, its disregard of personalities and its thoroughness.

It is also obvious that Mr. Strong has gone far more deeply into this whole subject than any other of the numerous special commissions which have covered this subject, incidentally to larger inquiries, in recent years. If the information which he has collected is not sufficient for the framing of a constructive (Continued on page 2.)

A STRANGE RECORD!

Is Some Evil Genius Dogging the State's Footsteps When It Starts New Institutions?

ASTONISHINGLY SMALL RESULTS FROM PROMISING BEGINNINGS

It seems as though some Evil Genius had dogged the steps of the State of New York for the last fifteen years, looking for opportunities to interpose some obstacle to the accomplishment of its humane purposes in providing new State institutions.

One sometimes hears the opinion expressed in the Capitol at Albany that the "uplifters" have run away with the State government and that the State is approaching financial disability through its new charitable and correctional enterprises. As a matter of fact, it is getting further and further behind. Notwithstanding many promising beginnings, it has steadily lost ground in the last fifteen years. It has steadily fallen behind as compared with other States. This was especially true, it must be said, during the years 1913 and 1914.

Many a Slip 'Twixt "Establishing" and Opening

Many promising beginnings were made by enacting statutes "establishing" institutions, but as "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," there's many a slip between "establishing" an institution and actually opening it on any adequate scale.

Sometimes the site is never even secured. Sometimes the site is bought, but nothing further done. Sometimes preliminary steps are taken to make the site usable, and no later steps; and not infrequently, when the work has been well under way, the whole project has been abandoned.

Here is the record in outline. A fuller (Continued on page 7.)
the Fiscal Supervisor said that neither the Governor nor he should be members of it.

COMMISSION ON SITES, GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS USELESS

"During the first year of the life of the commission its report shows that the only real result was the approval of a request of one institution to buy additional land, and the location of several buildings at existing institutions, but there was no question of land and a dairy, and a change in the location of some other buildings. In the second and third years, nothing was accomplished. Genuine but unavailing efforts were made to select a site for the new institution for misdemeanants, and the appropriation of $50,000 for that greatly needed institution has lapsed.

A YEAR WITHOUT A MEETING

"Periods of six months and a year went by without a meeting of the commission. There has been no meeting since January 26, 1916. On one occasion, the commission considered a matter of some difficulty at considerable length, and then referred much of it to the board. One institution desired the commission to acquire a certain valuable tract of land. The council had requested 'on the table.' Later the institution felt compelled to ignore the commission. It went ahead and bought the tract, and the State Board of Charities has sanctioned the institution for the purchase. As an example of definiteness of expression, a declaration in the first report deserves attention: 'After due deliberation, it was agreed to locate north or south of the line between Albany and Syracuse. . . .'

"Now that the local boards of managers have gone on selecting sites for new buildings, the work could not stop; the commission had a met; the commission has been ignored."

WHAT COM'RS STRONG FOUND ABOUT N.Y. CITY CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

The portion of Commissioner Strong's report which we have sketched above constitutes three-fourths of the report and is probably the portion in which the readers of The S. C. A. A. NEWS will be chiefly interested. The primary purpose of the inquiry was to straighten out, if possible, the tangle in relation to the State charitable institutions. Commissioner Strong was, however, requested by the Governor to also consider the question of the alleged failure on the part of the State Board of Charities to correct certain alleged conditions in child-caring institutions in New York City which the Department of Public Charities of New York City asserted it had discovered through a Special Inspection Committee of experts appointed by it. This was the portion of the inquiry which became highly controversial.

Commissioner Strong examines very carefully the constitutional and statutory provisions relating to the powers of the State Board of Charities and of the city authorities in relation to children cared for in private institutions. He sketches the development of the work of the State Board of Charities in the inspection of child-caring institutions, in the adoption of rules and regulations governing the inspection of institutions for the care of children and the retention of inmates in such institutions, and as to the enforcement of the recommendations growing out of its inspection. He then describes the work undertaken by the present city administration in New York in the appointment of an expert committee on child-caring work, the subsequent investigation of child-caring institutions, and the steps taken by the city to secure the adoption of such changes as it found necessary or desirable in various institutions.

FOUND SEVEN INSTITUTIONS VERY BAD

Commissioner Strong does not support Commissioner Kingsbury in his statement that certain of the institutions were "unfit for human habitation," but he does say in his statement that the condition of some of the institutions was "little less than public scandal and disgrace,"

"In this I feel compelled to say he was right. Seven, at least, of the twenty-four institutions must be thus described. In not all of these seven was this true in the same degree or for the same reasons. In some or all of these seven institutions there was no indulgence or indulgence worthy the name, and such as there was, was limited to a fraction of the children over the condition of the children. There were no toilets for the children, and no toilet facilities for the children. In another, it was impossible to tell from the records how many children had died during the year, whether it was one number or another, or still another. State Board Had Inspected for Twenty Years

"If this were the first or second year of official supervision, under rules that were in the making, this verdict might be harsh. But in view of the fact that most of these institutions have been receiving grants from the city for care and education, under regular inspection from the state board for twenty years, subject to rules calling in being of the children, for whatever may be necessary for their safety and health, and in the receipt of constant admonishment from the State Board, and, again, have some peculiarly solemn obligation to give the city the utmost possible satisfaction. That special training which would tend to offset the handicap with which they entered the race in life, it is certainly unjust to say that the condition was 'little less than public scandal and disgrace.'"
"Commissioner Kingsbury said, in his report to the Mayor:

"Naturally when we found on the cerement and sepulchres in which the beds were alive with vermin, in which the heads of boys and girls were itching, and in which there was evidence of the antecedents of methods of punishment prevailed, and which the children were disgracefully overworked and underfed, it made it unnecessary to be fully to commit children to these institutions and to decline to accept as reliable the official reports of the State Board of Charities."

"With some qualifications, this statement was correct. There was no institution of which all these things might have been truthfully said, nor do I understand the declaration to mean that there was. There was one institution in which the beds were alive with vermin; in another they existed to some extent. There were twelve institutions, or one-half of those on the list, in which nits or vermin or both were found in the heads of some or many of the children. While it is not easy to keep an institution free from vermin, the constant and intelligent attention will.

Antiquated Methods of Punishment

"There were four institutions in which antiquated methods of punishment prevailed, not inhuman or even necessarily cruel, but methods of punishment antecedent to the kind of discipline that will genuinely improve even an exceptionally unruly child; such punishments, for example, as starving a child on the head with a key, making him spend a part of his fifteen minutes at dinner standing with his face to the wall, making him sleep on the floor barefooted in bed, making him wear bi-colored trousers, whipping large girls with a strap on the handcuffs."

"There were six institutions out of the twenty-four in which the older girls were overcrowded at hard labor institution, with little or no compensation, and were thereby cut off opportunity for scholastic and real industrial or vocational training, but in one only or two cases would it be fair to say that they were 'disgracefully overworked."

Children of Three Institutions Underfed

"There were three institutions in which the children were inadequately fed, and seven in which they were impoverished, on the basis of minimum dietaries approved by the State Board of Charities and circulated among the institutions by that board.

State Board Failed to Exercise Its Powers

"I find that the State Board of Charities was censorious for failure to issue certificates of non-compliance with its rules, or for failure to withhold certificates of compliance therewith, which is at least as often as they should have been issued or withheld, as to every one of the twenty-four institutions on the city's controverted list."

"I find that this is true on the basis of the reports of the State Board's own inspection. They were too meager to the testimony of the institution representatives. Serious faults, frequently criticized in these reports, most of which could have been remedied, were permitted to remain unattended to for years, and, as a result, proper care and training were not provided.

"I find it is beyond question that such vigorous, yet reasonable and just action as the State Board might have taken from time to time prior to 1914 relative to these institutions, would have resulted in such improved conditions as would have made it unnecessary to undertake the city's investigation in 1914 and 1915.

"I find that the reports of the city's inspectors also indicated the Board's indifference for negligence as to certificates concerning every one of the twenty-four institutions, except in such cases, if any, as those in which the State Board may have recently withheld a certificate on the suggested case of the city department.

Case Against Board Proved on Own Authorities

"The City has proved its case against the State Board out of the pages of the State Board's own inspection reports. The City's investigation and its inspection reports have served to bring into the light what was already wrapped up in the records of the State Board and lying, for the most part, unheeded in institution desks."

"The Board's inspection reports were not 'widely at variance with the findings of the city's inspectors.' There were many additions, of course, in some cases on the whole edition is indicated. It is evident that the inspectors found defects and faults which the State Board inspectors did not, and sometimes the fault was the same, but in the main there were not wide variations in the ultimate conclusions of the two sets of inspectors, however widely the ratings differed.

Failed to Enforce Rules

"What have been the methods of rule enforcement actually employed by the State Board? From 1895 to date, the board has once, and only once, issued a certificate of non-compliance with its rules, and this was in July, 1910, one day after the date of a report of inspectors of the Department of Finance in New York City reflecting most seriously upon an institution in Brooklyn."

"Apparently the State Board has never once withheld the certificate of compliance, and has stopped payments, for the reason alone that a State law required the board to comply with the rule and the statute as to industrial and educational training, although this failure may have been persistent for four or more years."

SUMMARY OF COMMISSIONER STRONG'S RECOMMENDATIONS

"For the sake of convenience, I shall restate here in summary form the principal recommendations contained in this report. I recommend that a reorganization of the State Board of Charities, instead of an unpaid board of twelve, appointed by the Governor from districts, with eight year terms of the board selecting its own president and without qualifications specified in the law, the board should be divided into a board of nine, of whom at least one should be a woman, and of whom three should be paid and six should not be paid, appointed by the governor from the state at large, to serve during good behavior and removable by the Governor on notice for cause; special qualifications for membership to be described in the law, to the end that all the functional activities of the board should be discharged by persons with special training therefor, the three paid members to be president of the board and the chairman of the board and the new bureau of each of the board, namely, the Bureau for Mental Deficiency, and the Board for Dependent Children, who may be designated as president and bureau chairman, respectively, at time of appointment, by the governor, and the duties to be imposed upon these three members will require that they give all their time to the service. The recommendation in the statute of specific qualifications for certain members of the State Board of Charities, with special reference to the several
classes of state institutions supervised by the board, such as a penologist or one skilled in the relief of the delinquent; an educationalist; a physician with special knowledge of tubercular diseases; a physician who is a general practitioner, with special training and experience; a lawyer; a physician with special training in psychiatry, to serve as chairman of the new Board for Mental and Deficiency Delinquent Children, and one who is generally conversant with dependency and the several forms of poor relief.

**Board Should Meet Bi-Monthly**

"I recommend that the board should be required to meet bi-monthly at least twice a month, as in Massachusetts. Under the present law, there is no requirement as to the frequency of meetings.

"I recommend that new administrative and executive functions should be conferred, in order to convert an advisory board into an independent authoritative supervisory board. This should include the duties of the Fiscal Superintendent, surrendering to the comptroller of said duties as relate solely to audit. Provision should be made for such institutional records as will exhibit financial costs, so as to give the board of central control by the board over expenditures, provision should be made for modifications or elimination of any special allotment so that the institutions may work more smoothly and with greater initiative. Other new administrative and executive functions should be the provision of insurance under joint contract and the review of building plans for the State institutions. These and other duties of an administrative or executive character should be imposed upon the president of the board in the belief that efficiency in matters of finance can assist with the service. Upon him also would fall the responsibility for executing the plans of the board with respect to institutional development; for promoting new institutions after legislative authorization by the acquisition of sites and buildings within the approved sites as is provided; for developing institutional industries on the farm and in the shop, to the end that the Institution of the board may be more economically administered; and to obtain adequate appropriations for extending and improving the inspection service over public and private institutions as contemplated in the constitution and the laws.

**Bureau for Mental Deficiency**

"Pending the adoption of such new constitutional provision as will permit the establishment of an independent State department for the supervision of the mentally defective, known generally as the feeble-minded, I recommend the establishment of a new bureau in the State Board of Charities, to be known as the Bureau for Mental Deficiency, the chairman of which is to be one of the paid members of the board, and who must be a physician with special training in psychiatry, and associated with whom is to be a new unpaid advisory council, named by the chairman and approved by the State Board.

"In the State Hospital Commission, the State has made independent provision for the supervision of the insane, who furnish no graver problem than do the mentally defective.

"I recommend the restoration to the State Board of Charities of the power to re-view building plans for almshouses in New York City, this power having been taken away by the legislature in the last session, and I say, if the power is restored, in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I perceive no adequate reason for the exception of New York City from the procedure obtaining over the remainder of the State.

"I recommend an express grant of power to the State Board of Charities to adopt rules and regulations for the reception and retention of inmates in State charitable institutions, for the promotion of public health and for the protection of the public. This power the board now possesses with respect to private institutions.

"I recommend continued executive approval of contracts, if any, the Senate Committee on Civil Service and writing into the law standards of compensation for institutional service.

"I recommend prompt provision for a new institution for defective delinquents.

"I recommend for adult female delinquents care in public institutions exclusively.

**For Periodic Conferences**

"I recommend periodic conferences under statutory regulation among the heads of the three great institutional groups, the charities, the insane, and the insane, for the purpose of securing uniformity in salary schedules, as far as may be practicable, in the several institutions, and to determine what, if anything, could advantageously be bought by joint purchase for all institutions.

"I recommend careful revision of the State Charities Law and the Poor Law, and have indicated herein certain definite rules that should be accomplished thereby; but this revision should await the determination by the executive and the legislature as to whether or not the State administration shall be adopted.

"I recommend such extension as there may be under the existing constitution of the visitational power of the State Board of Charities over private charitable institutions.

**Bureau for Dependent Children**

"I recommend the establishment of a new bureau in the State Board of Charities, to be known as the Bureau for Dependent Children, the chairman of which is to be one of the paid members of the board, and who should be capable of spending time in the care of children in private institutions and in foster homes. This bureau will, among other things, be able to develop new and reasonable standards of child care in the institutions; promote the placing out of certain classes of children in the family home; make uniform the institution methods of placing out; adopt measures to lessen the mortality rate in founding asylums, such as to reduce the number of surrenders of infants to the asylums by mothers who could be aided to care for their children in the home and advance new measures of outdoor relief, in order to preserve for children their natural home; persistently stimulate, by publicity and speech, an increase in financial support for the institutions, both from the public treasury and the private benefactors, to enable the institutions to conform to reasonable standards of child care; and the chairman of this bureau will aid the president of the board in obtaining appropriations needed to meet the imperative demand for enlargement of the inspector staff of the board.

"I recommend that the State Board of Charities be compelled by statute to issue, when warranted, its own affirmative certificates of compliance by private institutions with the rules and regulations, said certificates to be a prerequisite to payments to the institutions by the local disbursing officers.

**For Change of Charter**

"I recommend repeal of the charter provision requiring, as a condition of payment to the private institutions, a certificate by the Department of Public Charities in the City of New York that the institutions have complied with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities; to the end that inspection by this department shall be permissible and not impliedly compulsory as it now is, and that compulsory inspection shall continue to be imposed upon the State Board and upon that board alone.

"I recommend the abolition of the office of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, established under an article in the State Charities Law entitled "Regulation of State Charitable Institutions."

"I recommend the abolition of the Salary Classification Commission.

"I recommend the abolition of the Commission on Sites, Grounds and Buildings.

"I recommend the abolition of the Board of Examiners of Feeble Minded, Criminals and Other Defectives."

**RED CROSS SEALS ARE SELLING WELL**

Although the 1916 Red Cross Seal Sale campaign to raise funds to finance the warfare against tuberculosis has been in progress only two weeks, early returns from some localities show an increase of from 25 to 100 per cent. over last year's rate of sale.

One agent writes: "I have sold all the seals you have sent me and have orders for as many more. Rush shipment."

Nearly 30,000,000 seals have already been distributed among local agents by the State Charities Aid Association, which is in charge of the seal campaign in New York State outside of Greater New York. Although the distribution has been made in the ratio of ten seals per inhabitant, there is a persistent call from a number of cities for "more seals."

The sale of seals by mail is being strongly emphasized again this year. Already the association has under way the distribution of more than 50,000 mail-sale letters, and large additional orders for these are coming in daily. With the probability of 100,000 letters being prepared by local agents, there is every indication that the total number of seal-carrying letters sent to prospective purchasers in this State during the 1916 campaign will eventually reach the mark of 1,000,000.
A STRANGE RECORD
(Continued from page 1.)
presentation may be made in some later number of THE S. C. A. A. NEWS:

Only 3 Institutions Opened in 15 Years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institutions Opened</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>State Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Village opened for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>reception of inmates</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

MOHANSIC STATE HOSPITAL

1907: State Hospital Commission authorized to select a site in the southeastern part of the State to relieve the crowded conditions in the insane hospitals of the metropolitan district.

1909: A site of 600 acres costing about $100,000 was selected at Yorktown, Westchester County.

1910: Expenditure of $2,000,000 for erection of a hospital for 2,000 patients authorized. A railroad spur to the property was built later at a cost of $100,000, and various improvements made on the premises.

1916: Project abandoned before a building for patients had been erected. The sixty patients who had been housed in the old farm buildings were crowded into other hospitals.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

1904: After years of agitation begun by the late Jacob A. Riis, after a visit to the House of Refuge, a law was passed creating a site commission for a reformatory for the modern cottage type, to take the place of the old, overcrowded, unsanitary and insanitary institutions in the State.

1907: The commission having failed to agree on a site, it was abolished and a new one appointed.

1909: A site of 600 acres near Poughkeepsie, at $156,000, was selected.

1910: After a large part of appropriations exceeding $800,000 had been expended, the institution was abandoned without ever being opened to receive inmates. This institution and the Mohansic State Hospital were abandoned on account of New York watershed considerations.

LEITCHWORTH VILLAGE

1907: After years of agitation for an institution of modern type to care for feebleminded persons from New York City and vicinity, a commission was appointed to secure a site.

1908: A site of over 2,000 acres, sufficient for an institution of 3,000 inmates and costing $188,576, was purchased at Thiells, Rockland County.

1910: Still another site purchased at Wingdale, which, after large sums had been spent, was declared unsuitable, and building operations were suspended. Claims for damages by contractors and sub-contractors were met at large expense to the State.

1916: Following a suggestion that the land purchased at Beekman for the State Industrial Farm Colony should be turned over to Leitchworth, the whole matter was referred to the reorganized commission of new persons, authorized to decide between the situations plan for letting contracts. An appropriation of $200,000 was made. This is the situation at present and the State decided to have a new Sing Sing.

868 PARALYSIS CASES EXAMINED AT 33 CLINICS

The clinics of the State Department of Health for the after-care of cases of infantile paralysis in New York State, outside of New York City, have been continued during the past month under the direction of Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, and his assistants, Dr. John T. Hodgson and Dr. Armitage Whitley.

A total of thirty-three clinics have been held in the counties of Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Columbia, Dutchess, Orange and Sullivan. Up to December 1st, 868 cases had been examined.

Four supervising nurses have been assigned to territory with headquarters in White Plains, in Poughkeepsie, in Middletown and in Mineola.

The After-Care Committee of the State Charities Aid Association has had a representative at each clinic to advise in regard to the investigation and relief of families of patients examined at the clinics, to arrange for the purchase of the braces and other appliances ordered (collecting such part of the cost as the families were found able to pay) to supplement the orthopedic work of the clinical staff with needed social service, and to assist in other ways suggested by the State Board of Health.

As the first clinics and their administration were more or less experimental, details big and little came up for adjustment. Perhaps the most important service the Committee has rendered, through its Secretaries, has been in advising, in aiding and in many ways supplementing the efforts of the State Department of Health and the clinic staff.

The committee's representatives have been able to do numerous things promptly when the technical limitations of a State Department promised delay.

In Westchester County, the social service was turned over to a special committee which had been organized for the after-care of poliomyelitis cases. In Nassau County the Nassau County Association was asked to assume this responsibility. In Columbia, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties the Agencies for Dependent Children will assume responsibility for the social service work needed. In Suffolk County, the relief...
problem has not been so easily handled, as there is no county agency doing relief work. There is a Suffolk County Committee of the Association which visits the almshouse, but which does not engage in relief work. A social service worker from the Central Office has been sent to Suffolk County to administer needed relief in urgent cases and to see what can be done in effecting a more permanent organization.

What Was Done For One Baby

As typical of the problems which will be met throughout the State, one of the Suffolk County cases can be cited. A family put their small savings in land. The venture was an unfortunate one and a year ago the mother committed suicide, leaving five children. The older boys have turned out badly. A girl of seven is at present the housekeeper in the home. The baby, two and a half years old, was paralyzed but was not reported to the Health Department. A nurse in a temporary hospital in the county heard of the case, went to the house and took the baby to the hospital. The child was in a filthy condition. After passing the acute stage of the disease, it was taken into the home of a neighbor equally poor, but clean as well as charitable. This woman had a paralyzed child of her own and had taken into her home four normal children of a sister. The social worker found that the father had taken the child from the home of this charitable neighbor into his own very unkempt abode. The two children were alone in the house without fire, eating their noon-day meal, which consisted of bread only.

After great difficulty, the social worker found a woman willing to board the baby, and it was taken to her home. It was found that many people in the community were afraid to take the baby into their homes, fearing the danger of contagion had not passed. In counties where there is no organized social work, as in this one, it is probable that follow-up work by a social worker from the Central Committee will be necessary.

"States Have Souls"

Local physicians are cooperating with the State Department of Health in a most gratifying way in bringing their patients to the clinics for examination. The press throughout the State is rendering good service in reporting the clinics, so that the community is more and more realizing the opportunities offered by the Department of Health through the traveling clinics. The Newburgh News comments editorially as follows:

"If there has been a question whether states have souls, surely it is answered in the affirmative in the solicitude which health departments are showing little victims of infantile paralysis. In this State, the State department with the cooperation of local health officers, is doing everything that possibly could be done to help the patients."

More Clinics To Be Held

The State Department of Health has already decided to hold clinics for the examination of cases recovering from poliomyelitis in Saugerties, Kingston, Athens, Windham, Canajoharie, Florida, Herkimer, Glen Falls, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Oneida, Syracuse, Oneonta, Canastota, Norwich, Hancock, Clayville, Binghamton, Cortland, Oswego, and Fulton.

Although a definite schedule has not been adopted, other clinics will be held in other parts of the State until the entire State is covered. The following additional names have been added during the past month to the special committee which was appointed by the State Charities Aid Association, at the request of the State Department of Health, to co-operate in the State-wide work: Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, New York City; Mr. Charles C. Wickwire, Cortland, Mrs. A. A. Jewell, Cortland, and Dr. F. W. Betts, Syracuse.

There have also been a few declinations among persons asked to serve as members of the committee, as published in the last issue of The News.

THREE COUNTIES VOTE FAVORABLY ON TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL QUESTION

Warren and Livingston Counties to Establish New Institutions—Rensselaer to Replace Its Outgrown Hospital with a New One on a Different Site—Victory After a Hard-Fought Campaign

The voters of Rensselaer, Livingston, and Warren Counties, at the general election on November 7th, gave substantial majorities to propositions making appropriations for new tuberculosis hospitals.

The table below gives the population of the three counties, the sums of money voted on, the vote for the hospital, the vote against, and the majority for the hospital in each case:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of County</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Voted on</th>
<th>Vote for</th>
<th>Vote against</th>
<th>Majority for</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>122,276</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>10,361</td>
<td>8,092</td>
<td>2,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>32,223</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>2,908</td>
<td>1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>38,037</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>4,967</td>
<td>2,982</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Rensselaer the proposition submitted was to appropriate $150,000 for a new county hospital to replace the one established in 1908 before the enactment of the county hospital law. This institution is too small, having only fifty-one beds, no provision whatever for incipient cases or for children; and its unfortunate location on the grounds of the almshouse restricts its usefulness. The new institution will provide 200 beds and will be located on a suitable site a short distance outside the city of Troy.

A Taxpayers' League bitterly opposed the hospital proposition, in Rensselaer, and its weekly newspaper devoted its columns for the four issues preceding election to misstatements of facts, half-truths, innuendos, and attacks upon the men and women who led the campaign for the hospital proposition. But when the votes were counted it was found that a decisive victory for the cause of hospital care for the tubercular sick as a means of protection for the community and as a benefit to the sick, had been won.

In each county an energetic campaign of popular education was carried on by a committee organized by the State Charities Aid Association. Hon. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States Senator; Dr. W. D. Lauderdale of Genesee, and Dr. Charles V. Patchin of Dansville, led the movement on behalf of the hospital in Livingston County. W. Leland Thompson, President of the Troy Board of Education, and Palmer C. Ricketts, President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, were the President and Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee of the Rensselaer County New Sanatorium Campaign Organization. In Warren County, Hon. Frank Hooper of North River and George F. Bayle of Glen Falls were at the head of the Hospital Campaign Committee.
Again, the Feebleminded
By Homer Folks

The April and May, 1914, numbers of The S. C. A. A. News were devoted almost wholly to the subject of the feebleminded. An effort was made, in the May, 1914, number to present a sketch of existing conditions throughout the State.

Just as The New York Times presented the actual facts as to "The 100 neediest cases in New York City" before the recent holiday season, so The S. C. A. A. News of May, 1914, presented a picture of the condition of some scores of the most needy and menacing of the cases of uncared-for feeblemindedness throughout the State.

The high lights in the picture were hundreds of feebleminded persons, within the knowledge of poor law officials, children's agents, and others, remaining at large in the community, doing incalculable harm and multiplying the numbers of feebleminded to be cared for in the future; several thousand feebleminded persons in institutions not intended for their care (almshouses, reformatories, prisons and orphan asylums); and the various State institutions filled to overflowing and with long waiting lists.

State Falling Behind in Its Task

In the nearly three years that have since elapsed, the main outlines of the picture have in no wise changed. A few hundred additional beds have been provided at the various State institutions. Letchworth Village has grown from 100 to 342 and the increase in the number of feebleminded at large in the community has undoubtedly been far greater than the additional provision made by the State so that the number of feebleminded at large is steadily increasing instead of diminishing.

"Greatest Social Problem in State"

Since that date a special State Commission on the Mentally Defective has studied the subject and made its report in a bulky volume. Commissioner Charles H. Strong, appointed to look into the operation of the various State charitable institutions, after months of continuous study of the subject, says that "mental deficiency is today perhaps the greatest social problem that confronts the State" and urges, in addition to institutional provision, the establishment of a Bureau of Mental Deficiency in connection with the State Board of Charities, the head of the Bureau to be a paid, full-time expert and a member of that Board. He should be, according to Commissioner Strong, a physician with special distinction and training in psychiatry.

Recently a survey of mental deficiency in one county in the State has been made under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene with the cooperation of the U. S. Public Health Service and many local organizations and authorities. The results of this survey are in the course of compilation and, when completed, should more accurately focus a picture which is already clear in its main outline.

Have More Knowledge Than We Apply

In fact, we already have a vast deal more of knowledge about the feebleminded than we apply. We know the mischief they are doing but we have not as yet achieved a definite constructive policy backed by unanimity of opinion and effort. The main outlines of such a constructive program have, however, become quite clear. Some of the outstanding facts which indicate this may be briefly recalled.

33,000 Feebleminded in State

The number of recognizable cases of feeblemindedness in the State is undoubtedly at least 33,000. The number now cared for in institutions designed for their care is 5,500. The number in other institutions not intended for the feebleminded and where they should not be is probably not far from 6,000. The number remaining at large in the community, therefore, is not less than 21,500.

Need Places for New York City Cases

Of the four State institutions for the feebleminded, three are located respectively 250, 290 and about 350 miles from New York City. One only, Letchworth Village, still largely undeveloped, is near New York City. To this fact is probably due the unfortunate result that, while New York City has half the population...
of the State and provides approximately 70 per cent of the State's income, only 36 per cent of the inmates of the State institutions for the feebleminded come from the City of New York. It is clear, therefore, that the first step to be taken by the State, according to any reasonable standard of financial equity, is to complete Letchworth Village to its full capacity as planned.

Should Complete Letchworth Village
The essential facts as to Letchworth Village are as follows:

- Present capacity: 342
- New construction under way or definitely authorized: 290
- Total accommodations completed or under construction: 632
- Letchworth Village is planned to accommodate: 3,000
- Total number of beds still to be provided for: 2,368
- Total amount expended to June 30, 1916, for lands and buildings: $821,717.10
- Amount available from unexpended appropriations: 308,315.39
- Additional amount authorized by legislature of 1916: 191,000.00
- Total amount already expended, now available, or authorized: $1,321,032.49
- Amount required in addition to the above to complete Letchworth Village for a total of 3,000 inmates, if done under one contract: $2,186,403.62

The statesman-like thing would be to authorize the Board of Managers of the village to let one contract for its completion and to appropriate a million dollars this year and the other million a year hence. This would provide, in the very near future, 3,000 beds for the feebleminded in State institutions near New York City instead of 342.

For Districting the State
Meanwhile, the question of a better organization and more effective utilization of the State institutions for the feebleminded could be worked out. Instead of having several institutions devoted to one class of the feebleminded and receiving inmates from all over the State, many of them coming long distances at large expense and involving hardship to themselves and to their parents and relatives, a district plan could be worked out whereby each institution would receive all classes of the feebleminded and both sexes from its vicinity. The State could be districted for the institutions for the feebleminded as it is districted for the State hospitals for the insane. Each hospital for the insane receives all classes of the insane from its district.

All Classes in Same Institution
The per capita cost of caring for the feebleminded in institutions can undoubtedly be substantially diminished when it is possible to receive all classes of the feebleminded into one institution, with a site large enough to permit the necessary degree of separation of the sexes and of various types of feebleminded. It is difficult to provide sufficient employment for the inmates when women only are received in an institution. On the other hand their services can be utilized very effectively in an institution which receives young children needing care. They can do much of the laundry work and also of the making and repairing of clothing for a large institution. Male inmates can be made useful about the grounds and buildings of a large institution. In fact it is distinctly an unnecessarily expensive plan to maintain different classes of the feebleminded in separate institutions.

Clinics for Feebleminded Are Needed
Another respect in which the institutions for the feebleminded could well follow the example recently set by the State hospitals for the insane is the establishment of out-patient departments. A very much wiser selection of inmates for admission to the State institutions for the feebleminded could be made if these institutions were to establish out-patient departments in the larger cities in their respective communities or districts.

To these out-patient departments, at stated intervals, a specialist in mental deficiency from the State institution could go to examine and give advice regarding any persons brought for such examination from the ungraded classes in the public schools or brought by children's agents, relief societies, probation officers, poor law officers, or others.

Defective Delinquents
One of the most pressing matters is that of provision for the disorderly, turbulent or even criminally disposed types of the defective. The reformatory institutions, both juvenile and adult, are most anxious to rid themselves of this class of inmates. They interfere with the efficient operation of reformatory methods among others, and their own reformation is not to be expected. The reformatory institutions have made various efforts to secure the transfer of defective delinquents admitted to their care to institutions for the feebleminded. This is a difficult matter and in practice oftentimes impossible. Under such circumstances the reformatories have sometimes simply returned defective delinquents to the local authorities of the counties from which they came and left it to such authorities to make such other provision as they can. Institutions for the feebleminded, when they have received inmates of this character, either by transfer from reformatory institutions or by original commitment, have found such persons a disturbing factor in their population. Some proportion of the defectives who find their way into court, if committed to a reformatory institution, do not present special difficulties in their subsequent care; others, especially if no means of segregation exist, are the source of grave difficulties.

The facts stated in the last number of The News as to the number of State institutions which have been "established" but as to which little subsequent progress has been made, do not encourage one in proposing the establishment of additional institutions for defective delinquents. Undoubtedly that course should be followed as soon as it becomes a matter of possible accomplishment. Meanwhile, each reformatory institution will always need some provision, somewhat separated from the other inmates of the institution, in which it can place border-line cases and keep for a time the disturbing and unruly inmates pending final decision and disposition. And each institution for the feebleminded must expect to find among those admitted to its care a certain proportion who are turbulent and disorderly and do not fit readily into its population. A practical program for the immediate future would seem to be the building up on the part both of the reformatories and of the institutions for the defective, of a suitable provision for border-line cases, leaving to a few years later the establishment of intermediate institutions.

One of the first steps which should be taken is the provision of an additional cottage at Newark for defective-delinquent women. First among new institutions should be that for defective-delinquent women.
STATE HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Twelve Field Agents Hear Addresses, Discuss Problems and Report on Their Activities

The social service workers of the State hospitals, most of whom have been appointed during the past year, were together for the first time when they attended the quarterly conference of superintendents and managers of the State hospitals on Ward's Island on December 12.

In the morning they had a general conference with the superintendents and managers and listened to a helpful paper on "Practical Functions of a Psychiatric Dispensary," by Dr. John T. MacCurdy, Voluntary Assistant in Psychiatry at the Psychiatric Institute.

In the afternoon the social service workers had a separate session with Mr. Everett S. Elwood, Secretary of the State Hospital Commission, presiding. An address on "The Importance of Social Service in Connection with State Hospitals for the Insane" was read by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Dr. George H. Kirby, Director of Clinical Psychiatry at Manhattan State Hospital, led a discussion on "What Can Social Service in the New York State Hospitals Accomplish as an Aid to Medical Diagnoses and Treatment?" Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, statistician of the State Hospital Commission, discussed the topic, "What Statistics Should Be Kept Concerning the Work, and Why?"

Mr. Horace A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, discussed the topic, "What Social Resources Can Be Advantageously Utilized by Field Workers?"

Good Results Being Obtained

Each field worker—and there is now a field worker in all but one of the thirteen hospitals—reported on her work since July 1. A great variety of useful service has been performed to assist the doctors in obtaining information about patients and also in helping convalescing patients and in preventing mental breakdowns of persons who have never been patients in a State hospital.

It was indicated that already the social workers have gone far toward justifying the expectations of those who have long and perseveringly urged their employment. The only hospital which is still without a field agent has put in a requisition for money to employ one this year. One of the larger hospitals located in the metropolitan district already feels the need of two social workers. Following is a list of the workers and the State hospitals to which they are attached:

Utica........Mrs. Clara B. Johnson
Hudson River. Miss Nellie A. Doughty
Buffalo........Miss Lida P. Brodhead
St. Lawrence. Miss Zaida B. Maxiner.
Rochester......Miss Anna L. McPherson
Middletown......Miss Mildred H. Hurley
Gowanda.....Miss Florence A. Armstrong
Kings Park......Miss Helen E. Martin
Brooklyn......Mrs. Frances C. Tanner
Manhattan.......Miss Amelia. J. Massopust
Central Islip.....Miss Mary E. Dunn

The day following the conference the workers visited the office of the State Charities Aid Association and studied the methods and records of the Mental Hygiene Committee, after which they were entertained at luncheon by Miss Florence M. Rhet, Chairman of the Committee.

BETTER HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR SYPHILIS NEEDED

Study Recently Made Emphasizes the Inadequacy and Ineffectiveness of the Present Facilities

At the request of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, Mr. J. J. Weber, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Hospitals, made a study during the past summer of the facilities now provided in general hospitals in New York State outside of New York City for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, especially syphilis, which is the chief preventable cause of insanity.

Forty-two hospitals filled out and returned the questionnaire which was sent to them. The answers indicate that on the whole the facilities are inadequate and ineffective. Apparently not appreciating the significance of the problem, many of the hospitals provide no facilities for treatment. Even where treatment is provided, it is not thoroughgoing and as effective as it might be. Follow-up work is neglected, and records are inadequate.

What the Study Showed

Here are some of the facts brought out by the study:

Only 19 of the 42 hospitals take free syphilitic patients of both sexes.
Only 4 out of the 42 hospitals take any steps through their social service or other departments to see that the treatment is continued.
Only 8 hospitals are equipped for Wassermann tests.

Only 9 hospitals furnish salvarsan treatment free, though this is the generally recognized specific.

Only 1 hospital requires a negative Wassermann as a condition of discharging a patient.

Recommendations Made

1. That systematic effort be undertaken to secure a more extensive and more thorough treatment of these diseases by the general hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

2. That the Committee on Hospitals make a thorough study of the methods, records, follow-up work, and literature of the Brooklyn Dispensary as a pioneer piece of work of this character.

3. That the American Social Hygiene Association or the New York Social Hygiene Society be asked to send an exhibit on this subject, similar to that shown at Coney Island last summer, to the leading cities of the State, and in other ways to assist in a general educational effort.

4. That the State Department of Health be asked to call special attention from time to time, in its bulletins and other publications, to the fact that it makes Wassermann tests at the request of health officers or physicians free of charge and to cooperate in such other ways as the Department may find practicable.

5. That the Committee on Mental Hygiene and the Committee on Hospitals, in co-operation and concerted action with the Social Hygiene Association and the State health authorities, bring before the hospitals and dispensaries of the State, outside of New York City, facts in regard to the relation of these diseases to public health, and urge them to take definite steps to secure adequate diagnosis and treatment of these diseases in their respective localities.

A PHYSICIAN ADDED TO THE CHILD-PLACING STAFF

The Child-Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association has engaged Dr. Eleanor Bertine on part time, to make physical examination of children who are awaiting placement in free family homes and to furnish treatment for such as require it.

The agency has provided for a thorough mental as well as physical examination of these children. Through the generosity of the Public Education Association, the agency now has the service of Miss Elizabeth Irwin, a psychologist, two afternoons a week.

During November, twenty-one children were placed out through the Child Placing Agency—thirteen boys and eight girls. All of these children were placed in carefully selected homes, great pains being taken to choose the right child for the right home and to see that the child was satisfied with the home and the home with the child.
SIX WEEKS' REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN COUNTY T.B. HOSPITAL PROJECTS

The last six weeks of the old year witnessed a great deal of activity in the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals. Forward steps were taken in nine counties: Nassau, Broome, Chautauqua, Chenango, Niagara, Steuben, Rensselaer, Warren and Livingston. It is remarkable that so much progress should have taken place in so brief a period.

In Nassau County the Board of Supervisors entered into a contract to purchase a 100-acre property near Farmingdale, and issued bonds in the sum of $100,000 to meet the cost of site and buildings. The property selected had been strongly recommended by the Nassau County Association.

In Broome and Chautauqua Counties the sites selected for the hospitals were formally approved by the duly constituted authorities. The sum of $150,000 is available for the hospital in Chautauqua County through a bequest made by the late Mrs. Elizabeth M. Newton, of Fredonia.

Site Approved on Appeal

In the case of the Broome County site it is interesting to note that the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly and the State Commissioner of Health unanimously approved the site on appeal by the Board of Supervisors from the adverse decision of the health officer of the Town of Chenango where the site is located. Through the efforts of the tuberculosis committee, the Academy of Medicine and the Chamber of Commerce of Binghamton, and of the Citizens' Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Broome County, considerable public sentiment in favor of the site was aroused and delegations from these societies made two trips to Albany to urge its approval by Lieutenant Governor Schooneck, Speaker Sweet and State Health Commissioner Biggs.

In Chenango County the board of managers for the new county hospital was appointed; the Board of Supervisors issued bonds in the sum of $20,000 for the establishment of the institution, and construction was started by the contractors.

Plans for the new Niagara County Tuberculosis Hospital have been filed with the State Commissioner of Health for approval. The sum of $100,000 was appropriated by referendum action of the voters at the general election in 1915. A new site near Bath was located for the tuberculosis hospital by the Steuben County Board of Supervisors, the site at Addison selected last August having been disapproved.

Seeking Sites in Three Counties

In Rensselaer, Warren and Livingston Counties—three counties in which appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals of $150,000, $50,000 and $35,000 respectively were carried at the polls last November—committees of the boards of supervisors are busily engaged in inspecting sites. The commercial value of a tuberculosis hospital to business interests has received striking recognition in the case of the Rensselaer County institution. The Albany Southern Railroad Company offered to devote $15,000 toward the purchase of a site along its right of way and accompanied this offer with options upon several properties. The company candidly stated that its offer contemplated a large financial return and that its proposal was a commercial one.

In addition to the progress made in these nine counties, the boards of supervisors in Genesee and Wayne Counties decided to submit the question of establishing tuberculosis hospitals to the voters at the general election of November, 1917. In each instance the board fixed $30,000 as the amount deemed necessary for a hospital adequate to the needs of the county. In Madison County a resolution was introduced in the Board of Supervisors to refer to the voters next November a proposition to appropriate $25,000 for a tuberculosis hospital. Action will be taken on the resolution at the January meeting of the board. The County Officers and the County medical Society have urged the passage of the resolution.

DUTCHESS COUNTY
ASSOCIATION ENGAGES TUBERCULOSIS EXPERT

Among the important activities of the Dutchess County Health Association will be its campaign against tuberculosis in Dutchess County. It has recently placed Miss Suzanne Haliburton in charge of this phase of its work.

Miss Haliburton is a graduate of the Presbyterian, Sloane, and the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat hospitals of New York City. In these hospitals she had nursing experience in head-nurse work, supervising and teaching. She has taken a course in social service work in the New York School of Philanthropy, and for a year and a half was at the head of the Social Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Hospital, New York. Her employment in Dutchess County was made possible by the action of the State Charities Aid Association's Dutchess County Committee on Dependent Children in voting to turn over to the Health Association about $600 which had accumulated in its treasury from the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals. This amount was supplemented by an appropriation from the Dutchess County Health Association sufficient to pay the salary of Miss Haliburton.
STATE HAS HELD
51 'POLIO' CLINICS
IN 23 COUNTIES

Number of Paralysis Patients Exami ned Is 1282—Many Cripples From Earlier Attacks Found

Up to Christmas Day the State Department of Health had held fifty-one clinics in twenty-three counties for examination of patients who had poliomyelitis during the recent epidemic. These clinics have been in the following counties: Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Columbia, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Montgomery, Herkimer, Warren, Otsego, Saratoga, Onondaga, Schenectady, Madison, Oneida, Chenango, Broome, Delaware, and Cortland.

A total of 1,282 patients have been examined, making an average of twenty-five cases examined at each clinic. The smallest number, seven, was in the little mountain town of Windham in the Catskills; the largest number was sixty-three, in the city of Syracuse.

In the main centers of infection, the entire clinic staff has operated as a single unit under the personal direction of Dr. Robert W. Lovett, of Boston. At places where a smaller number of patients were to be examined, the staff was divided in two units—one under Dr. John T. Hodgson and the other under Dr. Armitage Whitman.

Clinics in All Sorts of Places

Clinics have been held in any sort of building offering enough room. In a few instances, hospitals have been used, but in the large number of cases, clinics have been held in fire houses, clubs, hotels, parish houses of churches of all denominations, and in one small town even an undertaking establishment was used. That it is possible to organize a clinic running smoothly and giving perfect service with such a variety of accommodations, is a constant surprise.

While the plan of the State Department of Health was based on the number of cases of poliomyelitis occurring during the summer of 1916, a considerable number of old cases have been brought to the clinics for examination. These cases, many in badly crippled condition, frequently illustrate very tragically what will occur if this year's cases are neglected. About 8 per cent. of the cases examined require operations involving hospital care. No operations are recommended on this year's cases, as it is not deemed expedient to operate on any case within two years of the onset of the disease. The clinics have demonstrated that large numbers of cripples are living in all parts of the State who could be greatly benefited by orthopaedic care. In one instance, an 18-year-old girl is in an almshouse. Her lower limbs are useless. The surgeons state that with proper operations she would be able to walk on crutches and possibly without crutches by the use of braces. The After-Care Committee of the State Charities Aid Association is arranging to have suitable operations performed on this girl.

Carried to School by His Brother

A 14-year-old boy attended school up to the present year, although he is unable to walk, an older brother carrying him to school. This year, however, it will be necessary to carry the boy up a long flight of steps, and as his brother is not strong enough to do this, this child, a bright, attractive looking boy, is out of school. Operative care must be given this case.

Several "quadruped" cases have been examined. In these cases the patient has been obliged to walk on all fours, weak muscles having been stretched and unused muscles having atrophied so that the patients are unable to maintain an upright position. Such cases as these must be provided for, and additional orthopedic hospital facilities in New York State are imperative.

Owing to the number of children under three years of age affected during the recent epidemic and who are too young to be fitted with braces, the number of cases ordered has been much smaller than was at first anticipated. Only 97 orders have been placed. Many of the old cases will be in need of braces after needed operations are performed.

Social Service Aid Needed

In thirteen of the twenty-three counties in which clinics have been held the social service work needed has been turned over to organized social agencies covering the counties. In the other ten counties, where no county organization exists, social service will be organized under the direction of the After-Care Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Local neighborhood associations and nursing associations will care for the limited number of cases occurring in their immediate neighborhoods. A social worker from the Association has already made a survey in Suffolk County, where 123 cases have been examined. This worker has taken steps to relieve the most urgent needs in half a dozen of the families. Arrangements are being perfected to employ a special investigator, so that more intensive work may be given not only to Suffolk County but to the other unorganized counties.

Typical Cases Seen at Clinics

The following cases will indicate conditions found in various counties of the State:

A family consisting of a mother, father and six children, living in a country district, no physician in attendance; the mother is very ignorant, speaking no English. The head of the small patient was so infected that his ears became covered up before it could be put on the examination table at the clinic. The surgeon found almost complete paralysis of the left arm, the right shoulder. The surgeon recommended that the child sleep with its arms tied to the head of the bed, and carefully formulated exercises were given which were intended to strengthen the weakened muscles. The supervising nurse has visited the family, but it seems evident that closer supervision than that of the social service worker must be provided if this child is not to be permanently crippled.

Baby Boy Paralyzed

Another case is of an eleven months old boy who was burned on the muscles of the left leg weakened, as well as the abdomen. He was given muscle training and is to be kept recumbent with simultaneous baths and massage. Although this family are pretty well to do, the mother is ignorant, the home dirty, and it is improbable that the instructions will be properly carried out without closer supervision than will be possible for the State supervising nurse to give. It would seem that a social service worker should assist with this case.

Youth of Eighteen a Victim

Another case is of an 18-year-old boy who had almost complete paralysis of abdomen and back. Exercises were given and a corset ordered to support the weakened muscles. The boy himself is living as an oyster dredger. He and a 16-year-old brother live with their mother and father, who both drink, in a miserable hovel. Walker will probably not be able to continue to dredge oysters. Recently a married brother, whose young child had infantile paralysis and who has been affected by it, has moved into this home. Some social readjustment should be made with the home so that it would make better provision for the young child as well as saving the 16-year-old boy from the influence of the surrounding neighborhood. Whether if it is not already too late. The 18-year-old boy will also have to be assisted in finding an occupation more suited to his weakened condition.

THREE MORE VISITING NURSES

Three new positions in visiting nurse work have been created as follows: The tuberculosis committee in Norwich has recently engaged a visiting nurse to do tuberculosis and public health work. The Orange County Tuberculosis Hospital received an appropriation from the Board of Supervisors last month for the employment of a county visiting nurse. The tuberculosis committee in Medina and the local board of education have agreed to employ jointly a nurse to do tuberculosis and school nursing.
WHAT PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESS THINK OF THE WORK OF S. C. A. COUNTY AGENTS

How favorably the public authorities and the newspapers in various sections of the State regard the work of the State Charities Aid Association’s County Agents is indicated in clippings from news stories and editorials received at this office from time to time. Here are excerpts from a few of those which have come in within the past few weeks:

“WORK DESERVES SUPPORT”

“The proper care of dependent children is one of the most serious problems confronting every community and one in which everyone should be vitally interested. The treatment a child receives, the environment in which he lives, generally determines whether he will become a public charge, either as a pauper or criminal. Entirely outside of the desire of right-minded people to injure anyone, as of the helpless children, it is something which directly affects the taxpayers of a county. No one should oppose this great work being done. The Ulster County, by the capable and enthusiastic county agent of the Ulster County Agency for Dependent Children, Mrs. Gertrude Brown, her work deserves the commendation and the best support of the County Supervisors, and no real citizen of Ulster County, and no taxpayer, should have any sympathy for the situation, will object to the extremely modest appropriation now absolutely required to properly supervise and carry on the work of this character. The Supervisors meet tonight; they should lose no time in taking the favorable action the people of Ulster County will so heartily approve.” — Editorial in the Kingston (Ulster County) Express.

“INSPIRATION TO COUNTY OFFICIALS”

“An appeal is made by the Chautauqua County Agency for Children in Aid of Dependent Children, in the appeal to the Supervisors to carry on the work in this county. It has been four years since the agency was established here, and in that time the funds of the agency have been sent to the taxpayers of the county by the results of the work accomplished. The county was especially fortunate in having from the outset the services of Miss Amy Pryor Tapping as county agent. She has been a genius in getting at the real root of affairs in connection with dependent children, and has been an inspiration to county officials and to others interested in the work. The reports she makes through the real root of affairs in connection with dependent children, and has been an inspiration to county officials and to others interested in the work. The reports she makes through the real root of affairs. The reports she makes through the real root of affairs to the Board of Supervisors annually have already enlisted the sympathy of many Chauntuacons.” — Editorial in the Jamestown (Chautauqua County) Journal.

SUPERVISORS VOTE $840

“The Supervisors have received the report of Miss Helen M. Kaib, county agent for dependent children, and were so well pleased with her work that they have voted to continue her services by appropriating $840 for her salary for the ensuing year. The other expenses of the office are paid by the local branch of the State Charities Aid Association.” — News item in the Waterloo (Seneca County) Observer.

AGENT HIGHLY COMMENDED

“The Committee on Orphans [of Board of Supervisors], of which Supervisor Bartholomew of Whitehall was chairman, reported out the same and went over under the rules. The committee highly commended the thorough work of Miss Elizabeth E. Nye, of Hudson Falls, County Agent for the State Charities Aid Association. They characterized her duties as arduous and the clerical work exacting.” — News item in the Granville (Washington County) Sentinel.

“The report of Miss Elizabeth E. Nye, Washington, county agent for the State Charities Aid Association, was filled with interest. In the course of the report it is pointed out that 113 children were cared for in the county from which 43 children were taken from their parents or relatives because of unsuitable care; that a decrease of 15 per cent was noted in the number of dependents cared for because of destitution, though an increase was evidenced through neglect or improper management; and that the growing number of mentally deficient children requires that the State take additional measures for their welfare.” — News item in Glen Falls (Warren County) Post.

THIS AGENT IS CAPABLE AND SYMPATHETIC

“The people of this city are all familiar with the work of Miss Brownell for the dependent children of Herkimer County, and she is bested by all. County capable and sympathetic manner in which she performs her duty. Any one in the county is at liberty to ask her help for any needy or helpless child. She is that type of person that has given her time and the results of the work accomplished. The county was especially fortunate in having from the outset the services of Miss Amy Pryor Tapping as county agent. She has been a genius in getting at the real root of affairs in connection with dependent children, and has been an inspiration to county officials and to others interested in the work. The reports she makes through the real root of affairs in connection with dependent children, and has been an inspiration to county officials and to others interested in the work. The reports she makes through the real root of affairs. The reports she makes through the real root of affairs to the Board of Supervisors annually have already enlisted the sympathy of many Chauntuacons.” — Editorial in the Jamestown (Chautauqua County) Journal.

AGENT’S THOROUGHNESS WINS OFFICIALS’ APPROVAL

“There is a growing sentiment among all those interested in work among children that home care is far preferable to maintenance in any institution, however good. This belief is responsible for the establishment of county agents for dependent children all over this and other States, whose duty it is to find homes for children who would otherwise remain in orphanages and other institutions at public expense. Though the economic system is important, the great benefit accomplished is the better training of the child in a carefully selected home.”

“This State took another forward step when it passed what is known as the Widows’ Pension Law, which created Child Welfare Boards in every county with power to make financial allowances to needy widows and their children, within the limits of an appropriation, by the Board of Supervisors. This matter came up yesterday after the Supervisors had listened to the annual report of Miss Amy Pryor Tapping, who as the children’s agent and secretary of the Child Welfare Board of the county, makes the investigations in all cases relating to children with a thoroughness that won commendation from the Superintendent of the Poor and several Supervisors.

“It was the opinion of the majority of the Supervisors that the appropriation allowed under the Widows’ Pension Law should be increased $2,000, making about $3,500 available during the coming year.” — Editorial in the Jamestown (Chautauqua County) Post.
Vigorous Sale of Red Cross Seals Promises Generous Fund For Anti-Tuberculosis Work

Preliminary Reports of Agents Indicate Larger Sale Than Last Year in Numerous Localities—Mail-Sale Method Proves Popular and Effective—Full Returns Not Yet In

Fifty preliminary reports were sent by local agents for the sale of Red Cross Seals to the State Charities Aid Association on December 15. Forty-seven of these registered large sales up to and including that date. Twenty-one reported an increase of from 25 to 100 per cent. One messenger and salesmen, in the correspond- ing stage of the campaign. Only three, all small localities, showed a decrease in seals sold. The campaign has been con- tinued right up to the first of the year. Final reports have not yet been sub- mitted, and it therefore is impossible to present a complete statement of results.

The sale-by-mail has been more ex- tensively used this year than in any pre- vious campaign. Approximately 200,000 personal letters, carrying over 20,000,000 little Santa Clauses, have been sent to prospective purchasers. Returns in money are high, and it is confidently pre- dicted that this year's results will add another endorsement to the effectiveness of the mail-sale method.

Public Likes Mail-Sale Method

The attitude of the public to this method is indicated by such replies as the following:

Enclosed find a dollar for the seals. I am indeed glad of the opportunity afforded by your letter and hope you will keep me on your mailing list.

I was very glad you gave me the chance to help in such a good cause.

Thanks for sending me the seals. Enclosed find one dollar. Wish I could make it a hundred.

I am sending a dollar for the seals. Please send me another hundred next year.

Some Santa Clauses Lost

Some of the little Santa Clauses sent to prospective purchasers have not come back, so all local agents are urged to send follow-up postals to discover their whereabouts. It is one of the regulations of the American Red Cross that a follow-up postcard be sent to those not replying or returning the seals. Money returns from the follow-ups are often high, and agents are urged not to let this oppor- tunity for increasing anti-tuberculosis funds pass unimproved.

The race for the national pennant among the cities of the second class has been spiritedly contested again this year. For two successive years the pennant was captured by Troy. This year Albany, Binghamton, Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica worked hard to effect a pennant winning sale. Among the smaller localities, with population ranging from 600 to 1,200, interest was added to the pen- nant competition by a challenge from Hershey, Pa., to all towns in her popula- tion group. Hershey won the pennant last year and defiantly declared her inten- tions of duplicating the trick. Wheth- er she makes good her boast will be de- cided by the eagerly-awaited final re- ports.

$11,464 from Appeal for “Neediest Cases”

Holiday appeals for the “100 Neediest Cases,” published in the New York Times for New York philanthropic and charitable organizations, elicited a gener- ous response. Of the 100 cases printed, 26 were un- der the supervision of the State Charities Aid Association, 20 being in the Placing-Out Department and 6 in the Mothers and Babies’ Department. For these a total of $11,464.72 has been re- ceived in money contributions, as com- pared with $6,584 last year. In addi- tion several pledges have been made to pay monthly allowances. Clothes and toys have been received.

The Harmon appeal also has brought better results than last year. The amount received this year from the appeal that has just gone out has been $3,815.70, which has been an increase of $655.70 over last year.

A Christmas party for the children under supervision of the Child-Placing Agency in boarding homes was given at the Association office on Christmas Day. About 75 children were present to re- ceive gifts from Santa Claus and enjoy an entertainment.
DR. PILGRIM SEES GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE STATE IN PREVENTING INSANITY

Head of State Hospital Commission Says the Free Clinics, Now Numbering 21, Are Enabling the State to Meet the Mentally Sick Half-Way

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, believes the State of New York has entered upon a most promising line of work in establishing free clinics to prevent insanity by providing for earlier discovery and treatment of mental disorders. There are now twenty-one such clinics. Dr. Pilgrim delivered a strong address on "The State's Effort to Meet the Mentally Sick Half Way," at a mental hygiene meeting in Peekskill recently. Among other things, he said:

"We all know what has been accomplished in the crusade against the 'White Plague,' and I believe that the way is now open for the most effective kind of preventive work in connection with the insane.

"To point out 'the way that madness lies,' to show the path that leads to sanity and health, to recognize the backward child and to teach him how to make the most of his limited abilities, to discover latent criminal tendencies in the young and to suggest a method of treatment which will overcome them before they become fixed, to cheer and encourage the worried and depressed, to correct the habits of those who are burning life's candle at both ends, either by overwork or 'the pace that kills'—in fact, to 'minister to the mind diseased' in every way possible is the work that the mental clinic is supposed to do, and it is also the work that the State is willing and anxious to perform in its efforts to meet the mentally sick half way.

"I, therefore, ask your hearty cooperation in our efforts to perform this work, and I am firm in the belief that as time goes on you will find the clinic a most useful instrument in lessening one of the greatest afflictions that can befall mankind."

HOUSING SURVEY IN AMSTERDAM

The Amsterdam Tuberculosis Committee, noted from its inception seven years ago as an organization with a vision and a program and with the ability to go ahead under its own steam, has recently entered upon a campaign of housing reform. A survey of the housing facilities and needs of the city was recently completed for the committee by one of the technical experts of the National Housing Association.

Sends $100 for 100 Red Cross Seals

Ulster County Artist Pays $1 for Little Stickers to Help Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade

It is not often that a little Red Cross Santa Claus goes out in quest of a penny for the anti-tuberculosis crusade and comes back bringing a dollar in his bag. However, this is what happened not to one, but to 100 little Santa Clauses sent out by the Ulster County Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. Mary Gage-Day, secretary of that committee, realizing the effectiveness of the sale-by-mail, sent out nearly 5,000 personal appeal letters, each containing 100 Red Cross Seals, to prospective purchasers in Ulster County. One of these letters was addressed to Mr. George Inness, Jr., the artist, and was forwarded to Tarpon Springs, Florida, where Mr. Inness is spending the winter. The return envelope came back with a check for $100 and the following letter:

Dear Doctor Mary Gage-Day:

I have received the 100 Christmas Seals, and take pleasure in sending you my contribution of $100 to the good cause.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE INNESS, JR.

Only rarely does a mail-sale letter bring such a generous contribution as this. But the same spirit which prompted Mr. Inness, causes thousands of people throughout this State to send a dollar, two dollars, or five dollars annually to the coffers of the double Red Cross.

4 New Mental Clinics Bring Total Up to 21

Kingston, Dunkirk, Peekskill and Olean Open Stations for Early Diagnosis and Treatment

Four new mental clinics in connection with State hospitals have been opened during the past few weeks, bringing the total number of such dispensaries throughout the State up to twenty-one.

The most recently opened clinics are as follows: On November 7, Middletown State Hospital established one at Kings- ton, in the office of the County Agent of the State Charities Aid Association. On November 8, Gowanda State Hospital opened a clinic at Dunkirk in the Brooks Memorial Hospital. On December 1, the Hudson River State Hospital held the first session of a new dispensary established in the Child Welfare Station at Peekskill. Gowanda State Hospital opened a clinic in the Higgins Memorial Hospital at Olean on December 27.

During the past year thirteen such clinics have been put under a regular schedule of operation. Eleven of the thirteen State hospitals now have one or more mental dispensaries, making the total of twenty-one such out-patient stations extending into the various communities, in all parts of the State, facilities for care and treatment of incipient cases which were available hitherto only to persons actually residing within the State hospitals.

Twelve of the State hospitals now employ a field agent in connection with their preventive and after-care work, and the remaining institution has requested funds for one.

Renewed efforts will be made in the Legislature this winter to secure a director, paid by the State, to have general oversight and direction of the out-patient work of the State hospitals under the State Hospital Commission.

TWO OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS FOR TROY

The Troy Board of Education started last month two open-air schools for anemic children. The President of the Board of Education, Mr. W. Leand Thompson, is also President of the Troy Tuberculosis Relief Committee.
"THE STATE BOARD'S ANSWER"

State Board of Charities Files Rejoinder to Commissioner Strong's Report

By HOMER FOLKS

The S. C. A. A. News of December gave a summary of the Report of Commissioner Charles H. Strong, appointed by the Governor to inquire into the operations of the State charitable institutions and the inspection of child-caring institutions in New York City.

An Answer to this Report was filed by the State Board of Charities with the Governor on December 26, 1916, in the form of a pamphlet of 101 pages, signed by all the members of the Board.

We present to our readers herewith a statement as to the attitude of the State Board toward Commissioner Strong's recommendations, a summary of the substance of the State Board's Answer, and some comment thereon.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Commissioner Strong's report closes with 20 specific recommendations. The State Board of Charities concurs fully in 13 of these; it approves 1 in the main; it approves 2 in part; and it disapproves of 4. The recommendations in which the State Board concurs are those transferring to itself the powers of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, the Salary Classification Commission, the Buildings Improvement Commission, the Commissioner on Sites, Grounds and Buildings, and the Board of Examiners of Feebleminded, Criminal and Other Defectives, and abolishing these various authorities. It disapproves of the reorganization of the State Board of Charities, the requirement that it shall meet twice a month, the suggestion that it shall be required to issue certificates of compliance with (Continued on page 3.)
THIS IS NOT THE YEAR
(Continued from page 1)
be taken care of IN A FUTURE AP-
PROPRIATION.
For Craig Colony:  
Heating and power plant $22,950
Repairs ............................ 6,000
For Rome:  
Employees' cottage  $40,000
with the following comment as to Rome:
There is doubt as to whether the ap-
propriation for a cottage for employees
should not be used rather for a new
building for inmates than for the em-
ployees. In view of this and the neces-
sity for additional appropriations which
appear to be of more immediate
importance I have concluded to withhold
my approval.
Governor Higgins, on January 1, 1905,
said:
The most urgent need in connection
with the State charitable institutions
appears to be that of additional accommoda-
tions for the feeble minded at the insti-
tutions at Newark and Rome.
Governor Hughes, on January 1, 1908,
said:
The overcrowding of the State hospitals
is largely in the southeastern part of
the State and an additional hospital
should be provided there at the earliest
possible moment.
Governor Hughes, on January 1, 1910,
again said:
The need of a new hospital at an early
date is apparent.
No More Funds "At This Time"
Nevertheless, Governor Hughes vetoed,
in 1910, construction appropriations for
hospitals for the insane amounting to
$729,670, with the following comment:
No further appropriations can be al-
lowed AT THIS TIME.
Governor Dix, in 1911, vetoed $230,000
for beginning building operations at the
Mohansic State Hospital, the new State
hospital in the southeastern portion of
the State recommended by Governor
Hughes in 1908, with the following mem-
orandum:
This item is disallowed for the reason
that I do not consider that the finances
of the State, in view of the largely in-
creased demands upon the treasury for
institutional and educational purposes, as
well as the purposes of government, will
permit the commencement of building op-
erations which will entail a great ex-
penditure of money.
Governor Dix, the next year, 1912,
said:
The overcrowded conditions prevailing
in the hospitals in the metropolitan dis-
trict would seem to make it incumbent
upon the State to assist the Lunacy Com-
mission to complete as soon as possible
the Mohansic State Hospital and to make
additions to the existing hospitals.
Nevertheless, the same year Governor
Dix vetoed an appropriation of $55,000
for the lodging of 100 inmates at the
Rooster State Hospital, with the fol-
lowing explanation:
A due regard for the condition of the State
finances makes it necessary for me to
disapprove these items.
Governor Sulzer, in 1913, vetoed a
$300,000 appropriation to start opera-

Pavilion for Tuberculous Children Opened at Schenec-
tady County Hospital
Glenridge Sanatorium (Schenectady County's tuberculosis hospital) has re-
ceived approximately $9,000 for a chil-
dren's pavilion. The Board of Super-
visors recently appropriated $5,000 for
this purpose. The building will cost
$14,000, which includes a refrigerator,
which will be used for the storage of
food for the children.
THE STATE BOARD'S ANSWER
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

its rules by private institutions, and the repeal of the charter provision requiring the Department of Public Charities in New York City to issue such certificates of compliance.

It approves in the main of conferring new administrative and executive functions upon the State Board of Charities, but objects to imposing these duties upon a salaried member of the Board. It approves of the creation of Bureaus of Medicine, of Dependent Children, but objects to having the chiefs of each of these bureaus made salaried members of the State Board of Charities.

Unfortunately, the degree of actual unanimity of opinion is less than might be suggested by the fact that the State Board approves in whole or part of 80 per cent of Commissioner's recommendations. The abolition of all the other Albany boards and officials dealing with State charitable institutions, and the transfer of their powers to the State Board of Charities, was conditioned by Commissioner Strong upon the establishment and equipment of a board adapted to the exercise of these powers. Public opinion very generally, we believe, would favor the abolition of all these bodies and the transfer of these powers to such a board organized and equipped to exercise these important powers promptly and effectively.

SUMMARY OF THE ANSWER

The Answer of the State Board of Charities repeats much of the historical material, statement of powers and duties of the State Board and of its membership and organization which appeared in Commissioner Strong's Report. It enlarges upon the impairment of the Board's powers beginning with 1902. It calls the attention to the number of its members who have held other positions of importance, either before or after their service in the State Board of Charities, and to the faithful attendance at meetings on the part of the Board's members. It points out that the Constitution imposed upon the Board the duty of visitation and inspection and holds that Commissioner Strong erroneously reads into these terms a large measure of actual control. It maintains that it has not followed a policy of aloofness, and as to Letchworth Village, for example, reproduces a letter addressed by it to Governor Glynn, in May, 1914, urging his interest and support of the institution. A number of questions of fact as to the statements made by Commissioner Strong as to the relations of the Board to the Bedford Reformatory, the New York State Training School for Boys, and other institutions. It deals at length with Commissioner Strong's criticisms of the Board as to the failure to transfer inmates from one State charitable institution to another, the failure to remove a sufficiently number of the State and alien poor, and to discover and correct evils in county poorhouses. It points with pride to the complimentary preambles and resolutions adopted by the County Superintendents of the Poor, and the Capitol District, and State Conferences of Charities and Correction, referring to the work of the State Board of Charities.

As to the supervision of private child-caring institutions, it maintains in general the position that the City authorities primarily responsible for State Board was familiar with their actual conditions, including such shortcomings as existed; that it had taken consistent steps looking toward the improvement of such institutions; that standards of child-care had improved from time to time; and that many of the shortcomings which existed were due to lack of funds. It defends its work in relation to dispensaries.

WHERE THE MATER RESTS

Reading the Answer by itself, some of its positions seem plausible. Reading its paragraphs and comments, however, each in connection with the portions of Commissioner Strong's Report to which it refers, it appears that the situation is very little, if any, changed from that in which it was left by Commissioner Strong. For instance, the State Board replies to Commissioner Strong's suggestion of aloofness from Letchworth Village, that it had not held aloof, that it had written a letter to Governor Glynn in behalf of the institution.

That misses wholly the point of Commissioner Strong's criticism, which was that the writing of an occasional letter or the adoption of a formal resolution, is only the beginning of the things which a properly equipped State Board of Charities should have done toward the development of a State institution which it had helped to establish and which was so sorely needed.

The point of view of the Answer is very accurately reflected in the following extract from the paragraph dealing with the membership of the State Board of Charities (the italics are ours):

"Every great change which has been made in the United States during recent years in the organization, management and administration of charitable institutions is in part at least traceable to suggestions made by members of the State Board of Charities of New York, either in public addresses, reports of committees or the annual reports to the Legislature.

In other words, nothing has happened in Massachusetts, Indiana, California, Texas, Michigan or anywhere else in the United States in recent years in this field which is not, in part at least, traceable to suggestions made by members of the New York State Board! "Traceable to" implies a relation of some degree of cause and effect. It does not simply mean sequence in point of time. It may be that in the resolutions and reports adopted by the State Board of Charities very much which has been done in the United States for the betterment of charitable institutions has been enumerated in advance; but that such enumeration in official reports in New York has had any causal relation to the extraordinary improvements that have been made in recent years, in California, for instance, and elsewhere is entirely a gratuitous assumption.

This error of confusing words with deeds; letter-writing with bill-drafting; the enumeration in an official report of desirable social changes which have not been suggested in this or other countries, with a constructive, determined effort to convert at least one of these desirable improvements into actual legislative and administrative accomplishment in the present year of grace—this is indeed the root of the trouble. This, we think, is what Commissioner Strong means by "aloofness."

The point of the Commissioner's criticism, as we understand it, is that this "aloofness" is inherent in the existing system of supervision of charities. The point of his recommendations is that we should have an efficient administrative board upon which the legislature may be willing to concentrate all the powers now scattered among many agencies.

WHAT THE STATE BOARD DEFENDS

Most disappointing of all is the unqualified defense of the institutions for children. After a searching inquiry, extending over months, Commissioner Strong, in a report, the judicial quality of which has not been denied and cannot be attacked, said among other things:

"There was one institution in which the beds were alive with vermin; in another they existed to some extent. There were two institutions, or one-half of those on the list, in which nits or vermin or both were found in the heads of some or many of the children. While it is not easy to keep an institute free from these, constant and intelligent attention will.

There were four institutions in which antiquated methods of punishment prevailed. • • •

There were five institutions out of the 24 in which the older girls were overworked at household tasks with little or no compensation. • • •

There were three institutions in which the children were inadequately fed, and several more in which they were improperly fed.

To such charges as these the defense that conditions had been steadily improving is not sufficient. What must they have been a few years earlier! The fact that notwithstanding whatever improvements have been made, these conditions still existed, seems to us conclusive evidence that changes in the system of supervision should be made—changes which after months of exhaustive study Commissioner Strong has outlined."
FIRST ROUND OF “POLIO” CLINICS IS COMPLETED

State Health Department Has NowCovered the Principal Centers of Infection Throughout the Entire State—1886 Patients at 72 Clinics

On January 20 the State Department of Health completed its first round of clinics for the examination of poliomyelitis cases, having covered the principal centers of infection throughout the State. Seventy-two clinics have been held in sixty-five different towns or cities located in thirty-two counties. A total of 1886 patients were examined—an average of twenty-six patients at each clinic, ranging from seven at the smallest to sixty-three at the largest.

Rotary Clubs Help

In eleven counties, the social service work is being done by county agents for dependent children. In Onondaga County the Syracuse Rotary Club has assumed full responsibility for the social service, not only in Syracuse but in the whole county. In Rensselaer County the Troy Rotary Club assumed responsibility for the expense of transporting patients to the clinic and the payment of braces when families cannot meet this expense. In several instances individuals or groups have contributed funds to meet the expense of individual cases.

Two social service workers have been put in the field to supplement the work of the nurses of the State Department of Health in looking after the needs of the cases that have been examined. At the end of the first round of clinics 160 braces, twenty-nine corsets and nine other pieces of apparatus had been ordered.

Many Old Cases Appear

A study was made of 722 of the cases examined at the various clinics in order to ascertain how many operative cases were coming to the attention of the examining surgeons. Of the 722 cases studied, 118 were old cases, the onset of the disease having occurred prior to 1916. In fifty of these immediate operations were advised, and of the remaining sixty-three new cases, fifty-six were in need of some form of apparatus.

Since January 20 supplemental clinics are being held in the localities previously covered. The patients previously examined and many new ones not heretofore seen are being brought for examination. It is already apparent that many more braces will be ordered after a second examination than were ordered at the first clinics, the period of necessary rest having passed. Other apparatus such as Bradford Frames and corsets to support weak abdomens will also be ordered in larger numbers.

Eight nurses, specially qualified for muscle training, employed by the State Department of Health have been assigned to territory to supervise treatment for those who have been examined at the clinics. In addition five nurses of equal training, paid by private organizations but working under the direction of the State Department of Health, are in the field. One of these is employed by the Nassau County Association, two are employed by a special committee on poliomyelitis in Westchester County, one is employed by a Tarrytown Association and one is employed by the Dutchess County Health Association.

Eleven Operations Performed

The Westchester County Committee on the After-Care of Poliomyelitis arranged for and have had performed operations upon eleven patients examined at the various clinics held within the county, seven of these being operated upon at the New York Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled and four at the White Plains Hospital; one has been performed in all of these operations. The expenses were met by the Westchester County Committee.

The small child, whose story was told in the State Charities Aid Association News of December, who was removed from the motherless home in which a child was reared, and placed with an intelligent caretaker, was found to have materially improved when examined at the supplemental clinic. A brace was ordered and she will soon be walking.

FATHER AS CHIEF NURSE

In one case a four-year-old child was found upon the original examination to be in bad condition, the muscles of the legs and of the abdomen being partially paralyzed. The treatment prescribed was rest, the child to be kept off its feet, and complete rest in position were ordered, a corset to support the abdomen, and warm salt baths were among the things recommended. It was said that the father was away and that there was small chance of the mother being able to carry out the treatment. One of the social workers called on the family. She said that the father had returned home and had become the chief nurse. Believing that natural sea water might be better than to use sea salt, he took the necessary long trips to obtain it. He fashioned a home-made corset, which, with but slight alterations, was approved by the clinic orthopaedic surgeon when he again saw the case. At the second clinic the little patient was measured for braces and will soon be walking, but may have to use crutches.

Assignments of the Nurses

Following is a list of the supervising nurses and the districts to which they are assigned:

Miss M. E. Peters, 27, W. 24th Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Miss Bertha S. Kingsbury, 25 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Emily Norvell, 209 E. Main St., Middletown, N. Y.
Miss Marie F. Gregory, State Dep't of Health, Albany, N. Y.
Miss Anne Stevens, 215 Mason Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
Miss Margaret E. Nade, City Hall, Utica, N. Y.
Miss Helen Ryder, 174 Main St., Lawrence, N. Y.

Nurses Hear Dr. Mac Cracken

At the invitation of Miss Edith M. Ambrose, Superintendent of Field Work of the Dutchess County Health Association, all of the district nurses of Dutchess County, as well as some of the nurses connected with hospitals of the county, met recently at the offices of the Dutchess County Health Association for a conference. Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of the Health Association, as well as of Vassar College, spoke to them on "The Nurse as Educator." Dr. Hubbard, the Sanitary Supervisor of the district in which Dutchess County is located, outlined the duties of the local health officers and indicated how the district nurses might cooperate with them.

Reading Matter Wanted

For Paralysis Patients

The State Charities Aid Association's Committee on the After-Care of Poliomyelitis wishes to hear of individuals in the State who would be willing to furnish suitable reading matter to some of the older patients who have been examined at the clinics of the State Department of Health. The committee does not desire promiscuous reading matter sent to headquarters, but it would be glad to receive the names of persons willing to be called upon for reading matter suited to particular cases. Here is a typical case:

An 18-year-old boy living in a small community (one of 11 children) who was not strong in his arm and the abdomen badly affected. As he is much emaciated, the district nurse will arrange to have his lungs examined. In the meantime the boy has his mittens to amuse him. He has reached the seventh grade in school and has not passed the period when he enjoys the Heather Tim. He is unable to secure for him reading matter which he can appreciate, possibly the Youth's Companion. Anyone interested in this phase of social service is asked to communicate with the Secretary of the Committee, Miss H. Ida Curry, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
11,250,000 Red Cross Seals Sold in This State in 1916

Estimate Based on the Returns Available Thus Far Indicate a Gain of 13 Per Cent. Over the Previous Year—Generous Fund for Anti-Tuberculosis Work

Upon the basis of preliminary reports and estimates of final totals of sales from 66 committees in localities comprising 75 per cent of the population of New York State, outside of Greater New York, the State Charities Aid Association estimates that the number of Red Cross Seals sold in its territory during the 1916 campaign will total 11,250,000.

The 66 reporting committees show an actual sale, up to and including January 8, of 8,554,962 seals, and an estimated final total sale of 8,851,203 seals, as compared with a total sale last year by the same agents of 7,784,701.

Gain of 13 Per Cent Over 1915

This is an estimated final gain of 1,066,502, or a gain of 13.7 per cent. If this percentage of gain holds good in the case of the localities not yet reporting, the estimated total sale of seals by local committees is 11,247,121. It would not be fair to apply the same percentage of increase to the sale of seals in the strictly rural districts by the granges, country postmasters and other individuals. But assuming that the same number of seals were sold in country districts this year as were sold last year, then the estimated total of the 1916 sale of seals in New York State exclusive of Greater New York is 11,822,068, as compared with 10,466,875 in 1915.

Deducting over half a million seals from this total to allow for possible over-optimistic estimates on the part of some local committees, the State Charities Aid Association anticipates on the basis of the available figures and estimates reported to it, a final total sale of 11,250,000 seals.

SYPHILIS AND DISPENSARIES

The survey which the Committee on Hospitals recently made, in cooperation with the Committee on Mental Hygiene, of the hospital facilities for the treatment of general diseases, especially syphilis, in hospitals in New York State, outside of New York City, will be supplemented by a similar study of the facilities of dispensaries in the State outside of the City. Questionnaires covering this subject have been sent to thirty dispensaries. The information obtained will be summarized and submitted to the Mental Hygiene Committee.

Bachelors Adopt Homeless Children

Spinners, Too, Provide Homes and Advantages for Needy Tots

Do bachelors and spinsters like children? They do. The records of the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association prove that. The number of unmarried persons, of both sexes, who are fond enough of children to assume the responsibility of providing a home for one or more of them, seems to be increasing. And many of them provide most excellent homes and advantages, too. For example:

Three years ago a bachelor business man interested himself in a little 5-year-old boy under the care of the State Charities Aid Association. The child had a rather unfortunate history and up to that time no one had taken much interest in him. This friend, whom the boy now calls "uncle," put the boy in a good boarding home under the care of a kind, motherly woman, and has been providing for him ever since. The child is developing very well and is exceedingly happy and contented. His "uncle" visits him in his home at least once a week.

Another interesting placement was made recently. A 6-year-old boy was taken by a young man of twenty-six. This young man is well educated, belongs to a good New York family and has traveled considerably. He is very fond of children, and, therefore, took this little child. He has a capable housekeeper who has been in the family for many years, and has just employed a special nurse to take care of the child. The young man has a great deal of leisure and an income of approximately $14,000 a year. He is able to provide splendid opportunities for the child.

Widower Looks After a Child, Too

An elderly man, a widower, became responsible for the board and clothes of a little 8-year-old-boy, three years ago. The child has always been delicate physically and somewhat backward, and was in need of special care. He is being boarded with a very conscientious woman and is improving remarkably under her excellent care. His friend keeps in close touch with his progress.

Spinsters Provide Homes for Tots

Spinsters as well as bachelors are interested in children and frequently provide good homes for homeless tots.

Four years ago a school teacher became interested in a girl of eight who had just been taken out of an institution. The child was greatly in need of building up and was taken by this friend for a short vacation during the summer. In that short period she became so attached to the child that she wished to keep her permanently. She has sent the child to an excellent school, and is giving her every advantage.

A little brother and sister, ten and twelve years of age, have made a place for themselves in a very superior home. An unmarried woman of independent means took the children two years ago to give them a short vacation in the country. She found them so interesting and attractive that she decided to keep them permanently. This is an excellent home and the children are having every opportunity and are developing well.

IMMIGRATION BILL

BARS ALIEN INSANE

Just as we go to press, the United States Senate has passed the Immigration Bill over President Wilson's veto. The House had already taken similar action. The bill now becomes law without the President's signature; it will go into effect May 1, 1917.

The law tightens up restrictions on the admission of immigrants and contains provisions carefully worked out by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to exclude mentally diseased and defective persons. A more thorough mental examination of immigrants at the port of embarkation and again at the port of debarkation is provided for.

Measures to exclude the insane from other lands are exceedingly important when it is considered that approximately 9,000 of the 5,000 inmates of State hospitals for mental diseases in this State are aliens—practically one out of every four patients—and are costing the State $2,000,000 a year for care and maintenance.

Fuller details of the bill's provisions regarding the exclusion of the mentally unfit will be given in the next issue of The News.

DR. WILLIAMS COMES TO NEW YORK

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams has resigned as Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Mental Hygiene Society to accept the position of assistant director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, with offices in New York City.
Supts. of Poor Urge State to Spend $2,500,000 on the Feebleminded This Year

Resolutions Passed at Albany Convention State That the Same Amount Will Be Needed Each Year for the Next Five Years to Provide for the Increasing Thousands of Mental Defectives

ALSO ASK GOVERNOR TO NAME COMMISSION TO REVISE THE POOR LAW

The Association of Superintendents of the Poor and Poor Law officials at their semi-annual convention in Albany, February 1 and 2, went on record as considering that the problem of the feebleminded is the most serious one met with in their work, and they urged that the State should adopt a definite policy of relief through adequate appropriations each year for the next five years to provide for the care of some 25,000 mentally defective persons who are now mingling in society. Action was also taken to secure a revision of the State Poor Law, which was described as antiquated.

Feebleminded Institutions Full

The superintendents pointed out that the five institutions in this State established for the care of feebleminded dependents are now filled to capacity; that the almshouses maintain many mentally defective inmates; and that in family homes there are great numbers of such persons without care or restraint. They asserted that the care of the feebleminded in the State is a most important duty of the public in view of the heavy financial burden for maintenance of this class of dependents, and their effect upon society by the increase of pauperism and crime.

The association adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to make provision for an appropriation this year of not less than $2,500,000 to be used for the extension of the present State institutions for the feebleminded and calling for a like amount to be appropriated each year for the next five years.

Hearing Before Governor

The Poor Officials appeared before Governor Whitman at a conference in the Executive Chamber, and through their spokesman, Jay M. Strong, Commissioner of Charities of Syracuse, asked the Governor's aid in this movement. The Governor was told of individual cases that illustrate what a great menace feebleminded persons are to society. He heard of women who are becoming mothers of children who through no fault of their own are destined to become burdens on their communities. The effects of the disease these women are liable to spread throughout the State were also emphasized by the officials. The lives of poverty, immorality and crime faced by the offsprings of mental defectives were pictured. With the assurance that the Governor was anxious to give his support to any movement to remove the dangers resulting through feebleminded persons being at large, the Poor Officials decided to enlist the individual support of the legislators in their counties.

Ask Commission to Revise Poor Law

A committee of the association appointed to draft a definite program for a revision of the Poor Law reported that an entirely new measure is desirable. It was pointed out that the Poor Law was framed to meet conditions that existed many years ago; that amendments have been added from year to year, and other statutes enacted, until now the Poor Officials have to review a patchwork collection of they when they seek information. They reported that modern charity thought had advanced far beyond the content of the existing law.

Following the report of the committee the association adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to visit the Governor and recommend that the present Poor Law be discarded. They will ask the Governor to name a commission to make a comprehensive study of the situation in the State, and to study the measures in force in other States for the purpose of developing a progressive and constructive charities law for New York.

FRESH AIR CLASS IN MOUNT VERNON

The Board of Education, in cooperation with the Visiting Nurses' Association of Mt. Vernon, has opened a fresh air class for anemic children. The class started February 5th with 20 pupils. Sessions are held in one of the rooms on the top floor of the School of Industrial Arts. A daily lunch will be served by the domestic science department of the school, and the cost of the lunch and of the transportation of the children to and from school will be borne by the Visiting Nurses' Association.
STATE MOVES TO END HOSPITAL OVERCROWDING

Senator Sage Fathers Ten-Year Plan Which May Mean Total Expenditure of $20,000,000 on Buildings to House the Insane

A CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN JUST AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR THE FEEBLEMinded

Things seem to be looking up a little at Albany for the insane and feebleminded this winter.

Spurred to action by the realization that the State hospitals for the insane are overcrowded to the extent of 6,000 patients, Governor Whitman in his budget estimate, transmitted to the Legislature on January 3, recommended an appropriation of $100,000 toward the construction of a $369,000 building for 600 patients at the Middletown State Hospital. He also recommends a preliminary survey and plans for the new hospital on the site owned by the State at Marcy, near Utica, which was purchased in 1912, at a cost of $115,000 as a new site for the Utica State Hospital. No buildings have yet been constructed there. The Governor unfortunately does not recommend that actual steps toward starting the institution at Marcy should be taken until next year.

Governor Whitman recommends that new construction this year at institutions for the feebleminded should be limited practically to Letchworth Village at Thiells, Rockland County. For new construction at that institution he recommends an appropriation of $45,000 for a storehouse, bakery, refrigerating plant and cold storage building; $80,000 toward completing the construction of cottages E, F, G and H; $25,000 toward an assembly hall; $15,000 toward an industrial building, and an appropriation of $60,000 toward cottages I, J, K and L. These appropriations recommended by the Governor total $225,000.

Senator Sage's Plan For the Insane

Senator Henry M. Sage, chairman of the Finance Committee, is the father of a bill to provide for a constructive policy for a term of years in relation to the State hospitals for the insane. The bill creates a commission to be known as the Hospital Development Commission. This commission, after a survey of the entire situation, is to adopt a fixed plan for the systematic development of the State hospital system year by year for ten years.

Senator Sage estimates the cost of providing for the accumulated overcrowding and making provision for each year's increase in the number of the insane will not be less than $10,000,000 or more than $20,000,000 within the next ten years.

His bill provides that the Hospital Development Commission shall consist of the State Engineer, the State Architect, the chairman of the State Hospital Commission, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, and the legislative budget clerks, ex-officio.

The bill authorizes the expenditure of $1,250,000 for new construction on the site at Marcy of buildings to be known as the Marcy division of the Utica State Hospital, and also authorizes the expenditure of $369,000 for new construction at the Middletown State Hospital—a total authorization of $1,619,000. Of this amount, however, only $399,254 is actually appropriated this year, $100,000 being appropriated for the work at Middletown, and an unexpended balance of $299,254 remaining from the abandoned Mohansic State Hospital fund being reapropriated for the work at Marcy.

While Senator Sage's plan is a broad and farsighted one covering a term of years, the actual appropriations provided in his bill for new construction this year do not differ greatly from the appropriations in recent years. The 1916 Legislature appropriated $369,220 for new construction, permanent betterments and repairs. In 1915 the amount appropriated was $610,000.

Governor Whitman and Senator Sage are entitled to credit for tackling in earnest the big job of providing for the overcrowding in the State hospitals for the insane. The annual report of the State Hospitals Commission, recently made public, showed that the State has been steadily falling behind for a number of years in providing for the insane. At the present time the hospitals are overcrowded approximately 6,000 patients, or about 22 per cent. In the hospitals in the metropolitan district the overcrowding is even more serious.

THE FEEBLEMinded NEED ATTENTION

But closely akin to the problem of housing and treating the insane is the problem of making adequate institutional provision for the feebleminded.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the accommodations for the feebleminded are woefully lacking. Every one of the existing institutions is full and has a waiting list.

The problems of insanity and feeblemindedness are closely related in every day life as well as in the social and financial burdens which these dependents place upon the State.

A constructive plan for the State hospitals for the insane, extending over a term of years, is highly desirable, but the problem of the feebleminded is as serious and costly to the taxpayers and is pressing as hard for solution. It is earnestly hoped the Legislature will do something this year on the feebleminded situation—something big enough to make an appreciable impression on the problem.

NEW MEMBERS ON THE ASSOCIATION STAFF

Recent additions to the staff of the State Charities Aid Association, with their department assignments, are as follows:

Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded—Mr. Frank Cass of New Rochelle, New York, and Miss Alvin J. Richfield of Syracuse, assistant in legislative campaign for feebleminded; Miss Mary V. Bolton of Ritchfield Springs, field investigator; Miss Katharine A. Perry of Dunkirk, N. Y., stenographer.

Therapeutic Committee—Mr. Charles Smith of Richmond, Va., was sales manager of the 1916 Red Cross National Sale in New York State, outside of New York City, remains with the Tuberculosis Committee as field agent for the State, Miss Iva Brown, resigned. Miss Emily W. Smith of Brooklyn is now employed as a field agent. Miss Mildred D. Brown is secretary-stenographer to Mr. Neilbach, assistant secretary of the committee.

Mothers' and Babies' Department—Miss Constance A. Smith of Indianapolis, was still at work on schedule for the study of illegitimacy for the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington.

Central Office—Miss Estela M. Sherman, stenographer to Mr. Folks and assistant in legislative work.

Mental Hygiene Committee—Miss Ethel Prince of Yonkers, assistant on part time of Social Service department.

County Agencies Department—Miss Helen Hall, Agent in Westchester County; Miss Dorothy W. Huggins, Agent in Westchester County; Miss Cornelia Ophitee, who was the S. C. A. A. County Agent in Livingston County, is the new County Charities Investigator for the city of Amsterdam.

Policing Out Department—Miss Edith Footlick, Field Agent; Miss Irene Dayton, Miss Alice Taggart, Miss Florence N. Barker, and Miss Blanche S. Mason, volunteer agents.

Polio-vaccinators after-care workers—Mrs. Mary M. Shimer, Miss Edith R. Hubbell.

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee, was made an assistant secretary of the Association at the November meeting of the Board of Managers. He is now the editor of the S. C. A. A. News and is in general charge of the legislative work of the Association, including the special legislative campaign of the Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded, to which he is assigned on half time for three months.

TREATMENT FOR DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

The Executive Secretary of the Committee on Hospitals, J. J. Weber, is engaged in collecting information for a pamphlet on agencies in and about New York City dealing with alcoholic and drug addiction.

THE NURSE IN THE MOVIES

Through the good offices of Prof. Shattuck of Vassar College, the Paramount Film Company, in cooperation with the Dutchess County Health Association, is preparing an educational moving picture film featuring the nurse as an educator, the value of educated women entering the nursing profession, and the nurse as sanitary inspector.
GOVERNOR URGES SIMPLER CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

His Message Calls the Attention of the Legislators to Commissioner Strong's Report and Bespeaks Serious Consideration of Problem

In his annual message recently submitted to the Legislature Governor Whitman calls attention to the urgent need of "a unified, direct and simple plan of administration of the State charitable institutions."

He calls attention to the careful study of the situation made by Commissioner Charles H. Strong and states that he will submit the report to the Legislature later with recommendations for reforms. Following is the part of his message referring to this subject:

"The division of authority and responsibility in the management of the State charitable institutions has impressed me most unfavorably and seems to me responsible, to a large degree, for a lack of adequate results in this important branch of the State service.

"No less than six different commissions and officials have important duties in relation to these institutions. Having in mind the desirability of substituting a simple, clear and efficient system of this tangle of complexities, I appointed Mr. Charles H. Strong as a Commissioner to inquire into the actual operations of all the State departments, boards, commissions and officials dealing with these institutions.

"Commissioner Strong made a very thorough investigation of the entire subject and reported to me in October last a plan which, in his judgment, would remove all these uncertainties, overlapping of duties and consequent interminable delays, both in the establishment and in the subsequent operation of State charitable institutions.

"I shall transmit this report to you, together with a statement and recommendations, relative to the whole subject, prepared by the State Board of Charities and filed with me on December 26th.

"I ask you to give the subject your most serious consideration. It seems to me highly important that a unified, direct and simple plan of administration of the State charitable institutions be adopted.

"I desire to communicate with you and to confer with the Committees from the Senate and Assembly on this subject later."

The State Lags Behind N. Y. City in Providing for the Feebleminded

What the City Has Done at Randall's Island

On October 1, 1907, New York City had in its institutions on Randall's Island 778 feebleminded.

On January 1, 1917, the City had brought together under its care on Randall's Island 2,021 feebleminded persons, an increase of 1,243.

The State is twice as large as the City. Care of the feebleminded is primarily the State's Job.

JEFFERSON COUNTY OPENS ITS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The Jefferson County Tuberculosis Hospital was opened for the admission of patients on Wednesday, January 24, 1917. The institution can accommodate 40 patients according to present arrangements, but in case of necessity about 10 more can be cared for. Dr. H. H. Smith is the superintendent and he resides at the institution. The Board of Managers consists of George H. Hooker, of Watertown, chairman; William A. Mather, of miles. The municipal water and sewer systems have been extended to the institution.

Hospital is Result of Seven Years' Work

The opening of the hospital marks the culmination of a seven years' struggle for its establishment. The Board of Supervisors in January, 1910, issued bonds for $15,000 and later that year selected a site in the extreme northeastern sec-

JEFFERSON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WATERTOWN N. Y. OPENED JANUARY 24, 1917

(Above picture taken several months before completion of building.) Capacity, 40 beds. Cost, $40,000 approximately, including site, construction, equipment and extension of municipal water and sewer systems.

Adams; John J. Barron, of Three Mile Bay; Dr. Harlow G. Farmer, of Watertown, and Dr. E. E. Babcock, of Adams Center.

The hospital is located on a tract of land of 54 acres on the outskirts of Watertown, within a few hundred yards of the city line. A splendid outlook is afforded from the property, and on clear days it is possible to view the country to the south and east for seven or eight tion of the county. Objections to the remoteness of this location from the larger centers of population in the county resulted several years later in the acquisition of the site in Watertown, and at the general election of 1915 the question of appropriating $25,000 more was submitted to the voters and carried by a large majority. Since then the building of the institution has been pushed with vigor by the Board of Supervisors.
PREPARED

It was a natural step for Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. William B. Rice, and their associates, from the work of the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, to the organization and development of an Association for the improvement of public charitable institutions a few years after the war had closed.

During the nearly forty-five years that have elapsed since the State Charities Aid Association was established, it has been continuously engaged in matters directly related to the organized efficiency of the State and its subdivisions, to the conservation of its human resources, the more effective operation of its organized welfare activities.

In case of need, it would be a short and simple transition from what the State Charities Aid Association is now doing to the kind of work in which the Sanitary Commission was engaged in the days of the Civil War.

We have no doubt that, in case of need, every asset and every ounce of strength of the State Charities Aid Association, its thousands of volunteers, and its staff, would be devoted to whatever form of public service, within the broad scope of its organized activities, seemed most essential at the time to the welfare of the State.

This Feebleminded Woman Now Has Six Children

Two of Them Are Already Known to Be Degenerates and There Is No Place for Mother or Children in State Institutions

This is a picture of a feebleminded woman and five children taken in 1914. Since that time another child has been born. Two of the children are already known to be degenerates and should be having custodial care.

Application was made several years ago for the admission of this woman to the Newark State institution, but owing to crowded conditions she could not be given its protection. This woman is a member of the Jukes family of notorious defectives and degenerates who have been a burden to the State for the last 100 years.

"There are reasons for believing that feeblemindedness is on the increase, that it has leaped its barriers, so to speak, as a result of changed conditions of civilization."—Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Supt. Massachusetts School for the Feebleminded, Waverly, Mass.

This boy on his mother's lap is one example from a “waiting list.” This 15-year-old boy is epileptic and feebleminded. Both of his parents are feebleminded. In December, 1912—more than four years ago—a County physician filled out a blank for the boy’s admission to Craig Colony for Epileptics. He was placed on the waiting list but has never been admitted.

The child is as helpless as a baby. He falls from his chair unless watched. He cannot eat without help. His feebleminded parents give him as good care as they know how, but he is a constant drain on their meagre resources and greatly increases their problem of getting along, handicapped as they are by their own mental weakness.

"The one effective way to diminish the number of the feebleminded in future generations is to prevent the birth of those who would transmit feeblemindedness to their descendants."—Dr. Walter E. Fernald.

Do It This Year!
These Are the Kinds of People State Should Segregate Without Delay

The feebleminded man seen in the picture at the left is known as the “dirtiest man in ——— county.” His clothes are foul with filth; his hair is long and matted. Dirt is crusted on his face and arms. He and baths are strangers.

Ten persons live in the shack in the center picture. The feebleminded woman sitting in the foreground left her husband and married her half uncle after having four children by him. The oldest child is feebleminded.

The woman in the picture at the right is a high grade mental defective and at times suffers from marked depression. Her husband is a drunkard with criminal tendencies and has a long jail record. The couple’s four children were taken away from them by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on account of the woman’s immorality and neglect of her children.

Left to Themselves in the Community the Feebleminded Live and Breed in Shacks and Shanties Like These

These two men are feebleminded. Another brother, also feebleminded, is in jail for shooting a man for crossing his yard. The father of this trio committed suicide. Two aunts of these brothers are in a hospital for the insane.

"HEALTH THROUGH THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN"

Mr. Homer Folks addressed the Parents’ Association of the Morsemere School, Yonkers, February 16, on “Health Through the Seven Ages of Man.”

Two Feebleminded Sisters Bring Ten Children into World

In ——— County there are two sisters whom we shall call Jane and Josephine. Jane is 33 years old. She has had six children. She is utterly incapable of taking care of them. One of them is in the Syracuse Institution for Feebleminded Children; two are in an orphan asylum; two have been placed out in family homes, and the baby is in a boarding home at public expense.

The other sister, Josephine, is 30 years old. After a career as a common prostitute, she married and has four children. All of them are of too low grade of mentality to be accepted in school. One of the children is colored and illegitimate.

Do It This Year!
This Hovel Shelters Branch of Notorious Finn Family of Defectives

In — County lives one branch of the notorious Finn family of feebleminded degenerates. A total of 127 descendants of one feebleminded woman have been accounted for as follows:

- Feebleminded: 30
- Served time in criminal institutions: 10
- Arrested and released with fine: 9
- Sexual offenders: 44
- Recipients of public charity: 34

Total: 127

Segregation of the feebleminded is a necessary measure of self-protection for society.

These Are the Kinds of Places Where the Feebleminded Live

The woman who lives in the house at the left is unable even to name the months or to speak plainly. Her father has been insane for fifteen years. Her mother is feebleminded.

In the shanty in the middle lives a moral imbecile who is repeatedly arrested for theft and drunkenness. He has been five years in a reformatory. He has been guilty of incest. When he gets tired of sleeping in this shanty he sleeps in the open lots.

Do It This Year!

Try in Vain Four Years to Get Boy into Institution

Four years ago there was on the waiting list of the Rome institution the name of a 15-year-old boy, very low grade feebleminded, though the son of sound, respectable parents. For eight years the family has exhausted every effort to improve the lad's mental condition. They have frequently sought the advice of experts, only to hear every time the same disheartening verdict, that it would be impossible ever to improve their child's condition. His care requires practically every minute of the mother's time. Frequent attempts have been made to get him into an institution where he could have proper care and the family thus be relieved.

This Hovel Houses a Man and an Epileptic Woman

Ever since she was 16 years old Susie Smith has had epileptic convulsions. Her father had the same disease, and an uncle was feebleminded. Susie married but separated from her husband, and is now living in this hovel with another man. She is dirty, deteriorated, vermin-ridden and quarrelsome.

Child Is Said to Have Died of Neglect in This Shanty

This dirty shanty shelters a moral imbecile, his wife and four children. The husband is a drunkard and has been arrested twice recently for cruelty to his wife and for disorderly conduct. One child is said to have died of neglect. The wife is suffering from a deteriorative form of mental disturbance.

This woman, 36 years old has a brain disease.
HOW STATE CARES FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED

The overcrowding in at least one of the State institutions for the feebleminded as well as in the State Hospitals is a reflection on the good name of the Empire State.

The State has assumed the responsibility of caring for the feebleminded, the epileptic, and the insane, but its accommodations are entirely inadequate.

The number of feebleminded persons who need institutional protection and care is constantly increasing, but facilities to house them do not increase anywhere near rapidly enough to meet the need. In fact, considering the number of defectives actually un cared for, the State has been falling behind in its task.

One of the institutions where the overcrowding is most evident and most serious is the Rome State Custodial Asylum. The overcrowding is to the credit of the institution, too, because of the Herculean efforts it constantly makes to "find a place for just one more case" for which the need of protection and care is most pressingly urgent.

In this institution the overcrowding is so serious that some patients have to sleep on mattresses laid on the floor; there are no beds for them. The recent development of a number of cases of measles made it necessary to care for a considerable number of patients in the basement because of lack of suitable isolation facilities.

The pictures presented herewith, which were taken at the Rome institution on the night of February 24, 1917, show the crowded conditions.

Patients Sleeping on Floor at Rome Institution

Basement Used as Dormitory at Rome

Beds So Close Together They Nearly Touch

Even the Stair Landing Used as Sleeping Place

The upper left-hand picture shows the crowded condition in the dormitory for disturbed and violent cases at the Rome institution. The room is used as a dormitory at night and as a sitting and exercising room in the daytime. The beds are removed during the day and replaced at night. Between the beds on the left there is not room enough in which to stand. Patients must either pull the beds out to get in them or climb over the foot of the bed. Notice the boys sleeping on the floor, exposed to drafts, in the middle of the room and in the corridor in the background.

On account of an outbreak of measles it was necessary to put beds in the basement so that the regular dormitory could be used as an isolation ward. The State does not provide isolation facilities for these poor afflicted boys and girls should they become ill with a contagious disease. All the bad features of overcrowding are illustrated in the upper right-hand picture.

Frequently it is necessary to find a place for a violent and noisy patient apart from the others in order that the occupants of an entire dormitory shall not be disturbed. The only available place, and one that leaves much to be desired, is a hallway or stair landing, shut off by a door from the general ward. The difficulty of watching a patient in such a location as seen in the lower right picture can be appreciated, and the danger of accident to a very disturbed patient is obvious.

But think of the 267 applicants who have been refused admittance and who cannot get even this poor care!

Do It This Year!
What Are We Waiting For?

We Know the Institutions for the Feebleminded Are Full and That Thousands Are at Large Causing Heavy Expense and Untold Harm

WHY NOT ENLARGE THE INSTITUTIONS THIS YEAR?

It would be hard to find a well-informed person any where in the State who did not think that something ought to be done about the feebleminded.

It is common knowledge that there are enormous numbers of feebleminded persons without protection in the community, propagating their kind and causing untold poverty, pauperism, immorality, crime, expense and general inefficiency. The five institutions for the feebleminded in this State contain about 5,400 inmates; they are all crowded and have long waiting lists. The number still uncared for is not less than 23,000.

In every community we see them living, often in hovels, reeking with disease and filth. Large families of children are the rule among them, for the birthrate is higher than among normal folk.

Nearly every school, large and small, has its quota of backward pupils, many of whom are backward in life, because they lack normal mental capacity due to defective development of the brain.

Feebleminded persons appear in every court. They are more or less irresponsible because of their defect, yet their conflict with the law clogs court calendars, wastes the time of judges and magistrates and results in many of them being sent to jails, prisons and reformatories. There is little or no chance of reforming them, but there they remain for varying terms, a burden to the taxpayers, aggravating the overcrowding, negative reformatory measures among helpless prisoners, and being themselves confirmed in criminal tendencies and practices.

Many Paupers Feebleminded

In every almshouse we see the feebleminded, for large numbers of them never will or never can become self-supporting. Superintendents of the Poor are constantly confronted with the problem of what to do with the growing number of feebleminded in the communities. There is no place to send them because the State institutions are already full and have long waiting lists. Relief organizations running down the causes of dependency and poverty find feeblemindedness at the root of a great many cases of distress.

The ranks of prostitutes are very largely filled up by feebleminded women and girls. Every individual and organization working to reclaim girls and women from lives of immorality and to protect boys from open temptation to vice finds feeblemindedness a most serious problem.

Seriousness of Situation Realized

The importance of providing institutions large enough to hold the feebleminded who ought to be segregated is realized, but Legislatures and Governors have temporized with the problem for years.

Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who investigated the operation of the State charitable institutions at the request of Governor Whitman, says:

"Mental deficiency is today perhaps the greatest social problem that confronts the State."

A recent carefully organized and executed survey of mental disorders in Nassau County showed 1 out of every 183 persons to be feebleminded.

Recent studies conducted by the United States Public Health Service have shown that 9 in every 1,000 American rural school children are feebleminded.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feebleminded, and one of the most conservative and reliable authorities on feeblemindedness, says:

"It is conservative to say that there are at least four feebleminded persons to each thousand of the general population. There are reasons for believing that feeblemindedness is on the increase—that it has leaped its barriers."

The general public, the taxpayer, the magistrate, the teacher, the social worker, the philanthropist, sees the need of doing something about feeblemindedness. What shall it be?

There is general agreement among those who have studied the situation that the first and most essential step—the one which promises the greatest measure of relief in the shortest time—is the prompt and continuing construction of sufficient buildings to accommodate most of the thousands of feebleminded now at large in the community, especially women of childbearing age.

But while taxpayers, magistrates, teachers and others see the need of the segregation of the feebleminded, the Legislature, hitherto, has seen the need but dimly. Year after year has passed with only a dab here and a dab there at making adequate institutional provision.

Governors and Legislators frequently have gone on record as believing that something ought to be done about the feebleminded but almost invariably they add: "This is not the year." "The finances of the State will not permit it now." "We must do something about this next year."

But next year never comes!

In this year A. D. 1917, however, there are signs that a new light is breaking at Alhambra, and that there is a frank recognition of the size and the seriousness of the job. There is a disposition to start this year on a program on which work shall be done, year after year, for, say, ten years, until adequate relief is obtained.

The appropriation bill this year should include an appropriation of $1,000,000 toward the $2,000,000 needed to complete Letchworth Village and $52,000 for a cottage for fifty inmates requiring special provision at the State Custodial Asylum, Newark.

The sum of approximately $2,000,000 is needed to complete Letchworth Village at Thielis, Rockland County, to accommodate 3,000 patients. This institution was started ten years ago, and yet it has accommodations for only 340 patients!

The cottage proposed for the State Custodial Asylum at Newark is for adult female defective delinquents.

One of the existing reformatories for adult male defective delinquents should also be set apart to receive them from the other prisons.

For the Next Five Years

The Legislature should adopt a plan that will bring the following ultimate results within a period of five years:

New suitable State institutions for male and female adult defective delinquents.

Custodial provision for all the juvenile mental defectives needing custodial care.

Organized oversight of such mental defectives as give evidence of being able to conduct themselves properly in the community with such aid.

What are we waiting for? Why not tackle the job in earnest by appropriating $1,052,000 this year? It will not be any easier to wait until next year, or the year after.

This is the year.

S.C.A.A. Favors Study of Health Insurance

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, at its last meeting, took action favoring the appointment of a State Commission to consider the matter of health insurance, and to report to a later session whether or not a system of health insurance should be adopted in this State, and, if it should be adopted, in what form.

No more important subject will come before the legislature during the current session than health insurance.

Do It This Year!
CARDINAL FARLEY
ON CHILD CARE
Asks Priests to Cooperate in Placing Children in Families
Since last autumn the Department of Public Charities of New York City, exercising the discretion vested in it in the charter to place dependent children in families or institutions, has been placing practically all destitute children coming under its care, under the age of seven years, in families and in New York City and its immediate vicinity, paying for their board. This is the system which is in use in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and very largely in foreign countries. It has long been the practice of institutions caring for children under two years of age.
It has been understood by many that this action would not be regarded with favor by the authorities of the Catholic Church by reason of the numerous institutions which have been established under the auspices of that faith. His Eminence, Cardinal Farley, recently addressed a communication to the clergy in the Diocese of New York, portions of which have since been published in the press. The letter is characterized by a most gratifying spirit of cooperation, a recognition of the changing conditions of child care, and an emphasis upon the importance of the spiritual training of children. Some of the important passages are:

"Such a policy will tend to lessen in proportion to the extent its acceptance the utility of our various homes and orphanages. It will withdraw from the salutary influence of the religious thousands of our Catholic children who otherwise would have been their wards.

"It will also necessitate, provided the new arrangement is found feasible, our diverting to other purposes the splendid buildings in which the people have erected during the last fifty years, and which must ever be regarded as monuments of our pious laity’s love for the faith.

"In spite of these inconveniences we have no objection to the new method of solving the problem of the dependent child. We recognize and have maintained that the home has many advantages which the institution cannot supply."

"Our first and most urgent duty, therefore, is to make it practical for the Commissioner to place out Catholic children with individuals of like religious faith."

"The pastor must keep in touch with all Catholic children placed out in homes within the limits of his jurisdiction."

"I have no doubt that our clergy will take a great interest in this work. I have been pleased to see that there has been an awakening on the part of both clergy and laymen in the interest in this work."

"No matter what new methods may be introduced by legislation or public opinion, fostered by the social agencies under secular control, the Church must always hold her traditional place in the field of charity. She must conform, where she possibly can, to such changes, and still fulfilling her ancient mission, must baptize and consecrate the new movement with the religious spirit."

"I trust also that the public authorities will have no excuse arising from antagonism or indifference on our part to place our children with individuals not of our faith."

A Desirable Constitutional Amendment

Hon. Ogden L. Mills has introduced in the Senate a concurrent resolution proposing the amendment to the constitution of the state of New York, under the auspices of the Senate of the State, and of the House of Representatives, the number 110, gathered in the main office on Monday afternoon, February 5, for a general conference. They were addressed by Mr. Homer Folks, the secretary, on "The Traditions, Aims and Unity of the State Charities Aid Association." The tenminute talks by heads of departments on their respective activities were given, after which the company was entertained at dinner at the Hotel Imperial as guests of Mrs. Willard Straight of the board of managers.

Mr. Folks said that the State Charities Aid Association wants as members of its staff those who are sincere of purpose and have an inherent interest in the work, who think hard on the work, and always study the job; who keep themselves familiar with advances in science and public health and who are loyal to the association as a whole and to the causes it stands for.

Mr. Folks hoped that the next five years would see an improved system of child-care in the State; the extension of preventive nursing; better public health machinery; adequate segregation of the feebleminded; a juvenile court in every county of the State, and a modern system of health insurance.
Girl Twelve Had an Illegitimate Child

This is a hovel inhabited by a low grade feebleminded woman who is alcoholic and immoral.

Five of her six children are feebleminded.
At the age of 12 years she bore an illegitimate child.

State Shirk's Its Duty—Costs County $4,100 A Year

Because there is no more room in the State institutions for the feebleminded, one county in the State is compelled to maintain 13 feebleminded persons in a private institution. The county pays $5.75 a week for each inmate besides $20 a year for clothing. This amounts to $4,147 a year.

These children could be maintained in State institutions at $3.45 a week—or $2,322.20 a year as against $4,147 in the private institutions.

How long must this county be penalized because the State doesn't do its duty?

The Price We Pay

The penalty of procrastination in segregating the feebleminded is:

Crime.
Poverty.
Vagrancy.
Immorality.
Illegitimacy.
Degeneracy.
Public expense.
Spread of disease.
Lessened efficiency of schools.
Pilling of jails, almshouses and prisons, thus hampering their work and defeating their purposes.

Continual propagation of the feebleminded to burden this and succeeding generations—and the birth rate among the feebleminded is abnormally high.

THIS IS THE YEAR TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!

MR. CHOATE HEADS THIS ASSOCIATION FOR 17th TERM

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who recently celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, was reelected President of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association for the seventeenth term at the annual meeting of the association held on February 8.

Mr. Martin A. Buckner, President of the New York Trust Company, was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Edward W. Sheldon.

COMMISSIONER MORGAN REAPPOINTED

Hon. Andrew D. Morgan of Ilium, N. Y., has been reappointed by Governor Whitman as a member of the State Hospital Commission. Commissioner Morgan’s reappointment is exceedingly gratifying to all friends of the insane and is a deserved recognition of his valuable services in the commission.

APPROPRIATION BILL SHOULD CONTAIN $1,052,000 FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED

Suggested items in the Appropriation Bill under the heading of Charitable:

Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

For construction of all necessary structures to complete Letchworth Village so as to provide for 3,000 inmates, an authorization of the sum of Two Million Dollars ($2,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, of which amount the sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.............................................$1,000,000.00

New York State Custodial Asylum

For Feebleminded Women

Newark, N. Y.

For construction of one cottage for fifty inmates requiring special supervision, the sum of Fifty-two Thousand Dollars ($52,000) is hereby appropriated..................................................$52,000.00

Do It This Year!
ENLARGE INSTITUTIONS FOR FEEBLEMINDED THIS YEAR,
MAGISTRATES URGE LEGISLATURE

Strong resolutions calling upon Governor Whitman and the Legislature to provide adequate appropriations this year for additional accommodations for the feebleminded were adopted by the Association of Magistrates of New York State at their annual meeting in Albany on February 15. The appointment of a standing committee of five persons was authorized to take all suitable steps to secure the adoption of the recommendations, which are as follows:

Whereas, mental deficiency is one of the most frequent causes of disorder and crime.

Whereas, the only effective means of dealing with mentally deficient offenders is by custodial care in a suitable institution, and

Whereas, the construction and maintenance of such institutions is a duty of the State,

Be It Resolved, that the New York State Association of Magistrates urges upon the Governor and the Legislature, in the strongest possible terms, that adequate steps be taken at the present session of the Legislature to secure the following:

I. IMMEDIATE RESULTS:
(a) A cottage at the State Custodial Asylum for feebleminded women at Newark, suitable for adult female feebleminded delinquents.
(b) Setting apart one of the existing State reformatories or prisons for adult male feebleminded delinquents and legislation for commitments or transfers thereof.
(c) The immediate addition of not less than 1,000 beds to Letchworth Village, including cottages for juvenile feebleminded delinquents.

II. ULTIMATE RESULTS WITHIN A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS:
(a) New suitable State institutions for male and female adult feebleminded delinquents.
(b) Custodial provision for all the juvenile mental defectives needing custodial care.
(c) Organized oversight of such mental defectives as give evidence of being able to conduct themselves properly in the community with such aid.

And Be It Further Resolved, that a standing committee of five persons on the care of the feebleminded be appointed by the President of the State Association of Magistrates to take all suitable steps to secure the adoption of the recommendations outlined in the preceding resolutions.

The president has appointed the following as members of the Committee:
Hon. Edward L. Garvin, Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York City.
Hon. Charles E. Simms, City Magistrate, New York City.
Hon. Fred E. Lewis, City Judge, Utica.
Hon. Alexander J. Byrne, Police Justice, Seneca Falls.
Hon. Walter S. Gedney, Police Justice, Nyack.

$950,000 FOR COUNTY HOSPITAL

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, at its meeting on March 5, voted an additional appropriation of $650,000 for a new county general hospital. This, added to an appropriation of $300,000 previously voted, makes $950,000 available for the purpose. The hospital will be built on a unit plan, with provision made for a variety of cases, including tuberculosis patients.

Do Something About Feebleminded Girls
NOW SAYS MISS MINER

"We all recognize the need of protecting the little girl of five, seven or ten years of age. A justifiable spirit of indignation is aroused at any insult upon her. We empower societies to see that she suffers no cruelties and ensure to her some kind of guardianship. But the girl sixteen or seventeen years of age, with the mentality of the child of seven or nine years, lacks protection. Until she becomes a social problem and gives birth to an illegitimate child or is arrested for some offence, we seldom recognize her and protect her.

"In the absence of all protection from society, it is not a wonder that we find so frequently the feebleminded girl in maternity homes and hospitals, with a feebleminded baby in her arms, or in courts, reformatories and prisons, where her delinquent career has brought her. Her presence is a constant reminder of the lack of an adequate social policy for dealing with mental defectives and of the great menace of feeblemindedness.

"It is not enough to care for the feebleminded girl who has become delinquent. Far greater effort should be made to protect the feebleminded girl and to care for her before she reaches a court or a prison.

"Adequate care now will lessen for the future a tremendous volume of delinquency, illegitimacy, degeneracy, prostitution and crime." — Miss Maude E. Miner, Secretary New York Protective and Probation Association.

Man Lives in One Room; 4 Dogs Live in the Other

In the dilapidated shanty lives a feebleminded man who left his wife to consort with a woman who has separated from her husband. The house is filthy. The man lives in one room and his four dogs live in the other.
Wait in Vain for Years to Get Feebleminded Persons into State Institutions

Every one of the State institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic is full at the present time and has a list of applications on file waiting for admission.

It is practically impossible for judges, physicians, probation officers, poor law authorities or social workers to obtain the admission to these institutions of persons who have been definitely diagnosed as feebleminded.

When it is considered that there are no less than 23,000 feebleminded persons uncared for and unprotected in the community, the significance of the inadequacy of the institutions is evident.

Some of the names have been on waiting lists since 1909—8 years.

And still the prospect for getting the persons actually committed are apparently no better than they were at the time the applications were made. The waiting list for the five State institutions total 611, and some of the institutions are hardly recording applications any more.

107 on Waiting List at Newark

There are 107 on the waiting list of the State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women at Newark, Wayne County. Of these, 33 are on the list compiled by this association in 1914 and submitted to the legislature at that time. Two of the names have been on the list since 1910, and 5 of them since 1911. All sections of the State are represented.

96 on Waiting List at Syracuse Institution

Ninety-six names are on the waiting list at the Syracuse State Institution for Feebleminded Children. Of this number, 31 were on the list compiled in 1914.

55 on List of Letchworth Village

Accommodations at Letchworth Village are so meager—accommodations being actually available for only 340, although the institution was planned for 3,000—that little attention has been paid to an actual waiting list, because the probabilities of admitting additional cases were so remote. Still there is a formal list of 55 persons for whom application has been actually made and to whom accommodations had to be refused. This is in spite of the fact that the institution was "established" ten years ago. The Superintendent of Letchworth Village has notified practically every superintendent of the poor and social worker that he could not admit anyone, and that there was no use applying. Nevertheless there is a file of inquiries concerning admission of children to this institution, to all of which reply has to be made that there are no beds available and no indication of when any will be available.

444 on Waiting List at Rome

The waiting list of the Rome State Custodial Asylum is a long one. It contains 267 names. Following is a list of the number of applications on file:

- Albany: 3
- Allegany: 1
- Broome: 3
- Cañada: 2
- Chautauqua: 2
- Cayuga: 6
- Chemung: 2
- Chenango: 4
- Clinton: 1
- Columbia: 1
- Cortland: 2
- Delaware: 1
- Dutchess: 9
- Erie: 26
- Essex: 2
- Franklin: 1
- Fulton: 1
- Greene: 1
- Herkimer: 8
- Jefferson: 1
- Lewis: 2
- Livingston: 1
- Madison: 4
- Monroe: 23
- Montgomery: 5
- Nassau: 1
- Niagara: 1
- Oneida: 2
- Onondaga: 11
- Ontario: 3
- Orange: 14
- Orleans: 6
- Oswego: 3
- Putnam: 4
- Rensselaer: 2
- Rockland: 1
- St. Lawrence: 2
- Saratoga: 5
- Schenectady: 4
- Schoharie: 8
- Schuyler: 1
- Seneca: 1
- Steuben: 4
- Suffolk: 8
- Sullivan: 3
- Tompkins: 1
- Ulster: 8
- Warren: 9
- Washington: 6
- Westchester: 16
- Wyoming: 1
- Yates: 1
- New York City: 177

Total: 444

88 on Waiting List at Craig Colony

There are 88 persons on the waiting list at Craig Colony for Epileptics, located at SONYA, Livingston County. This entire list with one or two exceptions is from New York City.

Do It This Year!

The feebleminded girl shown in this picture is the oldest of a family of six children who have never been supported by their feebleminded father. The home became notorious. County officials learned that young boys in the neighborhood were being demoralized. The girl in the picture was placed in the County Almshouse. Application was made on May 19, 1913, to get her into Letchworth Village.

But she is still in the almshouse.

A Good Bill

Senator Brown has introduced a bill (Senate bill, printed No. 417) amending the Poor Law by providing that Superintendents of the Poor, on the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, shall be appointed by Boards of Supervisors from eligible lists established as a result of competitive examinations held by the State Civil Service Commission, and that in counties in which there are now three Superintendents of the Poor there shall be but one.

The State Charities Aid Association has long believed that the Superintendents of the Poor should not be elected for short terms at a general election, but should be appointed by some suitable public authority in such a manner as to tend to prevent frequent changes in the office. The position is one in which experience, knowledge of the Poor Law and special training are important. These qualities can be determined by the right sort of competitive examination.

At its last meeting, the Board of Managers of this Association unanimously endorsed this bill.
COUNTING MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN NASSAU COUNTY

Preliminary Report on Survey, Now Being Compiled, Indicates That Previous Estimates of the Number of the Mentally Abnormal in Any Given Area Have Fallen Below the Mark

How many mental defectives are there in the community, in the county, or in the State? The answer to this question is not easy. The demand for an answer has been so frequent and persistent that from time to time many efforts to ascertain the defectives have been made, but for the most part these attempts, though sometimes elaborate and expensive, have yielded rather unconvincing results.

The most noteworthy recent effort at enumeration of mental defectives is that made in Nassau County, Long Island, during the summer and autumn of 1916, by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. In order to focus a clear picture of the facts regarding mental disorders of all kinds in a given locality, this committee made a survey which stands out among all surveys of its kind because of the scientific methods used, the thoroughness with which it was organized and carried out, and the clear cut picture which it promises to give when completed.

It will be some time before the full report of the survey is completed, but an opportunity given to the editor of The S. C. A. A. News to read the preliminary report of the director enables us to explain the method used, to show the careful work done, and to give an idea of what the survey is expected to accomplish.

1 of Every 100 Persons Abnormal

According to the figures on the examination of all the school children in certain parts of the county, there are at least 1,592 mentally abnormal people out of the county's total population of 115,817. This is 1.3 per cent of the population, or, if it is not out of every 100, it is close to it.

Of the 1,592 people found mentally abnormal, 638, or about 40 per cent, were cases of arrested development, more commonly called feeblemindedness. In other words, with the data on the school children left out of consideration, there is one feebleminded person to each 183 of the population in Nassau County.

How the Survey Was Done

The survey was made under the general direction of Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, who is a highly competent and experienced psychiatrist and is one of the leading authorities on mental hygiene, and his advisory board of eight members. Dr. Rosanoff is the director of the Psycho-Surgical Research Institute, which is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, and his work and research was undertaken by and through the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in cooperation with the Nassau County Association for Mental Hygiene, the New York State Hospital Commission, a large number of local organizations, various State and county institutions, and numerous other interested organizations and individuals.

The survey was conducted in the following manner:

Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Chairman, Director, Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institute of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., in consultation with Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, Professor of Education, Teachers College, City University of New York, N. Y.; Dr. E. N. Ream, Chief, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Charles Bell, Department of Hygiene, Education, New York City; and Prof. J. A. Wilkins, President, American Orthopsychiatric Association, New York City.

The survey was carried on by the New York State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. Frank H. Hoffer, Director, Psychiatric Institute, Wards Island, New York City.

The survey was conducted by Dr. O. J. Rosanoff, First Assistant Physician, Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, L. I., and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Visiting Health Worker, and Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director, The Nassau County Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.

The staff consisted of the director, four physicians with psychiatric experience, a psychologist, sixteen trained field workers, and clerical assistants. One field worker and one clerical assistant were furnished by the State Hospital Commission. Students from the Eugenics Record office at Cold Spring Harbor also assisted to some extent in the field work. The physicians, justices of the peace, superintendents of the poor, and poor law administrators and others in the county cooperated. A very important part of the survey was made by the United States Public Health Service through five assistant surgeons under Surgeon Toliafero Clark.

The field work covered the four months' period from July 1 to October 31, 1916.

Methods of the Survey

Throughout the survey it was kept in mind, to use Dr. Rosanoff's words, that "modern psychiatry, unlike its predecessors, makes no attempt to draw a sharp line between mental normality and abnormality, but recognizes between the two the existence of many insensible grades of transition. Today the question of prevalence is no longer an academic one. In competent circles one no longer asks, What is the percentage of 'insane,' or 'feebleminded,' or 'mentally defective,' persons in a given community? But rather, What instances of social maladjustment have been sufficiently marked to become the concern of public authorities, and how great a proportion of these instances are, upon investigation, to be attributed mainly to a definite measure to mental disorders? It was with the hope..."
of finding an answer to the question, thus expressed, that the Nassau County survey was undertaken."

Although the survey was made on the broad lines stated by Dr. Rosanoff, it differentiated types of abnormality so that the number of the so-called feebleminded—a term which the lay public does not drop quite as readily as the psychiatrist of the modern school—can be separated from the total number of cases of mental abnormality of all kinds—insanity, epilepsy, etc. cetera. The cases found abnormal were classified both on a medical and sociological basis. The guiding feature of the method in general was an investigation of all socially maladjusted persons; more particularly, persons in jails, almshouses, State institutions of various kinds, certain applicants for out-door relief; and others known to physicians, ministers and priests, public officials, the police, etc.

The Results Compared With British Survey

It is interesting to compare the proportion of feeblemindedness found in the population of Nassau County with the results in the only other survey that is comparable to it in organization, thoroughness and reliability—the survey made by the British Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feebleminded in Great Britain and Ireland. In Nassau County one out of every 183 persons was judged feebleminded.

The Royal Commission, having spent four years, 1904-1908, and large sum in the investigation and the compiling of eight ponderous volumes in a report, reached the conclusion that in Ireland there was one feebleminded person to each 175 of the population; in England one to each 217; and in Scotland one to each 400.

The Part of the U. S. Public Health Service

The figures given in this article are complete as far as the adult residents are concerned, but they are not complete as to the children. The United States Public Health Service, through five assistant surgeons working under Surgeon Taliaferro Clark, made a complete mental and physical examination of all the school children in certain parts of the county. These numbered between two and three thousand. The results of their examination are not yet available.

Institutional Care

Of the 638 persons judged to be feebleminded, only 171, or 26.8 per cent., are now or ever have been in institutions; 454, or 71.2 per cent., have never been in an institution; the question whether they had been in institutions or not was unascertainable in 13 cases, or 2 per cent.

But most of the 171 feebleminded persons now or formerly in institutions have not received the kind of institutional treatment best adapted to their condition, many of them being in almshouses and prisons instead of in institutions especially adapted for such cases.

Family in This Hovel Victims of Both Feeblemindedness and Infantile Paralysis—What Was Done About It?

In an up-State county recently a local physician called the attention of one of the field agents of the S. C. A. A. Committee on After-care of Infantile Paralysis to the case of a little girl who had suffered from paralysis last August and whom it had been impossible to bring to a clinic, although the child was already seriously deformed.

The field agent visited the village and found living in the hovel shown in this picture a family consisting of a shiftless father, a feebleminded mother and five children.

Besides the crippled girl mentioned above, there was a little boy, slightly younger, who had also had infantile paralysis but who seemed to have made a complete recovery. There were twins, two years old—one, apparently normal, and the other pronounced "practically idiotic" by the doctor. The fifth child was a baby four months old, the shape of whose head suggested the possibility of feeblemindedness. The local health officer had been unable to get the family out of the little shack in order to fumigate the rooms, so the paralysis quarantine notice was still on the door, as seen in the picture.

To deal with the deplorable situation revealed by her visit, the field agent secured the cooperation of the wife of a former State senator, of the town board, the physician in charge of the case, the local overseer of the poor, the county superintendent of the poor and the superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum. As a result, the following action as to the various members of the family was immediately taken:

Application was made for the admission of the mother, the four-month-old baby and the two-year-old girl to the Rome State Custodial Asylum, and they were taken to the county almshouse pending admission to Rome.

The little girl, who is crippled from paralysis, was placed in an orthopedic hospital for immediate treatment.

The boy who had recovered from paralysis and the normal twin were sent to a nearby children's institution.

The father was left to shift for himself.

New York City Has to Send Patients 340 Miles

The Newark State Institution to which New York City is expected to send its feebleminded women is 340 miles away—further away from New York than Portland, Me., and almost as far as Richmond, Va.

- How would it seem to tell the relatives of a feebleminded girl that she could be cared for and protected by the State only by being sent so far away from home as Portland or Richmond?

Do It This Year!

DO THE STATE INSTITUTIONS NEED A NEW DEAL?

How Long Would It Take You to Build and Move into a New House? Would Four Years Be Enough?

These are fine looking, new cottages at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford. They were planned with great care. They combine simplicity, economy of operation, and adaptability to the purpose for which they are to be used. Living in these cottages and doing simple work in this environment, the victims of the white slave trader were little by little to forget the ways of the "Great White Way."

The only thing wrong with the cottages is that they are empty.
They have always been empty.

The money for their construction was fully appropriated and all of it made available in 1913. We are not prepared at this time to locate the precise responsibility for the fact that nearly four years have elapsed and the cottages are still not in use. Some of the outstanding facts are that the contracts for their erection were not awarded until more than two years after the money was made available. Work on the buildings themselves proceeded with fair promptness and the buildings were practically completed in 1915. They have remained idle a year and a half because of the fact that there is no road leading to them. In 1914 the Board of Managers requested an appropriation for building such a road, but the item was cut out altogether. The request was renewed in 1915, $2,500 being asked. Somewhere on the long road, which begins at the institution, leads through the offices of the State Board of Charities, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, the Governor's budget advisors, the Senate Finance Committee, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, and the Executive Chamber, this amount was reduced to $1,000. Very likely the person who did it had never been at the institution and did not appreciate that $2,500 was needed to build the road, and that the road was necessary to make the cottages usable. Very likely to him it was just any old road, and $1,000 seemed enough. The 1917 Appropriation Bill, now pending in the Legislature, carries $2,500 to complete the road.

The condition of the road on which the $1,000 has been spent is shown in the accompanying picture. The other road referred to above, leading through the multitudinous offices, committees and commissions is not an improved State highway. Many vehicles get stuck on the way and parts of their cargoes are thrown overboard.
A competent social engineer, Mr. Charles H. Strong, employed therefor by the Governor, has surveyed a new road through this bewildering multiplicity of boards, commissions and officials having powers in relation to State charitable institutions. He recommends that five of these different authorities be abolished and their duties transferred to a reorganized State Board of Charities.

It would be difficult to find a more conclusive argument for the adoption of Commissioner Strong's recommendations than the photographs which appear upon the preceding page, all taken in March, 1917.

This delay in making buildings available is not an isolated instance. In fact, it is almost typical. Instances are to be found at Rome, Newark and Letchworth Village; in fact, in a greater part of the construction work at the State charitable institutions in the last five or six years. We hope to give further particulars in later numbers of the S. C. A. A. News.

KIND WORDS ABOUT THE "FEEBLEMINDED NUMBER"

The "Feebleminded Number" of The S. C. A. A. News, published last month, has been the subject of favorable comment. Here are some of the comments: "The Feebleminded Number of the S. C. A. A. News is a striking thing, and should bring results."—Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Assistant Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

"I wish to congratulate you upon the current issue of the S. C. A. A. News. This publication must be a wonderfully effective means of disseminating information regarding the urgency of the problem of the feebleminded."—Dr. O. H. Cobb, Superintendent of the Syracuse State Institution for Feebleminded Children.

"I think that your Feebleminded Number is a splendid piece of propaganda. It certainly made a very definite impression on me."—Professor Selasar M. Gunn, Secretary, American Public Health Association.

"Many thanks for the copy of the S. C. A. A. News. I hope it will reach the many people who are responsible for our chaotic conditions."—Adolph Meyer, M. D., Psychiatrist-in-Chief, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Segregation Now Would Prevent Another Generation of Defectives

In an up-State county lives a man and woman who are both feebleminded. They have both been supported by the town for years. They have three children, and all of them are feebleminded.

Shall room be provided in a State institution for people like these, or shall these three feebleminded children be allowed to grow up at large in the community and bring another generation of feebleminded children into the world to be supported by the public and to be a constant source of social infection?

Woman Aged "7" Has 4 Children, 2 Are Illegitimate

Although 28 Years Old, She Is an Infant Mentally and a Menace as Long as She Is at Liberty

Special Classes for Defective Children in All Public Schools

An excellent bill introduced into the legislature by Senator Lockwood amends the education law to provide for the education of children with retarded mental development in all the public schools throughout the State.

It provides for a census within a year after the bill is passed of all children attending the public schools who are three years or more retarded in mental development. In each city or union free school district where ten or more retarded children are found, special classes of not more than 16 members are to be established "to provide instruction adapted to the mental attainments of such children." Any school district having less than ten retarded children may contract for their special instruction in some school maintaining a special class. Each city and each school district organizing such special classes and maintaining courses of study approved by the Commissioner of Education shall receive in its annual apportionment of school moneys a special quota of $300 for each of the special classes.

No Place for Feebleminded Mother of Seven Children

Here is a picture of a feebleminded woman and five of the seven children she has brought into the world. The woman is a member of the notorious Jukes family of defectives and degenerates who have been a burden to the State for a hundred years. Already one of the children has been sent to an institution.

Recently it was discovered that the woman and four of her children were suffering from tuberculosis. Their filthy home and their manner of living made them a source of infection to everyone with whom they came in contact. They were removed from the hovel where they lived and placed in a tuberculosis camp.

There is no place for this woman in any State institution for the feebleminded.
The Public Has to Support These Nine Children Because the State Failed to Protect Their Feebleminded Mother

These are the nine children of a woman in Oneida County. Application has been made for her admission to the Rome State Custodial Asylum for feebleminded, but the institution is already full and has a long waiting list.

If the woman could have been found and her admission to the proper institution secured before these children were brought into the world, what a saving it would have meant to the county and to society!

Now all the children are public charges. They had to be taken from the mother because she was an unsuitable guardian for them. They are now being supported in various institutions at the expense of the county. They will be examined to determine their mental capacity.

$614,500 for the Feebleminded and $1,301,724 for the Insane

The appropriation and special bills now pending at Albany provide the following amounts for construction at State institutions for the feebleminded, epileptic and insane:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th>Additional</th>
<th>Appropriation and Authorization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letchworth Village</td>
<td>$430,000</td>
<td>$23,600</td>
<td>$453,600</td>
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<td>Newark</td>
<td>92,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craig Colony</td>
<td>96,000</td>
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<td>96,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total for Feebleminded</strong></td>
<td><strong>$614,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>$23,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>$638,100</strong></td>
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<td>Hospitals for the Insane</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn State Hospital</td>
<td>$355,410</td>
<td>$285,000</td>
<td>$640,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton State Hospital</td>
<td>17,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo State Hospital</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Islip State Hospital</td>
<td>108,276</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>222,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River State Hospital</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park State Hospital</td>
<td>19,910</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan State Hospital</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>129,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown State Hospital</td>
<td>113,000</td>
<td>278,500</td>
<td>391,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester State Hospital</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence State Hospital</td>
<td>14,075</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>28,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica State Hospital</td>
<td>239,254</td>
<td>960,745</td>
<td>1,199,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard State Hospital</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Insane</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,301,724</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,650,745</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,952,470</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Death Cuts Short An Exceptionally Promising Career

Jay M. Strong, Commissioner of Charities of Syracuse, is Stricken Suddenly

Jay M. Strong, Commissioner of Charities of Syracuse, and a former member of the staff of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, died of heart disease at his home in Syracuse on March 14. He had been ill only four days. Mr. Strong was 51 years old. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mabel Mack of Syracuse, and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Strong.

Commissioner Strong was graduated from Syracuse University in 1908 and for the next two years was secretary of the Associated Churches and Charities in Syracuse, after which he came with the State Charities Aid Association. While engaged in tuberculosis work for this association, he was induced by friends to accept the office of Commissioner of Charities in Syracuse, which was tendered him by Mayor Will. His highly efficient administration of the office resulted in his reappointment by Mayor Stone.

Mr. Strong was a prominent member of the Association of Superintendents of the Poor of the State and had been active this winter in efforts to secure the appointment of a legislative commission to revise the Poor Law. His death cuts short a career of unusual promise and has greatly saddened an extremely wide circle of friends throughout the State.

An Appreciation

An intimate friend of the late commissioner writes to the S. C. A. A. News:

In the death of Mr. Strong, the career of a man, efficient in social welfare work and loyal to his vocation to the point of self-sacrifice, was terminated when it appeared that he was about to begin a task that would have realized his greatest ambition. He wanted the Poor Laws of New York State revised; the work of the official organization that deals with the dependent classes unfettered by a maze of conflicting statutes; the entire agency for succoring the unfortunate placed on a simple, businesslike and economical basis free from politics. To that end he worked untiringly, and the day before he was stricken with a fatal illness he returned to his home from Albany, where he had been in the interests of a plan that, if carried out, would give the State a model system of administering relief to its wards. Were he alive, his greatest pleasure would come from a knowledge that he was succeeding in this work; his reward would be a recognition that he was a constructive and faithful public official.
Bills Before the Legislature 
Provide for Enlarging Institutions for Insane and Feebleminded

$614,500 Proposed This Year for the Feebleminded and $1,301,724 for the Insane

SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE

The present Legislature seems in a fair way to achieve the distinction of actually making a start this year toward a program of systematic up-building of State institutions for the insane, feebleminded, and epileptic.

If the Legislature passes and the Governor approves the appropriation and special bills now pending, the State will have tackled in earnest the problem of dealing with the segregation of the feebleminded and the overcrowding of the State hospitals, and will actually have started on a program which will command widespread public approval.

Recognize Seriousness of Job

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and other legislative leaders have frankly recognized the size and seriousness of the job of providing for the mentally abnormal. The appropriation bill which was submitted to the Legislature by the financial committees of the Legislature on March 16th provides substantial appropriations this year for new construction.

Furthermore the Hospital Development Commission Bill provides for a thorough investigation of the whole problem of segregation of the feebleminded and of how to provide for the excess of about 6,000 insane persons over the present capacity of the hospitals. The investigation would be made by a commission of elective and appointive State officials and legislators and would report to the Legislature early in the session of 1918.

The appropriations provided in the pending bills are a start on a program upon which something shall be done each year for say, ten years, until relief from the present intolerable situation is obtained.

The appropriation bill which is now before the Legislature carries the following appropriations and authorizations for new construction and permanent betterments at institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic:

Feebleminded and Epileptic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th>Additional Authorised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letchworth Village</td>
<td>$428,000</td>
<td>$829,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Colony</td>
<td>86,000</td>
<td>86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$514,500</td>
<td>$929,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the funds which will be available for new construction at feebleminded institutions, if the Legislature passes and the Governor signs the bill, will be spent at Letchworth Village and Newark. The funds will provide for the completion of the four cottages already under way at Letchworth and for the erection of eight additional. These twelve cottages will accommodate 840 persons. One item in the appropriation for Newark is for the erection of a cottage to hold 50 women requiring special supervision. These 13 cottages, when completed, will accommodate 890 persons, increasing the present capacity of these institutions, 5,899, by about 16 per cent.

Items in Appropriation Bill for Insane

The appropriation bill carries the following amounts for construction and permanent betterments at State hospitals for the insane:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th>Additional Authorised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghampton</td>
<td>$17,800</td>
<td>$17,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookville</td>
<td>$266,500</td>
<td>$266,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>14,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>116,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>19,010</td>
<td>19,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>111,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Rochelle</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$685,470</td>
<td>$685,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in Apportion for State Hospitals $685,470

Items in Hospital Development Commission Bill

The Hospital Development Commission Bill now pending also appropriates special items for new construction at the Utica and Middletown State Hospitals, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th>Additional Authorised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utica (E)</td>
<td>$299,254.56</td>
<td>$2,850,748.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>289,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$409,254.56</td>
<td>$2,139,748.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relief in Metropolitan District

The hospitals at which most of the new construction will be done with the funds provided in the pending bills, in addition to Utica and Middletown, will be the Brooklyn State Hospital (which gets an appropriation of $528,410), Central Islip and Manhattan, all in the metropolitan district.

$614,500 Provided for Feebleminded

In the Appropriation Bill are items of $614,500, available this year for construction at State institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic, and contracts for $592,600 additional are authorized, making a total of $1,144,100 of appropriation and authorization for the feebleminded and epileptic this year.

Of the $614,500 appropriated and available this year, the bulk will be spent on new cottages at Letchworth Village, Thetford, Rockland County, as proposed by Governor Whitman, and on an additional building at the Newark Custodial Asylum for feebleminded women. The appropriation provides for finishing four cottages now under construction at Letchworth Village and for building a group of eight new cottages there. These twelve cottages will provide for 840 inmates. The additional building at Newark will be a cottage to house 50 women requiring special supervision.

To the total additional accommodations to be made available when these twelve cottages at Letchworth Village and the one at Newark are completed will be 890, increasing the present capacity of the institutions, 5,899, by about 16 per cent.

$1,301,724 Is Sum Provided for Insane

The Appropriation Bill carries items totaling $399,254 for new construction at State hospitals, and Senator Sage's Hospital Development Commission Bill carries special appropriations for Utica and Middletown State Hospitals totaling $399,254. This makes a total appropriation of $1,301,724 available for new construction or permanent betterments at State hospitals this year. This is the largest appropriation made in recent years. Last year only $592,220 was appropriated, and the year before $610,000.

It is believed that if an appropriation equal to the amount proposed for this year is granted each year for ten years, the present overcrowding of 6,000 patients in the 13 civil State hospitals will be wiped out and something like adequate provision made for the average yearly increase which has been about 900 for the last ten years.

In addition to the sum of $1,301,724 actually appropriated for this year, the Appropriation and Hospital Development Commission bills carry an additional
authorization of contracts amounting to $1,650,745, making a total of $2,932,470 of appropriation and authorization for the State hospitals for the insane.

Senator Sage's
Courageous Stand

Senator Sage, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has taken a strong stand in favor of facing the situation frankly and granting the appropriations which are necessary for upbuilding the system of State institutions. He takes the position that it is the weakest kind of false economy for the State to cut out appropriations for necessary projects as has been done many times in the last few years. So-called economies, he says, have too often consisted in cutting out necessary appropriations for new construction at State institutions, until the lack of facilities has become a disgrace to the good name of the Empire State.

May Be a 10-Day Bill

The Appropriation Bill now before the legislature will very likely become a "ten-day bill"; that is, it is likely to be submitted to the Governor more than 10 days before the close of the session. The Governor, under the constitution, would then have only ten days to consider it and must then return it to the legislature, which has a chance to consider passing over the veto any items which the Governor may have cut out. The bill was submitted to the legislature on March 15 under the new budget law of the State. This is a significant departure from the custom of preceding years when the bill usually was introduced in the closing hours of the session and hurried through without much knowledge of its contents.

The system of early introduction provides ample time for public and legislative scrutiny and a thorough consideration of all disputed items. The financial committees of the legislature are now through with the bill, and changes, if any, will be made by the legislature. It is hoped that the construction items of the bill, if passed in its present form, will be approved by Governor Whitman. The Governor is known to be in favor of catching up with the institutional situation as rapidly as the finances of the State will permit.

The Hospital Development Bill

Senator Sage's Hospital Development Commission Bill provides for a thorough study of the whole situation as regards the insane and feebleminded. The Commission, which is to be composed of elective and appointive State officers and members of the legislature, is to report to the next legislature, making recommendations for a systematic plan of developing each of the present institutions and for developing the institutional system of the State as a whole in the light of the facts turned up by the investigation.

Senator Sage and other legislators who have been studying the institutional system are entitled to credit for their frank recognition of the seriousness of the problem, for the substantial appropriations recommended in this year's bill and for the plans formulated and now pending in the legislature for a thorough study of the situation in its broadest aspects as the next step in the systematic upbuilding of the various institutions over a term of years.

There is every indication of a disposition at Albany to tackle the problem in earnest and to deal with it adequately. It is important that the thorough study of the whole problem be made, and also important that the appropriations in the pending bills this year be made to meet the most pressing immediate needs.

This is the year to begin!

2,320 Polio Patients at 122 State Clinics

Seventeen Per Cent. of Cases Had Disease Before the 1916 Epidemic

Up to March 21 the State Department of Health had held 72 primary clinics for infantile paralysis patients and 50 supplemental clinics, making a total of 122 clinics. In all, 2,776 examinations had been made, of which 455 were re-examinations; 2,350 different patients had, therefore, been examined.

Complete and definite figures are not yet available, but about 17% of the patients examined have been old cases—that is, cases having the disease prior to 1916. This indicates that over 1,900 cases resulting from the 1916 epidemic have already been examined. According to the figures of the State Department of Health, the 1916 epidemic left 2,500 living cases outside of New York City. It would seem that the clinics have already reached nearly 2,000 of the 2,500 possible cases. Of those not seen, a considerable number returned to New York City, from which they had come, and a number had made complete recoveries without paralysis.

Braces for 300 Patients

On March 21, 306 patients had been measured for braces—80 for corsets and 21 for other apparatus; 141 braces, 21 corsets and 9 other pieces of apparatus had been delivered.

The staff of the committee now consists of one director of field work and two agents, who work under the general direction of the secretary of the committee. One of the assistant superintendents of the S. C. A. A. County Agencies Department is also assisting with the work. A member of the staff has attended each clinic, taking notes as to the social status of each case, arranging for suitable shoes on which braces are to be fitted, paying for the transportation of patients to the clinics, and assisting the clinic staff in numerous other ways.

The field agents have visited many families of patients in counties where there is no organized social work. The following is typical of the work these agents are doing:

How Children Are Helped

Two paralyzed children living in a rural spot of the country were brought to a city where they could be under the immediate supervision of the State Department of Health. These children were found to need hospital care and were accepted in the city hospital, the health department nurse visiting them therein and giving them their daily exercises. The hospital has accepted the two patients at half the usual rate. The overseer of the poor is paying half the amount; our Poliomyelitis Committee is taking the other half.

One case was boarded until it could be placed in a hospital according to the recommendations of the examining surgeon. A local charity organization paid two-thirds the board bill, the Poliomyelitis Committee paying one-third.

Another case was placed in a hospital, the local poor law officer agreeing to pay one-half the hospital charge; the husband agreeing to pay $1.00 a week toward the expense; the Poliomyelitis Committee bearing the rest.

170 Operations Advised

Up to the middle of March 170 operations had been advised, and other orthopedic treatment involving hospital care was advised in 53 cases, making a total of 223 patients needing orthopedic hospital care. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to provide suitable treatment for these cases very shortly.

The committee has been furnished by the supervising nurses the names of a number of patients in need of reading matter, and the committee is arranging to secure suitable reading matter for each of these patients.

25 YEARS AS HOSPITAL SUPT.

Dr. Charles G. Wagner recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as superintendent of the Binghamston State Hospital. During this quarter of a century the institution has grown from a hospital of 1,000 patients to 2,500. Dr. Wagner has been secretary and vice-president and is now president of the American Medico-Psychological Association, which includes the leading men in the United States and Canada engaged in the study and cure of mental disease.

INSPECTORS WANTED

The New York City Civil Service Commission will hold shortly a competitive examination, open only to women between the ages of 21 and 45, for inspectors of institutions; salary from $1,600 to $1,920 per annum. Applications must be filed out and filed not later than Tuesday, April 17.
Senator Sage Scores State's Sham Economy

Chairman of Finance Committee Says Cutting Out Necessary Items Is False Saving

Senator Henry M. Sage, of Albany, delivered an address on the State budget at a luncheon of the City Club in New York on March 10th, which has attracted widespread attention by reason of the frank, forward-looking and courageous statements he made about the State's finances and financial policy.

The Senator said that State expenditures are bound to grow by reason of activities to which the State is already committed and the taking on from time to time of new activities made necessary by the enlightened conscience of the people. He said he believed the people generally, when they understood the situation, would be prepared to face it frankly and to support the necessary activities of government in this growing and progressive State. Provided the State is getting a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of expenditure—and he earnestly said this is the case at present—he believed the people were willing to pay the bills for the things they must have.

The Senator declared that there are two ways of making a budget. One is to determine in advance, irrespective of the needs, what amount is to be spent in a given year and cut down the appropriations to that amount. Opposed to this destructive method of budget making the Senator outlined a constructive plan, which is to consider the activities to which the State is definitely committed by its statutes and to provide the funds necessary to carry them on adequately and effectively—that is, to build up to the figure necessary. The latter is the plan which the present financial committees of the Legislature are trying to follow.

Senator Sage's speech has been printed in pamphlet form and copies are available at the office of the State Charities Aid Association. Space will not permit its reproduction here. A few extracts follow:

I am sorry to say that economy has generally consisted in cutting out necessary appropriations in order to keep down the total expenditures.

"We hear a great deal about what it cost to run the State of New York fifty, forty, thirty or twenty years ago. We see a great deal about the increase in personal service and jobs, but no one stops to realize that the enormous increase in necessary appropriation is due almost entirely to new activities which the State has undertaken, which activities almost universally are made necessary by the enlightened conscience of the people of the State. I wish to impress on you that the talk of decreasing the budget of the State is either ignorant or dishonest. We must anticipate more and more each year, and a budget of a hundred million dollars looms in the near future. Our departments are growing as new laws are passed enlarging their activities.

"Owing to the mistaken economy, so called, of the past ten years, our State institutions have suffered grievously. It has generally been the policy of an executive in trying to keep down the total of appropriations to cut the large sums necessary for new construction in our hospitals, charitable institutions, and prisons. We are suffering from this today."

"There is another subject which is engaging our attention. It is estimated that there are something over thirty thousand feebleminded persons in the State of New York. Today the State is taking care of about five thousand of these people. Many experts on the subject of the feebleminded estimate that the feebleminded population of the State, including those so-called high grade, is one hundred thousand. The Legislature has been timid in attempting to meet this situation. If it is allowed to continue as it is now it is feared that the State will become bankrupt both financially and, what is far more important, mentally. Every one of these people is a large burden on the State. They are constantly propagating. The only possible answer to the problem is segregation. Do you realize what it is going to cost? When you add up what it costs, it is the duty of the State and of the Legislature representing the people of the State to see that in this matter. I, for one, have not the slightest doubt that again the taxpayers will approve.

"But I submit only my word for it, but far as that will go I can say positively that the State is today getting a dollar's worth of service for every dollar expended. If the people of the State can be made to believe this, I don't think that they will object to a seventy million dollar budget or a hundred million dollar budget."

The Feebleminded Cost
Erie County $13,000 a Year

The failure of the State to provide adequate institutions to segregate and protect the feebleminded puts a heavy and unjust burden upon the various counties. For instance, Erie County, according to its Superintendent of the Poor, Frank M. Stage, spends about $13,000 a year to provide for feebleminded persons in institutions because the State institutions are so crowded that there is no room for others. Many other counties are faced with a similar problem.

N.Y.'s Insane to Aid Allies by Making Hospital Supplies

The State Hospital Commission has completed arrangements whereby the patients in the New York State hospitals will assist in preparing hospital supplies for use at the front. Roll bandages, folded gauze compresses, knitted socks and knitted bandages will be made. The material for these articles will be provided by the British and Belgian Relief Committee. Should the United States become involved in the war, the patients could at once be set to work on hospital supplies for the American troops.
Twelve Million Red Cross 
Seals Sold in 1916 Campaign

Goal Set for New York State, Outside of Greater New York, Reached and Passed—Buffalo, Troy, Elmira, Ithaca, Larchmont, Richfield Springs, Cold Spring, and Roxbury Win State Pennants

Two and a half Red Cross Seals for every man, woman and child in New York State outside of Greater New York were sold during the 1916 holiday season under the direction of the State Charities Aid Association. Final reports from local tuberculosis committees give a total sale of 12,004,044 seals, an increase of 14.6 per cent over 1915, when 10,446,875 seals were sold. "Twelve million" was the goal set at the beginning of the 1916 campaign.

How the Money Is Spent

Direct educational work as to the nature, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis; propaganda efforts for the establishment and operation by public authorities of hospitals, nursing service, clinics, open-air schools, fresh-air classes, preventoria and other kindred agencies, are among the important anti-tuberculosis measures which will be financed, in whole or in part, by the proceeds from the 1916 sale.

The Red Cross Seal campaign itself fulfilled an important educational function along public health lines. State-wide publicity through the press, supplemented by the extensive distribution and display of advertising material, focussed public attention on the anti-tuberculosis crusade and aroused intelligent interest in the organized effort for improved health conditions.

Pennant Contests Were Stirring

The contests for Red Cross Seal pennants awarded by the State Charities Aid Association for the highest per capita sale of seals in eight classes of localities in the State were won by Buffalo, Troy, Elmira, Ithaca, Larchmont, Richfield Springs, Cold Spring and Roxbury. The result in Class 1, population 160,000 to 500,000, was in doubt until the last few days of the competition. Then Buffalo captured first place from Rochester by reporting the remarkable sale of 4,213 seals per capita, as against Rochester's sale of 4,083 seals for each inhabitant. In Class 2, population 50,000 to 150,000, despite the avowed intention of the other contestants to prevent it, Troy won the pennant for the third consecutive year, with a per capita sale of 6.26. Elmira was an easy winner in Class 3, and Ithaca captured the Class 4 banner in spite of the splendid efforts of Cortland and White Plains.

THE PENNANT-WINNERS

Following is the official list of pennant-winners and holders of second and third places:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Population 150,000 to 500,000</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of Seals Sold</th>
<th>Per Capita Sale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>476,026</td>
<td>2,016,913</td>
<td>4.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>254,830</td>
<td>1,040,000</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>81,977</td>
<td>320,787</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>109,504</td>
<td>431,590</td>
<td>3.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Elmira</td>
<td>40,685</td>
<td>160,030</td>
<td>7.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Watertown</td>
<td>26,929</td>
<td>150,128</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>35,728</td>
<td>197,280</td>
<td>5.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Population 80,000 to 25,000</td>
<td>17,160</td>
<td>66,488</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Corning</td>
<td>13,402</td>
<td>102,121</td>
<td>7.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>White Plains</td>
<td>19,992</td>
<td>142,500</td>
<td>7.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Population 2,000 to 8,000</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>18.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>1,511</td>
<td>26,119</td>
<td>17.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Tyrone</td>
<td>6,752</td>
<td>57,060</td>
<td>9.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Richfield Springs (Onego Co.)</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>14,091</td>
<td>8.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Unadilla (Otsego Co.)</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>8.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Clifton Springs (Ontario Co.)</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>8,489</td>
<td>8.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Population 600 to 1,200</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>9,058</td>
<td>10.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Essex (Putnam Co.)</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>7,591</td>
<td>10.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Cherry Valley (Onego Co.)</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>5,920</td>
<td>8.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Population 300 to 600</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>4,472</td>
<td>10.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Roxbury (Delaware Co.)</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Aurora (Erie Co.)</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TROY AGAIN LEADS

2nd Class Cities

Captures Red Cross Seal Pennant for Third Consecutive Year

All the Red Cross Seal pennants ever awarded by the State Charities Aid Association for the highest per capita sale in cities with a population from 50,000 to 150,000, have been won by Troy. Not once has Trojan supremacy been seriously endangered by the other six competitors in this population group. At the height of the recent campaign the Association suggested that all second-class cities challenge Troy to a race for the pennant. Several of them did so, defiantly proclaiming their intention of humbling the champion. So far from achieving its purpose, the opposition stimulated the Trojans to such an extent that they beat their own record by selling 472,929 seals, 96,591 more than in 1915. Following is the final score of the second-class city competition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total Seals</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>472,929</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>419,804</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ithaca</td>
<td>349,910</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larchmont</td>
<td>300,423</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richfield Springs (Otsego Co.)</td>
<td>280,480</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOWNER CHILD WELFARE BILL PASSES LEGISLATURE

The Towner Bill creating a County Board of Child Welfare in Dutchess County, to be appointed by the local county officials, has been passed by the Senate and Assembly and is now before the Governor for consideration. The bill is in accord with the thought of leading child-caring experts in the country and would constitute a very great advance toward a responsible handling of the whole subject of child-care by a county. This bill, which was endorsed by the State Charities Aid Association, places in the hands of the new board the duties which for several years have devolved largely upon the local organization of the State Charities Aid Association in Dutchess County in co-operative agreement with the county officials. The duties of the present Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare, which administers relief to widowed mothers, are also transferred to the new board. The new measure is based upon the sound theory that the care of dependent children is a public duty, and responsibility for it should be placed in a properly organized public body. The bill follows the plan of child-care outlined by a committee appointed by the National Conference of Charities and Correction after a study of several years.
State Charities Aid Association Offers Its Services to the Nation

With Joseph H. Choate, its president, in the chair, the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association adopted a resolution at its March meeting offering the services of the Association to the nation “in such form as may be considered advisable and most efficient” in the event of war. The resolution was offered by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the founder of the Association.

A special committee on carrying the resolution into effect was appointed. It consists of Mr. Choate, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. George F. Canfield, and Mr. Homer Folks. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS: A crisis has arisen in the history of this nation which may, in the near future, involve the country in war, waged not alone for self-defense but also for upholding, with other nations, the principles of liberty, justice and humanity; and

WHEREAS: It is the privilege and duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens and organizations, in such eventuality, to render to the nation all possible service; and

WHEREAS: The State Charities Aid Association, in its early membership, was largely recruited from former members of the New York Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, which, through the four years of the Civil War, when there was no Red Cross, was engaged in providing hospital supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of our Army and Navy; and

WHEREAS: This Association, therefore, would seem, in like instance, clearly called upon to take part in providing efficient war-relief service today; be it therefore

RESOLVED: That the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association hereby offers to the Nation the services of this Association, in such form as may be considered advisable and most efficient; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the President be requested to appoint a Special Committee, of which he shall be one, to consider this subject and, after due investigation and inquiry and after conference with National and State authorities, to report to the Managers in the near future, at a special or regular meeting of the Board, how, in its judgment, the intent and spirit of this resolution can be given practical effect.

CHILDREN COLD AND HUNGRY LOCKED IN THE HOUSE BY FEEBLEMINDED MOTHER

On complaint of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a Brooklyn woman 38 years of age, but of a mental age of 9 years, has recently been committed to an institution for the feebleminded.

Investigation revealed her utter inability to look after her five children. Agents of the society found the children in a house almost unbelievably dirty. They leaned that the mother frequently left the house and locked the children in rooms alone for hours. Often there was no fire in the house and the scantily attired children suffered from severe cold. Many times, too, they were without food. When the question of the woman’s mentality was raised, an examination revealed her defective. After the mother was sent to an institution, the children were taken into the home of a relative.

Such cases as these, of children being neglected and mistreated by feebleminded parents or other guardians, are common in the records of children’s societies and charitable organizations in every section of the State.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

“Mental Hygiene," the new magazine published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, has made its appearance. It will present non-technical articles on the practical management of mental problems in all relations of life, and on new enterprises in connection with the management of delinquency, crime and inebriety. Reports also will be given of surveys, special investigations and new methods of prevention or treatment in the broad field of mental hygiene.

The magazine contains about 160 pages. We strongly recommend it to all persons who desire to keep in touch with the mental hygiene field. The magazine is $2 a year. Subscriptions may be sent to Clifford W. Beers, Secretary, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 60 Union Square, New York City.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has begun the publication of a new monthly magazine for physicians and research workers in tuberculosis, entitled, "The American Review of Tuberculosis." The editorial staff is composed of seven members and was appointed by the board of directors of the National Association. Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, is Editor-in-Chief.

DR. MABON

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association has adopted the following minute on Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, who died recently:

In the death of Dr. William Mabon the State Charities Aid Association has lost one of the most interested members and trusted assistants of its Committee on Mental Hygiene; the Manhattan State Hospital has lost an exceptionally efficient administrator and medical head, and the State hospital system has lost one of its most distinguished and valued representatives. Dr. Mabon's activities during the past quarter of a century have been an integral part of the progress made by the State of New York during that period of time in developing and maintaining high standards in the management of its State hospitals, in protecting them from the danger of interference, from time to time, by political or other unwise pressure groups and in constantly raising the standards of humane care and of high professional attainments on the part of the medical staff. The Board of Managers of the Association learns with the greatest sorrow of Dr. Mabon’s death and extend to his family an assurance of its deepest sympathy.

Know What You’re Getting

When illness occurs in your family and you call in a man who writes M. D. after his name, you know that you are getting a medical doctor. He has at least complied with educational requirements established by the Board of Regents. When you call in a “trained nurse” or “graduate nurse,” you know absolutely nothing whatever about what you are getting. Her “training” may have consisted largely or wholly of a course of reading. She may have “graduated” from an institution consisting of an office, a prospectus, a course of reading, and an arrangement for granting handsome diplomas at so many dollars per. Her knowledge may be like the schoolchild’s knowledge of the Indian Ocean.

In taking care of many serious diseases, such as pneumonia, typhoid, and others, the work of the trained nurse is important to the highest degree. The difference between a properly qualified nurse and one without such qualifications may easily mean the difference between life and death.

Senator Mills, by his bill No. 317 (Amended, Senate bill, printed No. 1169), aims to let us know what we are getting when we call in a "trained nurse," a "certified nurse," a "graduate nurse," or a "registered nurse." It is a good bill and ought to pass without delay. It is favored by the medical profession, the hospitals, educational authorities, nursing organizations, and opposed only by some so-called "schools" for nurses.

In vital matters of life and death, we are gradually getting away from fakes. The school which trains nurses by correspondence belongs in the same category as Lydia Pinkham and Orangeine.
A CALL TO ARMS! FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS NOW!

Preparing to Combat Tuberculosis in This State as Vital War Measure

Rise in Death Rate from White Plague Is Threatened Under War Conditions—Immediate Mobilization Against the Disease Is Imperative

It becomes increasingly evident that the greatest service which the State Charities Aid Association can render under the circumstances incident to war is to prosecute with all possible vigor the lines of activity in which it is already engaged.

This is particularly true of the prevention of tuberculosis and the promotion of mental hygiene.

The Great War threatens to reverse the present tendency toward a decline in the tuberculosis death rate. To prevent such reversal the anti-tuberculosis “campaign,” long so-called, must become a real campaign, aggressive, vigorous, unrelenting, and as much a war measure for national protection, safety and stability as the mobilization of armies and navies.

Have Been Winning the Fight

Many factors have contributed to a remarkable decline in the tuberculosis death rate in New York City and, in a lesser degree, in the State as a whole in the last twenty years. If, in the prosecution of the war, the United States should assemble an army of a million men or more, and if the impending scarcity of food supplies should be realized and accentuated, it is distinctly possible not only that the decline of the tuberculosis death rate may be arrested, but that it may actually take an upward turn.

Privation an Ally of Tuberculosis

Privation has always been a close ally of tuberculosis. Insufficient food and unusual strain transform latent infection into active disease. Unless all signs fail, we are about to enter upon a period of greatly diminished food supplies which, among multitudes of the poor, will mean diminished vital resources. The withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from active production, the mounting prices of every factor in the cost of living, and the serious mental strain involved in adjustment to new conditions and new anxieties—all these prepare a rich soil for the seeds of tuberculosis.

Europe Scourged by Tuberculosis,
Dr. Biggs Finds

State Health Commissioner’s Investigation in France Shows Disease Menaces Army and Civilians

SHOULD FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS MORE VIGOROUSLY HERE

From time to time disturbing rumors have reached this country as to the effect of the Great War upon tuberculosis among both the military and civilian population in the belligerent countries.

A few weeks ago Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, was requested by the Rockefeller Foundation to make an inquiry as to the actual conditions in France, at the invitation of the French Government. Governor Whitman consented to Dr. Bigg’s absence for this important mission. Dr. Biggs has recently returned and has summed up his observations at the request of the S. C. A. A. News.

The magnitude of the tuberculosis problem abroad and the lessons for this country and New York State from Europe’s experience—both in peace and wartime—compel interest and point the way clearly to the imperative and immediate urgency of waging unrelenting warfare on tuberculosis as one of the deadliest foes of health, efficiency and life itself. Dr. Biggs says:

“An extremely important lesson with relation to tuberculosis may be drawn by the United States and New York State from the experience of the European countries now at war. In every country on the continent, directly or indirectly involved in the Great War, there has been a great increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis. In some of these
countries this increase has reached such an extent as to be a real menace to the future life and economic development of the respective nations.

"As one would anticipate, those countries have suffered the most severely which before the war had the highest death rate from this disease; namely, France, Austria-Hungary and Russia. England alone has experienced the least difficulty from this cause, owing to the fact that before the war England had a very low death rate from tuberculosis—only about one per thousand of the population—and owing further to the fact that in the mobilization of the army great care was exercised in the physical examination of the troops and in the exclusion of any with suspicious histories or signs of symptoms of this disease.

150,000 French Soldiers Tuberculous

"France has suffered very severely. Previous to the war, no official cognizance of tuberculosis had ever been taken by the sanitary authorities and the limited precautions which had been adopted were solely the result of private initiative. While more than 100,000 deaths a year occurred in France from tuberculosis of various forms, there were only 1,000 sanatorium beds in the entire country, and the only provision for the care of advanced cases was in the general medical and surgical wards of the general hospitals. (The reception of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the general wards of general hospitals was prohibited by the Department of Health in New York City nearly twenty-five years ago.) Up to December, 1915, 86,000 soldiers had been returned from the army with active tuberculosis, and up to July 1, 1917, it was estimated that about 150,000 soldiers had been discharged for this cause; exact data are not obtainable at the present time.

"Such information as can be had as to the conditions in Austria-Hungary and Russia seems to indicate that they are equally serious, and it would also seem that the German troops have suffered severely, although in Germany, owing to the large number of tuberculosis sanatoria existing before the war, the tuberculous soldiers have received much better care.

Civil Population Affected

"Tuberculosis affords in France a problem of great magnitude and of the utmost urgency. Aside from the cases of tuberculosis returned from the army and those still remaining in the army there are, we know, a large number among the French prisoners in Germany, an immense number among the civilian prisoners in Germany and the French refugees, and also a very large number in the civil population. Tuberculosis has been so prevalent among the French prisoners of war in Germany who have been returned to France, that the French officials have felt that it could only be explained on the assumption that the prisoners had been deliberately inoculated with the disease. I do not think, however, there is any good ground for this assumption. The known facts with reference to tuberculosis and its dissemination under the conditions in which these prisoners of war have been kept would readily explain the large number of cases among them.

"In those Departments of France which have until the recent retreat of the Germans been occupied by them, there were previous to the war more than four and one-quarter million people; about one-half of these fled before the first German invasion and have since been living in the cities and villages nearest their homes under the most unfavorable conditions possible. These refugees are not only homeless but absolutely without resources and dependent entirely upon the relief organizations for their support. Behind the German lines, as civilian prisoners in Germany —partly in their homes, partly in concentration camps and partly distributed through Germany (practically all of the population, both male and female, between the ages of 15 and 45, were deported to Germany)—there are about two and one-half million people.

"It requires no imagination to picture the deplorable conditions under which these people are living nor the ravages which tuberculosis has made among them. And then, finally, with reference to tuberculosis in the civil population, if in its estimation we simply adopt the methods which we follow here, of computing the number of cases existing in a locality by the number of deaths occurring annually from the disease, and estimate that only two cases exist for each death, there would be over 200,000 cases. We thus gain some idea of the prevalence of the disease and the enormous size of the problem which is to be met in France on the termination of the war.

"While we all have had a profound respect and intense admiration for the superb spirit and determination and self-sacrifice of the French people, I think that few of us have fully realized the fact that considerably more than one-fourth of the total population of France at the present time is included in the three classes: 1st, the army; 2nd, the civilian prisoners in Germany; and 3rd, the refugees. If we should apply the same proportion of the population of the United States, it would mean between twenty-five and thirty million people in the United States would be enrolled in the army, or would have been made civil prisoners or refugees."

CIVIL SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

The State Civil Service Commission at Albany has announced examinations to be held on June 10 for filling positions in the State civil service:

Sanitary Supervisor, State Department of Health. $2,000. Open to men and women, and limited to physicians. Persons desiring admission to the examination, which will be held on June 8, 1917, should write to the State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y., for a special circular of information.

Supervisor, Nurse, State Department of Health. $1,200. Open to women only. Applicants shall possess the following qualifications: (1) They shall be registered nurses; (2) They shall submit satisfactory evidence of training and experience of not less than two years after graduation, in one or more of the following lines of work: (a) Maternity work, (b) Infant welfare work, (c) School nursing, (d) Tuberculosis work, (e) Care of communicable diseases. (2) School nursing: They shall be, when appointed, not less than twenty-five years of age. Subjects of examination and relative weights: Written examination, 4; experience and personal qualifications, 4. In connection with the qualifications, candidates may be summoned for an interview with the examiners. No special circular will be issued.

POSITIONS UNDER STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

Three positions open each: $3,000 a year each, as follows:

Superintendent, Division of Medical Institutions. Superintendent, Division of Dependent Children. Superintendent, Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency.

Applicants must be between the ages of 25 and 45 years and college graduates. Additional study in sociology, public health problems, eugenics, feeblemindedness, modern psychotherapy, etc., is required, so far as they relate to the work of the respective divisions. Standard history and relative weights: Written examination relating to the duties of the position and knowledge required as indicated above, 4; education, experience and personal qualifications, 4. In connection with the qualifications, candidates may be summoned for an interview with the examiners. In the case of each position, experience relating to the work of the division will receive special credit.

A CHALLENGE TO ALL TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS!

Will You Do Your Bit to Fight a foe that is slaying thousands and is about to strike harder than ever?

Every step taken toward completing a well-rounded organization of tuberculosis hospitals, dispensaries, and nursing rooms for the State of New York helps to meet an immediate and urgent need in the preparedness program. To help in completing this provision is a patriotic service of the highest order.

Those citizens through the State who have been and are fighting tuberculosis are "doing their bit," are helping to strengthen the vital resources of the country, preparing it to undergo strain and yet not break, to meet extraordinary difficulties and meet them successfully, to take part effectively in winning a great war, and to come through it with a strong, vigorous people fully equipped for the world's work after the war.

To all the workers in the tuberculosis cause who may be asking "How can I best help?" there is one immediate answer: "By pushing the tuberculosis campaign still more vigorously to an early conclusion."
READY TO DEAL WITH INSANITY IN WAR-TIME

State Hospital Commission Offers to Establish Mental Clinics at Training Camps in N. Y. State—S. C. A. A. Mental Hygiene Committee Ready to Co-operate

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS OFFERED TO THE NATION

Thorough and comprehensive preparations are being made to deal with mental disorders in military life in this State and in the nation.

The State Hospital Commission has made an offer to the Adjutant General of New York State to establish mental clinics or dispensaries at each of the larger military camps in this State, with the medical service provided by the State Hospital Commission.

The Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association is prepared to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the details of the plan for the establishment of the clinics, for the securing of the fullest use of them, and for the distribution of suitable literature on mental health among soldiers in training and concentration camps.

Offer to Adjutant General

The offer of the State Hospital Commission to establish clinics at the training camps in this State is extended to Adjutant General Stotesbury as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

April 23, 1917.

Hon. Louis W. Stotesbury,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In further reference to the Commission’s recent offer of resources of the State hospitals for use and cooperation in connection with the State’s military operations, the Commission suggests the following as a definite recommendation:

As you are aware, mental disease of one form or another has proven to be a frequent cause of discharge from the Army; in fact, it was the most frequent cause among the troops stationed at the Mexican Border. The Commission believes that it will be practical to establish mental clinics or dispensaries at each of the larger military encampments in the State. The physician from the State hospital nearest such encampment might visit the encampment once a week, or as often as it appeared to be necessary, examine all cases which the commanding officer or the medical officer in charge thought might be mental cases, and report his recommendations as to treatment or disposition to the officer in charge. If you will advise the Commission as to the location of these centers as soon as they are established, arrangements will be made for supplying the medical service offered.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT S. ELWOOD,
Secretary.

Mental Health Work of State "Just Beginning"

Chairman of Hospital Commission Sees Promising Future for Free Clinics

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, sees a most promising future for the mental hygiene work of the State hospitals and for the free clinics established by them for early diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. In a recent letter on the subject Dr. Pilgrim said:

"The out-patient and mental hygiene work of the State hospitals is just in its beginning.

"Ultimately I believe the mental hygiene movement will not only aim at the prevention of insanity, but will also operate for the promotion of mental efficiency."

"The movement will have performed a great service to coming generations when it succeeds in bringing to parents, teachers, general practitioners, clergymen, and others engaged in the training and guidance of youth, a portion of the practical knowledge which modern psychiatry has developed in regard to human conduct, adjustments to environment, and the development of good and bad habits of thought."
Another Strange Record! Promptness Plays No Part in the State's Program for New Buildings

Money Appropriated in 1911 for Three Buildings at Newark Custodial Asylum—Two of Them Not in Use Yet—Third Took Three and a Half Years to Finish and Move Into

There is a general impression that there are serious and unnecessary delays in the construction of State institutions. So far as known, a careful inquiry into this subject has not heretofore been made. That the facts are much worse than had been supposed is indicated by a study of exactly what happened as to each of the appropriations made in 1911 for new construction at State charitable institutions.

A study of later years will appear in subsequent numbers of The News. Also we hope to keep an eye on progress made in construction of buildings from the appropriations of 1917.

The Legislature of 1911 made provision for nine new buildings at five institutions, to cost a total of $412,000 and the appropriations were made available on July 28 of that year, nearly six years ago. Two buildings of the group are not yet in use and will not be for some weeks.

These are a cottage and a hospital at the Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women. The sum of $120,000 was voted for these buildings and the money was so delayed that it had to be reapportioned by two subsequent Legislatures.

The funds for two other buildings also were delayed and re-appropriated. The best the State succeeded in doing on the buildings provided for with the 1911 appropriations was to complete a central brick school at Sonya, at a cost of $25,000, in eighteen months. It required from twenty-one months to four and a quarter years to build and equip the other six structures.

It appears, therefore, that the nine buildings for which appropriations were made by the Legislature of 1911, were finished as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 in 1 year and 6 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 in 1 year and 9 months</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 2 years and 8 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 3 years and 5 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 3 years and 7 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 4 years and 3 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 after 5 years and 9 months, are not ready yet!</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How the Building Dragged

A detailed report of how the projects dragged along follows:

The New York State School for the Blind received $35,000 for a new building for the younger children. This amount proved insufficient to erect the building according to the plans and specifications prepared, and a supplemental appropriation of $15,000 was granted by the Legislature of 1912 and became available April 18th of that year. Bids were advertised for and opened September 19, 1912, work on the building was begun October 12, 1912, and the building was first used March 14, 1914.

The New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson received two appropriations, one of $75,000 for a school building, and one of $52,000 for two new cottages and connections. This money became available July 28, 1911. In connection with the school building, the

Why State Institutions Need a New Deal

The April issue of the S. C. A. A. News told of the four cottages at Bedford, appropriation for which was made in 1913 and which are not yet in use.

This issue tells the story of all the buildings for State charitable institutions for which appropriations were made in 1911—a story of almost unbelievable delays and disappointments. The extent to which the achievement of the purposes for which the State establishes institutions have been thwarted and delayed, by interminable delays in construction of buildings for which appropriations have been made, cannot be measured.

The facts told in this issue about the 1911 buildings are an unanswerable argument for the establishment of a centralized, authoritative State agency to deal with institutions—such an agency as proposed by Commissioner Strong.

Delays at Newark Asylum

At the Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women, two appropriations were made by the Legislature of 1911, one of $30,000 for an employees' building, and one of $120,000 for two cottages to accommodate ninety each. These amounts became available July 28, 1911. The contract for the cottages was let March 50, 1912, equipment was purchased and installed in the winter and spring of 1912 and 1913.

New hospital building at Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women. The money to erect it was appropriated in July, 1911—nearly six years ago—but the building is not yet in use because of lack of heating facilities and hot water and because of defective plastering.

State Architect advised a fireproof building, and the amount appropriated proved to be too small to erect a fireproof school with an auditorium, as had been originally planned, an additional sum of $35,000 being required for an auditorium. The same amount was reapportioned by the Legislature of 1913 and became available June 2, 1913, and the Board of Managers decided to construct a fireproof building and omit the auditorium, their opinion being that the additional sum required for the auditorium was more needed for other buildings. The contract for the school was let in June, 1913, and a formal opening was held in December, 1914, but most of the equipment has been installed since that date. The $65,000 appropriated for two new cottages and connections became available July 28, 1911. The contract for them was let March 50, 1912, equipment was purchased and installed in the winter and spring of 1912 and 1913.

Building for employees at the Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women. An appropriation of $80,000 was made for this building in July, 1911. It was not opened for use until January, 1914.
completed and used in January, 1915. The other appropriation was also allowed to lapse and was reappropriated by the Legislature of 1913 and 1915, becoming available finally for one cottage and one hospital. The contracts were finally awarded in the summer of 1915, but the buildings are not yet ready for use.

In the hospital the plastering was done when the building was insufficiently heated, with the result that it has cracked so badly that much of it will have to be replaced. The State is now engaged in a controversy with the contractors on this subject, and this building has not yet been accepted. Even if the buildings were ready, however, they could not be used because of the lack of money to equip the boiler house with additional apparatus to make possible the supplying of these buildings with heat and hot water. While the buildings could be used during the summer without heat, they can hardly be used without hot water. An appropriation for the needed addition to the boiler house was passed by the Legislature of 1916 but vetoed by the Governor on the advice of the State Architect that the money was not needed at that time. The failure to secure this appropriation has probably delayed the use of the buildings at least a year.

At Craig Colony and Letchworth Village

The Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea was granted by the Legislature of 1911 an appropriation of $25,000 for a central brick school building. This became available July 28, 1911. Final plans were approved by the Board of Managers April 23, 1912. The contract was awarded June 11, 1912, and the building was occupied February 1, 1913.

Letchworth Village at Thiells received an appropriation of $75,000 for a power and heating plant from the Legislature of 1911. This appropriation was allowed to lapse, and was reappropriated by the Legislatures of 1913 and 1915, and finally became available May 24, 1915. Bids were advertised January 27, 1915, and contracts awarded February 18, 1915, and the building was ready for use October 1, 1915.

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New Mental Clinic at Binghamton Makes 23 in Regular Operation

500 Persons a Month Visit the Free Treatment Stations of the State Hospitals

At a public mental hygiene meeting held in Binghamton on April 25th, under the auspices of the Binghamton State Hospital and the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, announcement was made of the establishment of another mental dispensary by the Binghamton State Hospital. Sessions of the new clinic will be held at 9 Court street, Binghamton, every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, beginning May 7. This is the second clinic to be established by the Binghamton State Hospital. It already maintains one at the State Hospital itself.

This new clinic makes a total of twenty-three in which the State hospitals are now operating for the diagnosis of mental disease and defect and for early treatment of mental and nervous disorders. The clinics are being attended by an average of five hundred persons a month.

The public meeting in Binghamton was attended by a gathering of 408 citizens, social workers, teachers and physicians. Dr. Charles G. Wagner, superintendent of the State Hospital, spoke on "Mental Hygiene," and George A. Hastings, executive secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee, discussed "Why Should So Many Go Insane?" Dr. Theodore L. Townsend, first assistant physician of the Binghamton State Hospital, and Miss Mildred H. Hurley, social worker of the Middletown State Hospital, also spoke extemporaneously. J. G. Brownlow, president-secretary of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, presided.

In addition to providing facilities for early diagnosis and treatment, the State clinics are serving as centers of education about the State hospitals, and about the nature, causes and prevention of mental diseases generally.

Some of the clinics are held at the State hospitals themselves and others are in nearby communities in the various hospital districts throughout the State. Nearly all of the State hospitals maintain one or more of these clinics. The clinics are located in the following cities and towns: Ogdensburg, Malone, Watertown, New York City, Oneida, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Mt. Vernon, Buffalo, Jamestown, Salamanca, Dunkirk, Brooklyn, Olean, Middletown, Kingston, Binghamton, etc.

The social workers attached to the various State hospitals are doing effective work attending clinics, visiting homes of preventive cases, etc.

Mental Hygiene and Feebleminded Committees Unite

The Committee on Mental Hygiene and the Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded of the State Charities Aid Association have been combined.

Acting upon the expressed wish of experts in the field of mental deficiency and disease, and at the express request of both committees, the Board of Managers of the Association, at its April meeting, amended its by-laws to impose upon the Committee on Mental Hygiene all the powers and duties exercised by the Association in relation to the feebleminded as well as the mental diseases.

Resolutions were adopted that the Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded be discontinued on and after May 1, 1917, with an expression of cordial appreciation on the part of the Board of the work done by that committee since its establishment in 1911, especially during the legislative sessions of 1914 and 1917.

Committee to Be Enlarged

It is the plan to enlarge the Committee on Mental Hygiene, and the Board voted to ask the President of the Association to take into consideration the present membership of the Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded in enlarging the Mental Hygiene Committee.

Numerous new activities will be made possible through the enlargement of the Committee by bringing feeblemindedness within its scope. The staff of the combined committees will be the same as the present staff of the Mental Hygiene Committee, with possible additions as the need therefor may develop.

Statement of Committee's Objects

The amended by-laws providing for the consolidation of the committee are as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Mental Hygiene:

   a. To aid in all practicable ways in the promotion of mental health in the State of New York.

   b. To resist, in accordance with time and means, the essential facts as to the nature, extent and results of mental diseases and deficiency in the State of New York.

   c. To promote scientific research by public and private agencies according to the nature, causes, and results of mental disease and deficiency and to the methods and agencies for the prevention, recognition, diagnosis, treatment, and after-care of mental diseases and deficiency.

   d. To cooperate with the State authorities and with the State institutions maintaining mental disease and deficiency in preventive and educational work, and in the establishment and effective operation of hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases and deficiency.

   e. To cooperate with the State authorities and with the State institutions maintaining mental disease and deficiency in the research work in general and educational work in the treatment of mental diseases and deficiency.

   f. To aid in developing and maintaining high standards of social service for the attendance of the
Governor Signs Bill Granting $1,144,000 for the Feebleminded

New Appropriations and Authorizations Will Provide 890 More Beds and Increase Capacity of Institutions 16 Per Cent

Governor Whitman has approved all the items in the Appropriation Bill for new construction at State institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic.

Total appropriations of $614,500 are made available this year, and contracts for $529,600 additional are authorized. This makes a total of $1,144,100 of appropriation and authorization for the feebleminded and epileptic this year.

Such a substantial sum is a credit to the Legislature and to the Governor.

These funds will provide, among other things, for the construction of one new cottage at the State Custodial Asylum at Newark, the completion of four cottages already under construction at Letchworth Village and the erection of eight additional cottages and other necessary buildings at Letchworth. These twelve cottages at Letchworth and the one at Newark will provide 890 beds, increasing the present capacity of the State institutions, 5,399, by about 16 per cent.

Here is the allotment of the funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th>Additional and Authorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letchworth Village</td>
<td>$425,000</td>
<td>$529,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>$22,500</td>
<td>$529,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Colony</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$614,500</td>
<td>$529,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the money appropriated for Craig Colony for Epileptics is to replace old construction that has been condemned.

To Push Building Plans

Efforts will be made to expedite the erection of the buildings provided with the funds granted this year. With good team work by everybody concerned there is no reason why the buildings provided for should not be completed, furnished, and occupied not later than the autumn of 1918.

In the course of the legislative session the need of these additional accommodations was clearly demonstrated from every section of the State, and the demand for funds to meet the need was widespread. The action of the Legislature and the Governor is meeting with widespread public approval.

Mr. Macy Establishes Mental Clinic for County Institutions

At a dinner given on the evening of April 20th in the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, to fifty prominent residents of Westchester County, including public officials, physicians, business men, clergymen, jurists, social workers, and newspaper men, Mr. V. Evret Macy, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in the county, announced the establishment of a mental dispensary as a feature of the facilities of the new county institutions and the children's department of the Commissioner's office.

The clinic is already in operation. It is in charge of Dr. Bernard Glueck, a psychiatrist of wide reputation, who has been doing similar work at Sing Sing Prison. Dr. Glueck will examine all prisoners committed to the new Westchester County Penitentiary, and he will also test the children coming in contact with the child welfare department of the Commissioner's office as dependents and delinquents.

The establishment of this clinic will round out Mr. Macy's plans and facilities for making the county almshouse, penitentiary, children's department, and almshouse a great human repair shop to mend broken lives. The physical rehabilitation of dependent and delinquent children, of almshouse inmates, of hospital patients, and penitentiary prisoners will be supplemented by expert attention to mental health needs. Efforts will be made to secure such attention and treatment as is needed in cases of mentally diseased or defective persons.

Five Mental Clinics in County

This new clinic is the fifth mental clinic in Westchester County. Three are maintained by the State hospitals and are located at Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, and Peekskill. Dr. Charles I. Lambert of Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, a private institution, also conducts a clinic in the schools of White Plains.
A MOVE TO PUT VISION, POWER AND DRIVE INTO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

Senator Mills Introduces a Bill Giving Effect to Com'r Strong's Recommendations

The S. C. A. A. News of December contained a résumé of the report of Commissioner Charles H. Strong on the reorganization of the various charitable institutions having to do with the State charitable institutions. These recommendations included not only the reorganization of the State Board of Charities, but the abolition of the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and of four other minor commissions.

The Strong investigation had been marked by controversy and bitterness injected unnecessarily and unfortunately into a serious proceeding. The Strong report, however, was so manifestly judicial, fair-minded, searching and conclusive that it went far toward restoring the complicated subjects with which it dealt to an atmosphere in which they could be dealt with on their merits.

By a tacit common consent, the leadership in framing and promoting legislation designed to carry into effect Commissioner Strong’s report was left to an important citizens’ committee on dependent children of which Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge was general chairman, and Mr. George W. Wickersham, chairman of the executive committee. This executive committee felt that it might be possible by a conference with the various parties concerned, to secure substantially common consent to the adoption of Commissioner Strong’s recommendations either as a whole or in all their essential aspects. These efforts, extending over a considerable period of time, led to no immediate result.

The executive committee, which includes a number of the best known persons in philanthropic work in New York City, addressed a letter to the Governor, on April 7 (which we print elsewhere in this issue), urging the enactment of the legislation recommended by Commissioner Strong. This was followed on April 9 by the introduction of a bill by the Hon. Ogden L. Mills of the State Senate, carrying into effect Commissioner Strong’s recommendations in full. The late date on which the bill was introduced and the absorption of all public authorities in matters connected with the war may make it impossible to secure that consideration of the subject at this stage of the issue to which its importance deserves. If so, we have no doubt that the subject will receive full and adequate consideration at the hands of the next Legislature.

Citizens’ Committee Urges Reorganization of the State Board

Governor Whitman has received from The Citizens’ Committee on Dependent Children a letter urging the reorganization of the State Board of Charities along the lines recommended by his special commissioner, Charles H. Strong, and embodied in a bill introduced by Senator Mills. The letter follows, in part:

New York, April 7, 1917.
Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Sirs:

In the field of charitable administration the present governmental system has been found to be seriously unsatisfactory. The following statement has been made about charitable institutions caring for the city’s orphan children up to higher standards of cleanliness, care and education. It has begun to put into effect gradually the policy of placing children in private homes rather than in institutions, in recognition of the established humanitarian principle that the happy life of a normal child is greater than the life of a normal home.

In attempting to perform these two great public services the government of New York City has had to struggle against very natural and understandable forces of inertia in various charitable institutions. It is a pleasure to be able to inform Your Excellency that these forces have been largely overcome and a spirit of hearty co-operation with the Department of Charities exists.

Every institution complained of in 1914-1915 is now in receipt of commitments from the City of New York—contrary to the ultimate cooperation of the institutions and a complete demonstration of the lack of any partisan or religious animosities on the part of the city administration.

The old backless benches have been replaced by chairs. Tables covered with cloths have superseded the depressing long uncovered wooden tables. Iceboxes are to be found where previously the spoon was the only table implement. Combs, hair brushes, and tooth brushes are now regularly used. Vermin have disappeared. Children are permitted to talk at meals. Dentists have been employed. Teaching staffs have been reorganized. Classes in domestic science, carpentry, sewing, and stenography and typewriting have been established. Child labor, under the guise of vocational training, has been abolished. Toys have been introduced where previously unknown, and playgrounds which were easily lacking now have been provided.

Your Excellency will of course understand that no institution was found in which all the improper conditions existed which are above referred to. But there were many in which some of those defects were found, and the past three years of unremitting work by the City Department of Charities have proved of inestimable value to the institutions and to the children. A result of so dramatic and pathetic a nature as to touch every heart.

But, on the other hand, the conditions previously existing and the changes accomplished constitute an overwhelming argument in favor of the present State Board of Charities.

On October 25, 1916, Commissioner Strong made a report, and severely censured the State Board of Charities for the issuance of non-approved and for the failure to issue certificates of non-approval, “as to every one of the twenty-four institutions on the city’s [then] controversial list”; and he further found that:

"The city has proved its case against the State Board out of the figures of the State Board’s own inspection report."

Commissioner Strong then made a series of constructive recommendations, all of which were predicated upon the fundamental personnel and methods of the present State Board of Charities.

That Board, we are informed, has drafted and is considering presenting to the Legislature a number of bills augmenting its powers without effecting any change in its personnel and effecting no adequate change in its administrative methods. We feel it our duty to protest against these bills.

We urge upon Your Excellency the necessity of carrying out the essential recommendations made by Commissioner Strong and generally in the form made by him.

We have drafted a bill embodying Commissioner Strong’s chief recommendations, which is our purpose to submit to the Legislature without delay. In reliance upon the statements of your message to the Legislature on January 3, 1917, we sincerely hope and respectfully request that you will support this bill and send a special message to the Legislature upon it.

Not only has the present State Board of Charities constantly failed to take the necessary steps to better the conditions which the Department of Charities of the City of New York has radically bettered, but by its own action it has amended the rule under which the present State Board of Charities has been working, thus placing the onus upon the receipt of certificates to charitable institutions issued by the State Board. The power which the Board could exercise under this rule, in our opinion, the most important power in its possession.

If, as we are convinced, and as Commissioner Strong finds, the Board is properly censurable for not having frequently exercised this power in the past, how much more censurable is it for having deprived itself of this weapon by its own action?

The improvements effected by the courageous action of the city administration cannot be preserved without the creation of a new, vigorous and progressive State Board of Charities. The welfare of all state charitable institutions will be immeasurably advanced by the same means. We are convinced with Commissioner Strong that it is only upon a new and vigorous State Board that the Legislature can afford to concentrate the powers and duties now vested in the Fiscal Supervisor and in other state agencies.

For these reasons we vigorously oppose the proposed legislation under consideration by the present State Board, because it would be too weak and too visible which does not start with a thorough reorganization of the personnel and methods of the Board.

We have delayed taking this action as long as possible, having for months hoped that the Board would take the exercise of a spirit of conciliation the necessary forward steps could be taken without controversy. These hopes have been dispelled by the attitude of the State Board of Charities, which, while assenting to most of Commissioner Strong’s recommendations, has failed to respond to his fundamental recommendation which calls for the Board’s reformation and reconstruction, and upon which all his other recommendations are predicated.

Respectfully submitted,

THE CITIZENS’ COMMITTEE ON DEPENDENT CHILDREN,
By its Executive Committee:

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Chairman.
GEORGE F. CANFIELD,
WILLIAM H. CHILDS.
CLEVELAND H. DODGE.
ADOLPH LOWRY.
ALFRED E. MARINER.
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN.
JACOB H. SCHIFF.
ALEXANDER M. WHITE.
ROBERT S. BINKERD.

SecretarY.
How Canada Deals with Tuberculosis in War-Time

Mr. Nelbach Visits Dominion to Study Methods of Caring for Tuberculous Soldiers

George J. Nelbach, executive secretary of the State Charities Aid Association's Tuberculosis Committee, recently visited Canada to obtain information at first hand about the experience as to tuberculosis in the Canadian Expeditionary Force which, as of April 1st, totaled 437,000 men, drawn from the Dominion's population of approximately 8,000,000 persons.

“The outbreak of the Great War in August, 1914, found Canada totally unprepared,” said Mr. Nelbach. “Its standing army consisted of only 3,000 men. There were in addition some provincial militia comprising a total of 60,000 men, but inadequately equipped and poorly trained. A hurried rush to the colors followed. In the hurly-burly and haste of organizing regiments, rigorous medical examination was not made of those volunteering for service. This error has been fraught with serious consequences, but the country is responding magnificently now to meet the situation resulting from the invalidation of medically unfit soldiers. Some obviously advanced cases of tuberculosis were rejected by the army medical men and kept out of the service. Nothing, however, seems to have been done about them. The opinion expressed was that undoubtedly the majority of them were left to their own devices, the public, as well as private, resources for the relief, care and treatment of tuberculosis in Canada being for the most part very inadequate.

Invalided by Tuberculosis

“Altogether, between 1,400 and 1,500 men have been invalided out of active military service because of tuberculosis. Approximately half of these men had gone overseas. At one time as high as 60 per cent of the tuberculous soldiers under the care of the Military Hospitals Commission had never left the country. Only 15 per cent of them had reached France. Life in the training camps, the forced marches, exposure to severe weather, wet clothes, wet feet and in general the strain of adjustment to the military regime brought to light those active cases unrecognized at the time of enlistment and caused many latent and arrested cases to develop into active tuberculosis.

Some of the cases returned from France have been ‘gassed,’ that is, they have been affected by the clouds of poisonous gas used by the Germans. Just how many no one seems to know. Not all ‘gassed’ men develop tuberculosis, but a great many of them do and seem to be affected with a very serious type of the disease.

Big Task for Military Hospitals Commission

“Only through working under tremendous pressure and employing most energetic measures has the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission—the Government agency charged with the duty of caring for invalided, wounded and disabled soldiers—been able to keep the supply ahead of the demand for hospital beds for tuberculosis cases. It has been kept ahead of the demand except for a few days following the closing of the Canadian training camps last fall when with only forty-eight hours’ notice the Commission was called upon to provide for a large number of cases whose presence in the camps had not been reported.

Hotels and Schools for Hospitals

“The demand for beds has been met by leasing and remodeling to summer hotels and a public school building, by contracting for a portion of the capacity of existing private tuberculosis institutions and also by effecting agreements with some of the institutions for the construction of additional facilities, both administrative and hospital, and sharing the cost thereof dollar for dollar, such new construction to become the property of the institutions when the Military Hospitals Commission passes out of office. Altogether, a total of 1,218 beds, as of April 29th last, have been, or are about to be, made available for the treatment of the tuberculous soldiers.

“This hospital provision will probably need expansion in the near future if the rate of return of invalided soldiers from overseas established for the first three months of 1917 is kept up for the balance of the year. Two hundred and nineteen men were received from abroad during the first three months of this year as against 378 and 103 for the whole of last year and 1915, respectively.

Weak Spots in the System

“From the public health point of view, that is, from the standpoint of diminishing infection, two conditions relating to the system of hospitalization of the invalided tuberculous soldiers seriously impair its effectiveness. The first is that the sick soldiers are not compelled to go to and remain in the institutions for care and treatment. They are still enlisted men and subject to military discipline, but public opinion would not, now at least, countenance the compulsory hospitalization of these cases. The country knows that the sick soldiers returned from overseas are longing for the sight of their homes, the prospect of which has sustained them in irksome hours, and are eager to meet their kinsfolk and friends. The public and the press ventilate these men who have suffered so grievously for their country. Enforced hospital care of these tuberculous invalids, in the present state of public opinion, would be considered harsh and inhuman and undoubtedly would not be tolerated.

“Secondly, the institutions are relatively widely scattered and the military districts served by them cover enormous areas, excepting in the case of the three maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The policy is to persuade the men to go to the sanatoria in the military districts from which they enlisted. But the districts are so large, with the exceptions noted, that the relatives and friends cannot readily visit the patients. The sick men become homesick; and weakened by disease, their initiative slackened by enforced idleness, their fibre softened by experiences that have been enervating, they would have their right for further care and treatment and return home, taking their disease with them and exposing their households to infection.

“It sometimes happens that when the men invalided from overseas arrive at the disembarkation depots in Quebec, Halifax or St. Johns there do not happen to be any available beds in the particular military districts from which they enlisted. Consequently, a number of these men waive their right to medical treatment, take their discharge from the army with pensions and leave directly for their homes. Just recently a group of 26 men, finding that there were no hospital beds immediately available for them in the military district of a western province, elected to be discharged and pensioned and left for their homes.”

Lessons for This State

Mr. Nelbach believes that the State of New York can draw three important lessons from the experience of Canada. He says the lessons that should be applied are:

(1) Adequate medical examination for tuberculosis of all men considered for the army,

(2) Sanatorium care for the early cases rejected by the medical examiners should be provided by the State; and hospital care for the moderate and advanced cases thus discovered should be provided by the local communities, cities or counties.

(3) Soldiers invalided because of tuberculosis should be kept under military discipline and required to come in and a willingness to cooperate with the hospital authorities in pursuing the course of treatment.
Anti-Tuberculosis Workers Mobilize on a Wide Front

Big Drive Against Tuberculosis Is on All Over the State

From various sections of the State come encouraging reports of progress in relation to county tuberculosis hospitals and the establishment of fresh-air classes.

The Niagara County Board of Supervisors recently decided to move the abandoned almshouse hospital building to the site where the new county tuberculosis hospital will be constructed. This building will be utilized for the care of tuberculosis cases until the new hospital is ready for occupancy. A third set of plans for the new $100,000 institution is now being prepared, the two previous sets having been rejected by the State Department of Health.

The Warren County Board of Supervisors recently appointed a committee to acquire title to two farms near Glens Falls as a site for the new county hospital. The State Department of Health has approved the site. Fifty thousand dollars for this institution was authorized by referendum last November.

Laboratory for Saratoga County

The Saratoga County Tuberculosis Hospital has received a complete laboratory for research work by animal experimentation. This is the gift of the Saratoga County Medical Society and of General H. W. Carpenter of Galway and New York City.

Local Committees Active

Much activity is reported by the Association's local tuberculosis committees. The Elmira committee has just opened a preventorium for children who are or have been exposed to "open" cases of tuberculosis at home. It is located on a farm on the outskirts of the city. The money for the enterprise was secured through the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals and through a generous donation from Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, a member of the State Committee on Tuberculosis.

The Waterford Tuberculosis Committee and the Board of Education have decided to cooperate in the establishment of a fresh-air class in one of the public schools. The local committee will furnish the equipment and the teacher, and the Board of Education will provide the room, desks and other educational equipment.

The Dunkirk Committee has offered $250 to the Board of Education to start a fresh-air class. The President of the Board of Education has advised us that the offer will probably be accepted and the class started next September.

The Ithaca Committee has decided to extend its activities throughout Tompkins County and to employ a county organizer to begin work in May. The committee has also placed its medical staff at the dispensary on a paid basis. The Board of Health of Little Falls has decided to establish a tuberculosis clinic in that city.

Keep Tuberculous Men Out of Enlisting Army, Canadian Expert Warns

The Honourable, Sir James A. Longheed, Leader of the Government in the Canadian Senate and President of the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission, in a letter to Hon. Joseph H. Choate, President of the State Charitable Aid Association, offers two suggestions growing out of Canadian experience with tuberculosis in its army:

"The first has to do with the enlistment of men physically fit but incipient tuberculous or otherwise. The anxiety of the commanding officer and staff of a regimental unit to reach full strength has given rise to insufficient medical examination being made concerning recruits. Most frequently this examination is made by the medical officer of the battalion, or by a medical officer interested either directly or indirectly in the speedy organization of the battalion. My judgment is that an independent and thorough medical examination of each recruit, looking to his ultimate service, is absolutely necessary for economic reasons.

"Secondly, (as to our) experience in the matter of returning invalided or wounded men to the military district from which they originally recruited. While economically it would be more desirable to centralise returned men in large and specialised institutions, irrespective of their former residences, yet we find that such strong pressure is brought to bear upon us, both through the press and through the public and otherwise, as to necessitate our returning invalided and wounded men to their districts from which they have originally come, irrespective of the question as to whether we can more economically or efficiently deal with them in the central and specialised institutions."

The lesson is for the counties of New York to provide tuberculosis hospitals for their military and civilian citizens.

Mr. Weber on Staff of Mayor's Defense Committee

The services of Mr. J. J. Weber, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Hospitals, have been loaned to the County Committee on Hospitals and Medical Facilities of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense of New York City. The committee will endeavor to formulate a definite program for hospital and medical facilities in Greater New York, with a view to offering such facilities to the National Government in case of need arising out of the war. Mr. Weber will act as Secretary of the committee.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

TO DOUBLE CAPACITY OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The Montgomery County Board of Supervisors has voted to increase the capacity of the county tuberculosis hospital from twenty-five to fifty beds. A bond issue of $20,000 was passed unanimously at a special session called to consider the question. Plans have already been prepared and construction will be started as soon as the weather permits.

The hospital has had a waiting list continuously since its opening in September, 1913. It began operations with twenty beds. Five beds were added two years ago, also a residence for the medical superintendent and the nurses and employees. The institution is four miles east of Amsterdam and within seven minutes' walking distance of the trolley stop of the interurban line running between Amsterdam and Schenectady. A great deal of the success of the hospital has been due to the efficient management and administration. The board of managers consists of Mr. H. F. Gardner, president; Dr. Charles Stover, Mr. Thomas F. McCaffrey and Dr. James S. Walton. Dr. Edwin J. Kibbe is the medical superintendent and resides at the institution.

ENCOURAGING!

The table below gives the number of deaths and the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in the State (exclusive of New York City) for each year since the up-State tuberculosis movement began in 1907. The figures are from the State Department of Health:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Death Rate per 100,000 Population</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>129.4</td>
<td>5,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>128.8</td>
<td>5,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>5,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>124.1</td>
<td>5,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>126.1</td>
<td>5,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>116.9</td>
<td>5,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>116.1</td>
<td>5,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>118.8</td>
<td>5,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>116.5</td>
<td>4,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>114.2</td>
<td>5,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional ground for encouragement may be derived from the fact that the decline in the death rate would be even more marked if the deaths among residents of New York City and from outside states which have occurred at the health resorts in Franklin, Essex, Hamilton, Sullivan, Orange, Ulster and Greene Counties were not included in the figures above.
THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

An Analysis of the Changes Which Relate to the Mentally Defective

By SPENCER L. DAWES, M.D.

Deputy Medical Examiner of the Bureau of Deportation, New York State Hospital Commission, Formerly Special Commissioner on the Alien Insane and Member of Commission on Federal Legislation for the Alien Insane.

H. R. No. 10,384, popularly known as the "new immigration law," has attracted much attention, chiefly on account of the illiteracy test, while the far reaching importance of its provisions as to mental defectives has been but little considered by the general public. While it is not my purpose to discuss any but the latter provisions, it might be stated that whatever we may think of the propriety of the illiteracy provision, competent observers believe that the latter will do little from a practical standpoint as a means of exclusion. This opinion is based on the fact that since the introduction of this clause in pending legislation about eight years ago, many thousands of schools have been established by several governments for the sole purpose of teaching adults enough of some language to pass the illiteracy test.

The Committee on Immigration of the Sixty-third Congress in reporting on H. R. 6,060, which was substantially the same as the law under consideration, said: "All laws heretofore enacted on this subject have been of a selective rather than restrictive character. None of the existing selective features have been omitted in preparing this act; on the contrary, they have been strengthened wherever experience has shown them weak, and have been so supplemented with the addition of a few excluded classes, of the same general nature, to the list contained in the present law as greatly to improve the effectiveness of the law in its purely selective features," a very accurate estimate indeed.

The best method of considering the changes in the law is by studying the changes in each section.

Italics wherever used are for emphasis only and do not so appear in the law.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW

Sec. 2. The new act provides for a head tax of $8.00 (an increase of $4.00) on every alien passenger arriving in the United States, and also provides that children under sixteen years of age who accompany a parent are exempt. The purpose of these changes is not only to make possible the maintenance of a large immigration service, but to provide a means of securing revenue to offset the loss which its moderately restrictive factor may entail.

Sec. 4 provides that the group of persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously, instead of "persons who have been insane within five years," shall be excluded; whereas, persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously, and adds to the excluded classes of persons "persons on account of mental inferiority and persons with chronic alcoholism." The wisdom of these changes is at once apparent to any one who has noted the large number of foreign born insane who have been admitted to our state hospitals whose histories clearly show hereditary taints, and who, for the most part, have been excluded on account of the war in Europe, and, as a result, the under treatment of mental defectives, as well as the influx of insane persons affected by chronic alcoholism.

The old law excluded "persons mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living." In the new law the words "mental or" are stricken out. The result will be that the mental defective the possession of money or the ability to earn a living will in no way affect his right to enter the country and is a provision of great value. Unquestionably as to the latter persons will be "likely to become a public charge" could enter and transmit to his progeny strains of mental defect far reaching in their effect upon future generations. It is unlikely from a eugenic standpoint that any of the changes in the immigration law will have a more beneficial effect than this.

HEAVIER FINE FOR STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Sec. 9. The corresponding section of the existing law imposes a fine upon the transportation companies of $100 for bringing in certain excluded classes, but it does not include the insane. The law now adds insanity, constitutional psychopathic inferiority and chronic alcoholism and increases the fine to $200. If "such mental or physical defect might have been detected by ordinary consciousness at the time of embarkation," and the fine of $25.00 is imposed. The possibilities of this section as a restrictive measure are at once evident when we observe that the transportation company must also, at its own expense, return the alien to the country from whence he came and refund to him the money paid for his transportation from the initial point of departure. It is quite apparent that a heavy fine for bringing immigrants to this country will abate their lax and cursory methods of exclusion at points of embarkation for more careful and scientific methods when their pocketbooks are affected.

INSPECTORS ON BOARD SHIPS

Sec. 11a is entirely new and is framed with a view to detailing "inspectors and matrons of the United States Immigration Service" with the duty on vessels entering the United States to make thorough observation and examination of aliens with a view, not only to detect diseased mental and physical condition but to lighten the work of the medical inspectors at the ports of entry.

Many observers believe that this will result in the under treatment of both the insane and mentally defective, while fully as many consider its worth to be problematical.

Sec. 16. Under the present statute all aliens "shall be inspected and may be examined" at ports of entry. In H. R. 10,384, there are made "shall be examined by not less than two medical officers and two inspectors." How beneficial this provision is to the alien depends on the statement in the last report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration (page 9) that this intensive form of examination has been augmented and enlarged since the immigration has fallen off on account of the war in Europe, and, as a result, the under treatment of mental defectives, as well as the influx of insane persons affected with . . . . or with any mental or . . . . or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such alien in any of the provisions excluded from admission to the United States under section three of this act," is of paramount interest. Those of us who are at all familiar with deportation problems will remember the great wrong wrought the State of New York by the notorious "Decision No. 120," which has been the means of placing upon the State the burden of many aliens who, but for its unfairness, might have been deported. The decision referred to amounted to an assertion of the principle that medical and other examinations of an insane alien, opinions of qualified aliens, are valueless unless supported by some affirmative facts which would prove to a lay mind the alien's mental condition. The paragraph referred to makes it plain that quantity of a purely medical nature shall be determined by medical men and not by laymen.

THE "PRIOR CAUSE" CLAUSE

Sec. 19 relates entirely to deportation and, of course, implies the right mentioned in Sec. 3. One very important change, however, is made in the law. The provision mentioned makes it impossible for an insane alien to be deported, that the causes of his insanity arose prior to his
NEW STATE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE NEEDS OF THE INSANE AND FEEBLEMINDED

Governor Signs the Sage Bill for a Thorough Study of the State's Institutional System and the Formulation of a Definite Financial Policy Over a Term of Years

PLAN TO RELIEVE THE OVERCROWDING SYSTEMATICALLY

Just what are the present needs of the State in relation to the insane and feeble-minded? What are the actual facts as to the adequacy, or rather the inadequacy, of institutional provision for these classes? What definite fiscal policy should the State adopt, and how and where should it proceed in order to face the situation frankly and deal with it adequately, effectively, and, in the long run, economically?

These and other important questions of State policy regarding the care and segregation of the insane and feeble-minded and the systematic upbuilding of institutions for them over a term of years will be determined by the Hospital Development Commission, which is created by an act introduced by Senator Sage, passed by the present Legislature and just approved by Governor Whitman.

The Commission will consist of the State Engineer, the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, the State Architect, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, one member of the Legislature who shall also be a minority member of one of the financial committees of the Legislature, and two members to be appointed by the Governor.

The act takes effect immediately, and the Commission is to complete its study in time to submit its report to the Legislature early in the session of 1918. The sum of $20,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the Commission.

What the Commission Will Do

Among other things the Commission will do the following:

- Examine each site of hospital development in the State, together with similar other sites as the State now owns or which in the future may be developed for hospital purposes.
- Make a complete investigation of the capacity of the present State hospital buildings.
- Consider the future policy of the State for the care of the insane.
- Adopt a general plan of hospital development.
- Devise and adopt a plan to provide for the proper accommodation of the present surplus or a moderate surplusage of accommodations at its completion at the end of ten years.
- Estimate the probable cost of the plan.
- Submit a comprehensive plan for the development of each hospital site.
- Recommend to the Legislature each year an expenditure equal to one-tenth of the entire hospital plant when completed.

Investigate the problem of the proper care of the feeble-minded with the purpose of devising a plan for its solution. When this problem is under consideration, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities takes the place of the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities takes the place of the State Engineer.

Need of Such a Commission

From a certain point of view there is little need of the Commission to study the question of the insane because the facts are already pretty well in hand. The overcrowding of the State hospitals is common knowledge. On the other hand, the State should have such a Commission to study the question of the feeble-minded which is not so well known.
other hand, there is need of determining more definitely certain general procedures and policies in relation to the type of buildings, the size to which the various hospitals shall be developed, et cetera. Above all, there is urgent necessity for the establishment of a definite fiscal policy on the part of the State, facing the situation as a whole and establishing a constructive method for dealing with it within a definite time.

With important members of the financial committees of the Legislature serving on this Commission and becoming familiar with the existing facts, the recommendations which they will have a part in framing will naturally have very great weight with the Legislature.

The Needs of the Feebleminded
The same set of facts is true in relation to the feebleminded, with the one difference that instead of being overcrowded in State institutions as the insane are, the feebleminded are overcrowded in unsuitable institutions or in their own wretched homes.

These overcrowded homes of the feebleminded are centers of everything that is disturbing in the State's social life—disease, crime, poverty, immorality and degeneracy. It is equally urgent that the State look this matter squarely in the face and establish a definite policy for dealing with it in a definite time.

The measure creating the Development Commission was unanimously approved by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, and the Association stands ready to cooperate with the Commission as one of the most important features of its work during the remainder of the current year.

Appropriations for Two Hospitals
In addition to providing for this comprehensive study, the bill carries appropriations for erecting buildings on the Marcy site near the Utica State Hospital and for the erection of buildings at the Middletown State Hospital.

For Marcy, the bill carries an appropriation of $299,254.85 (the unexpended balance of a $300,000 appropriation heretofore made for the Mohonic State Hospital, now abandoned). Additional contracts at Marcy amounting to $950,745.15 are authorized, making a total of $1,250,000 of appropriation and authorization for the Marcy institution, which is to be known as the Marcy Division of the Utica State Hospital. The State already owns nearly 1,000 acres of excellent farming land at Marcy.

For Middletown the bill carries an appropriation of $100,000 and an additional authorization of $269,000, a total of $369,000 of authorization and appropriation.

The total appropriation in the bill available this year, therefore, is $399,254.85, and an additional authorization of $1,219,745.15, making a total of $1,619,000 of appropriation and authorization.

Bills Providing $2,934,470 for the Insane Are Signed by Governor

Bills Sponsoring $1,297,724 for New Construction This Year and Authorizes Additional Contracts of $1,636,745—Will Help Relieve Overcrowding of State Hospitals

Appropriations totaling $1,297,724.85 for new construction at State hospitals for the insane are provided in the appropriation bill and the hospital development commission bill which have been passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Whitney.

In addition to these appropriations available this year, the bills carry an additional authorization of contracts amounting to $1,636,745.15, making a total of $5,934,470 of appropriation and authorization for the State hospitals for the insane.

This year's appropriations are the largest in a number of years and constitute a very substantial step toward relieving the present overcrowding of about 6,000 patients in the State hospitals. Whereas $1,297,724.85 was actually appropriated this year for new construction, only $369,000 was appropriated a year ago, and $610,000 in 1915.

The funds for the construction at the State hospitals are provided in two bills.

Items in Appropriation Bill
The Appropriation Bill carried the following amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th>Additional Authorization</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>$132,410</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$212,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>$239,410</td>
<td>$286,000</td>
<td>$525,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>$14,800</td>
<td>$14,600</td>
<td>$29,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>$108,278</td>
<td>$114,000</td>
<td>$222,278</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hewitts Lodge</td>
<td>$500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>$99,000</td>
<td>$99,000</td>
<td>$198,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>$19,810</td>
<td>$19,810</td>
<td>$39,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>$132,000</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>$132,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwood</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>$18,075</td>
<td>$18,075</td>
<td>$36,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>$6,400</td>
<td>$6,400</td>
<td>$12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$398,470</strong></td>
<td><strong>$417,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$815,470</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Items in the Hospital Development Bill
The Hospital Development Commission Bill appropriated special items for new construction at the Utica and Middletown State Hospitals as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th>Additional Authorization</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utica (Be)</td>
<td>$599,254.85</td>
<td>$265,745.15</td>
<td>$865,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>85,000.00</td>
<td>185,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$699,254.85</strong></td>
<td><strong>$350,745.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,050,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Items in the Hospital Development Bill

The hospitals at which most of the new construction will be done with the funds provided, in addition to Utica and Middletown, will be at the Brooklyn State Hospital (which gets an appropriation of $528,410), Central Islip and the Manhattan State hospitals, all in the metropolitan district. This is where the overcrowding is the greatest, and such a substantial sum for new buildings for the insane in New York and vicinity was greatly needed.

It is believed that if appropriations equal to the amount granted this year are forthcoming each year for ten years, the present overcrowding in the 13 civil hospitals for the insane will be gradually wiped out, and adequate provision made for the annual increase, which has averaged about 500 patients a year for the past ten years.

In addition to these substantial appropriations this year a thorough study of the whole question of the needs of the insane and feebleminded is provided for by the Hospital Development Bill. The problem of these classes becomes more and more pressing each year and weighs heavily on the State because of the neglect and delay in keeping up with the increase in the number of insane and feebleminded year by year.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF S. C. A.

The Malone Social Service Society has been designated by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association as the Franklin County Committee of the Association.

The Society plans to appoint sub-committees in the various towns and villages of the county and to extend the scope of its work. The organization has already done excellent work in the community through its committees on relief, public health and child welfare. It maintains a child welfare station, with a visiting nurse.

County Judge Frederick G. Paddock is President, Mrs. Halbert D. Stevens and Arthur E. McClary, Associate Presidents, and Miss Florence C. Mallon, Secretary.
Board of Managers Adopts Minute on the Services of Its Distinguished President

The death of Hon. Joseph H. Choate, one of the incorporators of the State Charities Aid Association and its President for sixteen years, occurred on May 14th. At the regular meeting of the Board of Managers on May 21st the following minute was adopted by a rising vote:

In addition to his many other public-spirited services, Mr. Joseph H. Choate was connected with the State Charities Aid Association for a period of 41 years, from 1876 until his death, May 14, 1917. He was President of the Association for sixteen years, from January, 1896, until the autumn of 1899, after his appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain, and again immediately after his return in 1905 until his death. He was one of the original incorporators of the Association in December, 1889.

Mr. Choate's services began as a member of the committee to visit Bellevue Hospital. He became interested in all the varied work of the Association. In 1881 he appeared before the Senate committee in Albany in support of the bill giving the visitors of the Association the right to visit public charitable institutions.

He was a member of the Committee on Legislation for the Insane during the strenuous years leading up to the enactment of the law establishing State care for the insane as the settled policy of the State, and with ex-President Cleveland, Bishop Potter and others made an address at the meeting held May, 1881, to incorporate the establishment of the State care system. During the sessions of the Constitutional Convention of 1884, Mr. Choate became deeply interested in the care of dependent children in this State, and was directly responsible for the inclusion in the revised Constitution of the law establishing the State orphanages which has led to very great benefits to the dependent children of this city and State. For several years thereafter he served as Chairman of our Standing Committee on Dependent Children.

Mr. Choate took a deep interest in the work of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in the State of New York. He presided at a great public meeting in Albany in January, 1906, at which this State Campaign for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was inaugurated, and again at a similar meeting in Albany in March, 1910, at which President Taft and Governor Hughes spoke. At the annual and other meetings of the Association Mr. Choate rarely failed to inquire how much the death rate from tuberculosis had diminished.

One of Mr. Choate's last services to the Association was as a member of the Special Committee on War Measures, the first meeting of which was held at Mr. Choate's house, April 10, 1917. At this meeting plans were made for a drive with renewed vigor for the prevention of tuberculosis, made still more urgent by the increase of tuberculosis which the war undoubtably will cause. Some of these plans have since received the approval of the Legislature and the Governor.

For many years Mr. Choate has presided and spoken at the annual meetings of the Association, and was generally present at the monthly meetings of the Board of Managers.

Mr. Choate not only gave the Association the prestige of his great name; he also gave it his personal services, at committee and board meetings, at hearings before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before committees of the Legislature, and in addresses at momentous public occasions. His leadership was an inspiration to the thousands of workers in the various committees of the Association throughout the State. His initiative and strong support of all the forward steps in legislation and administration relating to public charities and public health advanced these interests immeasurably.

Together with the nation, the State and the city, we recognize that Mr. Choate leaves no successor, and rejoice in a life full to the very end of inspiration and service to the country.

Mr. Canfield Pays Tribute to Mr. Choate

In announcing Mr. Choate's death to the Board, Mr. George P. Canfield, Acting President of the Association, paid the following tribute to him:

"We meet today in the shadow of a great loss and with a sense of a large space unfilled in our membership and Board of Directors. We are grateful to Mr. Choate for all that he did for this Association, as a member of the Board of Managers and as its President, for his wise judgment and counsel upon broad questions of policy, for the weight and influence of his great reputation and prestige.

"We are also grateful that this Association commanded his unqualified confidence and his unqualified support, and by its actions and policies justified them both. There is no association with which Mr. Choate was connected, in which he took a keener interest than ours, and when he was more ready to respond to every request.

"Finally, we are grateful that we, members of the Board of Managers and members of the staff, have personally had the opportunity of knowing this remarkable man and feeling the charm of his unique qualities—a charm difficult to analyze or define and appreciated fully only by those who felt it. As we contemplate his long and brilliant career, we have an impression as of a sunny and far-reaching landscape, of rich meadows, fertile fields and cool shady groves on the banks of gently flowing streams, whose waters reflect the blue sky and glitter in the sunlight.

"Mr. Choate's life was singularly radiant, fruitful and restful and grew more and more inspiring until its glorious end, which was equally radiant and beautiful, suggesting a confident and victorious answer to the age-old question, 'Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh grave, where is thy victory?""

Other States Are Copying N. Y. Public Health Law

Members of the State Charities Aid Association and all other persons interested in public health who worked so hard and successfully for the enactment of a new public health law in this State in 1913 will be glad to hear that the Legislature of Maine has just adopted a new health law which is substantially the same as that now in effect in this State.

The fruits of the work done in this State are being reaped far beyond its borders. In addition to Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio have also adopted health laws which are based upon that of New York State; Texas has reorganized its public health machinery by incorporating some of the New York ideas into its law and a similar leaven is working in Minnesota.

EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION

The State Charities Aid Association is indebted to the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness for generous and effective co-operation in the State-wide campaign to arouse interest in the needs of the feebleminded. During the legislative session just closed the Association, at the request of the Committee on Feeblemindedness, acted as its representative in its legislative work. The expenses involved in bringing the subject to public attention were met by the committee. The Association makes grateful acknowledgment of this co-operation.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

Extremely important developments in the Association's program to deal with tuberculosis as a measure of war efficiency have been crowded out of this issue of THE NEWS. A special issue will be printed forthwith and will contain material of widest interest and public import.
State Pays Dearly for Delays in Building Charitable Institutions

Records Show That It Usually Takes Five Years After the Money Is Available to Erect and Occupy Buildings

It is always desirable to convert general impressions into definite knowledge.

Our May issue traced the history of new buildings at State charitable institutions authorized in 1911. It was a story of incredible delays. Two of the buildings after five years and nine months were not yet ready for use. The time elapsed between appropriation and use in the case of the other buildings varied from a year and a half to four years and three months.

Record Gets Worse and Worse

In this issue we present the facts in regard to all the buildings for which appropriations have been made, from 1911 to the present. The story does not improve with these additional chapters. The 1912 appropriations were characterized by even greater delays than those of 1911. In not less than seven out of twelve instances, the time elapsed between appropriation and use of building was, or will be, over five years.

What is the world? What is the State of New York? What sort of paralysis has been injected into its affairs? At whom does the finger indicating responsibility point?

This is an unimportant subject. The delays in providing these buildings authorized by the Legislature for the feebleminded and the epileptic, the juvenile delinquents and others, have cost the State dear.

Delays Costly to the State

In shackles, in hovels, in huts of vice and disorder, in homes of poverty and suffering, hundreds of human beings have been left unprovided for over a period of several years for whom the State had intended to make provision.

It may be impossible to locate the responsibility when so many authorities have a hand in it. Too many cooks have spoiled this broth beyond repair.

It ought not to be too much to expect, however, that the next Legislature will provide a uniform, simple, direct system by which, if a State charitable institution is delayed five years in course of construction, it will be possible to say who is who and to hold him responsible—to the public, and publicly!

The record in cold type shows:

The legislatures of 1911 to 1915 inclusive made appropriations for 43 buildings.

Five of them have not yet been begun.
Six for which money was provided in 1911-1912 are not yet ready for use—after more than five years.
Two were ready between five and six years after the appropriations were made.
Two of the buildings were finished between four and five years after the money was available.

Thirteen were completed between three and four years after the appropriations.
Eleven were finished between two and three years after.
Four were finished within two years.
Only 32 of the 43 buildings have been completed.

Striking Cases of Delay

A few of the more striking instances of difficulty and delay are worth detailing. In our April number we described at length the delay at Bedford Hills in getting plans for the farm cottages, awarding contracts and completing construction, and the postponement of authorization for the cottages to be built to connect the farm group with the main group. At last, four years after the appropriation for these cottages was made, they were actually opened for the reception of inmates during the month of May, 1917.

The State Training School for Girls at Hudson received from the Legislature of 1913 appropriations for a hospital and equipment, a contagious hospital, and a storehouse, refrigerating plant and equipment. Bids were advertised for twice, in the case of one building three times, and all bids received were rejected. Meanwhile the appropriations, so finally the Legislature of 1915 reapportioned the three amounts in a lump sum to be divided as many of the buildings as could be built for the amount, and finally the main hospital and the contagious hospital were completed, the storehouse and refrigerating plant having been crowded out. Considerable delay was experienced in connection with the plans for the hospital, some parts of the plan approved by the Board of Managers having been lost, and as a result the building was finally completed and ready for use in May, 1917.

The Situation at Industry

The State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry was given $12,000 for a cottage for boys by the Legislature of 1913, and the same amount for the same purpose by the Legislature of 1916. The first appropriation lapsed because the plans submitted called for the construction of a fireproof building which would have considerably increased the original appropriation of $12,000. The plans for the other cottage also called for such expensive construction that the bids were received they were all too high, and no contract was yet been awarded. The loss of the earlier appropriation, and the delay in the use of the building, renders it ready by July 1, 1917. The institution is now crowded (28 inmates over its capacity May 1) that the admission of boys has been temporarily suspended.

How Craig Colony Fared

Craig Colony for Epileptics at Seneba was allowed $22,000 by the Legislature of 1912 for a cold storage plant. Plans were completed and prepared received May 27, 1915, but as the bids exceeded the appropriation, it was necessary to prepare new plans, which were approved by the Board of Managers, March 10, 1914. Proposals were received and the contracts awarded by the Board April 14, 1914, but, unfortunately, four days between April 14 and April 18, when the appropriation lapsed, were insufficient to secure the approval of the State Controller and other State officials whose consent is required by law, and Governor Glynn vetoed the amount when it came up for appropriation. After continued effort for several years a new appropriation for this purpose, this time for $35,000, was granted by the Legislature of 1916.

A modified set of plans was prepared and the contract was finally awarded and called for the completion of the building in November. Perhaps in five or six years after the original scheme of having a properly cold storage plant was approved, such a building will actually be in operation.

Letchworth Village received a number of important appropriations from the Legislature of 1911 and 1912 for purchasing the buildings whose construction was authorized by the Legislature is sufficiently indicated by the fact that six years seems to be the time that generally has to elapse between the appropriation for and the occupation of a building at Letchworth Village.

Delays at Rome

The Rome State Custodial Asylum was allowed $25,000 in 1913 to reconstruct A and B, which constitute an old frame building, to be converted into almshouses accommodating 250 inmates, which if repaired and fireproofed would accommodate about 300, thus amply warranting an expenditure of $250 per capita required to increase the capacity in this way. As a result of the failure of the highly simplified and inexpensive plans, the money has not been used and was reapportioned in 1913, again in 1915, and is asked for again as it is not provided for in the budget of 1916. Appropriations of over $10,000 for buildings at the Rome State Custodial Asylum only the January session of 1914 gave this institution $150,000 for a dormitory building to accommodate from 340 to 400 inmates with kitchen and dining-room accommodations for the same number. This money became available June 10, 1914, and it is understood that there was an agreement at that time with the Governor, the State Architect, and the Fiscal Supervisor, that if this appropriation were made plans for the building would be perfected at once so that it could be ready within a year from that time, and it was on this understanding that the Governor signed the bill. Plans were not submitted until the Spring of 1915. The contract was awarded in April, 1916, and called for the completion of the building by May 1, 1916. The original contract was signed for $120,000, but additions have been made, such as a conduit from the power house, the addition of porches, etc., which will bring the price up to something over $140,000. The work has been greatly delayed and is not expected to be completed before January 1, 1916, July 1, 1916, then January 1, 1917, and it is now expected that the contract will be extended until July 1, 1917, more than two years after it was supposed to be ready according to the original understanding.
# STATE LACKS “GET-THERE” IN BUILDING INSTITUTIONS

## TABLE SHOWING APPROPRIATIONS OF OVER $10,000 FOR, AND STATUS OF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
<th>Appropriations available</th>
<th>New or Prior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>New building</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>July 28, 1911</td>
<td>Additional $15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>School building</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two new cottages</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>Employes’ home</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>June 2, 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two cottages</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>June 2, 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Later for one cottage and one hospital)</td>
<td></td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>June 2, 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonyea</td>
<td>Central brick school</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiells</td>
<td>Power and heating plant</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>April 18, 1912</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Two cottages</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>One cottage</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>Cold storage building</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Addition to boiler house</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reconstructing E and D</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Addition to hospital</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonyea</td>
<td>Cold storage plant</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiells</td>
<td>Laundry and equipment</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bakery, storehouse and cold storage.</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attendants’ home</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cottages A, B, C, D</td>
<td>168,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Service building</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<td>“”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>Three fire-proof cottages</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>May 31, 1918</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three fire-proof cottages, farm group.</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New hospital</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New boiler house</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
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<tr>
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<td>New boiler house, farm group</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Hospital and equipment</td>
<td>66,500</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Storehouse, refrigerating plant, etc.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonyea</td>
<td>Central power and heating plant</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Haverstraw</td>
<td>New hospital</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>May 24, 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two solariums</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>One dormitory building</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>June 10, 1914</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>Addition to boiler house &amp; equipment</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>May 24, 1915</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>New cottage and equipment</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>May 20, 1916</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Cottage for boys</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonyea</td>
<td>Dormitories</td>
<td>80,000*</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiells</td>
<td>Cottages E, F, G, H</td>
<td>168,000*</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Haverstraw</td>
<td>Completion of main hospital building</td>
<td>55,000*</td>
<td>“”</td>
<td>“”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§—Original appropriation lapsed, new appropriation made.
*—Amounts authorized and in part appropriated.
†—The contract calls for the completion of these buildings at this time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approxx nce</th>
<th>Contracts Awarded</th>
<th>Time elapsed between app's and contracts</th>
<th>Buildings Used</th>
<th>Expected to be used</th>
<th>Time elapsed bet. app's &amp; use or expected use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept., 1912</td>
<td>1 Years</td>
<td>March 14, 1914</td>
<td>Dec., 1914</td>
<td>3½ Years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1913</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td>Spring, 1919</td>
<td>Jan., 1915</td>
<td>1¾ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 80, 1912</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td>Jan., 1915</td>
<td></td>
<td>3⅔ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 26, 1913</td>
<td>2½ &quot;</td>
<td>July, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 16, 1915</td>
<td>3½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>June 11, 1912</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1913</td>
<td></td>
<td>1½ &quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24, 1915</td>
<td>3½ &quot;</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1915</td>
<td></td>
<td>4½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 24, 1914</td>
<td>1⅔ &quot;</td>
<td>May, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1913</td>
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<td>Not awarded; plans too costly</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not awarded; bids too high</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14, 1916</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td>May, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 20, 1918</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1918</td>
<td>Aug., 1917</td>
<td>1¾ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 28, 1916</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 15, 1915</td>
<td>3½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan., 1918</td>
<td>5¼ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 27, 1916</td>
<td>1½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan., 1918</td>
<td>5¼ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 15, 1915</td>
<td>3½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 15, 1917</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 11, 1914</td>
<td>1¼ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>July 1, 1915</td>
<td>3¼ &quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 15, 1915</td>
<td>3½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>July, 1917</td>
<td>5½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 24, 1914</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1915</td>
<td></td>
<td>2½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 24, 1914</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td>May, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 24, 1914</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1915</td>
<td></td>
<td>2½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 19, 1914</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>May, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined with above</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>April 28, 1915</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td>May, 1917</td>
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<td>4 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not awarded; bids too high</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>April 28, 1914</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>Oct., 1914</td>
<td>(1½ to 2½)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 18, 1916</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
<td>May, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 8, 1914</td>
<td>1½ &quot;</td>
<td>June, 1915</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1915</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>July, 1917</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not awarded; plans delayed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not awarded; bids too high</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 19, 1917</td>
<td>½ &quot;</td>
<td>Nov. 1917†</td>
<td></td>
<td>1½ &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 16, 1917</td>
<td>¾ &quot;</td>
<td>Nov. 1917†</td>
<td></td>
<td>1½ &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 1, 1916</td>
<td>½ &quot;</td>
<td>Oct., 1917†</td>
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<td>1½ &quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MAN POWER
Tuberculosis and the Tug-o'-War
A Word to Members of Tuberculosis Committees
By Homer Folks

The term, "man power," occurs with increasing frequency in the news from Europe. It is a new term. It signifies the total effective organized power of the people of the nation. It shows that the war is not being fought only at the front, but that the lines extend back to the uttermost distances in the countries involved. Every man (and every woman) is being put into a position in which he can exert his power to the utmost. It is the tug-o'-war of college days, but on a worldwide scale. It is sheer massed brute force, cold bloodedly organized.

We are now in the war. Our man power is being organized. Its total weight depends upon how many healthy men and women there are in the country. The number of healthy men and women depends upon how thoroughly public health has been taught and observed; how effectively public agencies have been organized to safeguard health.

As members of the S. C. A. A. Tuberculosis Committees, you are entitled to substantial gratification in the realization that during the past ten years you have contributed substantially to the man power of the Empire State. You have realized all along that your country needed you and you have responded. You have been saving your country all these years. Now and then you may have been called uplifters, busy-bodies, and squanderers of public money by those who were too busy making money or spending money to see anything in tuberculosis; too busy to realize that the conservation of the man power of the state is a patriotic service of the highest order. Some of those very persons are now running frantically about, calling on everyone to save the country, but not telling them how to do it.

Except for what you have done, there would be thousands more graves in the churchyards, and thousands fewer men in

S. C. A. A. NEWS
Entered at the Post Office of New York City as second class matter.
Vol. V JUNE, 1917 No. 9
Published Monthly (except July and August) by STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK No. 106 East 22nd Street, New York.

President Mr. Joseph H. Cheek
Vice-Presidents
Mr. William B. Bliss
Mr. Geo. E. V. Sill
Mr. William B. Bliss
Assistant Secretary
Mrs. Emma J. Hume
Mrs. Geo. E. V. Sill
Miss Clara A. Hume
Miss Clara A. Hume
Mr. Geo. E. V. Sill
Mr. J. F. Thomas
Mr. Geo. A. Hastings
Mr. George A. Hastings, Editor

The State Charities Aid Association is supported by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditures amount to about $160,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $149,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer.
106 East 22nd St.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $20.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $20.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF REQUEST:
I give and bequeath to the "State Charities Aid Association," incorporated in the year 1889 under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of

Child Placing Agency Now Has 1094 Children Under Supervision
A recent analysis of the ages of the 1,094 children under the supervision of the Association's Placing-Out Agency shows that the children fall within the following age groups:

Under 2 years . 73
Between 2 and 6 . 207
Between 6 and 10 . 245
Between 10 and 16 . 352
Over 16 . 217
Total . 1,094

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Between 10 and 16 . 352
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Total . 1,094

Commissioner Kingsbury
Acquitted and Vindicated
John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, and his counsel, William H. Hotchkiss, have been acquitted in the Supreme Court before Justice Kelby of the wire tapping charges which grew out of the charities investigation last Spring.

At its regular meeting on May 25th, the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association adopted a resolution "that the New York City Visiting Committee extend its congratulations to Commissioner Kingsbury on his acquittal of the charges unjustly made against him and on the triumphant public vindication of his course."

J. F. Thomas, secretary of the committee, outlined some of the vital and far-reaching accomplishments in the administration of public and private charities which have been made by Commissioner Kingsbury. He especially called attention to the important reforms wrought in the public institutions and bureaus as well as in the private institutions.

STATE HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS
Dr. Walter C. Lyon, Medical Inspector of the State Hospital Commission, has been appointed and confirmed as superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie to succeed Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, now chairman of the State Hospital Commission.

Dr. M. B. Heyman, assistant superintendent of the Central Islip State Hospital, has been appointed and confirmed as superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital on Wards Island to succeed the late Dr. William Mabon.
spite of the great armies they have sent to the front, have maintained their labor standards with little or no variation.

Safeguards in the Labor Law represent not privilege to a class, but protection for the entire community against wasteful consumption of human resources. Removal of this protection would weaken our power to wage war effectively before national measures protecting health and increasing vitality should be strengthened, not weakened, in times of stress.

Special Classes for Defectives in All Schools

Another important step toward providing for the feebleminded has just been taken. The Lockwood Bill amending the Educators' Law so as to provide for ascertaining the number of mentally retarded children in each public school in the State and for establishing special classes in each school where there are ten or more such children has been signed by Governor Whitman.

The law provides for a census within a year of all the school children who are three years or more retarded in mental development, and the organization of special classes of not more than fifteen pupils.

This bill extends to all parts of the State a plan which is already thoroughly established in New York City and in several other cities in the State, and which is already established and in practice in several other states.

Should Be Recognized in School

It is becoming increasingly clear that the place in which feeblemindedness should be recognized is the public school. This is the only agency which deals with practically all the children in the community. Here by taking ordinary steps, feebleminded children may be recognized before they have caused great injury to themselves or others. Not so many of them will be found in the courts, penal institutions and almshouses if reasonable steps are taken to find them in the public schools and to provide for them according to their various needs.

The establishment of this method of identifying feebleminded children in public schools and establishing separate classes for them is the logical introduction to, and in fact an integral step in the provision of adequate custodial institutions by the State.

An additional important consideration is the fact that defective children in classes of normal children are a disturbing and retarding element. The schools can never attain their largest usefulness until they are free from the drag and hindrances of large numbers of backward children who cannot respond to the ordinary methods of instruction.

This bill was urged by a large number of organizations and individuals interested in education and the charitable institutions of the State, and is considered an important step in dealing with the whole subject of dependency and delinquency.
Three hard and effective blows have just been struck at the venereal disease evil in New York State.

1. Governor Whitman has signed a bill requiring all applicants for marriage licenses to certify that they have never had a venereal disease, or if they have had, that they are now free from infection.

2. The Governor has also approved a legislative bill aimed at venereal disease quacks. This law prohibits publication of advertisements concerning treatment of such diseases.

3. The State Health Department has amended the Sanitary Code by declaring syphilis and gonorrhea "to be infectious and communicable diseases highly dangerous to the public health." Treatment and precautions to prevent spread of infection are made compulsory.

To Prevent Marriage of Diseased Persons

The law requiring a clean bill of health from all prospective brides and bridegrooms is embodied in an amendment to the Domestic Relations Law. It provides that all those who apply for licenses to marry must make a statement in the following words: "I have not to my knowledge been infected with any venereal disease, or if I have been so infected within five years I have had a laboratory test within that period which shows that I am now free from infection from any such disease."

This law is more moderate than similar acts enforced in other states, but is an important forward step in both public health and mental hygiene, especially along the line of education and impetus to enlightened public conscience about marriage.

From the standpoint of mental hygiene, the blow at syphilis is extremely important, for syphilis is the chief preventable cause of insanity. About 20 per cent of the men and 8 per cent of the women in the New York State hospitals are insane as a result of syphilis.

Ban on Quack Advertising

The law prohibiting the publication of advertisements of quacks is embodied in a new section to the Penal Law making it a misdemeanor to publish an advertisement concerning venereal diseases, sexual weakness and similar ailments, and calling attention to medicine to be used or persons to be consulted therefor. One of the things this bill is aimed to accomplish is to increase and meet the public demand for the real facts about venereal diseases through checking the spread of misinformation and fraud by which "doctors" and "cure clinics" are misleading people.

Venereal Diseases Declared Communicable

The amendment to the Sanitary Code which has been adopted by the Public Health Council makes it the duty of every physician when first attending a person affected with venereal disease to furnish the patient with a circular of information approved by the State Commissioner of Health giving instructions as to the precautions to be taken in order to prevent the communication of the disease to others. The Public Health Law already gives the health officers power to deal summarily with diseased persons who fail to obtain treatment and observe precautions.

These three steps constitute a vital measure of preparedness by conserving individual and public health, vigor and stamina.

1953 Examined at 138 "Polio" Clinics

Arranging Now for Operations on Paralysis Patients Needing Them

The State Department of Health has now completed its second round of clinics for after-care of poliomyelitis. In all, a total of 138 clinics have been held.

Of the 2,682 living patients outside of New York City reported by the State Department of Health, 1,953 have been examined at these clinics, and 553 patients who had the disease prior to 1916 have also been examined, making a total of 2,506 patients who have received examinations by the orthopaedic surgeons of the State. Braces to the number of 393 have been ordered, and 146 corsets and other appliances. Operations have been recommended for 308 cases.

The After-Care Committee is continuing to arrange at working for operations to be performed in cases where they have been recommended and where the family physician and the parents desire to have them performed. Some of these are being entered at the State Hospital for Crippled Children at Haverstraw and some at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City. In the latter institution, by special arrangement with the State Department of Health, Dr. Royal Whitman will perform the operations. As in the cases of temporary relief, part of the expense involved in the new cases will be paid by the After-Care Committee when local resources cannot be developed to cover the entire cost. At the present time there are 10 cases in the hospital which have either been operated upon or are awaiting operation. In addition, arrangements are being made for bringing 25 cases to the hospital within the next few weeks. In 15 cases from Westchester County, operations have already been performed by Dr. Royal Whitman.

The field agents have arranged for individual members of the After-Care Committee and others to send reading matter, post cards, hair ribbons, candy and toys to patients who must be kept quiet, those whose resources are meager and those living in isolated communities; 71 patients are now receiving such attention.

Through the interest and activity of Dr. Armitage Whitman, one of the examining surgeons under Dr. Lovett, funds have been given with which to purchase an automobile for the use of one of the supervising nurses in the northern part of the State. The After-Care Committee is collecting funds to cover the running expenses of the car. Cars have been furnished for the nurses' use in Nassau County by the Nassau County Association of Nursing with the assistance of Westchester County through the courtesy of the County Commissioner of Charities, V. Evcrit Macy.
WAR EMERGENCY NUMBER ON TUBERCULOSIS

S.C.A.A. NEWS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK

A MONTHLY BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Entered as Second Class matter October 31st, 1912, at the Post Office at New York, under Act of August 24th, 1912.

Vol. V NEW YORK, JULY, 1917 No. 10

CARE FOR TUBERCULOUS SOLDIERS PROVIDED

NEW YORK HEEDS WARNING FROM EUROPE

Counties with Population of 35,000 or More Are Required to Build Hospitals

New York State has not heard in vain the warning from tuberculosis-ridden Europe. The present ravages of tuberculosis among European soldiers and the civil populations, due to the inadequacy of provision for the care of the tuberculous, point unmistakably to an impending crisis in this state and country due to tuberculosis under war conditions.

New York State is pointing the way in meeting this crisis.

Governor Whitman, as chairman of the State Council of Defense, has recently notified the county Boards of Supervisors of a very important statute enacted at the last session of the Legislature.

Need for Law Described

The need for this new law, and its chief provisions, are described in the Governor's letter which follows:

The experience of all European countries since the beginning of the present war has shown that the increased prevalence of tuberculosis constitutes one of the most serious problems of the war. The French authorities estimate that 150,000 men have been returned from the trenches with active tuberculous disease. The conditions in Austria-Hungary and Russia, and to a somewhat less extent in Germany, have been similar.

The United States is now engaged in this war and is about to mobilize an army of 1,500,000 men, which is likely to be increased before the end of the year to 2,000,000 or 2,500,000. There is every reason to believe that the experience of the European countries will be repeated in the case of our own troops.

The conditions imposed by modern warfare are absolutely unlike those which have prevailed in previous wars. The soldiers when at the front live in trenches and dugouts which are damp and cold, and when on leave from duty in the trenches they are billeted in the very much overcrowded houses of the peasants and farmers in the villages and towns near the front, at all times under the most unfavorable hygienic conditions.

In view of this situation and of the certainty of our being required to provide for our own tuberculous soldiers returning to their homes, the Legislature has felt that every locality in the state should undertake to do its part and should provide accommodations for the care of its own tuberculous soldiers as well as its own tuberculosis citizens. It may be noted in this connection that all of the institutions for tuberculosis existing in France before the war have been taken over solely for the care of tuberculous soldiers.

Under the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved by the Governor on May 16 every county in the state with a population in excess of 35,000 inhabitants is required to provide a county hospital for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis, unless there already exists in such county a hospital or institution provided by the county or other authority for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis which is approved by the State Commissioner of Health. Such county hospital shall be available for patients on or before the first day of July, 1918.

In order to insure prompt action in this matter and to meet the demands which will probably be imposed within a year for the care of tuberculous soldiers the law provides that if the board of supervisors of any such county shall have failed to secure a site for a county tuberculosis hospital and to have awarded contracts for the erection of suitable buildings thereon by the 1st of January, 1918, it shall be the duty of the State Commissioner of Health to forthwith proceed to locate, construct and place in operation a tuberculosis hospital in and for such county, and all expenditures incurred by the said Commissioner of Health in this connection shall be a charge upon the county, and provision shall be made for the payment thereof by the board of supervisors of such county in the same manner as in the case of other charges against the county.

You are respectfully urged to take up this matter at once and proceed as expeditiously as possible in the selection of a suitable site and the provision of plans for such a hospital, and you are further advised in all such action to confer with the State Department of Health, which will render every possible assistance in facilitating and expediting this important work.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Chairman State Council of Defense.
The necessity for this law is obvious. The facilities for the prevention and care of tuberculosis in this state are inadequate in peace as well as in war. In New York State, in the year ending March 31, 1916, the average number of deaths from pulmonary and acute military tuberculosis for the last five years is 4,641.

Only 1,600 Beds Available Now

The number of hospital beds needed is equal to this average annual number of deaths. The actual number of hospital beds available at the present time, however, eight years after the enactment of the county tuberculosis hospital law, is only 1,600. A total of 1,272 additional beds have been authorized, making the total of 3,079 beds available or authorized in New York State outside of Greater New York. If the authorized beds had already been provided there would still be a need for over 1,500 additional beds to meet the minimum requirement for tuberculosis hospital bed provision. These are the statistics of peace.

The entry into the war intensifies and makes more imperative the necessity of vigorously combating an evil already serious. The medical examination preliminary to military service, if thorough, will bring to light hundreds of cases of incipient, moderate, and advanced tuberculosis. Many latent and arrested cases of tuberculosis will undoubtedly fail to be excluded from the army.

The rigor of camp life and the unhygienic conditions of modern trench warfare will result in the breakdown of such cases and their consequent discharge from military service. Six out of the French soldiers have been discharged. Their return to civil life will be fraught with the most serious dangers to those among whom they will live. Moreover, the constantly increasing cost of living makes the struggle for adjustment to unusual conditions and new anxieties, and the possible removal in the excitement of national reorganization of many of the safeguards to health in industry, will tend to increase the prevalence of tuberculosis among the civil population. It is these tendencies which accentuate an already existing need into a positive emergency. It is this emergency which the amendment to the county tuberculosis hospital law seeks to meet.

The new law applies directly to nineteen counties. Of these, seven have already made appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals through referendum action of the voters, but in no case has the project advanced to the point where contracts have been let for construction.

The seven counties are Broome, Nassau, Niagara, Chautauqua, Livingston, Rockland and Herkimer. The other twelve counties—St. Lawrence, Wayne, Otsego, Clinton, Washington, Franklin, Delaware, Columbia, Madison, Genesee, Allegany and Sullivan—have no tuberculosis hospitals, nor have they up to the present time, made any provision for the construction of such institutions.

Hospital Problem Not Solved

It should not be supposed that the new law in any sense solves the tuberculosis hospital problem in this state or justifies a lessening of the activities of anti-tuberculosis agencies. Under the provisions of the statute, the capacity of the county hospital is not required to exceed the average number of deaths from tuberculosis in such county during the past five years. The maximum number of beds provided by the law is therefore the minimum number required for the proper institutional segregation of the tuberculosis.

New Way To Get Into Ray Brook

Application to Enter State Hospital Now to Be Made Through Health Officers

Incipient cases of tuberculosis desiring to go to the State Hospital at Ray Brook will hereafter make application for admission to the health officers in the localities in which the patients reside, instead of through the local commissioners of charity or the overeers of the poor. The health officer shall thereupon issue a written request to the superintendent of the State Hospital for the admission and treatment of the patient. This important and highly desirable change has been effected by chapter 241 of the laws of 1917.

The fundamental objective of the care and treatment of the tuberculosis is the protection of the community from this disease. Poor law officials are not in a position to understand, nor have they the technical knowledge necessary to handle, the highly complicated and difficult problems involved in safeguarding public health. In the matter of protecting the community against tuberculosis a poor law officer can hardly be expected to realize the importance of securing prompt attention for incipient cases.

The new amendment therefore places the power of applying for the care by the State of incipient cases exactly where it belongs—in the hands of the local health officer. This will undoubtedly result in the wider use of the scientific care and treatment offered at the Ray Brook institution.

Labor Unions Give Auto for Nurse's Use

The labor unions of Ithaca have presented a five-passenger touring car to the Ithaca Tuberculosis Association for the use of Miss F. L. Brown, the association's nurse. The fourteen labor unions and the Central Federation of the city participated in the gift, which was in appreciation of the association's work to control the white plague in that city.

Tuberculosis associations are beginning to recognize the automobile as almost a necessity in enabling their nurses to cover the amount of ground required of them in performing their duties. With the use of an auto the nurse can visit to a larger number of patients and more frequently.

Several associations in the State have either purchased cars or are maintaining them for their nurses. These nurses have been given the use of autos by the associations employing them: Miss Suzanne Hurlburton, Dutchess County; Miss Rosamond Le Beaux, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Josephine Eddy, Niagara Falls; Miss Eva M. Schied, Herkimer County, purchased her own car, and the tuberculosis association is paying the cost of maintenance.
Counties Respond Quickly to Emergency Call for Tuberculosis Hospitals

Eight Committees Already Appointed to Select Sites for Institutions Required by New Law

That the provisions of the new county tuberculosis hospital law will be promptly and whole-heartedly complied with is indicated by the action already taken in response to Governor Whitman's letter to the Boards of Supervisors of the twelve counties affected by the law and which had heretofore taken no steps toward the building of hospitals.

In eight of these counties—Columbia, Wayne, St. Lawrence, Allegany, Franklin, Madison, Otsego and Clinton—the Boards of Supervisors have already met and appointed tuberculosis hospital committees whose duties are to immediately inspect properties and take options on such as are suitable for the location of tuberculosis hospitals; to determine the capacity, type of construction and approximate cost of a hospital adequate to the needs of the county; to determine the method of raising the necessary funds for the establishment of the institution, and to report their findings, conclusions and recommendations at special sessions of the boards of supervisors called for the purpose.

Following are the names of members of tuberculosis hospital committees that have already been appointed by the boards of supervisors:

Columbia County, population 44,111—Wesell Ten Broeck, chairman, Hudson; William A. Mallery, Jr., Hillsdale; Chas. W. Van Hoesen, Hillsdale; Edward Risdorh, Kinderhook; Theron Moore, Elizaville; George A. Hodge, Hudson; Ransom H. Gillett, New Lebanon Center.

Wayne County, population 55,476—Ulysses W. Sherburne, Walworth; Addison P. Smith, Savannah; Charles Fewster, Ontario.

St. Lawrence County, population 90,291—Fred A. Sweet, Waddington; Wm. H. McCadam, Oswegatchie; Nathan F. Clark, Jr., Potsdam; Andrew J. Hamner, Massena; C. G. Cheney, Canton; Henry J. Corbett, Clifton.

Allegany County, population 40,216—Fred C. Mulkin, Friendship; John C. Darcy, Wellsville; Fred Miner, Black Creek.

Franklin County, population 46,181—H. N. Ramadell, chairman, Dickinson Center; S. M. Howard, Malone; W. H. Hill, Chateaugay.

Madison County, population 41,742—A. M. Hoadley, Earville; A. G. Nauman, Oneida; C. F. Hughes, Oneonta.

Otsego County, population 49,534—Charles J. Armstrong, chairman, Milford; W. A. Ferguson, Oneonta; John M. Hopkins, Unadilla.

The names of the Clinton County supervisors committee have not been reported.

The boards of supervisors in Delaware, Genesee, Sullivan and Washington Counties are reported to be planning to meet within the next two weeks and take appropriate action looking to the early establishment of hospitals.

National Association Adopts Important and Timely Resolutions

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at the annual meeting held in Cincinnati, May 9th to 11th, adopted the following timely and exceedingly important resolutions:

National Prohibition Urged

Whereas, several of the European countries engaged in the great war have found it desirable to place themselves on a prohibition basis, and

Whereas, we wish to neglect nothing that will make for the general good of the service, and

Whereas, our loyalty in such time of stress should lead us to ask nothing of those going to the front which those remaining at home are not willing to demand of themselves; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Association place itself on record as favoring national prohibition both for the soldiers and civilians during the war period and for one year thereafter.

Tuberculosis Nurses in Wartime

Resolved, that the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis urges upon all public health nurses and particularly upon those who have had special training in tuberculosis work that they can best serve our country in its present crisis by continuing, for the present at least, to employ their energies with the complicated health problems of our various communities.

Recommendations to Defense Council

Resolved, that the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis urges upon the Council of National Defense the following measures:

I. The registration and organization for the term of the war of all the tuberculosis workers of our country, including clinicians, roentgenologists, laboratory workers, nurses, social workers and administration officers, and their commission as reserve officers.

II. The division of the country into districts in which these new federal forces may be utilized without unduly interfering with the present vital work of conserving the health of their several localities.

III. The employment of these forces for the following specific purposes:

(a) To make under the command of a ranking medical officer of the army corps, repeated routine examination and observation of recruits while in training and mobilization camps for the purpose of detecting any obscure tuberculosis lesions;

(b) To utilize and enlarge the existing sanatoria and hospitals of our country so that all cases of tuberculosis arising in our forces may be separately cared for as near as possible to their homes;

(c) To work out in co-operation with existing health authorities a definite, comprehensive, and far-reaching program for adequate prevention and control of tuberculosis among the whole population.

Unpreparedness Costly to France!

Inadequate hospital and sanatorium facilities have added materially to the mortality among the tuberculous soldiers and contributed to the spread of tuberculosis in Europe.

France, in her struggle to meet the tuberculosis problem, hopes to have 15,000 sanatorium beds and a further 20,000 beds available by the end of 1917—15,000 beds for her 450,000 tuberculous people!

As a result of this unpreparedness in sanatorium facilities, 100,000 of the 160,000 actively tuberculous French soldiers have been compelled to return to their homes to spread the disease among their families.

NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL WILL HAVE 92 BEDS

Final plans for the new Niagara County tuberculosis hospital have been sent to Albany for the approval of the State Department of Health. They provide for an administration building and two pavilions with a capacity of 92 beds. The estimated cost is $100,000.

The old county hospital, which is to be made an annex of the tuberculosis hospital and be opened for patients pending the building of the tuberculosis hospital, has not yet been moved from the old county almshouse because rainy weather has delayed the construction of the foundations.
More Beds Urgently Needed in Existing Tuberculosis Hospitals

Of the twenty-two counties in New York State outside of New York City which have tuberculosis hospitals in operation only three—Erie, Schenectady and Tompkins—have institutions in which the number of beds available meets the standard agreed upon by the tuberculosis workers of the State at the North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference held in Albany, in November, 1915.

According to the standard adopted then, the minimum number of hospital beds needed in each county, under normal conditions of peace, should equal the average annual number of deaths from pulmonary and acute milary tuberculosis in the county for the last five years. This is one bed for each death from tuberculosis.

The war makes imperative and compelling a larger number of beds in each county. A marked increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis is threatened. Hundreds of cases of the disease will be discovered in the physical examinations preliminary to military service; hundreds of other cases will develop under the hardships of modern military life; and the pressure and tension of war-time conditions will undoubtedly cause an increase in the disease among the civil population.

In the face of this impending crisis, the fact that nineteen of the twenty-two county hospitals have fewer beds than the average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis in those counties, is a cause for serious concern. The exact situation of the counties regarding their hospital bed provision is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Minimum Beds Needed</th>
<th>Beds Now Available or Authorized</th>
<th>Additional Beds Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onondaga</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutchess</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Broome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oswego</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cayuga</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tompkins</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The superintendent of the State Hospital at Ray Brook is to give courses of instruction to the superintendents of county tuberculosis hospitals, and the maintenance of these superintendents while taking the courses at the state hospital is made a state charge. Their expenses in traveling to and from the State Hospital is made a county charge.

The staff at the Ray Brook institution is competent and widely experienced in the treatment and management of tuberculosis, and in the past has devoted voluntarily much valuable time to the aid and assistance of superintendents of tuberculosis hospitals who had come there at their own expense. It is gratifying that the services of the staff at the State Hospital are available and willing to render will be made available to a larger and increasing number of hospital executives.

Another Tuberculosis Number of the News

A subsequent issue of The News, which will be published within a month, will contain further valuable information on the state-wide program with reference to tuberculosis as a measure of war efficiency, and will tell of vital developments in the movement to prepare the State to meet new conditions regarding the tuberculous which will arise out of the war.
War Emergency Statute Offers Chance for Patriotic Service

Help Is Needed to Make New Law Effective—County Officials Face Big Task Requiring Prompt and Efficient Action

To prepare the counties of New York State for the tide of returned tuberculous soldiers which will inevitably set in soon after our forces have been subjected to the exposure and hardships of trench warfare, many things must be done that will call for the active co-operation of all public-spirited citizens willing to lend a hand.

The war emergency statute converting the permissive tuberculosis hospital law into a mandatory one, so far as counties having sets before the officials and citizens of these and efficient action.

Between now and the end of the year the law provides that the following steps shall be taken:

First, a hospital site must be selected. This in itself is a most difficult step.

Second, the site, if selected in a town, must be approved by the State Commissioner of Health and the Health Officer of the town. The procedure calls for a petition on the part of the Board of Supervisors to the State Commissioner of Health for a hearing; that official shall fix the date and place for the hearing which shall be held not less than 30 nor more than 40 days after the receipt of the petition. The hearing must be advertised at least twice. The State Commissioner of Health and the Town Health Officer sit as judicial officers at the hearing. They have 30 days after the hearing in which to file their decisions. If they approve the property, the decision is final. If they disagree, as has happened a number of times in the past—the local health officer on these occasions reflecting the opposition of the people of the locality to the erection of the hospital on the site chosen—the county may appeal the case to a board consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and State Commissioner of Health, and this board has 30 days in which to come to a decision. If a majority of them disapprove the site or if in the first instance the State Commissioner of Health and local Health Officer both disapprove it, the county must begin all over again.

Third, plans and specifications must be drawn and submitted to the State Commissioner of Health for approval. If the architects will confer with the Commissioner, who is widely experienced in the planning and construction of tuberculosis hospitals, and will take advantage of his desire to be of assistance, the adoption of the plans and specifications need not prove a difficult step. If the architects fail to utilize this opportunity, the plans and specifications may oscillate back and forth between Albany and the county until the views of the Commissioner are substantially complied with.

Fourth, the contracts shall be advertised. Fifth, the bids shall be opened and canvassed.

Sixth, if the lowest bid comes within the sum of money appropriated for the construction of the hospital, the contract shall be let, otherwise the Board of Supervisors will have to appropriate additional funds, or else cause plans and specifications or both to be modified to bring the cost of construction within the amount appropriated. This latter step involves securing the approval of the State Commissioner of Health to the proposed modifications, and the re-advertising for bids.

The task of getting the needed hospitals ready in time to receive the sick soldiers can only be accomplished by prompt, energetic action and by active co-operation on the part of every one concerned. Opportunity is thus afforded for patriotic service. Those who cannot don soldier's khaki or the nurse's uniform may serve their country in this way. If the citizens of every county will do their share, New York State can be spared the tragic fate of France and other belligerent nations of continental Europe.

To Organize Emergency Committees

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association will organize war emergency tuberculosis committees in the counties affected by the new law. These committees will be composed of local civic citizens interested in anti-tuberculosis work, and they will assist the Boards of Supervisors in a co-operative capacity and help secure prompt and whole-hearted compliance with the provisions of the new law.

Canada's Experience Teaches Lesson

"Canada has been faced with a vast and expensive problem in the care of enlisted men who have developed tuberculosis. On the ground of expense alone, your nation can afford to take no chances of this kind. It has cost Canada between $1200 and $1300 a year for the care of each one of these tuberculous men. This sum is estimated on the basis of about $600 a year for institutional treatment, about $53 a month additional as separation allowance for a married man, or $33 for a single man; and there must be added sums representing the outlay of capital on institutions, and further outlay for medical service.

"Every one of these men who were enlisted and passed as sound by the medical authorities, although a closer examination undoubtedly would have shown that the men was likely to develop active tuberculosis, has cost the Government tremendous and avoidable expense in cost of training, pay, transportation, and maintenance."

—E. H. Scammell, former Canadian Military Hospitals Commission.

NEW PRESIDENT Elected

BY BINGHAMTON COMMITTEE

John J. Irving, former mayor of Binghamton, has been elected president of the Binghamton Anti-Tuberculosis Committee to succeed Rev. Dr. J. J. Lawrence, who was elected honorary president. He had been president of the organization since its foundation five years ago.

A new executive committee also was chosen. The members are Mrs. George Hall, Rev. C. A. Ritchie, and Mr. John J. Irving.

MISS CURRY ON SPECIAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

Miss H. Ida Curry, superintendent of the County Agents Department of the State Charities Aid Association, has been made a member of the special Consultation Committee of the Civilian Relief Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross. This committee has been formed to further the work of having families that come under the care of the relief committee receive the benefit and experience of persons trained to consider carefully the problems of family life.

All County Hospitals To Have Visiting Nurses

The new law requiring the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals in every county in the state of 35,000 population, also makes it obligatory upon the Board of Managers of every county hospital to employ a county nurse for the discovery of tuberculosis cases and for the visitation of such cases and of patients discharged from the hospital.

The old law gave authority to the Board of Managers to employ a county nurse. Under the provision of the new law the employment of the nurse is made mandatory.

The value of the work of the county nurse is materially increased by the further provision of the amendment that the Board of Managers of the county hospital shall cause to be examined by the superintendent or one of his medical staff every suspected case of tuberculosis reported to him by the county nurse. All cases reported by physicians, teachers, employers, heads of families, or others, must be examined in the same manner.
Tuberculosis Associations Should Apply Their Funds Primarily to Preventive Work

Families Affected by White Plague Should Be Helped by Relief Agencies, Both Public and Private

That present methods of relief of families in which there is tuberculosis leaves much to be desired, was the assertion made by Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in the course of a paper read before the Sociological Section at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, at Cincinnati, on May 10th.

Mr. Folks stated that if the care and relief of tuberculous families were assumed wholly by tuberculosis associations with their present or prospective incomes, the families would be less sufficiently relieved than they are at present. He also stated that the primary responsibility for the relief of tuberculous families should rest upon relief agencies, and that tuberculosis associations should hasten to liquidate their revenues and apply them, primarily to propaganda, educational and preventive work.

In concluding he expressed a belief that the entire question of tuberculous families and the relation of relief agencies and tuberculosis associations would undoubtedly be modified by the adoption of a system of health insurance.

Mr. Folks indicated some of the outstanding facts and some possible lines of adjustment and cooperation between tuberculosis associations and relief agencies, public and private. Extracts from the paper are here given:

A Most Puzzling Problem

"In most localities there have long been in existence both public and private agencies for relief work including home relief. These relief agencies usually antedate by many years the tuberculosis associations. Both these public and private relief agencies deal with tuberculous families as with other families. In fact, almost without exception, dependent families in which there is tuberculosis, constitute one of their very largest liabilities, and, whether the fact is recognized or not, are one of their most puzzling, unsatisfactory, and depressing problems.

"Family relief, no matter by whom carried on, is always and everywhere a delicate and difficult job. Rarely is it efficiently done by volunteers, unless under the direct supervision of trained, experienced agents. This training and experience, whether it does or not at present, should take fully into account all the facts in regard to the families. It should take a long look ahead and consider not simply present income and need, but the health and efficiency of the family in the years to come.

"In every locality the sums required for the adequate relief for families having tuberculosis are in my judgment vastly greater than the present receipts in such localities from the tuberculosis seal sale, even if such proceeds were devoted wholly to family relief. For instance, the amount now expended in home relief of tuberculosis families in New York City is about $310,000, but the net amount received from the sale of Red Cross seals in that city last winter was $62,000. If the relief of tuberculous families were transferred bodily from the shoulders of relief agencies to those of tuberculosis associations, the families would be vastly worse off than they are now from the point of view of adequate relief.

Unimportant Preventive Factor

"Thus far, home relief has not been an important factor relatively in the prevention of tuberculosis. On the contrary, without the most efficient medical and nursing supervision, home relief may even be a factor in the spread of the disease by keeping together families who otherwise would separate. With one exception, every careful study that has been made of the results of home care in families having tuberculosis has been distinctly discouraging from the point of view of the possibilities of preventing spread of the disease.

"The one exception is the Home Hospital in New York City. This experiment which, from the crucial test of preventing infection and improving the conditions of those already infected, must be pronounced a success, is, however far from being ready for wide application. Several critical points remain to be worked out before we can interpret this experiment, and form some opinion as to how widely it may be applicable.

"With few exceptions the relief of families in which there is tuberculosis is at present far more unsatisfactory than it need be, from the point of view of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The incipient case, if discovered, is allowed to continue to work when it should be under treatment; the arrested case is permitted to resume work too soon and too strenuously; the amount of relief given is insufficient to permit the maintenance of conditions in the family which would help to check further infection and to promote the development of resisting power on the part of all members of the household. These are the criticisms made of relief work in one of the central states by the experienced president of the State Tuberculosis Association. While not universally applicable, I doubt whether the relief workers in any locality are wholly free from them.

"The primary responsibility for the relief of families in which there is tuberculosis should rest upon relief agencies and should not be assumed by tuberculosis associations. If the resources of such relief agencies are inadequate, the tuberculosis workers may well co-operate in helping to secure larger resources for them. If the methods of the relief agencies are ineffective and unsatisfactory in dealing with tuberculous families, the tuberculosis workers can and should use every opportunity to secure a change in those methods.

Lines of Work Evaluated

"The resources of any tuberculosis association might well be expended for the following purposes, arranged in the order of their estimated value:

1. The development of effective state-wide tuberculosis associations.
2. The establishment in state and local health departments, of divisions of tuberculosis, or at least definitely organized tuberculosis activities.
3. Direct intensive and extensive educational work so as to be possible, to securing the adoption of definite community activities and the prevention of tuberculosis.
4. Propaganda work, the establishment and operation by public authorities of the varied agencies for the prevention of tuberculosis, such as surveys, nursing, clinics, hospitals, sanatorium, day and night camps, open-air classes or schools, etc.

In all communities having a population of, say 30,000 or more, the promotion of these four objects can most effectively be obtained by the employment by the tuberculosis association of a paid, full-time, trained executive secretary.

5. Employment of nurses for tuberculosis surveys (pending public provision) for visiting and aiding the tuberculous sick.
6. Organization and temporary operation (pending public provision) of clinics.
7. Establishment and temporary operation (pending public provision) of open-air schools or fresh air classes.
8. Establishment and temporary operation (pending public provision) of preventoria or children's divisions of sanatorium or hospitals.
9. Payment for maintenance of patients in hospitals or sanatoria when funds cannot otherwise be had.
10. After-care of patients leaving sanatoria.
11. Relief for families in which there is a case of tuberculosis which cannot be placed outside of the home, if such relief cannot be had from other sources.
12. Relief, if it cannot be had from other sources, which may be needed to enable the head of the household to win or a caretaker of a family to accept hospital care.

The tuberculosis association should consider it a part of its duty to secure the
adoption by all relief agencies, public and private, of such methods in their dealings with tuberculous families as the nature of tuberculosis and its manner of infection demand; that is to say, such methods as will insure:

1. Recognition by all relief agencies of what constitute evidences of a possible case of tuberculosis and the securing of prompt and authoritative diagnosis of such cases.

2. The prompt relief of all incipient cases from the necessity of supporting families and the assurance to patients entering sanatoria that their families will be promptly and adequately cared for.

3. Maintenance of conditions in the home, which will at least tend to minimize the chances of infection until it is possible to secure the removal of the tuberculous patient to a sanatorium or hospital.

4. Co-operation between relief agencies, tuberculosis associations and health officials in securing the compulsory removal to hospitals of patients unwilling to go when safe conditions cannot be maintained in the home.

5. After-care for patients returning from sanatoria or hospitals as recovered, arrested or improved and sufficient relief to prevent too early resumption of family support.

"An interesting instance of co-operation between a private relief organization and a tuberculosis association, in which both share the responsibility, is found in the city of Springfield, Illinois. The features of the co-operation between the Springfield Tuberculosis Association and the Springfield Associated Charities, which has been reduced to a written memorandum, are: That the Tuberculosis Association shall give only strictly medical relief, that term being carefully defined to include medical treatment, nursing care, medicines, window tents, porches, etc., but not to include milk, eggs, food, blankets, clothing, etc.; that all other forms of relief are to be given through the Springfield Associated Charities; that the Tuberculosis Association agrees to furnish medical relief on recommendation of the Associated Charities; and that the character and duration of relief given by the Associated Charities shall be determined, so far as practicable, by the medical service of the Tuberculosis Association, particularly as to the amount of work to be done by a tuberculous patient.

Health Insurance Would Help

"The entire question of the relief of tuberculous families and of the relation of relief agencies and tuberculosis associations will undoubtedly be profoundly modified by the adoption, which seems to me to be inevitable in the near future, of a system of health insurance. Health insurance will not, indeed, remove the problem. Health insurance has not abolished out-door relief in Germany. On the contrary, expenditures for out-door relief have increased, notwithstanding the enormous sums made available for family support and for the maintenance of hospitals, sanatoria, etc., by health insurance in Germany.

"By removing certain classes of families, Seventy-five children supervised in boarding homes by the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association were among the several thousand youngsters who enjoyed the hospitality of the management of the Barnum & Bailey Circus at its annual Orphans' Day performance in Madison Square Garden, New York City. The youngsters were escorted to Madison Square Garden by workers of the Association. There was nothing about the children to indicate they were not the most fortunate of kiddies all "fixed up" in their best Sunday clothes by loving mothers.

The managers of the circus, as in many years past, had a programme that especially delighted their little guests. A seven-year-old boy of the party described the "big animal that had a hump on its back" and the "elephant that drummed" so vividly, that he found a home for himself that afternoon with a family who had come to adopt a little boy.

$2,000 LEFT TO HOSPITAL

Among a number of bequests left to charitable and religious institutions by the late Mrs. Fannie E. Anderson was one of $2,000 to the Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital at Kingston, N. Y.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR COUNTIES WITHOUT HOSPITALS

Tuberculosis workers in the counties not yet equipped with tuberculosis hospitals will be greatly pleased to hear of the recent enactment of a law providing that the superintendent of the poor, when requested so to do, must apply for the admission of a patient residing in the county and desiring institutional care and treatment into a tuberculosis hospital of a county having such an institution. Heretofore there has been some doubt, as to whether the law on the subject was permissive or mandatory. The new amendment makes it clear that the provision of such care and treatment is mandatory upon the superintendent of the poor of a county which has made no hospital provision for its tuberculous sick.
Care Needed in the Selection of Hospital Sites

Many Important Factors to Be Considered in Choosing Locations

One of the most important steps in putting into effect the new law relating to county tuberculosis hospitals is that of wisely locating the new institutions.

Accessibility Important, Not Altitude

The site should be readily accessible from the populous parts of the county so that relatives of the patients and public spirited citizens may visit frequently and keep in touch with its work. Such visits and kindly interest on the part of the people are real factors in promoting the efficient administration of such institutions.

Proximity to a large center of population is highly desirable for it gives to the hospital the great advantages of municipal water supply, sewerage, light and power, and fire protection. Moreover, nearness to the markets affords the advantage of lower prices for supplies and reduced cost of construction, etc. It is desirable, too, that places of amusement for employees should be close by, as otherwise the monotony and depressing effect of institutional life would make it difficult to retain their services. A location on the outskirts of a city or village therefore is to be preferred.

Abundant Water Supply Essential

The site should have the advantage of pure bracing air, free from the dust and smoke of large buildings, factories, railroads, and a frequently traveled dusty roadway. If smoke or dust nuisances in the neighborhood are not entirely avoidable, the distance of the proposed hospital site from such nuisances and the direction of the prevailing winds must be considered. Strong winds and high humidity are other conditions to be avoided.

The water supply is of the utmost importance. If city water is unavailable, there should be a pure and abundant supply from wells, ponds, lakes, or rivers.

The site should be selected so that natural protection from winds and storms is afforded by nearby hills and trees, which should especially shelter the porches and grounds. Trees upon the premises are desirable, though too many of them are apt to shut out the sunlight, cause unnecessary dampness and obstruct the free circulation of air around the buildings.

Plenty of Ground Desirable

The site should be large enough to give the hospital some degree of privacy from the surrounding neighborhood and to afford the patients necessary space for recreation. It should be of sufficient acreage to accommodate buildings adequate for the initial needs of the institution and for future development without crowding or congestion. Space for outdoor sports, amusement, and walking—so that the patients are not obliged to leave the grounds for exercise—and for the general development in beautifying the grounds, is necessary.

Eminent Physicians Endorse Drive Against Tuberculosis

Outgoing and Incoming Presidents of American Medical Association Heartily Approve War Emergency Campaign

During the recent meeting of the American Medical Association in New York City, the retiring president and the president-elect took occasion to commend warmly the intensive war emergency campaign to enlarge the facilities for fighting tuberculosis.

The retiring president, Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, one of the leading sanitarians in the country and for many years the Government's expert in the suppressing of epidemics, indicated the imminence of the problem of tuberculosis intensified by conditions growing out of the Great War.

The newly installed president of the Association, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota, one of the foremost surgeons in America and one of the famous Mayo brothers whose clinic in Minnesota is of worldwide prominence in the field of surgery, was equally as earnest and outspoken in approving the campaign.

By DR. RUPERT BLUE

Among other stern realities with which war brings us face to face, is a threatening increase of tuberculosis. This is a tuberculosis-breeding war. One of the most serious after effects of the war in France will be the appalling increase in tuberculosis. We can only protect ourselves from this same result by taking every precaution, and by making ample provision for the discovery of cases of tuberculosis, and for the immediate and effective care of those found to be infected.

Impressive duty rests upon every public official to do his part in completing the provision for hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, nurses, and other facilities for the diagnosis and prevention of tuberculosis.

By DR. CHARLES H. MAYO

The time to prevent the development, in this country, of the appalling conditions which now exist in France as to tuberculosis, is now. Careful and competent examination of recruits is imperative. Tuberculosis hospitals must be made available everywhere. Facilities for immediate care and treatment of all who are found to be tuberculous, either upon examination for entrance into the army, or upon return from Training Camps, or from active service, must be provided. If we do this the net result may be a better control of tuberculosis than we now have. Without this, we must look forward to a serious increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis.

The soil of the hospital site should be dry, preferably sandy or gravelly to permit easy drainage. It should likewise be tiltable and productive. A rocky or clay soil should be avoided as it retains the cold, is unsuited to agricultural purposes, and hampers drainage.

The site should permit of proper grouping of the buildings; the placing of the power-house below their level and in a position where the prevailing winds will not carry the smoke toward them; the location of the water supply at a higher level and of the sewage disposal at a lower one, and at a sufficient distance from the hospital. The arrangement of the buildings should be such that the porches command a pleasant outlook with a southerly or southeasterly exposure.

WOULD EXEMPT GIFTS TO CHARITY FROM WAR TAX

The Committee on War Charity and Social Work of which Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University is chairman, has taken active steps to have income devoted to gifts to charity, education, religion and social work, exempted from the war emergency revenue measure now being considered by the Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate.

Professor Lindsay, in a statement made to the Senate Finance Committee, suggested that income used for this purpose be deducted in whole or in part from gross incomes in ascertaining net incomes subject to either normal tax or any surtax. This means that any funds given for these four purposes would be regarded as contributions made indirectly to a public or governmental purpose.

DEFENSE COUNCIL NAMES TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE

A Sub-Committee on Tuberculosis has been appointed by the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs is chairman of this sub-committee, the other members being Dr. George T. Palmer of Springfield, Ill., Dr. Charles B. Grandy of Newport News, Va., Dr. John W. Trask of the United States Public Health Service, Drs. E. R. Baldwin and Lawson Brown of Saranac Lake, and Mr. Homer Folks of Yonkers, N. Y.
Homer Folks Goes to France on Commission to Organize Campaign Against Tuberculosis

Red Cross and Rockefeller Foundation Join Hands to Help France Fight Disease Among Military and Civil Population

It has become increasingly evident during the past few weeks that the enormous prevalence of tuberculosis among the military and civil population of France constitutes the most serious public health problem confronting any of the Allied Nations today.

The stupendous task of dealing adequately with this problem both as a measure of war efficiency and of race preservation has challenged the best thought of public health workers of all the Allied Nations.

The S. C. A. A. News is now able to announce that a commission of experts has gone forth from the United States to mobilize the forces of modern treatment and scientific prevention in France. A cable has announced the arrival in Europe.

The Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross have joined hands to help France wage an effective fight against the scourge. The Foundation has designated Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University of Colorado, as its chief executive in the campaign, and the Red Cross has named Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Associated with them are Dr. James Alexander Miller, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Columbia University; Prof. Selskar M. Gunn of Boston and Dr. William C. White of Pittsburgh.

"U. S. Has Sent Her Best"

"In sending this commission, the people of the United States may be assured that America has sent her best," says Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, whose recent study of the situation in France revealed the imperative need of an organized movement against tuberculosis.

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News will recall that in the May issue, Dr. Biggs, who is the Commissioner of Health of New York State, summarized some of the tragic facts learned in the inquiry which he made in France a few months ago for the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Biggs found that in every country on the Continent involved in the Great War there has been a great increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis and that in France the increase has become a real menace to the future life and economic development of the nation.

He concluded that up to February, 1917, approximately 150,000 soldiers had been discharged from the French army because of tuberculosis, and that there were undoubtedly more than 400,000 cases among the civil population. Later advices, received by Dr. Biggs from France, place the probable number of cases among the military and civil population of France as close to 800,000.

Experts Who Will Help France Grapple with White Plague

The following experts in the prevention of tuberculosis are now somewhere in France planning a nationwide anti-tuberculosis campaign:

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University of Colorado, acting as chief executive in behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in general charge of the American Red Cross participation in the campaign.

Dr. James Alexander Miller, Chief of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Bellevue Hospital, in immediate charge of the medical work.

Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, Secretary of the American Public Health Association, in charge of educational campaign for the commission.

Dr. William C. White, of Pittsburgh, representing the Edith Wharton Sanatorium Fund.

MR. HOMER FOLKS.

Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in charge of the tuberculosis work for the American Red Cross in France.

DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND.

Executive Representative of the Rockefeller Foundation in tuberculosis work in France.
The Rockefeller Foundation was prompt in taking action after it received Dr. Biggs' report, and has taken the initiative in working out a system assuring intimate and close co-operation between the various organizations dealing with the subject. Co-operating with the Foundation, the American Red Cross now plans to make the prevention of tuberculosis in France one of its substantial, if not one of its chief interests.

Health Emissaries Men of Experience

Dr. Farrand, the Foundation's chief executive in France, is well known to the readers of the S. C. A. A. News as Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis for ten years, and as a member of the executive committee of our own Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis from 1907 until his removal from this State to become President of the University of Colorado in 1914.

Dr. Farrand will be assisted by Dr. James Alexander Miller, chief of the very important tuberculosis dispensary at Bellevue Hospital in New York City; Chairman of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis in the New York Charity Organization Society; an examiner for the Ray Brook State Hospital for Tuberculosis; and for the past several years a member of the State Charities Aid Association Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. Miller will have immediate charge of the medical work.

Mr. Folks Given Leave of Absence

On behalf of the Red Cross, Mr. Folks, who has been given a leave of absence by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, will be in general charge of its participation in the tuberculosis movement under the general direction of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, chief representative of the American Red Cross in Europe. Mr. Folks for many years has been prominent in modern health legislation and its application. He is a former president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and a member of the Public Health Council of New York State.

Prof. Gunn is Secretary of the American Public Health Association, a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and editor of the American Journal of Public Health. He has had long experience in public health administration.

His work in France will be specifically to take charge of the educational campaign which the commission will undertake.

Dr. William White, medical director of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, has also gone to France as executive representative of the Sanatorium Fund established through the efforts of Edith Wharton. Dr. White has been an active member of the Executive Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association for several years. The work of the Sanatorium Fund will be co-ordinated with that of the other agencies in the field.

Will Co-ordinate Efforts

It is most gratifying that a plan of cooperation has been worked out between the Foundation and the Red Cross which insures the carrying on of the work by them substantially as a unit. The Red Cross will have to do chiefly with the relief work in its broadest phases, including whatever help it can give to the rehabilitation of tuberculosis families, in America and in France.

Task Will Take Decades

The task confronting this commission is complicated and of great magnitude. Its solution is not a matter of months or a few years, but of decades.

The record of results accomplished by these authorities in this country is ground for assurance that they will be able to contribute toward laying wisely and securely the foundation of a movement for the prevention of tuberculosis in France which can only be carried on to ultimate success by the people and Government of France.

SAVE FOOD TO HELP WIN WAR!

Food Commissioner Hoover Calls on Housewives to Stop Waste—This Will Also Be a Blow to Poverty and Disease

Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Commissioner, has sent out a call to the housewives of the United States to help win the war. They can do their bit toward gaining a victory, he says, by systematically preventing waste in American households. Incidentally their efforts will not only help win the war but will strike a blow at poverty and disease.

He writes the following message to housewives:

SAVE THE WHEAT.—One pound of wheat makes a meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance, so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and serve for breakfast or thick oatmeal bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry. Our wheat harvest is far below normal. If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat floor, that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the Allies to mix in their bread. This will help us and the Allies.

SAVE THE MEAT.—Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegeta-

bles. At the meat meal serve smaller portions and stew instead of steaks. Make more dishes of all leftovers. Do this, and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

We are today killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices. Therefore, eat less, and eat young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day per person we will have additional supply equal to 2,000,000 cattle.

SAVE THE MILK.—The children must have milk. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use ice cream. The United States Government wants more milk for the soldiers in Europe.

SAVE THE FATS.—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential food for the health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are meat, lard, and oil. Use all of these for food. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Use one-third ounce less per day of animal fat and 575,000 tons will be saved yearly.

SAVE THE SUGAR.—Sugar is scarce. We use today three times as much per person as our allies. There may be enough for all at reasonable prices. Use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

If every one in America saves one ounce of sugar daily it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

SAVE THE FUEL.—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overloaded haul-

ing war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

USE THE PERISHABLE FOODS.—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As

a family group, taste the fruits and vegetables at their best and share them with your neighbors. Use all garden products.

USE LOCAL SUPPLIES.—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the farm nearest you and thus save transportation.

General Rules

Buy less; serve smaller portions. Preserve the fruits of the "Clean Plate." Don't eat a fourth meal. Don't limit the plain food to growing children. Watch out for the wastes in the community. The other 50 per cent of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than the need. The high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

HERBERT C. HOOVER,
United States Food Commissioner.

DR. WILLIAM C. DR. JAMES ALEXAN-
WHITE. DER MILLER.
Executive Representative In charge of medical of the Edith Wharton Fund for Tuberculosis in France.

Executive Representative In charge of medical work for the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis in France.
NEW COMMISSION BEGINS INVESTIGATION OF STATE'S METHODS OF PURCHASING

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News will recall that the last Legislature created a commission to investigate the methods of purchasing materials and supplies for State departments, boards, commissions, offices and institutions, to report thereto on the Legislature of 1918. The Commission consists of the State Comptroller, the Superintendent of State Charities, the State Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of the Trustees of Public Buildings, the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, the State Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of the Trustees of Public Buildings, and the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, the State Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of the Trustees of Public Buildings. In addition the Commission the head of each department is authorized to detail to the Commission the services of experts or other employees in their respective departments to assist the Commission in making such investigations, and they have done so.

The Commission has begun its study promptly, having held one informal meeting and two regular sessions. Its report to date is:

Chairman
Hon. Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn, State Comptroller.
Secretary
Hon. William A. Orr of New York City, Secretary of Trustees of Public Buildings.
Mr. John H. Finley of Albany, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission.
Mr. Frank R. Utter, Friendship, Allegany County, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.
Mr. Charles W. Pilgrim of Albany, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission.
Mr. Frank R. Utter, Friendship, Allegany County, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.
Mr. John H. Finley of Albany, State Commissioner of Education.

Personnel of Commission on State Purchasing

Following is the personnel of the State commission to investigate the methods of purchasing materials and supplies for the various State departments, boards, commissions, offices and institutions:

Secretary: Hon. William A. Orr of New York City, Secretary of Trustees of Public Buildings.
Mr. John H. Finley of Albany, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission.
Mr. Frank R. Utter, Friendship, Allegany County, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

The Commission has been appointed to study various phases of the purchasing problem and will report back to the central Commission at a meeting called for September 12.

Mr. Edward E. McFar, representative of the State Hospital Commission, is chairman of the sub-committee on laws governing purchasing and will make an analysis of the laws and examine all forms of contracts and specifications now in use, including provisions for standards and tests.

Mr. Orr is chairman of a sub-committee to study purchasing systems of the Federal Government, other State governments and New York City.

Mr. Henry D. Alexander, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, is chairman of the sub-committee to study the methods now prevailing in the making of purchases by the various State departments and will make comparisons of the prices paid.

The bill provides that "if the Commission finds that a centralized control of the purchase of such materials and supplies is practicable, the Commission shall recommend the agency by which, and the manner in which such control should be exercised."

It is not considered likely that the Commission will recommend a system of rigid central purchase with the evils universally inherent therein. As is well known, a rigid system of central purchase carried beyond obviously natural limitations leads to paralyzes of effective departmental activities and autonomous. Complete fiscal control is actual control, and it inevitably and always results in shaping and controlling policies as well as finances.

One of the State departments, the State Hospital Commission, has built up a scientific purchasing system which secures for the State hospitals the maximum benefits of limited joint purchase for the several institutions with a minimum of the objectionable features of joint purchasing. It is thought that this plan may be taken as the basis for a uniform system for the other departments, with a full realization that purchasing for scattered institutions, agencies and departments serving varying and divergent purposes is not entirely a matter of bookkeeping, and that absolute unity of purchasing action is neither practicable nor economical when applied to the whole category of institutions and bureaus and the whole range of supplies and commodities needed by various departments.

COUNTY HOSPITALS INCREASE PROSPERITY OF COMMUNITIES

Localities where tuberculosis hospitals have been in operation for a number of years have found them decided factors in improving the health and material well-being of the community. A close study of the experiences of these communities reveals facts which prove that many assertions made in opposition to the location of a hospital are unfounded; it shows a record of influences upon the life of the community that is in direct conflict with what some persons fear would result if a hospital were erected in their neighborhood. Among the outstanding facts which answer questions now being raised in many counties where new hospital projects are pending are:

1. A tuberculosis hospital has a beneficial effect on the health of the residents of the community.
2. The value of property in the vicinity of a hospital does not depreciate. In some instances it has increased.
3. The hospital enlarges the market for the supplies of farmers and tradesmen and brings more money into the locality than it takes out. In the cases of 54 sanatoria it was found that the presence of the institutions had had a decidedly beneficial effect on the health of the neighborhood. In no case was there indication that the hospital was making the neighborhood poorer. The people of the community consciouly or unconsciously imitate the régime of the hospital. There is less public expectoration. More persons sleep with their windows open. Facilities for better ventilation are provided in churches, schools and public places. More open air sleeping porches are made parts of the homes.

The late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, whose celebrated Adirondack Sanatorium was opened over 50 years ago, once said: "When I bought the land on which the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium is built (in 1886) I paid $25 an acre for it, because it was small and poor land, but the price was then thought absurdly high. Every time I have purchased more land the price has risen steadily and my last purchase of five acres was $25 an acre. Meanwhile the village of Saranac Lake, whose limits were nearly a mile away from the sanatorium, had steadily crept up toward the institution, until now private residences are built, and every yard and tenement for prices which are far in excess of similar properties in small towns elsewhere."

The case of the Samuel W. Bowne Memorial Hospital, one half mile from Poughkeepsie, which city has a population of 35,000, is typical of the effect on the value of neighboring properties. The hospital accommodates 75 adults and 25 children. The assessed valuation of the buildings and grounds was $28,000 in 1908 but grew to $45,000 in 1912. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a report on a hospital stated:

"Mr. A. recently refused $3,500 for a four-acre plot near his hospital grounds and for which he paid about $2,000 before the hospital was built. Mr. B. lately declined an offer of $20,000 for 80 acres of adjoining property assessed at $6,000. Mr. C. recently refused $30,000 for 41 acres located one quarter of a mile from the hospital in the direction of the city and assessed at $10,000."

Reports from many other communities contain concrete examples showing increases in property values following the erection of the hospital. The testimony of a score of medical superintendents shows that the tuberculosis hospital is of material benefit to a community in that it supplies a larger market for the supplies of farmers and tradesmen and for the labor of the men and women employed in sanatoriums. The experience of many communities shows that the expenditure of sums ranging from $15,000 to $50,000 a year in a given town or city unquestionably has a beneficial effect upon the business life of that community.
NEWSPAPERS COMMEND NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL LAW

Newspapers in the State are commenting favorably on the new law which aims to prepare the State for the threatened increase in tuberculosis under war conditions by making counties having a population of 50,000 or more to build a tuberculosis hospital if not already equipped with such an institution. Extracts from some of the editorials are here given:

THE ALBANY ARGUS

. . . This is a good law and it will result in a lowering of the death rate from the white plague in this State. At present there are about 20 counties that have no means of caring for tuberculous patients. . . .

But there is no excuse for any county in the State being without a hospital for tuberculosis patients. Statistics show that the disease is found in even greater numbers in proportion to population in some of the rural counties than in cities, and this is undoubtedly largely due to the lack of hospitals where the afflicted can be segregated and given treatment before the disease reaches an advanced stage. The fact that tuberculosis has within the last ten years shown a marked decrease in the cities of this and other States is sufficient proof that it can be robed of its terrors if it is fought persistently and scientifically.

The counties that have neglected to provide hospitals for the tuberculous have not done their duty. They have placed a few dollars above human life and the welfare and protection of the community. Frequently those afflicted with tuberculosis remove from those counties to other parts of the State and become a menace to their neighbors. This is unfair to those that have gone to the expense of building, equipping and maintaining tuberculosis hospitals, and it is gratifying that at last the slackers are to be forced to do their duty. Even with one in every county, there will still be less accommodation than is needed, but the situation will be considerably improved.

THE TROY RECORD

. . . Obviously if the United States Government is to mobilize an army of a million and a quarter men, with the probability of a later draft perhaps as large, our communities undoubtedly will be confronted with the tuberculosis problem in an exaggerated form on the return of the boys from the front. This is not a pleasant fact to contemplate, but it would be a fact still more unpleasant if on the return of large numbers of tuberculosis patients there had been no provision made for their care or comfort.

The Troy Times practically every county in the State could very well use such a hospital. Rensselaer County has recognized and taken the proper steps toward providing itself with quarters suitable for sufferers with the white plague. With the situation accentuated by more of its citizens needing hospital care, the necessity for such quarters would become at once evident. It is better, therefore, that such quarters be provided now, by law if necessary, than to wait for the return of large numbers of men afflicted with pulmonary disease. The bill signed by the Governor is a measure justified by a probable emergency, but it also is a measure that will be of permanent benefit to the counties affected.

THE NEWBURG JOURNAL

. . . The bill was drawn as a result of the recent personal observation of Dr. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, on sanitary conditions in the British and French armies. The purpose that Governor Whitman and Dr. Biggs have in mind is to take measures to safeguard the army to be raised from the state and漫延 to France. The building of hospitals is simply another step in the direction of preparedness in which the State has led since the war.

Orange County has the Memorial Sanitarium, on West street, and if this institution had not been established by private benevolence the county would now have been compelled to erect a hospital.

THE LYONS REPUBLIC

Every county with a population of more than 50,000 is compelled under the law to construct a county tuberculosis hospital. It is a fact that Wayne County must build such an institution, it is infinitely the wise thing to do it with all reasonable speed so that the public will be protected from the ravages of the menacing malady as soon as possible.

THE HUDSON GAZETTE

Governor Whitman has written the officials of twenty counties calling their attention to the new law providing that every county of over 50,000 population must have a tuberculosis hospital by July 1, 1916. Only fourteen counties are not affected by the law. Last year it was Michigan which was carrying on a county campaign against tuberculosis. Public education was united with the service of visiting nurses. The year before it was Missouri and California which voted State aid to county hospitals, and Alabama, which created a tuberculosis commission to direct work in county hospitals.

The principle of the county as a unit for both preventive and remedial measures is being widely accepted, though where the population is sparse a district hospital will suffice. All over the land counties and cities have been voting sanitariums—five New York counties voted them in the fall elections of 1915.
HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN NOW UNDER WAY

New Commission Starts Statewide Study of the Needs of Insane and Feebleminded

Promptly convened and organized, the new Commission, created by the last Legislature to study the needs of the insane and feebleminded in order to relieve overcrowding in the existing institutions and to formulate a definite institutional policy, has already begun its investigation.

The Commission consists of the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, the State Architect, the State Engineer, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, the Fiscal Supervisor of Charities, one member of the Legislature representing the minority, and two members appointed by the Governor.

At the first meeting held in Albany, Senator Henry M. Sage, who was the author of the measure creating the Commission, was elected as its chairman; Mr. H. Edmund Machold, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, was elected as vice-chairman, and Mr. Lewis F. Pilcher, State Architect, as secretary.

Medical Committee Appointed

The Commission authorized the naming of a sub-committee to be known as the Medical Committee and to consist of Dr. James and Dr. Pilgrim, and three other physicians to be selected by them. This step, which insures adequate medical representation in the counsels of the Commission, meets with universal approval in view of the importance of the medical and scientific questions involved in the care of the insane and feebleminded.

It is provided in the bill creating the Commission that when the subject of the feebleminded is under consideration the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities shall take the place of the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities shall take the place of the State Engineer. The Commission, however, at the first session invited Mr. Frank R. Utter, the Fiscal Supervisor, and Mr. Charles H. Johnson, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, to sit with them during the entire investigation to afford opportunity for full understanding of the whole situation as affected by the various officials and boards.

The Commission will have two offices, one in the Senate Finance Committee's rooms in the Capitol, and the other in State Architect Pilcher's New York office in the Woolworth Building.

The second meeting of the Commission was held in Utica on July 17, when the proposed State hospital development at Marcy was inspected and considered.

Systematic Upbuilding of Institutions Over Term of Years May Cost $20,000,000

The Need of a Definite Policy

The creation of this State Commission to investigate thoroughly the needs of the insane and feebleminded and to formulate a definite financial policy for a term of years is considered one of the most important steps which has been taken in a generation in behalf of these classes. And it is an exceedingly important matter from the standpoint of the taxpayer, whose interests have not been served by delay in solving the problem.

While the facts in regard to the insane are already pretty well known, the overcrowding in State hospitals has become an extremely serious matter and there is need of determining more definitely certain general procedures and policies in relation to the type of buildings, the size to which various hospitals shall be developed, etc. Above all, there is urgent necessity for the establishment of a definite fiscal policy on the part of the State for facing the situation as a whole and for establishing a constructive method of dealing with it within a definite time.

To Spend Fixed Amount Each Year

The act provides for recommending to the Legislature each year when it convenes:

What Hospital Development Commission Will Study

Among other things, the State Hospital Development Commission will do the following:

Examine each site of hospital development in the State, together with such other sites as the State now owns or which in the future may be developed for hospital purposes.

Make a complete investigation of the capacity of the present State hospital buildings.

Consider the future policy of the State for the care of the insane.

Adopt a general plan of hospital development.

Submit a comprehensive plan for the development of each hospital site.

Develop and adopt a plan to provide for the proper accommodation of the present surplusage of patients and a moderate surplusage of accommodations at its completion at the end of ten years.

Estimate the probable cost of the plan.

Recommend to the Legislature each year an expenditure equal to one-tenth of the entire hospital plant when completed.

Investigate the problem of the proper care of the feebleminded with the purpose of devising a plan for its solution.

Men Who Will Plan for Developing State Institutions

Following is the personnel of the new Hospital Development Commission:

Chairman
Hon. Henry M. Sage of Menands, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Vice-Chairman
Hon. H. Edmund Machold of Ellisburg, Chairman of Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Secretary
Hon. Lewis F. Pilcher of Brooklyn, State Architect.

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim of Albany, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission.

Hon. Frank M. Williams of Goshen, State Engineer.

Hon. Thomas H. Cullen of Brooklyn, representing minority members of Legislature.

Mr. Charles H. Johnson of Albany, Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Frank R. Utter, Friendship, Allegany County, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

Dr. Walter B. James of New York City, President of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Mr. Benjamin W. Arnold of Albany.

SENATOR HENRY M. SAGE.
Author of the bill creating the Hospital Development Commission and elected Chairman of the Commission.
“an expenditure equal to one-tenth of the
the erection of additional buildings at
the Middletown State Hospital.
For Marcy the bill carries an appro-\nappropriation of $298,254.85 (the unexpended bal-\nance of a $300,000 appropriation hereto-\nfore made for the Mohansic State Hos-\npital, now abandoned). Additional con-\ntracts at Marcy amounting to $950,745.15 \nare authorized, making a total of $1,250,000 \nof appropriation and authorization for the

S. C. A. A. Ready to Help
The Board of Managers of the State \nCharities Aid Association unanimously ap-\np\nproved the measure creating the Develop-\nment Commission and is prepared to co-\noperate with the Commission in obtaining \npertinent facts in its study.

To Build at Marcy and Middletown
In addition to providing for this com-\nprehensive study, the bill carries appropri-\natizations for erecting buildings on the Marcy \nsite near the Utica State Hospital and for

HON. LEWIS F. PILCHER
State Architect and Secretary of the Hospital Development Commission.

Marcy institution, which is to be known as \nthe Marcy Division of the Utica State Hos-\npital. The State already owns nearly \n1,000 acres of excellent farming land at \n
Marcy.
For Middletown the bill carries an appro-\n\n\n
New Superintendent of Iola Sanatorium

Dr. John Lloyd, superintendent of the \nVirginia State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at \nCatawba, Va., has accepted the superin-\ntendence of Iola Sanatorium, the Monroe \nCounty tuberculosis hospital, the largest \ncounty sanatorium in the State, if not in \nthe country, Dr. Lloyd will enter upon the \nduties of his new post on September 1.
Dr. Lloyd for a number of years after \n receiving his degree from the University of \nVirginia practised in northern Alabama, \npaying especial attention to tuberculosis. \nHis work attracted widespread attention, and seven years ago he was called to the \nState of Virginia to take charge of the \nState sanatorium, which had been opened \ntwo years before, at Catawba, in the Blue \nRidge Mountains, fifteen miles from Roan-\noke, Va.
From a small beginning, the Virginia \nSanatorium has been developed by Dr. \nLloyd into one of the largest tuberculosis \nhospitals in the United States.

War Emergency Committees Form for Quick Service

War Emergency Committees are being organized in several counties to help make \npreparations for the care and treatment of \nthese soldiers who break down with tuber-\nculosiis in the training and concentration \ncamps or in the trenches overseas.
If special and adequate medical examina-\ntion for tuberculosis is made of the men \nwho are drafted for the new national army, \na great many will be rejected because they \nhave active, arrested or latent tuberculosis. \nIf the examination is not rigorous and thor-\nough, these men will be taken into the army \nand will, judging from European and Cana-\ndian experience, break down with tubercu-\nososis under the hardships and strain of ad-\njustment to the military regime while in the \ntraining and concentration camps.
Following up these men and the tuber-\nculosiis soldiers invalided from the armies \nand seeing that they receive proper care \nwill be one of the greatest services these \nWar Emergency Committees can render. \nThis kind of patriotic work the commit-\ntees will employ county visiting nurses, \nwho will perform their duties under the \ngeneral supervision of the local health offi-\ncers and of the family physicians pending \nthe establishment of the tuberculosis hospi-\ntals which the counties are required to \nhave ready for operation by July 1st next.
The visiting nurses will teach the tuber-\nculosiis soldiers that are returned home \nand others how to follow out the directions \nof the physicians as to hygiene and treatment, \nhow to take precautions to prevent trans-\mittin the disease to other members of \ntheir households, and thus pave the way for sounder and improved standards of \nsanitation and right living in the homes.
The committees will cooperate with the \nboards of supervisors in the multiple duties \nplaced upon them in preparing for and \nestablishing hospitals.
A committee was formed in Allegany \nCounty following a public spirited meeting. \nThe officers, who constitute the executive \ncommittee, are:
President, Dr. William K. Paul, Belmont; \nvice-presidents, Mrs. Frank R. Utter, \nFriendship; Mr. George C. Rose, Wellsville; \nDr. J. C. Young, Cuba; secretary, Mrs. J. \nF. Sortore, Belmont; treasurer, Mr. C. A. \nAckerly, Cuba.
The officers and executive committee of \nthe Washington County Committee are:
Chairman, Frank Beecher, Granville; \nvice-chairman, Dr. W. A. Leonard, Cam-\nbridge; secretary, Rev. Gordon Kiersstead, \nGreenwich; treasurer, R. G. Hays, White-\nhall; Hon. W. A. Huppach, Hudson Falls; \nA. H. Bunell, Fort Edward; E. F. Crum-\nley, Fort Ann; M. L. Sheldon, Salem; Milo \nS. Graham, Argyle; Mrs. Marcus Allen, \nHudson Falls.
The officers of the Otsego County \ncommittee, who also constitute the executive \ncommittee, are:
Chairman, Hon. Abraham L. Kellogg; \nvice-chairman, Harris L. Cooke, John D. \nCary, O. A. Weatherly, Dr. G. E. School-\ncraft; secretary, Mrs. Edith Scott Ludlam; \ntreasurer, Hon. Charles Smith.
Tuberculosis Hospital Executives and Guests

Dr. David R. Lyman, superintendent of the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, at Wallingford, Conn., discussed "The Follow-up of Discharged Patients." He described the method of keeping in touch with former patients, by annual letters, giving information as to their work and wages and the attitude of their fellow workers toward them as discharged patients. He spoke of the reunions he had arranged from time to time with old patients who were glad to return to the hospital at intervals to show their improved condition. He also declared that in order to get permanent results the work must be carried into the homes, for carelessness there will bring on relapse.

A paper was read by Dr. Otto R. Eichel, Supervisor of Tuberculosis, State Health Department, on "Home Tuberculosis Problems Growing Out of the War." Dr. Eichel said: "One of the great problems which we will have to face in the near future will be the great increase in the number of tuberculosis cases. This will be due to many causes, including inefficiency of the medical examination of men entering the service and also from contact with the vast number of cases at present existing at the front."

An interesting feature of the convention was an inspection of the Samuel W. Bowne Hospital and the children's preventorium which has just been completed. Luncheon was served at the hospital, some of the young women patients acting as waitresses.

New Officers Elected

The new officers of the association are: President, Dr. A. Clifford Mower of Ossining; vice-president, president, board of managers, Onondaga Sanatorium; vice-president, Dr. A. C. Gates, of Kingston, superintendent, Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital; secretary, Dr. H. St. John Williams of Poughkeepsie, superintendent, Samuel W. Bowne Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital; treasurer, Dr. Robert L. Bartlett of Rome, superintendent, Oneida County Hospital.

The institutions represented at the sessions were: Onondaga County Sanatorium, Montgomery County Sanatorium, Oneida County Hospital, Lakeview Sanatorium of Rensselaer County, Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital, Glenridge Sanatorium of Schenectady County, Homestead Sanatorium of Saratoga County, Iola Sanatorium of Monroe County, Suffolk County Sanatorium, Buffalo Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, Samuel W. Bowne Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital of Poughkeepsie, Yonkers Municipal Hospital for Advanced Cases, Westchester County Hospitals, Tuberculosis Service.

The next meeting of the association will be held at the Oneida County Hospital at Rome.

NIAGARA HOSPITAL CONTRACTS LET

Final plans for the new Niagara County Tuberculosis Hospital have been approved by the State Department of Health, and the contracts for the construction of the buildings let by the board of supervisors. The institution will comprise an administration building and two pavilions with a total capacity of 99 beds. The contracts are for a total expenditure of $108,960.
COUNTIES ACT PROMPTLY TO GET NEW HOSPITALS
STATE PREPARING FOR INCREASE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Vigorous activity to provide facilities for the care of American soldiers who develop tuberculosis in the trenches overseas or in the training camps in this country continues in counties which are moving to establish county hospitals as provided in the new law requiring each county of over 35,000 population to have such a hospital.

In our May issue of the S. C. A. A. News we sounded a call to arms to fight the white plague as a vital war measure. The terrible price which France and other European countries involved in the Great War have paid for their unpreparedness to deal with the disease becomes more evident every day.

The duty of New York State to safeguard both her troops and her civil population against similar experiences is being fully realized. In our last issue we told how several of the counties had promptly started measures to meet such a crisis. Since then other counties have taken decisive steps looking toward preparing the State to meet any emergency as a unit.

No Delay for Rensselaer

The people of Rensselaer County before the law compelling all counties to have tuberculosis hospitals was passed, had voted to expend $150,000 for a hospital. Recently the bids for the construction of the institution were opened, and the lowest exceeded the amount authorized by the referendum vote. The Troy Times comments on the situation in this way:

The people of Rensselaer County voted to build a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. The agitation preceding this decision was long continued and ample, and the result of the referendum was therefore expressive of the will of the people. That being so, the hospital should be built.

It is not surprising that with the advance of the cost of materials of all kinds the bids for the construction of this county sanatorium should exceed the amount appropriated. But the excess, however great, and can be eliminated by a pruning of the plans and a deferring of non-essentials until a more convenient season.

The plans adopted for the hospital should be adapted as to produce the cost and to bring it within the amount appropriated by the people. This can be done. But the will of the people fairly expressed should be carried out, and there should not be the delay involved by a new referendum nor the permission to a few thousand dollars to stand as an obstacle in the way of an improvement which has already been postponed because of which is mandatory and inevitable.

Build the hospital! Economize, if necessary, as other enterprises are doing. But the people of Rensselaer County are not in the habit of halting after they have made a decision, and will not now.

No back track! Build the hospital!

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis recently announced that the supreme court has applied to just such situations as the one that has arisen in Rensselaer County. He held that the board of supervisors of a county has the power to increase the amount of an appropriation which the board is authorized to make for a tuberculosis hospital without submitting the question of appropriating the additional sum to a second referendum.

Sites Committee Steps Lively

What is probably a record for speed and intensive investigation by tuberculosis hospital sites committees of Boards of Supervisors has recently been made in Otsego County.

The Committee on Sites consisting of Mr. Urail A. Ferguson of Oneonta, Mr. Charles J. Armstrong of Milford, and Mr. John M. Hopkins of Unadilla was appointed on June 27. On June 30 they inspected the Montgomery County hospital at Glensherville, on July 3 they investigated a site at Unadilla, on July 4 they visited various sites between Oneonta and Cooperstown. And so it went.

The result was that on July 12, or just sixteen days after their appointment, they were ready to report back to the Board, which meets August 8.

As we go to press word is received that the supervisors voted an additional appropriation sufficient to construct the sanatorium according to the bids submitted.

Steuben Solves Difficult Problem

The spirit of the supervisors of Steuben County is encouraging. Two years ago by a referendum vote the sum of $30,000 was appropriated for a hospital. Preliminary steps for the erection of the buildings were taken in due course. When the bids were opened several weeks ago the lowest estimate was found to be far in excess of the $30,000 appropriated. The supervisors did not attempt to apply the pruning knife and make the proposed building fit the sum appropriated. Instead, they decided they would have nothing but an institution adequate to the needs of the county. To insure this they voted an additional appropriation for the building. Contracts for the work were let immediately.

The situation in Herkimer County has taken a turn that bids fair to bear fruitful results in the not distant future. An appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a hospital was authorized by a vote of the people in November, 1915. Some time after the election a committee of the Board of Supervisors chose a site, but it was disapproved by the local health officer. Nothing further had been done in the matter until recently when the Board of Supervisors authorized the bond issue in the sum of $35,000 to cover the cost of the hospital. A committee is now busy at work looking for a suitable location.

Livingston Makes Wise Selection

On July 9th a hearing in the matter of the application of the county of Livingston for permission to establish a sanatorium in the town of Leicester was held before the local and state health authorities in the court house in the village of Genesee. The site is just outside the village limits of Mount Morris. It is within a mile of the stations of the railroads and is the most accessible point that can be secured in the county. Village water and sewer systems are only a quarter of a mile away. Natural gas mains pass through the property. Electric light is available. Fire protection is assured from Mount Morris. No opposition to the location of the institution has been raised.

The Board of Supervisors of Clinton County has appointed the following committee to have charge of the matter of a tuberculosis hospital and to make an investigation as to available sites: C. E. Sample, F. H. Greaves, Thomas B. Cahen, and Harry LaBounty, with A. E. LaMarche as secretary. The committee on July 11th had a conference with officials of the State Department of Health at Albany. The subject of a suitable site, capacity of a hospital, adequate to the needs of the county, and the type of construction were discussed.

The supervisors of Genesee County have appointed a committee whose duties are similar to those of the committee named in Clinton County. The members are: Edward P. Reynolds of Dansville, William F. Huyck of LaFayette, George W. Buckholts of Batavia, John H. Oderkirk of Batavia, S. Willis Elliott of Batavia, Dr. J. B. Miller of Alexander.

Broome May Seize Its Site

The Board of Supervisors of Broome County on July 13th approved the selection of the site for the new county hospital in the town of Chenango Bridge to take the place of the present county hospital, which is inadequate. The Tuberculosis Hospital Committee of the Board reported that an adequate supply of good water had been found to be available on the site. Thereupon the Board appropriated $2,000 for one parcel of land, and for the remaining three, which comprise the property of 41 acres, $1,400 will be offered. If this offer is refused, condemnation proceedings will be instituted. Under the law the county may take immediate possession of the lands, leaving the question of the award to be determined later by the condemnation commissioners. The committee has been authorized to employ an architect to submit plans and specifications for the hospital as soon as possible.
CHILDREN'S NUMBER
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CHILDREN OF TODAY, MEN AND WOMEN OF TOMORROW
WHAT THE S. C. A. A. IS DOING TO CONSERVE CHILD LIFE

"THE war will be decided in 1935."

This is how Sir Baden Powell emphasizes the fact that the true victory in the Great War will lie not so much in gains on the battlefield as in the quality of the men and women who will have to carry on the world's work after the war.

War kills off the best of a nation's manhood, and every nation is today feeling the necessity of redoubling its energies to save the rest from becoming human waste material.

The conservation of child life, therefore, becomes not only a humanitarian problem but a vital question of national stability and supremacy.

To provide proper housing, care and training for all children—the homeless, neglected, destitute and forlorn, as well as those more happily situated—is one of the greatest needs of this day and hour and of this country's tomorrow.

For nearly a score of years the State Charities Aid Association has devoted increasing energy and larger and larger proportions of its income to the care and safeguarding of dependent and homeless children. For this work the Association now maintains three large departments—the Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, the Department of Placing Out and Supervision of Children in Families, and the Department for Providing Situations for Mothers with Babies. The work of these three departments last year absorbed practically 50 per cent of the total budget of the Association.

For a number of years it has been the custom of the Association to explain the work of these various departments in a special number of The S. C. A. A. News and to state the needs of the departments. This issue is devoted to that purpose.

The issue is a very human story about the very human task of bringing homeless children and childless homes together, about assisting the various counties to provide wisely, economically but adequately for children, alone, forlorn, neglected in the world, and about a rather unique but, very necessary work, i.e. finding positions for homeless mothers with small children so that they can be self-supporting and keep their children with them.

Only the barest sketch of the activities of the various departments can be given because of the limitations of space. The brief statements in the following pages will give some idea of the scope, the importance and the "worthwhileness" of the work.

All of this work is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and the amount of work which can be done is limited only by the funds available. Funds are urgently needed to carry on and to extend this work which is of such exceeding importance and has an appeal as broad as humanity itself.
From the railroad station the road leads north through a prosperous fruit farming region, one farm adjoining another, with no uncultivated land or small holdings. After a drive of a quarter of a mile by even set fields of peach trees, we stopped in at one of the farms. The house came out clearly through a mist of driving snow; a young girl, with several columns of the porch lifting to the roof, two green hemlock trees on either side of the walk reaching to a height above the house defined the age of the homestead. Mrs. C. came to the door, a well-built woman whose grasp had the strength and warmth of welcome.

"Come right in, and what a day! I suppose you have lived in the country too, or you wouldn’t have come out. And I wrote you to get a boy, and I’ll tell you about it. You see my husband and I—here’s John now, this is the lady to see about our boy—well, we were married twenty-two years ago and bought this place, which belonged to John’s family way back. Then we farmed it and worked hard until some one began planting fruit trees, peaches and apple and plum, and say, they just seemed to find the right sort of soil. Every one set out trees and left off raising cows and selling milk, and every one long this road is comfortable now, and made all our money off the land. In summer my husband has three or four hired help and I get a girl, a sister usually of one of the men, and we do work during seasons. We have invested in another farm and have a tenant, and now we don’t need to work hard, and rest back in the traces. We can keep anything up to date here and take our vacation in the winter.

"Always Wanted Big Family."

"We are grangers, of course, and get our reading at the Cornell University reading course, and with rural mail and a telephone and good neighbors to visit, we are pretty well content. Except, I don’t say that either, both of us always wanted a big family of children, and the Lord never gave us any. My sister hasn’t but one, and he is to be married soon to a girl whose farm joins his and it has seemed to me lately as if I grew discontented facing the future with no one about to live on a house. Me and John was always great on company and we come home from grange meetings nights when the children speak pieces, and are too full to speak. Now you know if we was shiftless and no hand to save, and rented our place and so on, I’d understand why, but we are more than we’ll need and I don’t see why.

"One night we read in the newspaper about your finding homes for children who hadn’t any show of one, and I says to John then to John, there’s a chance now, and what will we ask for. John, he wants a boy about six or seven or eight, anywhere around there, that can do some honest punk and brains so that he’d want to leave the place in good hands. I want one that I can—can’t say, I don’t want one that I can—can’t say, I don’t want one that I can’t feel people are going to get along some. Now I have no difference from any of my own if I’d been blessed with any. John and I like boys and always have, and now his hair is getting gray and I’m not far behind him there, we need some one to stave old age as long as possible. Once, years ago, a boy walked in here, said he was a new boy from New York, and John, wasn’t he bright?—John thought the world of him. He was fourteen, he said, but I guess might have been older, and he knew all about New York. He stayed with us eight years. Then he got married and took up a farm in the next county.

"Can you send us a boy so it won’t be so lonesome like?"

Sequel: The boy was sent and the farm home is no longer "lonesome like."

Raised Her Boy to Be a Soldier—and Proud of It!

This young soldier’s mother secured employment through the Mothers and Babies Committee when he was a year old. The position enabled her to keep her child with her, and guide the course of his young life. He developed into a fine young man with ability for mechanical arts. Last year he answered the country’s call to arms and is now in one of the big eastern camps preparing for service overseas.

State Hospital Needs More Than One Social Worker

The preventive and after-care work of the Manhattan State Hospital done through its out-patient department is so vital and efficient that the hospital has publicly announced its need of more than one social worker. The twelfth annual report says:

"The term important inadequately expresses the urgency of the department. Judicious after-care of discharged psychopaths may be the means of keeping steady the mental equilibrium which at best rests upon a slender foundation. Proper after-care may enable the unfortunate ones to work at their chosen occupations, and thus be an economic gain to their families and to the community they live in. After-care rightly and sensitively carried out and enforced may prevent recurrent outbreaks of insanity, avoid recurrences and lessen the already intolerable congestion of the wards. Homes for convalescents are a recognized necessity in civilized communities. Why not adopt methods of care for the mentally afflicted as they leave State institutions? We ask for more than one person to do this kind of work. Would that our voice and our pleas reached the benevolent ears of the men and women who are in the making of the laws and women of the State. What a magnificent and fruitful field for philanthropy is this after-care of the formerly insane."

Amelina J. Massopust is the hospital’s social worker; she succeeded Miss Elizabeth H. Horton, who resigned a year ago after long and faithful service.
HOW HOMES ARE FOUND FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

Placed Out Children Are No Different From Other Children

BRINGING together the child who needs a home and the home which needs the child is the work of the State Charities Aid Association's Department on Placing Out and Supervision of Children in Families.

When one realizes that there is on one side the loneliness of the waif, the child who has no one to love him and care for him, and on the other side the emptiness and bareness in the lives of people who want children and who have none of their own, it is clear that there is only one thing to do, as Christina Rossetti has so well expressed it:

"Motherless baby and babyless mother,
Bring them together to love one another."

This is what the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association has been doing for nineteen years.

Where are the Homeless Children?

Ordinarily one thinks that all the children in orphanages and children's homes are homeless orphans and are available for adoption. But most of the children in orphanages are there only temporarily, while the fathers are out of work or the mothers are too ill to care for them. These children should, of course, be kept for their own people and do go back sooner or later to their own parents, or to the homes of relatives.

It is the children who have no people of their own to go to who need foster parents. In all big cities, especially in New York, babies are sometimes abandoned on park benches and in hallways. They are the foundlings. The police try to find the person who has deserted the baby, but if they get no trace the baby is given a name, baptized, and is placed in a temporary shelter. These babies are often delicate and need to be nursed into good health before any one would think of adopting one of them. Some of the children have lost one parent through death and have been deserted by the other, and their relatives have no way of taking care of them. Other children have been so neglected and cruelly treated by their own people that they are permanently removed from the custody of their natural guardians. It is these children who have no parents or no fit parents or relatives who need the Child Placing Agency's help to find permanent foster homes for them.

Careful Inquiries Necessary

So that each child can be placed in the home in which it can most nearly and quickly reach its highest development, the Child Placing Agency has to study carefully the child who is to be placed and the prospective foster home.

The Agency makes careful inquiry into the family history of the child. It is important to know what sort of people the parents and grandparents and aunts and uncles were, whether or not they were normal in body and mind, and how they lived. The Agency also makes a study of the child's early life, its physical history, school record, and its play life, for the early years of a child's life have a great influence on the child's future, and it is only by knowing under what influences the child has lived during these impressionable years that one can guide the child wisely through later childhood and adolescence.

Care Needed in Selecting Homes

While the children are having their histories studied and are being given medical attention, tested mentally if old enough, taught good manners and made to look as attractive as possible, the Association is also looking up the families who want children, for it was learned long ago that the desire for a child is not in itself a guarantee that a child will have a good home.

The utmost care has to be exercised in selecting foster homes for children. The Association's visitor is sent to talk to the prospective foster parents in their home, to see that the house is well cared for, sanitary, and in a good neighborhood, that the woman of the family understands the feeding and physical care of children, that the family is in good health, that the finances are adequate, and, most important of all, that their character and intelligence are such that the child will be intelligently and affectionately cared for. The endorsers of the family are personally interviewed.

Helps Interpret Child to Family

After the "match" has been made between the child and the foster parents, the work of the Agency is by no means completed. In fact, in some ways it has only just be-

Some Bright, Some Ordinary; All Need a Home and Parents' Love

gun, for the responsibility for the children lasts until they are either legally adopted, which is not permitted until a year of trial has elapsed, or the children are old enough to look after themselves. At intervals of several months, and often if necessary, a representative of the Association visits the family and sees the child. In the course of these visits the agent talks with the foster parents about any difficulties that may have arisen, perhaps a matter of discipline or of health. She sees the room where the child sleeps, notes the general appearance of the house, its cleanliness and order, she finds out what the child has to eat, how it is clothed and what work the child does. The visitor sees the older child alone and gets acquainted with him and frequently begins a correspondence with him. She sees the teacher, and if need be, the family doctor, and helps to smooth over any difficulties which may have arisen. She helps to interpret the child to the family and the foster family to the child.

All this is done with a spirit of friendliness and assistance to both the child and the foster family.

No Two Children Alike

These children are absorbed by the community. They do not stand out in any particular way. Some of them are exceptionally intelligent, some of them are very handsome and show particular ability of one sort or another. Many of them are just ordinary children and some of them are backward or are especially difficult to discipline and control. Considering the handicap under which many of them begin, it is especially encouraging to find that placed children are really not very different from other children in the community. It is difficult to make any general statement as to the way children develop, for no two children are alike, no foster parents are alike, and few situations work out in the same way.

Over 2,500 Children Placed

The Association has placed during its nineteen years of work, 2,663 children. The following table shows in statistical form how these children are accounted for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placed legally</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to relatives</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to agencies or institutions</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to and placed through other agency or institution</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placed in Institutions for special treatment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ran away and could not be traced</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of children placed | 2,663
Are Girls More Popular Than Boys?

Yes, but Homeless Boys Win Homes and Love Against Odds

Little girls are always more in demand than boys, but sometimes families, almost without knowing it, find themselves the proud "parents" of fine little sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Y—had applied for a young baby girl. When the visitor called on them to talk over the matter of placing a child with them, she was told that they wanted a very young baby girl. The visitor was shown a dainty batiste slip which Mrs. Y—had been making for the baby girl whom they were going to take. There was no little girl available.

As they were anxious to have a child about, they told the visitor of the Association that she might send any child to pay them a visit over a week end. John had been in a boarding home, waiting for months for some one to take him. He was a nine-year-old, quiet, lovable little boy. He was gentle and loved flowers and out of doors. Because he was a boy and had slightly crossed eyes no one wanted him, and again and again he was seen by would-be foster parents but not chosen. As he needed a little encouragement he was allowed to go for this visit.

After a week end visit Mrs. Y—wrote: "We have learned to love John in the short time he has spent with us, and feel that he is just what we have wanted all the time. He seemed to remain with us and felt badly that he had to return for the few remaining weeks of school." After school closed John was placed with Mr. and Mrs. Y— and they now write that they love him and want to adopt him.

Smile Won Him a Home

Last October Mr. and Mrs. J—applied for a little girl between three and five years old. There was no little girl available, so the agent described handsome, little brown-eyed and blue-eyed sturdy boys, in the hope that they might take one, but Mr. and Mrs. J— were firm in their decision about the kind of child they wanted. Two weeks before Christmas Mr. and Mrs. J—called at the office again, hoping that some news might be given them of a little girl. Just as they came in they happened to see Philip, a little two-year-old boy who was being refused by another applicant who wanted a tiny baby. Philip stretched out his little hand to Mr. and Mrs. J— and smiled at them so charmingly that Mr. and Mrs. J— asked if they might take him home.

Philip had a little brother Robert, four years old. When Mr. and Mrs. J— knew of this they asked if he might come and spend Christmas with them. The two little boys were so happy together and were such engaging children that they have won for themselves the love and devotion of Mr. and Mrs. J—.

Many Advantages Go with Home Found for This Placed-Out Child

Not infrequently children are placed by the Association in homes where the best educational and other advantages come to them. Here is one such case from the records:

"Mr. and Mrs. W., are childless. Both are college graduates. Mr. W. is a mechanical engineer with an income of about $5,000 a year. Mrs. W. has a small private income. The family owns its own home. The character and standing of both Mr. and Mrs. W., are of the highest. They are broadminded, interested in the welfare of their community, and take an active part in civic and national movements. Mrs. W. has been president of the Women's Club of the community. They both stand for the highest standards politically, socially, intellectually and spiritually."

Sturdier or more attractive children are seldom found in any home than these two little ones who are enjoying all the pleasures of childhood under the care of foster parents with whom they were placed by the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association.
Adopted Children 
Are the Sunshine of Many Homes

An intimate glimpse into the home lives of foster parents and the children they have befriended is given in letters that come to the Placing Out Department of the State Charities Aid Association. Here are extracts from letters from former homeless children who, through the Department, have taken their place in a happy home—some of the happy homes which the Committee has established for children who were formerly neglected.

Made Different Woman of Her

One little boy’s foster mother writes: “My boy has made a different woman of me; broadened my vision, sweetened my heart, shown me the answers to problems I never dreamed of understanding, given me new ideals and a deeper comprehension of life.”

An older girl writes: “It is just a year since I started my new life. I want to thank you all for your kind interest in me. After changing my position in life and really finding out what love means to any one, I have come to the conclusion that we cannot live without love.”

Mr. and Mrs. X— took David, a delicate little boy of 7, “just because he needed a mother and father.” This is what the mother writes of him now:

“He is the center of attraction wherever we go, he is so beautiful! Oh, I suppose you will say ‘impossible, that little dump-ing’? But he has grown almost two inches and in suitable clothes it makes all the difference in the world. His hair has become a soft, beautiful light brown, and his tan is so ruddy and healthful from being out of doors all the time, and with his exquisitely lovely eyes, engaging manner and manly sturdy walk—well, I am proud of my son! . . . He has proven a gold mine of joys every moment, I assure you.”

Her Home Is “Just Grand”

This is from one of the older girls of the Association:

“I never expected to get a home like this. I never thought that there was any one in the world as nice as Mrs. X. The home I live in is just grand and I am going to try with all my strength to keep it because I will never get the chance again. I have a nice little room all to myself and a nice little bath room. Everything is just grand. Your most affectionate friend, Elizabeth.”

Doesn’t Someone Want One of These Little Boys?

Phyllis, the first child placed by the Department, was seven months old when she was put in the home of a childless couple. Only recently she wrote:

“It was nineteen years ago yesterday that I came to —— to live. For the past two years I have been very, very busy with my school work and music. This spring one of my school chums and I went out on farm cadet work. We have three garden lots we care for. I have had four years of high school work. I take piano and vocal lessons. I study piano with a private teacher and vocal at the Conservatory. I received my fourth grade certificate at the Conservatory this June. Next year I will have my teacher’s certificate and the following year my diploma.

How I wish I could drop in your office and see you all . . . With much love, I remain, as always, Phyllis.”

One of the problems of the Child Placing Agency is to find homes, for bright little boys between the ages of five and seven years. Most couples seem to want only little “blue-eyed girls,” and the department is never able to supply the demand. Isn’t a chubby boy of five just as capable of bringing happiness to a home? This picture shows four such boys waiting for homes, any one of whom many childless couples would love.

Want War OVER, Or OVER HERE?

“Do you want to see the war over, or over here? “If you want to see it over, back the duly constituted authorities. “If you want to see it over here, find fault and shirk your duty.”

The mother of this child sought work after her husband joined the fighting forces and she was assisted in finding it by the Mothers and Babies’ Department of the State Charities Aid Association.
County Agency for Dependent Children
Is War-Time Need of Every County

Number of Dependent Children Will Increase and Cost of Their Maintenance Is Already Higher—How County Agents Can Help Poor Law Officials to Meet Serious New Problem

Besides bringing new problems, war leaves us all the old problems and complicates and intensifies many of them.

While it is necessary to make provision to deal with these new problems, it is equally important that our machinery for handling the old problems in their intensified forms shall be kept running and adjusted and strengthened to meet the emergency demands upon it.

One of the old problems which has already become more serious, and is bound to become increasingly so, is that of providing for dependent children. The high cost of living is already resulting in the breaking down of more families and the consequent necessity for public support of a larger number of children.

Institution Charges Much Higher

Confronted with the necessity of placing more children in institutions, public officials and private organizations find themselves faced with greatly increased charges for the care of children in the institutions.

In planning to meet the present situation and conditions arising in the future when children are left fatherless or their fathers and brothers are left maimed or in broken health by the war, the various counties of the State face an extremely serious problem.

It is particularly important that while paying for the support of all children actually in need of public care, the county shall pay for support only so long as may be absolutely necessary and that it shall in no instance support children for whom other suitable care can be found.

In times of peace 20 counties in this State have already found that the employment of county agents for dependent children is an effective step in dealing with the problem. Unquestionably the usefulness of such agents to deal with the county's problems arising out of the war will be greatly increased, and when their function is properly understood, should result in many, if not all of the remaining 42 counties making arrangements to employ such agents.

To state it briefly these county agents are generally employed by a joint arrangement between the Board of Supervisors and local committees of the State Charities Aid Association. These agents have furnished the superintendent of the poor in various counties the help needed to insure a careful and wise consideration of the needs of children for whom public support is asked.

Agents Decrease Financial Burdens

Experience has shown that where well qualified agents are employed, giving all their time to the work, the average stay of children in institutions is very materially lessened. Often relatives who can care for them are located, or free homes are found or other special care arranged for. It is also found that when full and careful investigations are made as to the circumstances of the families desiring free care for their children, that agents have recommended the acceptance of public charges of only one child in ten. The saving in dollars and cents to the county is obvious.

It is our firm conviction that every Superintendent of the Poor in the State of New York needs the assistance of such an agent and that the employment of one or more agents is warranted as a war measure and would be one of the best investments which the county could possibly make.

This suggestion is earnestly commended to poor law officials in all counties which do not yet employ agents. Further information about this important matter is obtainable from the Association's County Agencies Department, of which Miss H. Ida Curry is Secretary.

Some Types of Mothers Who Come to the Association for Advice and Positions

ON THE LEFT IS A WEST INDIAN WOMAN WITH HER BABY. IN THE CENTER AN AMERICAN COLORED GIRL AND ON THE RIGHT A POLISH WOMAN.
How County Agents Help Dependent Children

THE State Charities Aid Association's Sub-committee on County Agencies for Dependent Children has for its main object the assisting of public officials in providing for the care of all dependent and neglected children throughout the State.

Constantly since its organization in 1908 the committee has extended its work until now it has agents in eighteen counties of the State. The duties of the agent are very diversified and she is required to deal with unfortunate conditions of children in manifold ways. She comes in touch with practically every phase of the problem of the child who needs public or private support.

A "Make-Believe Stork."

One of the agents has described herself as "a make-believe stork" who brightens the lives of childless couples by finding youngsters for them whom they can love and rear as their own. She also occasionally is the Nemesis of a father who has deserted his children, a co-worker of the district attorney in prosecuting willfully negligent parents, a friend of the sick for whom she secures medical attention, a mother to wayward boys and girls who secures their commitment to reformatories if incorrigible, a person who prevents the return of children to unsuitable homes, and generally serves as a counselor and protector to all the children needing aid or protection who are brought to her notice.

What a County Agent Does
Here is the general classification of her duties:

1. To investigate the circumstances of the parents of each child supported at public expense.
2. To assist in returning to their homes children supported at public expense, when the families of such children become financially able, and are moral, fit, to care for them.
3. To assist in collecting from parents or relatives payments, in whole or part, for the board of children who are public charges, when such parents or relatives are able to contribute toward the support of the children, but unable to assume their care.
4. To investigate the circumstances of the parents and relatives of every child for whom application is made for commitment as a public charge.
5. To visit from time to time children who have heretofore been placed in family homes by public officials.
6. To investigate the character and circumstances of families applying for permission to adopt children.
7. To assist in securing suitable homes for families for children available for adoption.

How these duties are performed is best told in a typical month's work. The following is an outline of part of the work done in a county employing two agents.

Rum Bottle Shared With Little Girl
A little girl of 6 was found near X living in a barn with her father who was trying to escape from justice. According to the child's own story, the father took her to "hotels" for rum and shared his bottle with her, except that it was sometimes withheld as a punishment. The father was placed on probation with a court order to pay for the maintenance of the child. The mother was in the tuberculosis camp and it was found necessary to remove the only other child, a boy, from the dissolute home of his grandparents. The children were being interfered with, and the parents were planning to spend the money which should go for this purpose in taking all the family to visit the boys and presenting them with gifts. The agents arranged with the judge to have the parents given a court order to make weekly payments to this agency, which money will be turned over to the County's account with children's institutions.

Seek Foster Homes for Six

Three children from Y were committed to this Agency by a justice of the peace, who at that time committed the mother to Reformatory. For a year and a half the agents worked with this family, trying to advice, guidance and warning to make them provide properly for their eight children. Two months ago five of the children were taken, but the mother continued to neglect her children in her pursuit of a young man of the neighborhood who twice has been sentenced to prison on her account. The father drinks heavily and is below par mentally. Two of the children were placed with relatives and the agents are looking for foster homes for the other six.

Both Parents Neglect Children

From a family in Z—a frail little boy of 6 was sent to the tuberculosis camp. He and his five brothers and sisters were suffering from the neglect of both parents. The agents hope to get two other children from this family admitted to the camp, and the father has been warned that unless he provides properly for his family he will be punished and all his children taken from him.

Feebleminded Boy a Problem

The last commitment was a failure because of the State's negligence in providing adequate room for the feebleminded. The boy, an orphan, has been under the care of the agents, who became interested in him when he was 16 whose father was dead and whose mother deserted years ago. The boy's grandfather brought him to the agency and the boy refused to have any more to do with him. The District Attorney wished to give him a chance, and after much discussion, the agents persuaded one of their boarding mothers to take him in and try by kindly advice and motherly interest to keep him straight. He prove a success and was taken into any of the four good positions secured for him. A mental test showed that he was only 10 years old mentally.

Of those discharged from public care during the month, one was the feebleminded boy just referred to. Two colored boys were placed out where they attend school but earn their own way out of school hours. A girl of 16 from X, who was living at rights of age, is living at Farm, is being kept there at private expense.

Long Record of Other Work

The committee's work and activities give only a small idea of the agents' work. In cooperation with the courts and the district attorneys, they did the following:

Pressed two cases of abandonment; brought before the city judge for alleged cruelty and neglect, a woman with whom they had refused to board children but who was boarders at private expense; warned a business enterprise in the city which is employing children under 14 to sell popcorn on the streets, that this practice is a violation of the education laws; brought to court two fathers for non-support and secured court orders that they should pay the support of their children; through a charitable society in Detroit, rescued a 15-year-old girl who was trying to elude the law for sending a 15-year-old unmarriage mother and her baby to a church home upon money to be collected from the four or five young men involved, and investigated a case of incest which was presented to the grand jury.

Children Placed Out Boarding

Forty-one children in boarding homes were supervised, and when necessary the children were taken to hospitals and physicians, and clothing was secured; two new boarding homes and one free home were investigated; homes with relatives or at employment were found for three children who did not have proper protection in their own homes; a charge of rape alleged to have been committed against a 15-year-old girl have been dismissed; improper housing conditions were brought to the attention of the county board of the village of Y, and the agents refused to care for the illegitimate babies and the responsibility for their care left where it rightly belonged, and they arrested a man who had been sent for at private expense or with relatives with two other families that applied for the committee's aid.

The agents also answered many requests for help from other societies and made special investigations for the New York office of the State Charities Aid Association.

Case of Covidi. Five children held in X, Y, and Z. A total of $274.96 was collected from parents.
Here is a Group of "Association" Babies Who Have Grown Healthy in the Country

On the left—This baby, when her mother first came to the Mothers and Babies’ Department seeking to place her out for adoption, was very frail and weak. A position that agreed with the mother was found in the country. Does the country agree with the baby?

In the center—This is the little son of a Russian girl for whom a position was found in the country. She remained there a long time and her baby developed into the healthy little fellow the picture shows him to be.

On the right—This is the child of a Norwegian widow who is a capable worker. The position found for her not only enabled her to keep her baby with her, but she saved money from her wages.

The Story of the "Make-Believe-Stork"

They had wanted to adopt a little child. They had heard that there was wandering about the county a sort of make-believe-stork who sometimes knew about babies and so they had sent for her. Their appointment with her was for seven that evening.

Now the make-believe-stork had had a very busy day and along about seven she was a bit droopy about her wings. So as she climbed to the house on the hill where the would-be-parents lived she was not in the best of humor, and so she scolded to herself: "Of course it’s no use my coming up here. They’ll be wanting a little blue-eyed girl with sunny curls and about two. They all do. Why hasn’t any one sense enough to like the little seven-year-old Billies with red hair, amber noses and eyes as to front teeth? There will never be enough blue-eyed baby girls to go around—never."

And soon she came to the house and announced herself as the "agent for children" (which was her real title), and she was received not as agents usually are received, but her greeting was that of an honored guest.

The cheery-voiced man and the quiet-faced woman who comprised the household ushered her into the best room and in a business-like tone the man began: "You tell her, mother—and so the woman told about the little baby that had come to them after six long years of waiting, only to slip back almost at once into eternity. "She didn’t seem to need us, " the woman continued. "But she has left us with a big need that only a baby can fill." And the woman’s eyes were very pleading and her voice very eager as she asked: "Do you suppose that somewhere there is a little girl going on two with curly hair and blue eyes—for our baby would have been—to take her place?"

And when the make-believe-stork saw the love spilling out of that mother’s eyes, just for a minute, for the merest fraction of a minute, she wished that she could slip off the years and the responsibilities—for make-believe-storks are so busy with other folks’ living that they have very little time for their own—and then perhaps if she had curly hair and were just about two—who knows perhaps she could be brought—but she pulled herself together; she was here on business and the business of being a make-believe-stork is very serious.

Real storks, you know, can have the best time—just dropping babies in the most unexpected places! Why, they must chuckle to themselves most of the time at the jokes they are continually playing on unsuspecting mortals.

But a make-believe-stork! She has to stand in awe of that ponderous giant called the "law" who decides what can and what cannot be done with children. She has to be on speaking acquaintance with those twin sons of modern science, Heredity and Environment, and their younger brother Eugenics. She has to have a far-seeing eye that can detect a skeleton in a family chest—for skeletons are not considered good playmates for little boys and girls. She has to be very sincere, very firm and very open-minded—and then when she has cogitated and considered and laid the matter before much wiser heads than her own, if then there is a little child, examined and ticketed and charted and unencumbered—perhaps, just perhaps, and if it happens in about one case out of three—perhaps she may have a chance to play stork.

And here in this house all the requirements were fulfilled—but alas, there were no curly-haired, blue-eyed girls "going on two" anywhere, and so she said: "Perhaps, you know, by and by there will be one. I was just wondering if in the meantime you would be willing to take a little seven-year-old to board." It didn’t seem quite fair to let so much love go to waste when there were so many little children needing...

It. And so the make-believe-stork told them about Nora, a frail little wisp of humanity who had been taken a few weeks before and before her other parents. No one knew whether she had a mother or not. She needed good food, doctoring, warm clothes and a home—things that her short life, some way, had not meted out to her.

The woman looked questioningly at her husband—and his "We’ll try" settled it for Nora.

The next day the make-believe-stork climbed the hill again—this time she had by the hand a pale-faced, shy little girl, frightened of folks and very very timid.

For weeks the make-believe-stork kept in touch with them and the doctor until she was satisfied that Nora was rosy and happy, and then because the baby was very, very busy, she entrusted to school report and telephone calls to know that Nora was receiving the care that she needed.

Then one day—months later—she picked up a newspaper and saw that a real stork had visited that house on the hill and left a little girl.

"Well! Guess that I had better go up there and get Nora away. She will be a bother now."

It was a plump, sunny-faced Nora who greeted her and ushered her into the bedroom. And, sure enough, the bed was a large one and some time would be "just about two," and perhaps might have golden curls.

"So the real stork got ahead of me, didn’t he? If Nora is in the way, you know..."

But the woman whose motherhood had known both its home and its Calvary, slipped her arm around the seven-year-old:

"We need her very much now—the baby and I. Will you let us have her for always?

—Amy Payson Tapping.

CONNECTICUT PAVES WAY FOR MODERN HEALTH WORK

Still another State has fallen in line for modern and effective public health administration. The Governor of Connecticut has signed a bill making a radical change in the health system of that State. Through the new law the State Board of Health is abolished and a State Department of Health created, with additional duties and increased powers.

The powers conferred upon the new department are similar to those exercised by the New York State Department of Health. The Connecticut Board of Health herefore is a purely advisory and rule-making body, and each of the 200 health districts adopted their own regulations and methods of controlling epidemics and other health conditions. The appropriation for the coming two years is $110,000 as compared with $48,000 for the past two years.

THE MOTHER-HEART

I never touch the wonder of her hair—
Her golden nimbus, like a sunlit mist—
That curls of other children are not there,
Woe heads, unkind, unkissed.

I never feel her small, confining hand
Slipped softly, like a flower, within my own
But other little ones beside her stand,
Unloved, untaught, unknown.

I never bend above her rosy sleep,
Or kneel in gratitude beside her bed.
But other babes in outer darkness weep,
Unwatched, unconforted.

O little daughters whom no mother tends!
Very things lost lambs that stray in stony ways!
How shall we find you?—and how make them ours?
For our child’s happy days?

—Robert Emmet Ward in Columbus.
The County Agent for Dependent Children

One of Them Paints the Portrait of That “Strange Creature” Who Has Become a Familiar and Indispensable Worker in 18 Counties

What is a “County Agent”?

She’s a whole lot of things to the county and to the dependent, destitute and neglected children in it.

But no one can tell as well just what a “County Agent” is as one of them herself. Miss Mabel Easton, formerly this Association’s Niagara County Agent for Dependent Children, described an “Agent” for the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Quarterly as follows:

Henry James has painted for you in some five hundred unheralded pages the “Portrait of a Lady.” I have just ten minutes to paint the portrait of a County Agent. I wonder if Mr. James would include her in his category of ladies? To use a good Scotch phrase, “I hae me doots.”

In eighteen counties of New York state there wanders at large a strange creature known as the “County Agent for Dependent Children.” She generally slips into her chosen field unheralded and unsung, settles down in an office in the county court house and then wonders dazedly what she is for.

She is financed in part or wholly by the County Board of Supervisors, is directly responsible to the County Superintendent of Poor, is sponsored by the State Charities Aid Association, and is supervised by a local committee of prominent citizens. If no such committee exists it becomes her duty to create one, and in the effort she is apt to feel like a tall running frantically about in search of a dog to wag it.

To the Supervisors she is mainly an economic proposition. They expect her to “get children off the county” as the expression goes, to save board money. The Superintendent of Poor expects her not only to get children off but to keep them from coming on the county. The State Charities Aid Association looks to her for a program of broad humanitarianism. The local committee is supposed to be more or less interested in the local problems, and if well organized, stands behind the Agent in all her case work.

Her first task is to look up the children (perhaps a hundred or so) whom her county is boarding in possibly a dozen different private institutions, with a view to returning them to their normal family environment. They have been committed by the Superintendent of Poor for destitution or by the various courts for bad home conditions or juvenile delinquency. Several solutions are possible.

There is the fascinating adventure known as the still hunt for relatives, as in the case of Johnnie and Tommie, who, after five years in a Catholic institution, were restored to good grand-parents, and later legally adopted by them as a safe-guard against a worthless father. There is the still more thrilling quest for that illusive creature, the deserting husband. He generally makes for some spot far from the “madding crowd.” But he comes back! Sometimes he calls him. Even as I am talking to you, he or one of him has returned recently from a brief sojourn in Ontario and is manfully paying for the support of his three children in an institution. Some children must be transferred to institutions for the feebleminded, others to state institutions for delinquents.

Last but not least is the task of placing children in family homes for adoption. This is the involvement of the “agent” in the applying home, inspecting its outward, probing gently into its inwardness, chatting easily about the weather, with one eye on the closet for the possible emergence of a skeleton; enthusiastically considering the peach crop, while digging furiously about the roots of the family tree. Then, if all’s well, follows the placing of the child, fitting it into the needs and requirements of that particular home. It is not always easy. It is not always successful, especially since all the World-and-his-Wife is clamorous for the little golden-haired blue-eyed girl of two (who is non-compliance of the in the heart matter of insensible to the charm of the small shock-headed urchin of seven (whose name is legion). There is a new slogane these days, “The homeless child for the childless home.” And when it works, which is often and often, comes a joy like none other, the joy of filling an empty home with the sound of a child’s laughter and theitter of a child’s toys.

The subsequent supervision of the placed-out child may include anything, from relentless insistence on the weekly abutting of Bruni Carduccio, and monthly shaming of same, to becoming an advisory committee of one in the heart matter of seventeen-year-old John Garfield, who craves permission to pay court to the lady of his choice.

Side by side with the needs of the children when placed, the difficulties of the parents, are the needs of those who may become so. So, at the behest of the Superintendent of Poor, the County Agent investigates his applications for public relief. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children frequently calls upon the County Agent in its cruelty and neglect cases; and she becomes the complainant in the court action which removes Tony Murato from the custody of his brutal, saloon-keeping father and degenerate step-mother and gives him his chance in life. And because she is a public servant, the great general public feels free to call upon her to settle its problems to her brother’s keeper and to find out why the baby at 65 Filmore Street cried “practically all night” and to have it stopped at once. Sooner or later in her community, as time goes on, the County Agent will have come in contact with every known organization, or agency, or institution, public or private, dealing with public betterment.

In the pursuit of her duties, the County Agent notes the quaint ways of the genius politician, discovers that often the main question as to the applicant for a public office is not his fitness for but his need of the job. By way of illustration: In a certain County, the Overseer of Poor is a paralytic. His predecessor had no legs. For years, metaphorically speaking, these two ran in opposition. When at length the considerate public felt that the no-legged man had had his share of favors, they installed the paralytic in his place and went about their business in a fine glow of self-approbation. There are the still quainter ways of the Magistrate. Before one such came a deserting husband, pursued to his lair and brought back with infinite trouble by a harassed County Agent. He was tried, found guilty of abandonment and non-support, and by way of punishment, was given his estate out of town.

Presently it is borne in upon the County Agent that her problems are not unique, that in her small way she is dealing with problems universal, as far-reaching and as deep as the world itself.

Three great causes of dependency stand aghast the path of every social worker—alcoholism, tuberculosis, and the social evil, and of these three, the greatest is alcohol.

Alcohol is the cause of the most grave dangers. Much of her work is with life very sordid; manhood marred and mis-shape, womanhood banished and soiled, childhood cursed into being, stunted and blasted, and the mind that unless the Agent is very careful, of value suffers, the whole world seems gone astray, society crumbling and degenerate. More than all others, the County Agent must do battle with the liars, the con artists, the gamblers and the profession of the other day.

As a result, the County Agent is better qualified than old times to do battle with the hereafter.

They call her the “County Home Watcher.” They call her the “County Stork.” They look at her curiously as she travels hither and yon, with now an unwieldy, nondescript infant sagging painfully from her arm and now a family of five trudging stoically in her wake, and they wonder what it is all about. And some time she herself may wonder. But through the “shouting and tumult” she has glimpsed a vision. She is working for an ideal community. In the old, old question, “Am I my brother’s keeper?” Daily she must answer that question by her work. But she must do more. She must make it a challenge to her community, an insistent and unescapable challenge, until one day the answer will come back incorporated in a program of broad constructive public welfare. And the answer will be this: “Yes, I am my brother’s keeper if it means me the brother’s keeper today that I may conserve my brother’s child for the morrow.” When that day comes, whether in her time or another, the work of the County Agent will not have been in vain.
Important Work Done for Children After "Polio" Epidemic

During the past year the State Charities Aid Association has been called upon to take up a new phase of children's work of an emergency nature, necessitated by the epidemic of infantile paralysis which swept the State in the summer of 1916.

The community was confronted with the possibility of some 2,500 children who had the disease becoming permanently deformed or crippled. The task, therefore, was to supply competent orthopedic examination, advice and treatment and to supplement this high grade surgical care with social service aid where needed.

To deal with the situation the State Department of Health secured funds to obtain orthopedic specialists of wide reputation and ability and made their services available to the children needing them by means of a series of clinics held in centers of infection throughout the State.

At the request of the State Department of Health the State Charities Aid Association assumed the responsibility of providing social service aid and appointed for that purpose a special Committee on After-Care of Poliomyelitis in New York State outside of New York City. Mr. Oran Root of its Board of Managers was named as Chairman and Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of its County Agencies Department, was made Secretary. The work of the Committee began on November 15, 1916.

The new Committee has had a representative at each of the 146 clinics conducted throughout the State by the State Department of Health, to advise in regard to the investigation and relief of families of patients, to arrange for the purchase of the braces and other appliances ordered, to meet when necessary the cost of transporting patients to and from the clinics, to supplement the clinical work of the clinical staff with needed social service, and to assist in other suitable ways.

The details of how this work to prevent children from becoming cripples was accomplished on a State-wide scale constitutes a very interesting story. A complete report on the work is now being compiled and will be ready for publication in an early issue of THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION'S NEWS.

Civil Service Positions

The Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City announces examinations for two positions:

(Director of Children's Home Bureau) Appointment will be made at Municipal Building, until September 15. Duties of incumbents are to be responsible for the entire activities of the Children's Home Bureau:


Social Investigator (female). Applications will be received until September 14, at 4 P.M. Candidates must be familiar with the laws affecting the relief of needy children and with methods and agencies for the care and assistance of needy children. Applicants must have some knowledge of the present work and historical growth of such private and public agencies as the Social Investigator sees.

Only experienced workers are eligible for these positions. For further information apply to the Commission.

Helping Helpless Children Back to Health and Happiness

The following is taken from the report of one of the infantile paralysis after-care field agents and shows the type of social service which has been given by a field agent in cooperation with members of the Poliomyelitis Committee of the Association:

"Among the cases visited was that of a boy 19 years old who was hanging around the corner near the hotel. He was badly deformed, having been ill five years ago. One arm was helpless, and his back badly curved. He had great difficulty in walking. Some of the fingers on the unaffected hand had been cut off. This boy has not attended school in the past five years. His father drinks heavily, and, as the boy says, 'I am an orphan now.' He has a housekeeper whom he sometimes calls his stepmother. He was a cheerful, friendly young man with no plans for his future. Our committee members suggested that we try to have him tutored at the normal school. The boy seemed to like the idea, and on the following morning I took him up to the normal school and we saw the president. The boy soon started a course of private tutoring beginning with fifth grade work under the direction of the school. He was enthusiastic over a suggestion that he might learn telegraphy. We took him to see the other committee member in this county, the boy was given a membership in the local Y. M. C. A.

"I again saw the boy two weeks after these arrangements were made, and the change in his outlook and his hopeful ness was remarkable. He told with much pride of the people who had become interested in him and of how Mr. W. had seen his father and had promised that if he did well in school that he could have a position in Mr. W.'s office. This boy was sent to the hospital to have his paraplegia examined and was given a artificial spastic recommended at the clinic, which it is hoped will correct, in part, his present deformity.

Crippled Child Rescued From Neglect

"At my request the supervising nurse of the State Department of Health accompanied me on one round of visits. One case called to our attention by a physician was a little girl 19 months old. The home was a dismal place and we had great difficulty in gaining admission to it. The child's mother, who apparently had been drinking, finally burst out through the door asking what had been done with her son. Her face was huddled together in one filthy room. The paralyzed child, one of the most beautiful little girls I have ever seen, had a plaster cast applied, afterward placing her in a good boarding home with some one of greater leisure who could give the child the needed treatment. She hesitated long, but when the disastrous results of neglect were impressed upon her she finally consented.

"The problem then was to find a boarding home. An ideal boarding mother was found in a woman who had two children, one attending normal school; the other high school. The question of payment for the hospital treatment and the boarding home was taken up with the poor law officials of the town of the child's lives, with the final arrangement that the hospital expenses and board bill were met by the State. The other member committee member in this county, the boy was given a membership in the local Y. M. C. A.

Six Months' Progress in Dutchess County Public Health Work

The Dutchess County Health Association, which was organized at the instance of the State Charities Aid Association, has completed its first half-year's work. In the report which Miss Edith M. Ambrose, Superintendent of Field Work, submitted to the Executive Board, she reviewed the Association's work. Here are some of the more important items, though they do not, of course, tell the whole story:

Established a one year's course of training for household attendants in co-operation with one of the county nurses in New York City and secured the first class of six women.

Assisted four local communities in securing public health nurses.

Organized a Nurses' Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of the various local committees throughout the county supporting nurses.

Secured the adoption of a uniform system of record-keeping for county nurses.

Provided a number of illustrated lectures on the work of the public health nurse, which was to stimulate the interest of individual communities in this work.

Employed a tuberculosis nurse for this important phase of health work in the county.

Employed and loaned to the State Department of Health a special nurse for infantile paralysis after-care work.

Co-operated in the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, as a result of which the sale in the county exceeded last year's.

Organized a number of classes in first aid to the injured.

Secured the publication of a number of articles on health matters in the newspapers of the county.

Likes "Whole-Hearted Spirit" of "Polio" After-Care Workers

Following is a letter received by the Association's Committee on After-Care of Poliomyelitis from the four town superintendents, with a gratifying sidelight on the work and spirit of the committee:

"Enclosed herewith please find my check for — for the braces. I was unable to come to town to mail it on Monday and regret it very much. I also wish to express my thanks to the various State officers who have so kindly assisted my child during the past six months. They have been kind and have shown such a whole-hearted spirit in trying to assist those afflicted and the family as well."
PREVENTING SEPARATION OF MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Department of Mothers and Babies of the State Charities Aid Association finds situations for homeless mothers with babies so that they can keep their children with them, and gives them advice, information and temporary assistance.

When the work was first suggested in 1898, the suggestion was met with skepticism. Few believed there were any families that would receive servants with babies. It was not thought that a woman could take care of her baby and in addition do any work that would justify her in accepting a position. The question whether an employer would tolerate the presence of a “crying baby” was raised. Agencies in Boston and Philadelphia, nevertheless had demonstrated that the plan was feasible, and, in fact, comparatively easy and simple.

These agencies greatly impressed a committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Its members recognized the need of some similar agency in New York that would abolish the custom of making a homeless mother “give away” her baby to be cared for by strangers, either in an institution or some other far-away home, the whereabouts of which she would never be permitted to know. So they set about energetically to establish a counterpart of the Boston and Philadelphia agencies in New York. The scope of the committee’s work was to assist any homeless mother with a dependent child.

Mother Love the Telling Factor

Obviously the child in the case comes from an incomplete family group. He has only the mother-love to depend upon and the mother is dangerously close to dependency. She must provide not only nurture for the child, physical, mental, spiritual, but she must also become the breadwinner.

“A young mother, often uneducated and inefficient, sometimes adrift from her own family, give so much to her child!” That she can, if her love be great and she receives proper advice while passing over the hardest part of the road, and assistance in securing a position, is shown by the records of the Mothers and Babies Committee. Not infrequently reports come to the committee telling of children whose mothers had been assisted by the committee who have grown up and are occupying responsible positions. Others tell of women who have held their positions for years and that their services are considered invaluable by their employers. Still other reports tell of women whom the committee has helped that have acquired substantial bank accounts.

Over 12,000 Positions Found

During the first sixteen months of the committee’s work 185 situations were provided. The work has grown in volume until now an average of about 60 positions per month, or 720 per year, are being provided. The grand total of positions provided up to the end of September, 1916, was 12,466.

The work involves the solution of all sorts of difficult problems. Painstaking attention must be given to each individual and many types of social work must be called into cooperation. In the manifold activities of the department can be gained from the record of one day’s work.

Typical Day’s Work

On an August day, this year—which was chosen for use as an illustration—eight new applicants for assistance called at the Committee’s office.

One of these, whom we shall call Magdalena, is Polish. She was deserted by her husband in 1914, and since then she has supported her three children by working as a janitress. She was a hospital patient last spring. She now asks for work as a cook. Investigation disclosed that she has tuberculosis and that two of her children are being treated for the same disease. So strong is her desire to live with and for her children that Magdalena has withheld the truth about her disease.

The second, named Maria, a colored girl, who came from Cuba a few years ago, has made a meagre living by working out by the day. Recently she was discharged from a hospital with a baby to support.

Katherine, a native of Tipperary, came next. She has a blue-eyed baby girl. Her husband was dying. She was so despondent that it was hard to detect in her the courage, or even the desire, to take up her burden.

The fourth left her drunken husband three months ago because he did not support her. Her baby boy was eight months old. She was thin and unshavened. The fifth was a Belgian widow with a thirteen-year-old daughter who was sent in from an employment bureau. The remaining three mothers presented similar social problems for the staff to work on.

For each of the mothers who were met for the first time that day the securing of employment was but one link in a chain of social work. Magdalena’s problem centered about sickness; Maria must be trained morally and industrially for the sake of her baby’s future and for the protection of society; Katherine must be inspired with a new attitude toward life. The others must be dealt with in other ways—and the resources of the Department are now being brought to bear on them.

Two Contrasting Cases

On this typical day, five women with children were placed in positions. Eleven others, some of whom had been placed, others were arranging to go to work, came for consultation.

Of these sixteen mothers, two, Alice and Minnie, have some characteristics in common. Both are of English birth and unmarried, and both show marked devotion to their babies. Here resemblance ends.

Alice is handsome, vigorous, well equipped for the economic struggle. She gives her baby scrupulous care. If she continues to make as good an impression upon future employers as she made upon the Department’s workers, five-weeks-old Gladys will be provided for adequately. Minnie, on the other hand, is irresponsible and untrained. Left an orphan at eleven, she drifted among relatives in England until she was fifteen. Then she came to this country to the care of a sister who was on the stage. In various occupations Minnie has never earned even fair wages. Is she mentally defective? Could an ordinary mentality reach full development under the circumstances? What is the cause of her adolescence? Through the agency of the Department, Minnie and baby Dorothy have aroused the interest of a philanthropic woman who is entertaining them as her guests.

Physician’s Examination

During the day the mothers and children were examined by the Committee’s physician in her office connected with the

(Continued on page 12.)
Young Mothers Who Have Been Advised and Placed in Positions

The young women shown in this picture are representative of those who come to the Mothers and Babies Department of the State Charities Aid Association for assistance. They all were placed in positions where they were able to keep their babies with them.

The picture in the center of the group is that of a deserted wife and her boy for whom she has worked since 1912. They now have a good home in another state where she is employed. The boy is attending school.

(Continued from page 11.)

Department. Nine of these examinations were of mothers and babies who have lately come under the care of the Committee. That they are in good health must be shown before they can be placed. If not, means must be taken for their improvement. The other four were re-examinations. One woman has been known to the Committee for several years and is now working in a factory, but she continues to come to the office for treatment.

Co-operation With Other Agencies

While the mothers were being advised and provided with employment, the telephone was in constant use. Some of the messages were from employers. Many messages (and calls in person) were from social workers, in regard to co-operation. The Committee is asked by organizations, public and private, to look after mothers and children, and it uses the resources of charitable agencies all over the city.

Woman Grateful for Assistance

Mrs. A., who came in, showed deep appreciation for the service secured for her through co-operation. A few weeks before she had called to ask that her baby be placed at board while she went to a hospital of her choosing, for a mastoid operation. Instead of this, an arrangement was made for her to go to Bellevue Hospital, and the baby, to be cared for in the hospital so that she could nurse him. She was delighted with her experience and especially so because she was not separated from baby John. She was placed in a position near the hospital so she can go there twice weekly for dressings. She was nervous and despondent before the operation. She goes to her new work, smiling and courageous.

A Woman's Victory Over Adversity

Two young girls, Mary and Helen, came for the doctor's certificate of health, which would admit them to a girls' camp for a vacation. The record of the family to which these girls belong, going back to 1908, is a story of maternal love slowly winning its way over unfavorable circumstances. Their mother, Mrs. B., was deserted by her husband. She had four little girls, one a tiny baby. Besides being untrained, she could not speak English. She was put in positions, first with her baby, then with two children, until she was able to establish a home. Another social agency cared for the older children while the mother was working out with the little ones. During all her struggles the Committee has kept in close touch with her. Now victory is in sight. The eldest daughter is taking a business course. The two girls who called are doing well at school. All four girls are growing to be wholesome, attractive young women.

The Committee has a visitor to do the investigating and other social work which is a necessary part of the general business of the office.

Parents Adopt Two Tots to Take Place of Their "Boy" Gone to War

Through the generosity of Mrs. Frederick Rupprecht of the Placing-Out Committee of the Association, the Committee has been able again this year, as it was last, to maintain the farm home, Bella Vista, during the summer for children awaiting placement who are delicate or in need of special care and attention.

More and more brothers and sisters are being placed in the same home or the same locality. Of the 18 children who were placed during a recent month, two brothers, 14 and 10 years old, were placed in a farm home together. The home is a very good one. The son of the family is in the army, and the parents took these two boys to have at home with them in place of their son.

Cares for Her Own and Helps Other Mothers With Their Babies

This woman who was found a position by the Mothers and Babies' Department of the State Charities Aid Association was able to take care of her own child and to help other mothers by nursing their babies.

WATERFORD DOES GOOD WORK

During the late spring of this year a fresh air class was established in the village of Waterford, which has a population of 3,047, and conducted under the joint auspices of the school board and the Waterford Tuberculosis Committee. Its success was pronounced from the very start and the demand for another class became so insistent that the school board granted a request to include $1,000 in the budget for two classes.
MR. FOLKS NOW DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

CABLES THAT COUNTRY IS GAINING GROUND IN FIGHT ON DISEASE

Just as we go to press we receive from Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who is now in charge of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France, a cable message giving his impressions after two months’ work.

His message indicates that American relief work is being pushed with exceptional devotion, that France is rapidly fortifying herself against disease, and that additional American workers with special qualifications are needed in the field. His message in full is as follows:

"After two months in charge of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France, I have gained the following definite impressions:

"First. A large number of new and useful social activities have been started by the French in all parts of France since the war began.

"Second. The plans of work of some of these institutions are extremely good, but as a whole they are without co-ordination.

"Third. There is great interest everywhere in tuberculosis and child welfare work, and American agencies operating here in these lines have wonderful opportunities.

"Fourth. There is complete accord and sympathetic co-ordination among all American organizations in France.

"Fifth. If the present rate of progress can be maintained it is possible that France will have in four years, notwithstanding adverse conditions, an equipment of agencies for the prevention of tuberculosis and infant mortality second to no state in America.

"Sixth. There is great need for additional workers who bring special technical experience, such as physicians with special experience in tuberculosis or child welfare, trained nurses with health experience, social workers with general experience. Some knowledge of French is very desirable. All such who are willing to consider coming should apply through the American Red Cross in Washington, and start only when and as sent for from here.

"Seventh. There is no need for additional Americans without special experience and special qualifications.

"Eighth. All American social workers here are delighted with the favorable opportunity for constructive work.

"Ninth. Everything which the State Charities Aid Association workers can do at home to increase the effectiveness and improve the quality of social work has an important and directly useful effect here.

"Tenth. I am thoroughly convinced that American relief work here is being pushed with exceptional devotion under expert direction and promises exceptional results."

(Signed) HOMER FOLKS.

Mr. Folks went abroad in July as a member of the Commission to organize a campaign against tuberculosis. He soon was made Director of the Department of Civil Affairs in France.

The work of that department of the Red Cross now includes, in addition to the organization of the campaign against tuberculosis, the care and education of destitute children, the care of mutilated, sick and disabled soldiers, and relief work in devastated areas.

According to a report on the work of the American Red Cross in Europe recently issued by Henry P. Davis, Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, the budget of Mr. Folks’ department up to November 1, 1917, calls for $2,190,383.

Mr. Folks is also a member of the Finance Committee of the French Commission of the Red Cross, which passes upon the expenditures of all departments.

Dr. Garvin to Help Fight Tuberculosis in France

Dr. Albert H. Garvin, Superintendent of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Bay Brook, recently sailed for France to join the commission of American experts sent to that country in July by the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation to organize a campaign against tuberculosis.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University of Colorado, is chief executive in the campaign for the Foundation, and Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, has general charge of the Red Cross participation in the work.

Dr. Garvin has been granted a seven months’ leave of absence by the Hospital Trustees. He left a full and competent staff of workers at the hospital.
NEW YORK CITY BLAZES NEW TRAIL IN CHILD-CARE

SETS EXAMPLE FOR REST OF STATE IN MODERNIZING METHODS

ORDINARILY the average up-State resident doesn’t care very much about how New York City is governed. He has troubles of his own, and the troubles or triumphs of Father Knickerbocker seem a long way off.

Of course, if Father Knickerbocker’s police department goes on a rampage or there is a scandal in some other department of Gotham’s government, it makes interesting reading up-State on a rainy Sunday.

But when New York City gets an administration where the city goes calmly about its business and the various departments of the city government do their work efficiently and quietly, not much is heard about it up-State.

During the last four years, however, we have had the unusual spectacle of Father Knickerbocker attracting attention up-State without standing on his head or indulging in spectacular antics.

Reforms Widely Noted

The administration of John Parry Mitchell has done some things so well that it has attracted attention, not only throughout the State, but throughout the country. Now that the time is rolling around when the citizens shall say whether the reform administration is to be thrown on the scrap heap or returned to office, attention naturally is directed closely to the details of the job which the administration has done. The importance to the whole State of the reforms which have been brought about makes the high lights of the administration of interest to readers of The S. C. A. A. News in all sections of the State.

In the first place it seems a rather healthy sign that politicians and ex-job holders of the old school are sighing for “the good old days.” The present administration hasn’t made much of a hit with them; it has been too straight and too strict. Things have had to be done right. Doing the job, not holding the job has been the important thing.

Big reforms have been worked out with little noise. The Police Department can look into the mirror without being ashamed of itself. The moral and personnel of the force has been immeasurably improved. Children don’t run in terror from the police on the streets in New York City any more. They remember how the cops played Santa Claus in the station houses the last two or three Christmases.

The Health Department in New York City has been efficient these many years. Its efficiency and usefulness have greatly increased under the present administration. Its purposes are better understood by the general public. Its service reaches more people than ever before, and the city has had value received for every dollar expended.

A new spirit has come to dominate the Department of Corrections. The inmates of the city penal institutions are no longer looked upon as human wreckage, but as human beings, and modern methods are being used to rehabilitate and regenerate them.

“KIDS IS KIDS”

As Ellis Parker Butler, author of “Pigs is Pigs,” puts it: “Kids is kids.”

They are never mere orphans, or foundlings, or dependents, or “cases”; they are children, human, flesh-and-blood boys and girls.

Furthermore they will be the citizens of tomorrow. The kind of men and women they will be depends a great deal on the kind of care, education and treatment they are receiving today.

The thousands of homeless, destitute and forlorn children in this State deserve good homes, a good education and kind treatment as much as the more fortunate children.

What kind of provision is your community or your county making for destitute children? This question concerns you, Mr. Taxpayer, as well as the children.

It will interest you to read in this issue how New York City has improved the method of child care in the last few years.

Changes in Charities Department

And in the Charities Department most definite and significant advances have been made. This department is not infrequently the yellow dog of the administration. It probably has the biggest, the most many-sided and difficult job of any of the departments. It comes in easily for public criticism.

To handle this difficult job Mayor Mitchel appointed John A. Kingsbury as Commissioner of Charities. Mr. Kingsbury was qualified by training and long experience for the job. His incumbrancy has not been any bed of roses, but his work has been one of the most constructive features of the Mitchel administration.

Kingsbury is a fighter. He immediately set to work to improve obsolete methods and end scandalous abuses in his department. He found himself with a fight on his hands that rocked not only his own department and the New York City administration, but extended throughout the State as well.

The strong investigation of State charities is too recent to require extensive reference.

Commissioner Kingsbury, in short, found that New York City was not doing its full duty by the destitute, homeless and forlorn children who are wards of the State, and that it never could do its duty until the State Board of Charities did its duty in regard to public institutions.

The Commissioner’s determination that the children should have their rights, including a decent home, educational opportunities and kind treatment, brought on the investigation of the whole system of State charities, which not only disclosed abuses which had been a festering sore in the body politic for a generation, and corrected many of them, but also pointed the way to the need of a unified, direct and simple plan of administration of the State charitable institutions.

The investigation became bitterly controversial, and many irrelevant things tended to confuse its purposes at times, but in the end the facts came out, the atmosphere was cleared, conditions remedied, and the general public now has a new interest in the conduct of its charitable matters.

In the end New York City has blazed a new trail in child-caring work and set an example for the rest of the State in modernizing its methods.

“Kids Is Kids”

On the last page of his story, “Pigs Is Pigs,” Ellis Parker Butler left Mike Flannery, the Irish express agent, stealing guinea-pigs into bushel baskets with a coal scoop. He was winding up the guinea-pig episode, an I with Mike it was “anything to get rid of them guinea-pigs.”

“Well, anyhow,” he said cheerfully, “what if them guinea-pigs had been elephants!”

“What,” Butler asks, on the other hand, “if them guinea-pigs had been children? What if they had been helpless orphan babies?” If Mike Flannery had been in charge of them in the New York Department of Charities a few years ago, he would have got rid of them in just about the same way. He would have shoved them out to various institutions without caring much what happened to them afterward and said, ‘I’ll hell wid ‘em; I’ve got ‘em off me hands, anyhow!’

City Knows What It Pays For

But children are not handled this way in the New York City Department of Charities any longer. The city now fully recognizes its duty to the 25,000 children who are its wards—and does that duty. As it is, for the first time the city has its own Bureau of Inspection and now receives definite information concerning the character of service prevailing in 329 private charitable institutions to the value of nearly $6,000,000 annually from the city. Other than paying the bills presented to it, the Charities Department knew prac...

(Continued on page 4.)
A NEW ERA IN THE CARE OF THE SICK AND POOR

COMMISSIONER KINGSBURY HUMANIZES CHARITIES DEPARTMENT

Under the caption, "An Adventure in Optimism—the Department of Public Charities," Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, has written for a New York newspaper a summary of the accomplishments of his department during four years as Commissioner.

Steering skilfully between pointing with pride to his own achievements and minimizing the importance of results which have been of great benefit to the sick and poor of the city, Commissioner Kingsbury shows how optimism carried him over many difficulties and helped him in the end to humanize his department, to provide better care for the city's wards and to save taxpayers' money.

$200,000 SAVED FOR THE CITY IN A YEAR

"During the first six months of our intensive re-examination of the city's dependencies, the investigators recommended the discharge of 1,692 children committed to private institutions for destitution or for improper guardianship. In addition, there were referred to placing-out agencies for placement in free family homes the names of 1,575 children.

"As the result of this work the city was relieved of the support of 1,422 dependent children; 455 neglectful parents were located and compelled, when found able, to contribute to the support of their children, while the names of 261 children found to be improper charges on the city were referred for action to the State Board of Charities. It has been estimated that on a one-year's basis the results of this special re-examination represented a financial saving of more than $200,000 to the city."—Commissioner Kingsbury.

Tuberculosis Patients to Learn Handicraft

To enable tuberculosis patients in the village of Saranac Lake to utilize their time in an enjoyable and productive way arrangements have been made to teach them handicraft. The course of instruction has been arranged by the Saranac Lake Society for the Control of Tuberculosis and it will be inaugurated in co-operation with the physicians of the village. Miss Seem, formerly engaged in the workshop at Trudeau Sanitarium, has been secured by the society as instructor.

The patients will be taught basket weaving, clay modeling, pine-needle work, bead work, rug weaving and knitting. Miss Seem will visit the various cottages to give individual lessons. The patients also will be taught to knit sweaters for soldiers and sailors wherever conditions warrant the task.

WORST INSTITUTION IN THE CITY IS REORGANIZED

Regarding the reorganization of Randall's Island, the city institution which cares for about 2,000 feebleminded, Commissioner Kingsbury has this to say:

"One administration after another, during the past 15 years, had beheld the mires and torpedoes in the channels leading to improved conditions in this worst institution in New York City and had either turned back or become partially wrecked in their efforts to go through them.

"It was probably optimism that actuated Farragut when he said: 'Darn their torpedoes,' and steamed up Mobile Bay.

"Some of the Randall's Island torpedoes in the path of the Charities Department, we knew; others remained hidden until we struck them.

"The buildings of this institution for the feeble-minded were old and tumbled down, many of them erected before the Civil War, infested with rats and vermin, had been forgotten and neglected, not only by the public, but also apparently by the Superintendents for more than twenty years. Brutality, amounting almost to a system, held sway. The children were underfed, neglected and beaten.

"The blind optimism of the Department of Charities, however, has succeeded in bringing about many improvements. The Court of Appeals has upheld the removal of the former superintendent. We now have a medical superintendent, appointed as the result of a competitive civil service examination. As the result of a visit by the Mayor and the Comptroller to Randall's Island, the worst institution of its kind in the country, followed by a visit to the Massachusetts State School for the Feebleminded, maintained at Waverly, the best institution of its kind, $1,600,000 has been appropriated for new buildings. Under the new plans the female employees will be taken out of the disagreeable cow barn that formerly housed them.

"The institution was called a children's hospital, but for some time prior to 1914, long periods frequently elapsed in which there was not a single resident physician on the premises. Now there are eight physicians. The dual system of medical boards which resulted in an utterly discreditable spread of infectious diseases with no one responsible, has been done away with. The number of low-paid employees has been reduced and the salaries of those remaining have been increased, attracting higher types of help. Women attendants have replaced low-paid men in charge of small boys. Small children are now being trained to use their hands, so that they will be useful inmates of the institutions where they will remain for the remainder of their lives."

LIGHTENING THE GLOOM OF THE CITY MORGUE

"It may seem difficult to be optimistic in dealing with an institution of such gloomy portent as the city morgue, but we have nevertheless tried to humanize it and to lift away to which 70,000 people go annually in search for the remains of relatives or friends. For the first time in the city's history, flowers and ferns can now be found in the morgue. We found that there was not a single woman attendant in the place, although thousands of women are forced to visit the institution weekly under the most deplorable circumstances. Many of them fainted and became ill. To bring comfort and help to these people the morgue now has three kindly and humane women attendants.

"The place was in charge of low-grade, low-paid men with no interest in their work and no conception of its importance. Every one of the old employees has gone, and the staff has been entirely reorganized under a superintendent appointed as the result of a competitive civil service examination.

"The practice of selling bodies for $5 each has been eliminated, and the whole institution has a new conception of its responsibilities to the city."—Commissioner Kingsbury.

HEARTY CO-OPERATION IN COUNTY HEALTH WORK

An interesting report has been submitted to Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of the Dutchess County Health Association, by Miss Edith M. Ambrose, the superintendent of field work of that association, and Mr. Joseph J. Weber, the executive secretary of the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Hospitals, acting as a committee to look into the question of ways in which the Dutchess County Health Association might co-operate with other health agencies, both State and national. Information has been received from the following agencies, all of which have expressed a strong desire to co-operate with the health association and indicated specific ways in which this might be done:

- American Society for the Control of Cancer.
- American Social Hygiene Association.
- New York Social Hygiene Society.
- New York Committee on Fecundity.
- Tuberculosis Committees of the State Charities Aid Association.
- National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.
- American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality.
- U. S. Public Health Service.
- National Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded.
NEW YORK CITY BLAZES NEW TRAIL IN CHILD CARE

(Continued from page 2.)

New York City Blazes New Trail in Child Care

New Day Dawns for Randall's Island

A new day has dawned for the 2,000 defective children on Randall's Island. The complete reorganization and reconstruction of the institution is being effected. The first event in the long series of improvements was the discharge of the former superintendent whose administration had for many years been known chiefly for its shortcomings. Second came the discharge of both medical boards and the appointment of a high-class visiting board. After these two improvements an increasing public interest in Randall's Island aided Commissioner Kingsbury to secure $1,600,000 for new construction, making it possible to almost entirely re-house the present population.

The new Randall's Island has taken on excellent educational methods, modern methods of diagnosis and record making and immense improvement in the quality and quantity of industrial work among the inmates. Where fifty used to be employed daily, practically 1,000 are now employed. The treatment and training now provided by the city for its feeble-minded children may well be copied by up-State institutions.

Other Significant Reforms

Limitation of space prevents, of course, a complete summary of the achievements of Commissioner Kingsbury's administration. It has indeed been manysided. Through him we have come better business methods and more effective safeguarding of the city's interests, as well as a clearer understanding both of the children and the more intelligent provision for dependent children; a more effective organization of medical work; greatly increased facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis, and improved methods in the care and education of the feebleminded.

In spite of its manysidedness, however, if we were asked to characterize Mr. Kingsbury's administration in a single phrase, we would mention first its intensity and practicability of all its great outstanding reforms center about the patient.

The State Charities Aid Association is a non-partisan body. It is not interested in the success or failure of political parties as such. It believes, however, that the reforms wrought in the charitable work by the Fusion administration in New York are so important and significant, not only to the city but to the whole State, that it would be a public calamity if the result of the election should lead to the abandonment of its methods or prevent the completion of its work.

Public Welfare Committee

William M. Chadbourne, Chairman of the new Public Welfare Committee recently created to inform the public more fully of the work which has been done in the welfare departments of the city, says: "We believe that in the last three elections the people of this city have been getting infinitely more and much better public welfare service for less cost than the people of any other community in this country are getting. This is a work that affects the life of every man, woman and child in the city, and each has the right to insist that the work be prosecuted to the best advantage."

"In order to guarantee the continuance of this important welfare work, our committee deems it necessary to focus public attention in an emphatic way on the work that has been already done."

"We will show to the taxpayers from the standpoint of economy alone, that these humanitarian activities are good business for the city of New York."

And what is good business for New York City is good business for New York State, of which it forms such an important part.

Facing the Future

Looking at the whole question of the State's duty toward its dependent wards, it seems important that New York City should not disturb the machinery so recently set in motion to improve conditions which have long cried aloud for improvement.

The city is contributing immeasurably to the cause of efficient, modern charitable administration. Its work is important not only for the city but for purposes of demonstration everywhere.

Its continuance will aid in the important task of getting enacted into law Commissioner Strong's and Governor Whitman's recommendations for a unified, direct and simple plan of administration of State charitable institutions. It will help eventually to "put vision, power and drive into the State Board of Charities.

It is not too much to hope that the next session of the Legislature will see these recommendations enacted into law, will see the overlapping, inefficiency and lost motion of useles boards and bureaus eliminated, and the administration of the State's charitable work rank with the other great departments in efficiency, modern methods, and public usefulness.

CHEMUNG COUNTY HOSPITAL

WILL OPEN THIS AUTUMN

The Chemung County Tuberculosis Hospital is nearing completion and probably will be ready to receive patients late this autumn. The Board of Managers has been named, as follows: Charles E. Rapelyea, to serve five years; Dr. J. Stotesberry, four years; Dr. Elliott T. Bush, three years; Dr. Arthur W. Booth, two years, and Burton S. Chamberlin, one year.

The hospital site was given to the city of Elmira by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rapelyea in memory of their son, Edward Rapelyea. When the city and county made arrangements for the hospital Mr. and Mrs. Rapelyea gave $50,000 toward the erection of the institution.
Hospital Development Commission
Digging Hard for Facts About Needs of the Insane and Feebleminded
Works All Summer Inspecting Present Institutions and Studying the Problem of Providing More Accommodations Promptly

The State Hospital Development Commission, which was created by the last Legislature to make a thorough study of the needs of the insane and feebleminded, and to plan for a systematic increase of accommodations for them, has been showing what good stuff it is made of by working vigorously at its big job all summer—vacation time and the Great War notwithstanding.

When everywhere around us we see so many activities vital to the public welfare either slowed up or discontinued entirely on account of the war, it is distinctly heartening to see this commission going ahead energetically and uninterrupted in its efforts toward finding a solution for the tremendous problem of the insane and feebleminded.

And it is wise that such activity should obtain, because the war will aggravate the problem, already one of the most serious in the State. Prompt steps toward dealing with it adequately and effectively will not only constitute a measure of economy, in the long run, but also a vital war measure calculated to improve the man power of the State.

Commission Engages Mr. Prescott

The commission has recently strengthened its organization by engaging Mr. Herbert F. Prescott, of Albany, who will devote his special attention to the investigation of the needs of the feebleminded. Mr. Prescott was formerly Deputy Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and is a widely known newspaper man. His knowledge of public institutions and their construction and administration will make him an exceedingly useful associate of the Commissioners.

Although the work of the Commission so far has been confined pretty largely to discussions of vital questions of construction and administration, and to the gathering of first-hand information on which to base a program, it now seems fairly certain that the Commission will recommend to the 1918 Legislature substantial appropriations for new construction at institutions for the insane, the feebleminded and the epileptic.

A good start on the job of taking care of the accumulated overcrowding was made by the last session of the Legislature when bills providing for appropriations and authorizations of $2,934,470 for the insane, and $1,144,100 for the feebleminded and epileptic were passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Whitman. If similar appropriations could be made regularly over a period of years, the State would soon solve the problem of overcrowding of the State Hospitals and be in a fair way to do its complete duty by the insane and by the unprotected feebleminded in the community.

Conditions Bad in Metropolitan District

The investigation has revealed a most serious lack of accommodations both for the insane and feebleminded in and around New York City. The overcrowding of the insane hospitals in the metropolitan district constitutes about half of that in the entire State hospital system. A new institution near New York is sorely needed.

The need of additional accommodations for the feebleminded of New York and vicinity is also strikingly evident. At the present time New York City is expected to send its feebleminded women to the Newark State Custodial Asylum, which is 342 miles from New York City—farther away from New York than Portland, Maine, and almost as far as Richmond, Va.

It is expected that the Commission will be disposed to recommend the provision of additional accommodations near New York City as one of the first steps in its program of amelioration. The State is now committed to the complete n of Letchworth Village at Thiells, Rockland County, to accommodate approximately 3,000 inmates, but it may be necessary to establish still another institution for feebleminded in the metropolitan district.

The Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sonyea, Livingston County, is overcrowded and contains many New York City patients. It may be found advisable to establish another institution for epileptics in the vicinity of New York City to receive New York City patients. This would make it possible eventually to receive Sonyea for up-State patients.

Western New York Wants Institution

Representations have been made to the Commission of a need of an additional institution for the feebleminded located in the western part of New York State, and the Commission will consider this matter.

In connection with the study of the feebleminded, the Commission has in its possession data showing that the number of feebleminded in the State is conservatively estimated at 86,000, of whom only 6,000 are in institutions established for them, 4,500 are in other institutions not intended for them, and 24,600 are unprotected in the community, causing great harm to themselves and others, and heavy expense to taxpayers.

Provision for Defective Delinquents

One phase of the problem of the feebleminded which will come in for serious consideration by the Commission is that relating to defective delinquents. It is believed that special provision will have to be made for the care of disorderly and delinquent cases apart from other inmates, and the Commission is devoting much time and thought to the study of how this may best be done.

The Commission will visit all of the State institutions for the insane and feebleminded in order to study the ground and get first-hand information on which to base plans for additional buildings.

Of the State hospitals, they have visited so far the institutions at Rochester, Geneva, Willard, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Ward's Island, Brooklyn, Central Islip, Kings Park, Middletown, Utica and Danemora.

Aside from the institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic, those at Sonyea, Newark and Syracuse have been visited thus far.

The Commission is also planning to visit some other States to inspect the construction and administration of institutions and get ideas for New York State. Some members of the Commission will go next week to inspect the Massachusetts State School for Feebleminded at Waverly, which has the reputation of being one of the best, if not the best, of its kind in the United States.

Personnel of Commission

The Commission consists of: Hon. Henry M. Sage, of Menands, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Hon. H. Edmund Machold, of Ellisburg, Chairman of Assembly Ways and Means Committee, Vice-Chairman; Hon. Lewis F. Pilcher, of Brooklyn, State Architect, Secretary; Charles T. Johnson, of Albany, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Mr. Franklin Williams, of Goshen, State Engineer; Hon. Thomas H. Cullen, of Brooklyn, representing minority members of Legislature; Mr. Charles H. Johnson, of Albany, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Mr. Frank R. Uter, Friendship, Allegany County, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities; Dr. Walter B. James, of New York City, President of the New York Academy of Medicine; and Mr. Benjamin W. Arnold, of Albany.

Medical Committee Named

In order to deal wisely with the medical and scientific questions involved in the care of the insane and the feebleminded, the Commission has an advisory medical committee which consists of: Dr. B. E. James, of New York Academy of Medicine; Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission and a member of the Hospital Development Commission; Dr. M. W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; and Dr. Isham G. Harris, Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital.

Recommendations of Medical Committee

The Commission has received a recommendation from its Medical Committee that hospitals should not be constructed to accommodate more than 5,000 patients. Hospitals of this size are consequently necessary in the metropolitan district. The trend of the State is toward smaller institutions, but a more efficient one for the care of the insane and the feebleminded of the State. The efficiency of an institution must be measured in the first place of the hospital system, and the second place in the second place of the hospital system. The efficiency of an institution must be measured in the first place of the hospital system, and the second place in the second place of the hospital system. The efficiency of an institution must be measured in the first place of the hospital system, and the second place in the second place of the hospital system. The efficiency of an institution must be measured in the first place of the hospital system, and the second place in the second place of the hospital system.

The State hospital system is directed to a large corporation by county units, as any other system of these institutions and special services.

[Continued on page 7]
RED CROSS SEALS TO HELP FINANCE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Expect to Sell Fifteen Million This Holiday Season

Red Cross Christmas Seals will provide 90 per cent. or more of the funds for financing the war-time campaign against tuberculosis, which has proved to be peculiarly the disease of the Great War.

The progress of the world conflict in all of the belligerent nations has been marked by an alarming increase of the “White Plague.” Russia, Austria, Serbia, Belgium, France, and even England and Germany, with their efficient public health agencies, have all suffered.

France, which was least prepared to cope with tuberculosis and which assumed the first and greatest burden in the defense of civilization, is in a pitiable condition. It is estimated that there are present among the French civilian population at least 800,000 cases of tuberculosis, 600,000 of which are said to be directly attributable to the war.

Campaigns Being Organized

To provide funds for financing the measures necessary to save New York State from a similar tragedy, local tuberculosis committees and other organizations, under the direction of the State Charities Aid Association, are already organizing their annual Red Cross Christmas Seal campaign.

A total of 40,000,000 little holiday tokens have been ordered from the American Red Cross by the State Charities Aid Association, agent for the sale in New York State outside of Greater New York. More than half of these have already been distributed among local agents and the remainder will be shipped in the next few weeks. This enormous distribution has been made necessary by the high goal for the 1917 seal.

The organizers of the campaign are planning a drive for this objective: “15,000,000 seals sold in New York State outside of Greater New York.” This represents an increase of approximately 3,000,000 seals over the total of 1916, when 12,073,226 seals were sold.

Over 60 per cent of the local Red Cross Seal agencies have already been organized and are prepared to start the campaign. It is expected that every agency will be ready within a few weeks so that fully a month may be devoted to publicity and the mastering of the fundamental methods in advance of the actual sale, which begins on November 16.

Unusual Need Will Mean Early and Vigorous Campaign

“Selling Red Cross Christmas Seals in time of war,” says George J. Nelbach, Executive Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, “is an enterprise that has no precedent, a project the intricacies and difficulties of which cannot be entirely foreseen. Whatever the obstacles that must be overcome, it is certain that there was never a more compelling need for early organization, tireless vigilance, and almost faultless efficiency than there will be in the campaign of 1917, at the threshold of which we now stand.

“Red Cross Seals provide 90 per cent or more of the financial basis for the fight against tuberculosis. That financial basis must this year be deepened and broadened, for tuberculosis, greatest of all diseases in time of peace, has proved to be peculiarly the disease of the great world war. It is sapping the life-blood of France, and all of the warring countries are suffering. It is for us to dedicate ourselves resolutely to the task of saving our state and nation from a similar tragic situation.”

Using the X-Ray to Detect Tuberculosis Among Soldiers

New York State, in tests made upon 1,030 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has demonstrated the usefulness of the X-ray in detecting pulmonary tuberculosis among large bodies of troops, reports The Health News of the State Department of Health.

Seven and one-half hours were required for the making of the 1,030 exposures, or 26 seconds per man; developing and reading increased the time for the entire process to three minutes and 38 seconds for each plate.

Application of the X-ray to determine the presence of tuberculosis among large bodies of troops is a most advanced step in science, and the value of the studies made in this State is fully realized at Washington, where the problem of proper physical examinations is one of the most important questions now confronting the medical corps of the army.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, had charge of the examination. They were made by a group of lung specialists and roentgenologists under the authorization of Governor Whitman and the State Council of Defense.

DO YOUR RED CROSS SEAL SHOPPING EARLY

They are planning to sell 15,000,000 Red Cross Christmas Seals in New York State this year.

This ought to be easy. Over 12,000,000 were sold last year, and the need of money to carry on the fight against tuberculosis is ever so much greater this year.

The campaign will start early. Do your seal shopping early!
Herkimer County Happy Over Prospect of Tuberculosis Hospital

Hold Community Picnic on Site of New Institution Which Will Accommodate 60 Patients

There was a big community picnic in Herkimer County on September 12. Hundreds of persons attended. Judges, supervisors, farmers, merchants, doctors, and scores of women were in the party. There were speeches a-plenty, much handshaking, band music and good things to eat.

If you were asked to guess the purpose of the gathering you probably would say it was old home week for one of the villages or perhaps honor was being done a distinguished resident. But you would be wrong. This picnic was different. It was unique in its inception and probably the first of its kind in the State. It was arranged by the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Herkimer County to give the people of the county an opportunity to inspect the site selected for the new county tuberculosis hospital.

The picnic was held in a grove on the site, which is part of the Heller Farm in the town of Salisbury, less than two miles from Salisbury Center. On this site a hospital to accommodate 60 patients will be erected. A spirit of gratification over the prospect of the county taking the final steps to provide for the proper care and treatment of its tuberculous residents predominated.

J. D. Frederiksen, chairman of the committee that arranged the picnic, presided. Among the speakers, most of whom confined their remarks to the need of the hospital and the results expected of it, were Hon. George W. Ward, Dr. Joseph E. Clark of the State Department of Health, Dr. I. S. Eadsall, School Commissioner S. C. Krim, Hon. Irving R. Devendorf and Miss Eva M. Schied, county tuberculosis nurse.

The site comprises about 120 acres and is about 1,800 feet above sea level. It is in the Adirondack foothills, the soil is dry and sandy. The contract for the erection of the building will be let before the end of the year.

Hospital Development Commission Digging Hard for Facts

Voters Recognize Efficient Service

State Hospital Staff Sees 100 Out-Patients in Month

Here is a sample of the outpatient work done by members of the staff of one State hospital in a month. During one month the physicians of the Rochester State Hospital had 100 consultations with patients outside of the hospital who came for diagnosis, advice or treatment. The consultations were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doctor</th>
<th>Patients</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. E. H. Howard</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. E. B. Potter</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. W. H. Veder</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. I. L. Weinhold</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary A. Nickerson</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Sarah G. Pierson</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Eveline P. Ballantine</td>
<td>27</td>
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Public Attitude Toward Mental Disorders Is Changing for the Better

A total of 403 persons were examined during the past year in the out-patient department of the Rochester State Hospital which provides opportunities for early diagnosis and prompt treatment in cases of nervous and mental disorders. Of this number of mentally sick people, 86 were found ill enough to make hospitalization advisable. These figures furnish interesting light on the attitude of the public toward a medical activity of such a delicate nature.

"A surprisingly large number of persons," says Dr. E. H. Howard, superintendent of the hospital, "came voluntarily to the hospital during the past year and frankly stated symptoms that caused them to feel that they were suffering from mental disorders. Their action was in sharp contrast with the attitude of people ten years ago. They shunned the hospital then. Those that did seek advice were very secretive and so hampered the authorities in their work. "A change in the attitude of the State officials toward preventive measures for insanity also has come. Ten years ago we were not permitted to treat a patient unless he was formally committed to the institution. Now, on request of the family physician or any responsible person, we are permitted to make an examination and prescribe treatment. If the patient is frank about his illness he usually responds to the treatment."

A further activity of this department is the guidance of persons discharged from the institution. When a patient is paroled in the care of family or friends his name remains on the hospital books for six months and during that time he is visited frequently and treatment is given to him.

Jonathan Baker, Veteran Almshouse Keeper, Nominated for Suffolk County Poor Superintendent

The Republican electors of Suffolk County recognized efficient and faithful public service when they chose Jonathan Baker, keeper of the county almshouse at Yaphank, for their candidate this year for the office of County Superintendent of the Poor. Two other candidates entered the primaries for the nomination.

Mr. Baker has been keeper of the county almshouse since April 1, 1887, and his wife has acted in the capacity of matron. During this period of nearly 30 years they have made a record the equal of which is hard to find. They have conducted the affairs of the institution economically and efficiently, and with a high regard for the welfare of the county's wards.

small and large dormitories. In all dormitories the space per patient should not be less than 60 square feet. No dormitories should be constructed to accommodate more than 50 patients and none less than 4 patients. All large dormitories to have cross-ventilation.

(a) Day space and sitting rooms: Not less than 60 square feet of day space should be allowed per patient—the day space to include corridors used for sitting purposes, all alcoves and sitting rooms. All corridors used for sitting purposes to be less than 15 feet wide, and to have side lights and ventilators as well as end lights. All connecting corridors and passageways to be six feet wide.

(b) Dining rooms: Not less than 18 square feet per patient should be allowed; the tables should be round and large enough to seat six patients.

Dr. Van Wagner Head of New Chenango Sanatorium

Dr. Lewis A. Van Wagner of Sherburne is the superintendent of the new Chenango County Tuberculosis Hospital. It has been decided to call the hospital Brookside Sanatorium. This is in honor of Dr. Paul B. Brooks of Norwich, who was the pioneer in creating sentiment throughout the country for the institution. He also has given much of his time and attention to organizing the hospital. The sanatorium is located just north of the village of Sherburne.
MOST COUNTIES MAKING GOOD PROGRESS TOWARD PROVIDING TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

MATTER DRAGS ON IN A FEW COUNTIES; STATE MAY HAVE TO ACT

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News will be interested in the progress made in twenty counties of the State in complying with a law passed by the Legislature last spring requiring counties of over 35,000 population to provide tuberculosis hospitals, if not already thus equipped.

It will be recalled that the new hospitals must be available for patients on or before July 1, 1918, and that the law further provides that if the board of supervisors of any county shall have failed to secure a site for a county tuberculosis hospital and to award the contracts for the erection of suitable buildings thereon by the first of January next, it shall be the duty of the State Commissioner of Health forthwith to locate, construct and place in operation a hospital at the expenses of the county.

Three Already Under Construction

In three of the twenty counties affected by the law very prompt and expeditious action has been taken. The majority of the rest are proceeding in a way likely to result in the selection of sites and the letting of contracts for construction by the first of January. Other counties are proceeding slowly and will need to step lively if the hospitals are to be built by the county authorities and not by the State Commissioner of Health.

Otsego in the Lead

Otsego has set the pace and has far outstripped her sister counties. The board of supervisors of that county met early in June and took appropriate action under the new statute, and now ground is about to be broken for the hospital. The sum of $40,000 has been appropriated for site, construction and equipment.

Construction also has been started in Rensselaer and Niagara Counties. A general committee consisting of three leading citizens, six supervisors and the county attorney has charge of the construction of the Rensselaer County Hospital, which is to have 200 beds and for which contracts have been let totaling $173,290. The Niagara County Hospital is to have 92 beds and the contracts total $108,960.

Sites Selected in Eight Other Counties

Sites have been selected and approved by the State and local health officers and plans have been drawn and submitted to the State Commissioner of Health for approval in Chautauqua, Broome, Livingston, Rockland and Herkimer Counties. In Nassau, Wayne and Columbia sites have been selected, and approval by the State and local officers is pending.

Some Counties Must Step Lively

In Allegany, Franklin, Clinton, Genesee and St. Lawrence Counties suitable sites are said to be available and the selection of a property by the board of supervisors is pending in each case. These counties can comply with the statute if the boards of supervisors will select the sites before October 16th and petition for their approval by the State and local health authorities as required by the Public Health Law. It would not be possible for them to take the various steps that need to be taken before the close of the year if the selection of a site and the appointment of an architect are postponed until the annual sessions of the boards in November.

The matter has dragged along most of the summer in Delaware, Washington and Sullivan Counties and only by dint of prompt and sustained action throughout the balance of the year will these counties be able to meet the requirement that sites be selected and contracts let by January 1, next.

Is There a County Hospital in Your County?

Is there a county hospital for tuberculosis in your county? There should be if your county contains 35,000 or more inhabitants. Furthermore a new State law says there shall be.

Such an institution is a vital war measure to live or die.

What are the authorities in your county doing to establish a hospital promptly in accordance with the new law?

It is needed now. Delays will not save money, and they will cost lives.

ESPECIALLY FOR BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS

Otsego County has established a record in the annals of the State for speed in the establishment of its tuberculosis hospital. It is one of the 20 counties affected by the mandatory tuberculosis hospital statute enacted last May.

On June 27th the Board of Supervisors met to take action under the new law. On August 8th the Board selected a site on the interurban trolley line between Coopertown and Oneonta, and appropriated $40,000 for land, construction and equipment. Since then an architect has been engaged, plans have been drawn and approved by the State Commissioner of Health, and the contracts have been let. The foundation is now being put in.

The committee that has made this notable record consists of Supervisors Ursil A. Ferguson, Oneonta, chairman; Charles J. Armstrong, Milford, and John M. Hopkins, Unadilla. Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center is the chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

DR. BIGGS NAMES COMMITTEE ON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

George J. Nelbach, executive secretary of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association, has been selected by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, as a member of a committee to supervise the selection of sites, plans, construction and equipment of tuberculosis hospitals in the counties affected by the law compelling each county having a population of 35,000 or more to erect a hospital if not already equipped with one. Dr. John A. Smith, secretary of the State Department of Health, is chairman of the committee; Dr. O. R. Eichel, vice-chairman; Dr. E. C. McSweeney, secretary; Mr. C. A. Holmqvist, engineering expert; Mr. Frederick Spranger, construction expert; Mr. J. D. Burt, architect; with Mr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., deputy commissioner of health, ex-officio member.

The advisory board consists of Dr. Albert H. Garvin, superintendent of the New York State hospital, at Raybrook; Dr. John S. Billings, of New York City, medical director of New York Telephone Company; Dr. Charles Stover, of Amsterdam, secretary of the board of managers of the Montgomery County Tuberculosis Hospital; Dr. Horace J. Howk, physician in charge of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Hospital at Mt. McGregor, and Dr. Lawrason Brown, of Saranac Lake.
Red Cross Gives $1,000,000 for Model Health Center Under Mr. Folks in France

France may yet "show" America something in effective public health work.

Bread cast upon the waters in the form of American physicians, scientists, sanitarians and public health workers sent abroad in the hour of need to help France fight disease in war time may return after many days to this country in the shape of improved public health administration and methods which will be far reaching in their results.

Word comes from Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who is now director of Civil Affairs for the American Red Cross in France, that the Red Cross has appropriated $1,000,000 for a model health center to do every kind of health work in some one city of France for three years as an object lesson.

This plan has been evolved after two months' study of the conditions in France. Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, the American Red Cross Commissioner in Europe, cabled to Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross in Washington recommending the plan, and the desired appropriation for the work was made.

The project is considered by experts to be the finest thing ever started in the way of a public health object lesson.

The work of the Department of Civil Affairs has been thoroughly systematized under bureau chiefs. Mr. Folks now has a staff of fifty-nine assistants and the number is steadily increasing.

"The task of organized public health work," he writes, "has been hard work with extraordinary difficulties, but one by one they are gotten out of the way."

Tuberculosis Big War Problem; Over 20,000 Tuberculous Men of Draft Age in This State

The fourth annual North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference was held in Baltimore, Md., October 17th and 18th. The speakers, among whom were included the chief medical authorities of the United States Army and Navy, as well as tuberculosis workers in the States of the North Atlantic group, brought out clearly the problems created or intensified by the entry of this country into the Great War. Constructive lines of work to meet these problems were mapped out.

It was agreed that due to the prompt measures established by the military authorities the tuberculosis problem will be a gigantic civil problem rather than a military problem. The examinations in camps and cantonments result in the sending back to their communities of the large numbers of men who would have come down with the disease had they been allowed to go overseas. These men returning to their homes become at once a problem for the local authorities and the tuberculosis work. This means more hospital beds, more dispensaries and many more visiting nurses.

Two hundred and fifteen tuberculosis experts have nearly finished examining the members of the regular army, have gone over the chests of about 50 per cent of the federalized National Guard, and have made a good start with the men in the new national army cantonments. Those who are found to have active tuberculosis or are likely to develop the disease are being discharged and sent back home. The men who pass the expert tuberculosis examination and are definitely accepted into the Federal service and who develop the disease "in the line of duty" will probably be looked after by the Federal Government. That is, the incipient cases will doubtless be sent to sanatoria to be built and maintained by the Federal Government in various parts of the country, while the chronic cases will probably be sent to the local public or private tuberculosis hospitals nearest their homes and maintained there at Federal expense.

At Least Two Per Cent Tuberculous

The most conservative estimate of the percentage of men rejected because of tuberculosis by the local exemption boards under the selective service law is 2 per cent of the total number of men thus far examined. Many competent authorities believe that it will be between 3 and 4 per cent. Using 2 per cent as a basis, it is estimated that between 21,000 and 22,000 men in New York State alone have been or will be rejected from service in the national army because of tuberculosis. The names and addresses of these rejected conscripts are to be made available to the State health departments and State tuberculosis associations for follow-up work.

This great increase in the number of known cases is at once a tremendous problem and a very real opportunity. More institutional beds are needed and the fact that this host of men afflicted with tuberculosis has been brought to light is the most convincing argument for the provision of such beds. However, a large number of these rejected men are married and have small children and would not accept institutional care. For these a system of careful home supervision and dispensary care and treatment, which will afford them as good an opportunity for improvement and possible arrest as may reasonably be expected, and which will aim to protect the other members of the household from infection, are immediately and imperatively needed.

DR. DEVINE IN CHARGE OF 850,000 FRENCH REFUGEES

Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society and Director of the New York School of Philanthropy, who went to France in August, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Refugees and Home Relief under the American Red Cross Commission there.

He is now in charge of all relief work outside the city of Paris, and is organizing relief and welfare measures in behalf of 850,000 refugees.
BUILD UP CHILD LIFE IS WAR'S LESSON TO U. S.

War will mean much to children in America, as well as to children in the belligerent nations of Europe. If the experience of European countries in war time is duplicated here there will be a marked increase in juvenile dependency, delinquency, and illegitimacy; in fact, a considerable increase in dependency is noted here already.

The State Charities Aid Association is strengthening in every way possible its department of children's work. Its eighteen county agencies for dependent children are being operated at the highest possible efficiency. The child placing agency is seeking free family homes for homeless children and keeping careful supervision over more than 1,300 children already placed. The Committee on Obtaining Situations for Mothers and Babies is extremely busy.

Naturally, the Association is pleased that several of its "boys"—that is, boys for whom it has found permanent homes in past years—are now with the American military forces in France. There are a considerable number of young soldiers on the honor roll of the Association. One of these young men, on the day before sailing for France, wrote:

"Berlin or Bust."

"We left Port Royal, where we first went from New York, the first of the month and went to Quantico, Virginia, where we stayed until this morning. Now we are in Philadelphia expecting to board a battle ship tomorrow bound for France under General Pershing, and then tackle the Germans. I forgot to tell you of our trip from Quantico to Philadelphia. On the outside of the cars we had these words written: "The Fighting 40th Co. Berlin or Bust.""

Cecilia, Seven, Wants Catholic Father and Mother

Cecilia is a blue eyed, fair haired little girl of seven. She is a slight girl, and if she could be given pretty clothes would be considered charming. When she was a baby she was left an orphan. Her sister tried to make a home for her. She did the best she knew how, but the struggle was too great. The sister broke down in health and Cecilia had to go to an orphan asylum, where she has been now for two years. The Sisters in the Orphan Asylum are kind to Cecilia, but Cecilia longs for a mother and father of her own, a mother and father who will not only love her and care for her, but who will be Catholics and who will bring her up in the faith of her own parents.

Will not some good Catholic family share their home with this lonely little girl?

TEN OF THE ASSOCIATION'S CHILDREN AT "THE FARM" FOR THE SUMMER

The children who went there needed good physical care and individual training. Good food and pleasant outdoor life made all strong physically and better behaved.

Tony Is "Dandi"

A letter just received by the Child Placing Agency from the Italian family with whom little Tony was placed says:

"In regard of Tony I like to tell you that at present time he is very happy. He is strong and fat, eat three time a day, and I call him happy boy. Now he begin to walk chair by chair and he is the joy of our home. He sleep very well in the night and 6 o'clock in the morning he get up from the bed. In the at noon he sleep two hour, very quiet. He like fresh air, and I take him to walk in the street every morning from 9 o'clock to 10, and in afternoon from three to four o'clock. We like him very much, and love him sincerely. Thanks to GOD, for this little boy, and Lord may watch him in his life. He now talk and call ma-ma and papa, some time said good-by. In one word I tell you that Tony is dandi and we are very glad to adopted him."

Red Hair and His Smile Won This Boy a Home

Teddy's bright red hair and engaging smile won for him one of the best homes the Association has under supervision.

The girls who were at "The Farm" for Association Children have found homes. These little boys have no homes of their own. Is there not some one who will take one of them?
Mental Hygiene Committees
Aiding in Efforts to Provide
for the Insane and Feebleminded

Gathering Data for Hospital Development Commission and Promoting Establishment of More Ungraded Classes

Although wartime slows down progress in many lines of social work, mental hygiene work has shown an increase in activities during recent months.

The Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association and the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, now operating in close co-operation with a joint staff, have devoted the greater part of their efforts recently to aiding the Hospital Development Commission in its study of the needs of the insane and feebleminded in order to plan for the systematic upbuilding of institutions over a term of years.

A study summarizing the results in the most important surveys and estimates of the prevalence of feeblemindedness in America and Great Britain has been submitted to the Commission.

On the basis of these figures, the number of feebleminded persons in New York State is conservatively estimated at 35,000. A recent survey by county agents of the State Charities Aid Association in eighteen counties showed 832 persons definitely diagnosed as feebleminded who have already come to the attention of county agents because of poverty or anti-social conduct and are in need of institutional care. If this rate prevails throughout the State there are not less than 5,543 persons already known to the authorities and in need of institutional care, treatment, and training.

A memorandum on defective delinquents, their prevalence, nature, and their institutional and legislative needs is in proof and will shortly be submitted to the Hospital Development Commission. Memoranda on the parole system of the State hospitals, care of chronic patients, and the need of psychopathic hospitals in the larger centers of population throughout the State are also being prepared and will be submitted to the Commission at public hearings to be held in the Academy of Medicine in New York early in the month.

During the summer the New York Committee made a special study of the needs for increasing the ungraded class department of the New York City Department of Education. The results of this study were submitted in a printed memorandum to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This memorandum contained historical and descriptive information about the department and arguments supporting the requests of the Board of Education for an increase in the number of classes, inspectors, visiting and substitute teachers. The city budget as prepared by the Board of Estimate makes provision for the increases substantially as requested.

In response to a request from Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, the New York Committee has begun a study of the type of instruction that should be given in special classes for retarded children. Consideration is being given to the best plans for establishing the ungraded classes provided for in the Lockwood Bill passed at the last session of the legislature. This new law calls for a special class in every school where ten or more retarded school children are found.

Miss Florence M. Rhett is chairman of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, and Mr. R. Bayard Cutting of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness. George A. Hastings is executive secretary of both committees.

THE INSANE COST COUNTRY
ANNUAL LOSS OF $350,000,000

Horatio M. Pollock, Ph.D., Statistician of the State Hospital Commission, and a First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army, was one of the speakers at the annual convention of the American Public Health Association in Washington last month.

"It is significant," said Lieutenant Pollock, "that while the rate of physical disease and mortality has been steadily declining, the rate of insanity has apparently been mounting upward. Already the number of hospital beds occupied by the insane exceeds the total number of hospital beds for general physical diseases of all kinds in the United States. The total yearly economic loss to our nation on account of insanity is now more than $350,000,000. Is it any wonder that those of us who see the enormity of the burden of mental diseases should advocate that they be studied in every possible way—in the laboratory, in the hospital, in the clinic, and that the results of such study be reported in such a way that they may be made available to all workers in the field, to the end that the mental health of our people may be made more secure? Only when the facts concerning the cause, course and outcome of the various mental diseases are fully known shall we be able to solve successfully the great problems of cure and prevention."

A Home Made Baby Betty
a Happy and Healthy Child

When Betty was a baby she was motherless, sick, ill-tempered and unhappy. Now she has parents, a brother, and a garden full of flowers. She is a sturdily happy, nature-loving little girl.
Yates County believes in the conservation of its children. Thirty mothers registered their children in the baby show at the Yates County Fair; eleven babies were rated at 100 per cent.

Dr. George H. Kirby, formerly Director of Clinical Psychiatry at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, and more recently Medical Inspector of the State Hospital Commission, has been appointed Director of the Psychiatric Institute of the State Hospitals, to succeed Dr. August Hoch, resigned, who has gone to California to reside.

Plans are being developed for the establishment of a free mental clinic in Schenectady. It will be the twenty-eighth established by the State Hospitals.

Three hundred people attended the third annual Westchester County Conference of Charities and Corrections at White Plains on October 25th. War-time social problems, the need of a children's court, and an indeterminate sentence and parole law in Westchester County were among the topics considered.

A course of six free lectures on mental hygiene is being given at the Labor Temple, New York City, by the Department of Education in cooperation with the State Charities Aid Association's Mental Hygiene Committee. The speakers are Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Dr. Bernard Glueck, Dr. Ira S. Wiley and George A. Hastings. The general theme of the course is “Can We Make This Country Safe for Democracy?”

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene announce that funds are to be supplied from official and unofficial sources to establish a psychiatric clinic in the Staten Island Hospital at St. George's, Staten Island, with a full-time resident psychiatrist and social worker.

The annual meeting of the Westchester County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association will be held at the home of the President, Adolph Lewiston, in Ardsley, on Saturday afternoon, November 10th.

A course of four free lectures on the general theme “Why Should So Many Go Insane?” to be given at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn this season, has been arranged by the Mental Hygiene Committee.

In a number of counties, in addition to their other work, this Association's County Agents for Dependent Children act as probation officers, as investigators of outdoor relief and as investigators for boards of child welfare which grant pensions to needy widows and children.

The Association's Committee on Hospitals has published a handbook on the care and treatment of alcohol and drug addicts, including a directory of public institutions in New York City in which such patients are treated.

The New York City Visiting Committee is helping to make the hospitals under its visitation as efficient as possible to meet conditions brought on by the war. This includes Red Cross work of various kinds, planning training courses for nurses, and devising plans to increase the productivity of institution farms and gardens.

The Child Placing Agency of the Association has placed 210 children in free family homes during the last year. Supervision has been maintained over 1,351 children, of whom 1,141 were placed in previous years.

Mr. R. Bayard Cutting, Chairman of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, and Mr. Franklin B. Kirkbride, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, are in Europe engaged in organizing Y. M. C. A. activities among the American military forces.

"Protect the defective children, provide for their training and proper care, and you will lessen the burden of dependency and delinquency," is the gist of a report on mental defectives issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. This is an important phase of home defense in wartime.

Because the work keeps them happy and their minds occupied it causes a favorable reaction on the patients themselves.

There need be no fear of any possible infection, for the garments and the candles are all thoroughly disinfected before they leave the institution.

Other hospitals will be interested in this means of enabling the sick to join the army of workers at home that is helping the army of fighters to win the war.
RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL ARMY MOBILIZING

Sale Opens November 15th—Many Local Committees Have Already Started Campaigns—Mail-Sale Again a Big Feature

A goal of selling 15,000,000 seals in New York State outside of New York City, is necessitated by the tremendous tuberculosis problems growing out of war conditions.

Seventy-five per cent of the local tuberculosis committees under the direction of the State Charities Aid Association have already completed the preliminary organization of their Red Cross Seal campaigns on a scale hitherto unprecedented. To avoid the transportation difficulties anticipated in the near future, most of New York's quota of 40,000,000 seals has already been distributed throughout the counties of the State, and the sale will open on November 15th.

The high standard set for the 1917 sale is indicated by the size of the seal order for the larger cities in the State. Buffalo heads the list with 5,000,000 seals; Syracuse, 1,500,000; Elmira, 1,250,000; and Albany and Troy, 1,000,000 each. Allotments for other localities are in the same proportion.

Sale by Mail

The sale of seals by mail will again be a big feature of the campaign. At the North Atlantic Conference on Tuberculosis, held in Baltimore in 1917 and 1918, was generally agreed by representatives from all the participating States that the probability of attaining the 1917 Red Cross Christmas Seal goal would depend upon the extent to which the mail sale method was employed by local agencies. Despite the increase in postage required by the new war revenue bill, carefully compiled statistics establish beyond dispute the fact that the sale by mail is the most economic and profitable selling plan that can be used in the Red Cross Christmas Seal campaign. As a matter of fact, most of the mail sale letters will be sent at the same New York State rate as heretofore. The post office ruling is that the postage cost of letters mailed and delivered in the same postal district will be two cents as heretofore. It is expected that nearly 500,000 letters will be sent to prospective purchasers of seals in this State during the coming campaign.

Penneant Contest Again

Greater interest is being shown than ever before in the national and State competitions for Red Cross Christmas Seal honors and pennants, which are awarded for the highest per capita sale of seals among the localities of various population classes. Last year New York State claims the pennant for the highest per capita sale in States having a population in excess of 2,400,000. Five New York State cities, out of a possible ten for the whole country—Elmira, Rochester, Troy, Buffalo, and Brooklyn—were awarded pennants by the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Red Cross for selling the greatest number of seals per inhabitant of any cities in their respective population classes. Winners in the competition conducted in New York State by the State Charities Aid Association were as follows: Buffalo, Troy, Elmira, Ithaca, Larchmont, Richfield Springs, Cold Spring, and Roxbury. This year the competition for honors and pennants takes on a new significance. The winning of these prizes becomes analogous to the over-subscription of a locality's Liberty Bond quota. It is the expression both of the community's interest in public health and its patriotism in time of national peril.

Expect Liberal Response

New York State has contributed liberally to the provision of facilities for our soldiers in the field by over-subscription to Liberty Bonds, and has responded in like manner to the appeal for funds to finance the war work of the American Red Cross. It is confidently expected by the organizers of the Red Cross Seal campaign that the people of this State will provide the money for the anti-tuberculosis measures so urgently needed to safeguard public health and conserve the Nation's man power.

"GLAD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY" FROM ITHACA

Ithaca Establishes Open Air School—Splendid Health and Educational Facilities for City's School Children

"Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy," was the salutation of Mr. Frank D. Boynton, Superintendent of the Ithaca Public Schools, apropos of the news that the Board of Education had decided to conduct an open air school on the top of the new $500,000 school building.

The Ithaca Board of Education voted at its last meeting to accept an appropriation of $250 offered by the Ithaca Tuberculosis Association toward the establishment of a school in which the anemic and sickly children of Ithaca could pursue their studies under ideal "fresh air" conditions.

Mr. Boynton's letter shows that in addition to its open air school, Ithaca has provided practically every modern facility for the education and health protection of its school children. In a recently equipped dental clinic, a graduate school nurse on full time, a practical nurse with a Red Cross diploma on half time, a well equipped infirmary for 20 patients in which a physician works with the nurses and examines all the pupils. There are classes for atypical children with two instructors, a complete system of vital statistics which furnish the facts for notices to parents on their children's defects. Moreover, at the city hospital, the Board of Education has put in an endowment of $10,500, the interest of which is used to care for self-supporting teachers, and pupils who need help. In addition to these measures designed to safeguard and conserve the health of children and teachers, the Ithaca schools are provided with all of the modern educational facilities.

"Do you think of anything that has been omitted?" asks Mr. Boynton in closing his letter. We don't!

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS NURSES

The War Emergency Committees on Tuberculosis of Allegheny and Washington Counties have recently secured tuberculosis visiting nurses. It is especially opportune that the nurses are already at work at this time, for they will be ready to advise and assist the men who have been examined under the selective draft law and rejected from military service on account of tuberculosis, of whom it is estimated that there are over 20,000 in New York State alone. As stated in another column, the names of these rejected conscripts are to be turned over to the tuberculosis nurses in the near future.

The War Emergency Committees on Tuberculosis of Madison and Otsego Counties and the Greene County Tuberculosis Committee have decided to employ such nurses. The Otsego County Committee has already raised over $400 for this purpose.

RED CROSS SEALS ARE WINNING THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Red Cross Christmas Seals have for many years provided 90 per cent of the funds to finance the local campaigns against tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City.

The story of that winning fight against the deadliest of all diseases is told in the following record of achievements:

TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

1917
(1) 28 local tuberculosis hospitals in operation; 22 additional hospitals authorized.
(2) 30 free tuberculosis dispensaries.
(3) 133 visiting nurses.
(4) 27 fresh air classes for pre-tuberculosis children.
(5) The present death rate from tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City is 114.2 per 100,000 living population.

1907
(1) 2 public tuberculosis hospitals in connection with almshouses.
(2) 2 dispensaries.
(3) 2 visiting nurses.
(4) No fresh air classes.
(5) In 1907 the death rate from tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City was 129.4 per 100,000 living population.

RED CROSS SEALS ARE SAVING HUMAN LIVES
STATE AFTER-CARE OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIMS

2,500 PATIENTS TREATED AT 146 FREE CLINICS

"Do you think the baby will ever walk, nurse?"
"I give Jimmie his muscle training exercises every day; I don't care if it takes three years, if he only walks in the end!"

These remarks, addressed to the nurses in charge, show the extremes of anxious dependence and grim determination with which the mothers of New York State whose children were crippled in last year's epidemic of infantile paralysis face the problem of their children's future. For the future of these children is a problem and one which must be faced not only by the children and their parents, but by the public as well.

Concerns the Public
If the future of these children is overlooked; if they are neglected and left to grow up helpless cripples, the public will have to pay the bill for their support. If it is considered and they grow up capable, self-supporting citizens, the public must provide the funds now for the after-treatment which is necessary to restore the use of the disabled limbs.

Science, skill and mother love are three powerful forces already working to improve the conditions of these crippled children.

The "Follow Up" Work
What is the after-treatment of infantile paralysis?

The after-treatment is a system of muscle training, or "child manipulation," designed by Dr. Robert W. Lovett to stimulate affected muscles, restore elasticity to those that are contracted, retract those that are stretched, and to train unaccustomed muscles to live, of the worst of which we are "gone" or lifeless. Without some such treatment, deformities are apt to follow.

Over 3,300 Cases

Following the epidemic of infantile paralysis which swept New York State in the summer of 1916, the community was confronted with the possibility of some 3,300 children who had the disease becoming permanently deformed or crippled.

To deal with the situation, the State Department of Health secured orthopedic specialists of wide reputation and ability and made their services available to all children by means of a series of clinics held in centers of infection throughout the State.

At the request of the State Department of Health the State Charities Aid Association assumed the responsibility of providing social service aid and appointed for that purpose a special Committee on After-Care of Poliomyelitis in New York State outside of New York City.

The after-care treatment begins as soon as the pain of the acute attack leaves the patient and the doctor can make a thorough muscular examination. Such examination is given by the trained workers under Dr. Lovett at clinics held at the centers of the infection throughout the State. He and his assistants—orthopedic surgeons, expert muscle-trainers, and muscle-testers—make minute examinations of all patients who are brought to these clinics by the local private physicians and health officers. The condition of each muscle is charted in every case, and the advice as to treatment made by orthopedists is recorded. Where local physicians desire, actual treatment, principally by muscle-training, is given under special muscle-training nurses employed by the State.

Mothers Are Real Heroines.

The mothers are, as a whole, very faithful in putting the children through the exercises, and so much depends upon the mother! However able the doctor, however skilled the nurse, the mother is the real pivot on which the child's future hangs, for she is responsible for its food, its cleanliness, its discipline, and the persistence in exercising. Most of the mothers are busy women, with perhaps from two to four other children to care for, and yet each spends from fifteen to forty-five minutes each day in urging and encouraging one small son or daughter to turn or lift a hand or foot or leg.

The child must, in many instances, be kept from crawling or walking, since weight-bearing exercise after an acute attack tends to increase the paralysis.

Sometimes the recovery is so slow that the mothers become discouraged. Then the nurse must use every atom of influence, tact and personality she has to prevent the child's disability being accepted as a visitation of Providence or fate or bad luck, and to make the mother see the hope that lies ahead.

Children Not Puny
How do the children look? Are they sickly and puny? Not a bit of it. Most of them are plump and healthy, many unusually attractive and intelligent. Tiny, curly-haired babies, small boys active as eels, shy little girls—good citizen material all of them, far too valuable to be lost to the State, and well worth the effort that is being made to save them perfect.

Size of Problem
A total of 146 clinics have been held—2,551 patients have been examined; 1,427 of those had the disease in 1916, 751 had it in past years and 76 had orthopedic conditions not due to infantile paralysis. The nurses of the Department continually visit the patients and one of the surgeons of the Department is on call for emergency visits.

Of the 3,339 cases of 1916 known to be living in the State outside of New York City, the Department of Health had examined 1,694 cases; 161 had promised to attend the next clinic; 495 had fully recovered; 190 were under other orthopedic care; 267 had moved from the State or into New York City; 80 had refused clinic care. In other words, 85 per cent. of the living cases were satisfactorily accounted for on October 1.

Work Done by Committee
The committee paid in full or in part for 484 braces and 158 corsets and other apparatus.

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SHOULD DOUBLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DEFECTIVES

REPORT SHOWS THAT 5,500 MORE NEED INSTITUTIONAL CARE AT ONCE

Doubling the State's institutional facilities for the care, treatment and training of the feebleminded and epileptic is recommended in the first annual report of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, which has just been issued. The report covers the work of the committee since its inception in May, 1916, and its active career since the appointment of a staff and the opening of offices in September a year ago. Mr. R. Bayard Cutting is chairman of this committee.

The report recommends additional institutional accommodations for at least 5,543 mentally defective persons without delay. This figure represents the number of feebleminded in New York State who are already known to public officials or service agencies as feebleminded and in need of institutional care.

The figure was arrived at by a recently compiled partial directory of the feebleminded in 18 counties by County Agents of the State Charities Aid Association, who found 832 such persons in eighteen counties already known by reason of poverty or anti-social conduct.

If this proportion holds good throughout the State, the number of feebleminded persons already known to the authorities (because of poverty or anti-social conduct) and needing institutional treatment is at least 5,543.

The report states that the total number of feebleminded persons in the State is conservatively estimated at 35,000, of whom only about 6,000 are cared for in institutions designed for them. Consequently, accommodations for 5,500 more would practically double the present provision.

Other Needs in State Care

Among other outstanding needs in State care to which the report calls attention and which is of special importance at this time because of the plans of the State Department of Education to put the Lockwood Law into operation, is that of special classes for the backward and retarded children. In the words of the report, "To detect them (defective children) promptly, to place the weaker in the experimental institutions, to train the remainder in the simplest employments that will make them of some use in the community—these are the tasks to which the State should set itself more resolutely."

Gratification is expressed over steps looking toward a "substantial and unusual advance in provision for the feebleminded."

The committee commends the creation of the Hospital Development Commission, in which it sees promise of developments in a plan that may cost the State from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 in the next ten years, but insuring more adequate accommodation for the mentally disabled and defective, and economy in the long run.

The legislative campaign which resulted last spring in appropriations and authorizations for State institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic, totaling $1,144,100 and increasing the present capacity by 16 per cent, is presented in detail and is credited as having helped to stimulate the present interest and active efforts for the feebleminded.

A long list of legislative measures came under the consideration of the committee, some of them successfully passing the legislature; others failed or were deferred to be laid before the Hospital Development Commission. Among those which were successful are the Lockwood Bill providing for special classes for mentally defective children throughout the State and the Sage Bill creating the Hospital Development Commission.

For More Ungraded Classes

Special study was given to the State and city situation with regard to classes for retarded children. A questionnaire was sent out to the towns and cities in New York having a population in excess of 5,000, and the tabulated results show the facts regarding selection and payment of teachers, visiting teachers, school nurses, selection of pupils, character of instruction, location of classes, etc. This data has been made available to the State Department of Education.

In New York City a study of the needs of the Department of Ungraded Classes was made and submitted to the appropriating authorities.

During the year several conferences were held, among them one on educational aspects, one on correctional work, and two of the superintendents of State institutions for the feebleminded.

In addition to promoting legislation to relieve the community of the presence of the feebleminded, and the gathering and the dissemination of information concerning mental deficiency, the committee aims to organize and lead the efforts of individuals and social agencies in the accomplishment of such measures as can be effected privately for the welfare of the feebleminded.

The New York committee has more than 150 members on its general committee, and twelve sub-committees on the various phases of the subject it is dealing with.

A co-operative arrangement was made with the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association whereby the two committees occupy the same offices and operate their staffs practically as a unit. This arrangement has made for economy and increased efficiency.

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The committee secured the consent of the family, arranged for transportation to the hospital, and paid the hospital expenses, collecting what it could toward the cost in each case. The first patient for operation entered the hospital on May 1st, 1917.

Operative care has been offered to 156 of the 277 for whom it was recommended, and 94 patients have been operated upon.

In 35 cases the operations were locally provided. The Westchester County After-Care Committee arranged for operations on 15. Nine were placed in the State Hospital at Havenstraw and 37 in the New York Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, by the committee. Nineteen patients were in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled on October 1, while 10 were awaiting admission. Five were awaiting admission to the State Hospital.

The Department of Health will hold two series of clinics during the next year—examining cases not heretofore seen, and re-examining cases already under care.
SENATOR SAGE SCORES STATE'S FALSE ECONOMY AND NEGLECT OF INSTITUTIONS

STATE SHOULD SPEND MORE, NOT LESS, FOR NECESSARY NEEDS

New York State should spend more money.

It takes a courageous man to make such a statement as this. Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany is the man who says it. And the Senator knows what he is talking about.

Senator Sage is Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Chairman of the recently-created State Hospital Development Commission, which is working out a plan for systematic increase of accommodations for the insane and feebleminded.

Senator Sage, during his incumbency of the Finance Committee chairmanship, has made a thorough study of State expenditures and sources of revenue, and of the administration of State institutions. He has devoted much time to visiting State institutions and otherwise ascertaining at first hand their needs and conditions. The Hospital Development Commission which he heads has spent the past summer working vigorously on its investigation of the needs of the insane and feebleminded.

With a background of experience in an extensive private business, and thorough knowledge of legislative questions and State finances, Senator Sage in a recent issue of "State Service" made this significant statement:

"When three years ago I became chairman of the Finance Committee, I thought I could introduce large economies. I tried my very best, and the result has been an increased budget every year of my service. I am appalled today, not at the money the State is spending, but at the increased sums which the State ought to spend for absolutely necessary State needs. When we adjourned this year we had killed in committee, bills carrying more than six million dollars of direct appropriations, and I think that nearly every cent was a justifiable State expense. In addition to this, about eight millions were cut out of the requested appropriations for the departments, commissions and institutions.

"I believe that our duty lies in appropriating properly for the State's needs, at the same time seeing that the money appropriated is spent efficiently and economically, rather than in attempting to drastically reduce the amounts appropriated. I believe that the people of this State are willing to pay all the money necessary to enable the State to perform its full duty so long as they know that they are getting full value for their money.

"It is probable that the Hospital Development Commission will recommend a plan involving an ultimate expenditure of between ten and twenty million dollars over a term of years to make the accommodations in the State institutions for the insane and feebleminded adequate to the need.

"Shamefully Neglectful" in Past

"The State has been shamefully neglectful in these matters," adds Senator Sage. "A very superficial examination of the hospitals discloses that we ought to spend $200,000,000 to enlarge these [various State] institutions. This is considered necessary for care for the insane population and provide decent and sanitary accommodations for these unfortunate. Many of the buildings are very old and unsuitable for present needs. They should be entirely rebuilt.

"Then comes the problem of the feeble-minded. We can care for only a fraction of the known cases in our existing institutions, and here is a question of the State's health and prosperity, or of its mental, moral and physical development. The costs have passed it by and shut our eyes because of the cost in dollars and cents. Whatever it costs, the problem must be solved."

Other necessary expenditures recommended are two new prisons (now being built), the up-keep of the State road system, the canals and canal terminals, etc.

"Members of the Legislature at Albany," says Senator Sage, "are supposed to spend a great deal of their time in studying how to get more money for the people's money. A popular notion is that they waste money for all kinds of useless purposes. Another assumption is that while thus extravagantly spending money they do little towards providing means of revenue so that taxes shall bear justly upon the people. These assumptions or accusations are not quite true.

"In fact the most difficult task of the members of the finance committees so far as State expenditures are concerned, is to learn to show economic emphasis when appropriations are asked for.

"It is especially hard to say 'no' when after investigation you believe that the improvement or reason for the appropriation is perfectly justifiable. There are so many things which ought to be done; so many things where the benefit to the people would be far greater than the cost, that it is embarrassing to deny appropriations in order that we may do the things which must be done and the State and people keep our expenses within reasonable limits. We already have an immense investment in insane hospitals, charitable institutions, prisons, normal schools, agricultural schools, roads and canals. The running expenses of these activities increase year by year as our investment increases. These institutions also have to be kept in repair, and we must continually improve, enlarge, rebuild.

Economy Slogan a Sham

"The State is in the same position today as is every municipality and every private business concern with regard to the high cost of living, material and labor. With twenty thousand employees whose average annual salary from the Governor down is approximately one thousand dollars, with necessary repairs of construction of its buildings, roads and canals of millions every year, with many thousands of dependents in its institutions to feed and clothe, with a thousand things which must be done whatever the cost, we have a grave situation to face. The lower State salaries running from $400 to $1,200 must be increased, not only because we can't keep employees unless they are increased, but also because it is right for the State to pay a living wage, and wrong for it not to do so. Food, coal and material must be bought, buildings and roads must be built and repaired. Too long have we waged political campaigns with economy—nearly always a false economy—as our slogan.

"The talk of budgets of forty, fifty, sixty millions is absurd. We appropriated seventy-eight millions this year, and while something over six millions of this is directly attributable to the war, I can assure you that if the State does its simple duty, you will see constantly growing budgets with the one hundred million mark only a few years away."

Senator Sage also discusses interestingly and illuminatingly in the same article future sources of revenue for the State to meet its necessary needs.
MR. FOLKS DIRECTING VAST RELIEF WORK IN FRANCE; OPERATING TEN BUREAUS WITH STAFF OF 200

AID FOR CHILDREN, CRIPPLES, HOMELESS, TUBERCULOUS AND REFUGEES

Reports recently received in this country reveal the magnitude of the work of civilian relief and rehabilitation which the American Red Cross is doing in France.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, is in charge of the work there as Director of the Red Cross Department of Civil Affairs. He has organized the work under ten bureaus and now has a staff of 201 persons, nearly all of whom are experts in their line.

Takes His Hat Off to France

"The American Red Cross in France," Mr. Folks said in a recent public statement, "is undertaking lines of work different from those in Denmark, associated with the name Red Cross. It has come to France under circumstances which have no parallel in history. The war which has gone on for three years has drawn into it the entire life of the belligerent nations, every resource, every unit of strength. Every person in France is as a matter of fact engaged in the war, and all of them are suffering from the war. The American Red Cross therefore aims not only to help the sick and wounded soldiers, but it has established a department of Civil Affairs in France just as it has for many years had a department of Civil Affairs in the United States.

"This Department of Civil Affairs has asked the question: What are the present actual immediate needs in view of the three years of war? The Red Cross is by no means entering a virgin soil, for France has done wonders through governmental agencies and through private committees. What are the remaining immediate needs? Wherever and whenever that question is asked one hears of the problem of refugees and 'rapatries,' devastated regions, 'mutiles,' tuberculosis, and children.

"The 'rapatries' are arriving at Evian 500 to 1,000 per day after three years of hardship under alien rule. I take off my hat to the splendid organization worked out by the French Government and the Citizens' Committee of Lyons for their reception."

In all the work which the Red Cross is doing in France the closest cooperation has been maintained between the Department of Civil Affairs and the Rockefeller Foundation. This has been especially true in relation to tuberculosis. Likewise there has been very close sympathy and cooperation with the French Government.

A report from Mr. Folks to Major James H. Perkins, American Red Cross Commissioner for France, under date of November 1, states that within the last few days 38 persons have joined the staff of the Children's Bureau, giving that bureau a total of 103 and the Department of Civil Affairs a total of 201 members as against 107 mentioned in the report of October 1.

A rearrangement of bureaus was effected on October 4th to organize the work of the department more closely.

The Bureau of Refugees and Relief, which was in the preliminary stage of organization a month ago, has now six delegates in various parts of France. In Paris as in the provincial cities the crux of the refugee problem is housing.

On October 1st the work of the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans was formally assumed by the American Red Cross. The American hostels for refugees which were founded by Mrs. Edith Wharton have also been taken over by the Red Cross.

(Continued on next page.)

MR. FOLKS' STAFF IN FRANCE

Following is a partial list of the staff of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross in France:

Director—Homer Folks, Secretary, State Charities Aid Association of New York.
Assistant Director—Walter Abbott.
Chief of Bureau of Reconstruction—L. Cherrillon.
Chief of the Bureau of Tuberculosis—Dr. Wm. Charles White.
Chief of Relief and Economic Rehabilitation—E. E. Hunt.
Chief of the Bureau of the Blind—Charles Carroll.
Chief of Children's Bureau—Dr. William Palmer Lucas.
Chief of Bureau of Refugees and Home Relief in Paris—Miss Margaret Curtis.
Chief of Bureau of Reeducation of "Mutiles," Miss Grace Harper.
Chief of Bureau of Refugees outside Paris—Dr. Edward T. Devine.
Acting Chief of Bureau of "Rapatries," Dr. Wm. Palmer Lucas.
Chief of the Friends' Unit—J. Henry Scattergood.
Chief of the Editorial Bureau—Paul U. Kellogg.
On Staff of Bureau of Tuberculosis—Dr. A. H. Garvin, Supt. of the N. Y. State Hospital for Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, at Raybrook, N. Y., and First Lient. C. L. Belles, of the Medical Reserve Corps.
Recently arrived to aid in the Children's Bureau—Dr. Charles Ulysses Moore, and party of fifteen nurses.
Assistant in the Editorial Bureau—Lewis S. Gannett.
In charge of coordinating the requisitioning of supplies—A. H. Greene, of the Solvay Process Works, Detroit.
Director of the work at Toul with the children forced back by German gas attacks—Dr. J. P. Sedgwick. Assistants: Dr. Alice Barlow Brown and Madame Hortine.
In charge of Children's Dispensary at Nesle—Dr. Baldwin.
Specialist connected with the Friends' Unit—Dr. J. A. Babbitt.
Workers Buy Liberty Bonds

Although far from home and engrossed in stupendous tasks in France, 21 members of the staff of the Department of Civil Affairs, led by Dr. Farrand, the American Red Cross. Other members had made provision for subscribing through other channels.

Caring for "Rapatriees"

One great work splendidly organized by the French Government and the Citizens' Committee is that of sending to Belgium by rail each month that no single agency could wholly meet the unprecedented task, that of caring for the "rapatriees" arriving at Evian, on the shore of Lake Geneva, at the rate of 500 to 1,000 each day.

Mr. Folks, with the assistance of Dr. Farrand and Dr. Miller, of the Rockefeller Foundation, made a careful study of the reception, medical examination and care of these French soldiers daily from the rear of the German lines through Switzerland, to Evian. Dr. William Palmer Lucas, Chief of the Children's Bureau and Acting Chief of the Bureau of "Rapatriees," continued this work, and the result was that the Red Cross has undertaken extensive medical care for the "rapatriees" children at Evian, where one of the large hotels is to be opened shortly as a children's reception hospital. Still another hospital is planned for these children near Lyons, and ultimately a tuberculosis sanatorium for the rapatriee children at Evian.

Not only was it necessary for the Red Cross to aid with medical care for the French returning from a stay of two or three years under alien rule, but ambulances were needed to help the sick and the aged from the railway station to the central clearing house and to the hotels and hospitals. The American Red Cross sent ten ambulances and ambulances with a full corps of drivers.

Reconstruction in Devastated Areas

For intensive reconstruction work, four villages have been selected in the Department of the Somme where the soil is suited for cultivation by machinery and where the French Government is making every effort to plough the land, using ten tractors, ploughing at the rate of 30 acres a day. The Red Cross has worked out a complete scheme of cooperation with the French Government, and will especially attend to the repair of houses and general rehabilitation. In this way, the return of the population is being accelerated and the reconstruction bureau is making an important contribution to the serious problem of wheat growing in France.

In the principal agricultural centers in the devastated region, the Red Cross is supplying relief and furnishing portable houses for the use of the families which have returned. It is also providing barracks to assist in the work of training disabled soldiers, and it is planned to establish experimental agricultural stations.

Aiding Queen of Belgium

The Red Cross is aiding the Queen of Belgium in her work for the children and assistance of hospitals in their work for relief of Belgian soldiers. A certain number of children are being brought from occupied Belgium into France where they may be cared for.

In anticipation of the freeing of part of the territory, warehouses are being established near the Belgian front in order that the Red Cross may be ready to assist the Belgians who may then be liberated.

The devastated areas of France, outside the villages the Red Cross is helping to repair, has been divided into six districts. In each one there will be a permanent delegate and in four there are warehouses for the distribution of supplies.

Fighting the White Scourge

The Department of Civil Affairs working with the Tuberculosis Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation and in the closest cooperation with public charities and private organizations, has undertaken an extensive program to decrease the prevalence of tuberculosis. It has taken over and is carrying on and developing an extensive tuberculosis work formerly in charge of Mrs. Edith Wharton. An unfinished tuberculosis sanatorium at Xyres, near Evian, at last reports, was to be completed for the French on November 15. In addition, the hospital at Biligny was to have been completed by October 15 and over half of them were at that time working with the English Friends at office work, relief, repair work, erection of portable houses, in convalescent hospitals, in fact, in every manner possible. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Gannett of the Friends are assisting Mr. Paul Kellogg of the Survey in an Editorial Bureau which he has organized to take in hand the public interest and historical service of the Department of Civil Affairs.

Committee

To facilitate the work of the department, committees have been formed, one on medical matters headed by Dr. James Alexander Miller as chairman and with Dr. Wm. Palmer Lucas and Dr. Charles White as members. A committee on Medical Social Service was formed composed of Mr. Folks as chairman, Mr. E. T. Devine, Miss Margaret Curtis, Dr. Charles White, Dr. William Palmer Lucas and Dr. James Alexander Miller. Another committee was formed to consider any matters relating to nursing problems consisting of Miss Russell, Miss Ashe, Miss Leete of the Children's Bureau, and the Red Cross.

Since the list of members of the staff appearing on the front page was compiled a report received from Mr. Folks states that the Bureau of Provisional Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, L. Chevryllon, chief, and the Bureau of Relief and Economic Rehabilitation in the Devastated Areas, E. E. Hunt, chief, were consolidated to form the Bureau of Reconstruction and Relief, with E. E. Hunt, chief, and L. Chevryllon, associate chief; similarly the Bureau of Refugees and Home Relief in Paris, Miss Margaret Curtis, chief; the Bureau of Refugees and Dr. Charles White, chief Outside Paris, E. T. Devine, chief, and the work for the blind have been united as the Bureau of Refugees and Relief, with Mr. Devine as chief and Miss Curtis as associate chief; Miss Grace Harper, formerly chief of the Bureau for Reconstruction of Mutilés, has been made chief of that bureau. No separate bureaus will be organized for Reformés or for the American Organizations for Civil Relief, and the titles will not be retained for budget purposes after November 1.
MAKING THE FEEBLEMINDED SELF-SUPPORTING

BY DR. CHARLES BERNEST, Superintendent Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y.

"What shall we do with the feebleminded?" is the cry which is going up all over the country. How can we provide institutions enough to provide for them all? And aside from the enormity of the task, how can we face calmly the idea of shutting up for life, young boys and girls, many of whom are but little removed from ordinary dullness?

At the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the answer to these questions is being worked out practically in the colony system. The colony plan is the parcel idea applied to the high grade feebleminded. It is a cross between the institution and complete freedom, a means whereby the more intelligent feebleminded are saved from lifelong isolation and uselessness within the walls of an institution and at the same time are protected from the evil influences of the world outside. Society is clamoring for workers. Within the walls of the institutions for the feebleminded potential labor is stored. The State is maintaining at tremendous expense numbers of individuals whose work it needs and who would be infinitely happier if allowed to share in normal occupations. The colony system sets free the potential labor in the institutions and places it at the disposal of the State. At the same time it provides supervision for the defective individual who cannot be trusted to stand alone and tries out gradually the individual who is able to live in society without institution supervision.

Feebleminded Boys Increasing Food Supply

The Rome institution now has nine farm colonies with twenty boys each and these boys are supporting themselves, supplying the institution with vegetables and dairy products, providing a labor supply for the farmers of the neighborhood and keeping 1,400 acres of land under cultivation. Far from being a burden, they are an economic asset to the State and they are able to live in a way which approximates normal family life—in an ordinary farmhouse, with a farmer and his wife in charge. When work is light, a boy may hire out to a neighboring farmer at 15 cents an hour, earning a little money for spending and for his savings account. At the same time he is being gradually tested out and trained for life in the world, if his character and habits make this possible.

Boys Reclaim Waste Land for the State

In 1915, the State allowed us to place a colony of our boys at Indian Lake in the Adirondacks on State preserves which were in need of reforestation. We had had experience in forestry work the year before when we reforested 40 acres of reverted State land near Rome, under the supervision of the State Forestry Department. The boys, twenty-five in number, accompanied by two attendants and a representative of the Conservation Commission, set out for camp October 1, 1915. In one month they had planted 150,000 trees covering 150 acres and the work was done better than it had ever been done by paid or convict labor.

Indian Lake is a permanent colony for about twenty boys and a summer camp for about forty more. These boys can not only plant about 500,000 trees a year besides caring for the nurseries, but they can also produce all the vegetables, butter, milk, eggs, beef, mutton and pork which they need for their own maintenance and have some excess products to sell.

Girls Make Equally Good Colonists

Knowing the demand for domestic service and the difficulty of obtaining trained workers, we started a colony for fourteen girls in the city of Rome, October, 1914.

These girls, trained to do all kinds of simple domestic work, were established in an ordinary dwelling house with homelike surroundings under the care of a matron and a social visitor to supervise recreation and work. It is also charged to the house wives of Rome that by telephoning to this home they could secure the services of a girl for domestic work at the rate of fifty cents a day. It was understood of course that the girls would be sent only to good homes and would return to the colony at night. Out of the week's earnings each girl would receive 25 cents for spending money and 50 cents for a savings bank. During the first year, 87 girls served 226 families, earning a total of $3,278.91. This meant that the colony was entirely self-supporting and had money in the bank at the end of the year in addition to paying for the clothing of each girl and giving her an individual savings account.

Four such colonies for girls are now maintained, one of which is at Staten Island, and in every case the demand for their services exceeds the supply.

Doing Their Bit in the Knitting Mills

Last fall the knitting mill at Oriakany Falls was unable to fill its Government orders because of the scarcity of labor. We had the supply to answer this demand and on September 1, 1917, we opened a colony there for our girls to work in the mill at $1.25 a day, or more if they were able to make it by piece work. The girls have been so successful at this work that the management of the mill has bought and equipped a new home to accommodate 25 girls.

In factory work we find an outlet for the superabundant energy of a certain type of feebleminded girl who does not take so kindly to domestic service. They are happy in the work, they are leading a normal though protected life, they are entirely self-supporting, and they are serving their country to the best of their ability.

(Continued on page 5.)
NEW TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE IS ORGANIZED IN ROCHESTER

To promote tuberculosis work in Rochester and to assist in co-ordinating and unifying the varied tuberculosis activities of public and private agencies that have points of contact with the tuberculosis problem, a committee of representative men and women was organized by the staff of the Association’s tuberculosis department on Wednesday, November 21, at a luncheon given by Dr. Henry T. Williams, at the Genesee Valley Club.

The new committee begins its work with the active support of the officials of three public agencies: Dr. George W. Goler, Health Officer; Mrs. E. H. Wolfe and John J. Lloyd, respectively president and medical superintendent of the county tuberculosis sanatorium, and J. Warrant Castleman, president of the Board of Education. It also has the sympathetic support of a number of social welfare agencies. Following are the officers and members of the executive committee: Chairman, Isaac Adler; vice-chairman, Dr. Howard L. Prince; secretary, Rev. L. Howard Denny; treasurer, Percy R. McPhail; executive committee: the officers and Mrs. Edward Bausch, Mrs. Fannie R. Bigelow, Mrs. Dewitt B. Macomber, Joseph P. MacSweeney, Robert C. Shumway, Dr. Henry T. Williams and Rabbi Horace J. Wolf.

Program of Work

The immediate program of work of the new committee will be to co-operate with the health officer of Rochester and the board of managers of the county tuberculosis sanatorium in the establishment of a series of consultation stations to give medical advice and treatment to men rejected from military service because of tuberculosis as well as to civilians; and to provide additional visiting nurses to instruct and aid the tuberculous in their homes; to assist the Board of Education in the extension of a system of fresh air classes in the public schools for the special care and instruction of children coming from homes in which there are open cases of tuberculosis; and to keep the public informed as to the nature, transmission, treatment and prevention of the disease.

A Patriotic Duty

Mr. Adler, on being inducted into the office of chairman, said: "War is fought not only by the armies in the field, but by the organized nations standing back of them. It is said that it takes five people back home to keep a soldier in fighting trim at the front. It is important, therefore, that organized efforts be made to conserve the health, vitality and physical vigor of the people back home. I am further interested in this tuberculosis cause because of its care with the children, concentrating to no small degree its efforts as it does on the one hand to the prevention of their infection and to building them up to resist the disease on the other. I came to the view a deep appreciation of the value of these things while a member of the Board of Education and while chairman of the public health committee of the Chamber of Commerce."

Isaac Adler Heads
New Rochester Committee

Immediately after the meeting the executive committee entered into a contract for the sale of the Christmas Seals with the State tuberculosis committee and made arrangements for an intensified selling campaign of the Seals. Miss Emily W. Smith, one of the field agents of the State committee, was taken over by the new organization to manage the sale of the Seals.

The Mental Hygiene Committee and the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness have nineteen mental health lectures scheduled during the next three months. Seven of them are in the courses of the New York City Board of Education.

Miss Julia F. Wells has been given a leave of absence from the Social Service Department of the Association’s Mental Hygiene Committee to join the staff of Homer Folks, Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France. Miss Wells has reached France.

Miss Gertrude Bruyn, the Association’s Ulster County Agent for Dependent Children, has been granted a leave of absence for three months to act as instructor in charities and corrections at Mt. Holyoke College, of which she is a graduate.

Dr. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent of the New York Orphanage at Hastings-on-Hudson, has joined the Red Cross forces in France to assist in supervising and standardizing institutions for war orphans. During his absence his place at Hastings is filled by his son, Edwin H. Reeder.
PUSHING CONSTRUCTION WORK ON STATE INSTITUTIONS

$569,000 IN CONTRACTS AWARDED AT LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

In spite of the scarcity and high prices of building materials and the shortage in the available supply of labor, commendable progress is being made in the State institutional construction work provided for by the appropriations granted by the 1917 Legislature and approved by Governor Whitman. This is especially true in relation to the institutions for the feebleminded, of which the State stands in such great need.

One of the largest and most important construction undertakings at present is at Letchworth Village, in Rockland County, where contracts amounting to $569,199 have been awarded against authorized appropriations in 1917 of $568,600. Work is now in progress. Other construction work there under appropriations totaling $135,000 has been temporarily delayed because the bids received aggregated $179,963.52, or $46,963.52 in excess of money appropriated or authorized. This will necessitate a revision of plans, to be decided upon by the Board of Managers and State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher.

The progress that is being made is especially noteworthy and commendable in view of the great need of additional buildings and in view of delays that have occurred in other years. The Board of Managers of Letchworth Village has shown its appreciation of the progress under the 1917 appropriations by expressing its thanks, through its secretary, to State Architect Pilcher for the satisfactory completion of the work entrusted to him.

Letchworth Village Contracts

At Letchworth Village, Governor Whitman approved appropriations in 1917 for an additional $55,000; industrial building, $40,600; service building, $58,000; attendants' home, $54,000; eight cottages, $335,000; underground connections, telephone, sewer, etc., $21,000; underground piping, $100,000; bridge, $15,000; central heating plant, $40,000. The value of the work, as represented by the Legislative appropriations, was approximately $726,000.

State Architect Pilcher began the work of preparing plans and specifications, detail drawings and other work preliminary to advancing the work to contract on April 19. The plans were approved by the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village on August 31, and proposals were asked on September 28 for the eight cottages, located in the female group, and the central heating plant, the assembly hall and industrial building; and on October 6, the attendants' home, service building, female group, underground electric connections, underground sewer and water connections, underground heating connections and the bridge across the creek near the laundry.

Contracts for the work on the eight cottages, the assembly hall and industrial building, heating plant, underground piping and the bridge were awarded at a total of $594,800, and it was decided to do some of the underground piping work by special fund estimate, at a cost of $34,899, making the total contract figure $669,199 as against the total authorized appropriations of $569,000. This work will proceed at once and it will be fairly well under way by January 1st.

The proposals for the attendants' home and service building and underground sewer and water connections exceeded the available appropriations for the work by about $46,000, the bids received totaling $179,963.52 while the appropriations authorized amounted to $135,000. The managers of Letchworth Village will confer with State Architect Pilcher and the plans will be revised to bring future bids within the amounts appropriated by the State.

Progress at Newark and Albion

Appropriations totaling $36,000 were made in 1917 for improvements at the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark. The installation of two new boilers and stokers for boilers, repairs and improvements to boiler and heating plants, for which $33,000 was appropriated is well under way, the plans for the work having been approved by the managers within a short time after the appropriation bill was signed. The plans for a new cottage for which $3,000 was appropriated have gone to the institution managers for approval.

Plans and specifications for new boilers and repairs to steam lines at the Western House of Refuge at Albion have been completed in the expectation that bids will be received on December 19 and work will be once placed under contract. The appropriation was $21,000. The plans for a new cottage for which $30,000 was authorized and $2,000 appropriated will go to the managers for approval this month.

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association, and Mr. James H. Foster, Director of the Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Charities, appointed before the Sullivan County Board of Supervisors last month jointly to urge an appropriation for an agency for dependent children.

The Hospital Development Commission held public hearings at the Academy of Medicine in New York City for two days last month regarding this year's legislative program to increase capacity of State institutions for the insane, feebleminded, and epileptic. The Commission has been busy engaged for several months in an investigation of the needs of these institutions and will submit a report, with recommendations at the coming session of the Legislature.
COUNTIES SPEED UP TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL WORK

SEEKING SITES, LETTING CONTRACTS AND ERECTING THE BUILDINGS

The boards of supervisors about the State are holding their annual sessions during November and December in the twenty-one counties affected by the new mandatory tuberculosis hospital statute enacted at the session of the Legislature last May. This law requires all counties having upwards of 35,000 population to provide tuberculosis hospitals if not already thus equipped and to have the institutions ready for the reception of patients by July 1st, 1918. The progress made toward the establishment of the institutions by the majority of the counties is quite encouraging.

Four Hospitals Under Construction

Construction is well advanced on the hospitals in Rensselaer, Niagra, Steuben and Otsego Counties. The hospital in Rensselaer will be managed by the capable, experienced and efficient board of managers of Lake View Sanitarium, the old county hospital which because of its unfortunate location on the grounds of the county almshouse is to be supplanted by the new institution which the county has wisely located on a site a mile beyond and removed from the almshouse property. It is expected that the boards of managers of the hospitals in Niagara, Steuben and Otsego will be appointed before the close of the year.

Three Counties to Let Contracts

Bids for construction are being advertised in Rockland, Broome and Chautauqua Counties, the plans having been approved by the State Commissioner of Health, as provided by the county hospital statute. The Rockland County Hospital will have sixty beds and is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $90,000. Broome County's hospital will have seventy-five beds, and will, it is estimated, cost $100,000. The major portion of the site has been purchased but several parcels are being condemned by the Board of Highway Commissioners. The Chautauqua supervisors several weeks ago appropriated $36,000 for the hospital in addition to the $175,000 made available for the institution by the will of the late Mrs. E. M. Newton, of Fredonia.

Plans Being Drawn in Three Counties

Architects have been appointed and plans are being prepared for hospitals in Columbia, Herkimer and Livingston Counties. The site for the Columbia County Hospital is well suited for the purpose and is located in the town of Philmont. It was approved by the auditor, county commissioner of health and the town health officer on November 10th, and was purchased by the Board of Supervisors several days later at a cost of $4,000.

Sites Approved in Wayne and Nassau

Sites have been selected and very recently formally approved by the State and local health authorities in Nassau and Wayne Counties. The county commissioners of both counties and the preparation of plans are pending.

Four Counties Select Sites

The Allegany County Supervisors, on November 20th selected a site on the outskirts of Belmont, the county seat. The property was the most suitable one under consideration and will undoubtedly be approved by the State and local health authorities. The sum of $29,000 was appropriated for the project and a committee of three was appointed to take charge of the enterprise. The St. Lawrence, Madison and Delaware County supervisors have also selected sites. The Delaware Board has also appointed a builder. But the site in Delaware has been disapproved by the State and local health authorities on the ground of remoteness and inaccessibility. The one in St. Lawrence unfortunately is also far removed from the centers of population. Its approval is doubtful. The property selected by the Madison County supervisors is objectionable because it adjoins the almshouse.

Clinton and Genesee Counties are expected to select sites very shortly. A number of properties are under consideration in each county, most of which have been informally inspected by representatives of the State Department of Health.

Very little action of an affirmative nature has been taken by the supervisors in Franklin and Sullivan Counties. The Washington County Board has failed, as described in another column of this issue, to take any affirmative action, but has questioned the constitutionality of the statute. Recently its counsel gave an opinion that the law is constitutional. The judge did not pass there is ground for the belief that the board will decide to go ahead with the hospital project.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL!

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News—particularly members of county boards of supervisors and those who are engaged in the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis—will be interested to learn that the mandatory tuberculosis hospital statute enacted by the Legislature last May is considered constitutional by an attorney engaged by the Washington County Board of Supervisors.

That county is one of the 21 affected by the new statute, which provides that every county having upwards of 35,000 population and not already equipped with a tuberculosis hospital shall establish such an institution and have it ready for the reception of patients by July 1, 1918.

The Washington County Board of Supervisors has shown a disinclination to act affirmatively under the provisions of the new statute, and at its October session voted to engage counsel to render an opinion as to the constitutionality of the statute. John W. Sawyer, of Hudson, was engaged by the Board for this purpose, and he recently filed an opinion with the Board in which he held that the law is constitutional.

Interesting and pertinent extracts from the opinion are quoted below:

"But, although the legislature had the right to authorize the establishment of the hospitals by the counties, did it have the right to require their establishment?"

"In considering this question it is important not to lose sight of the dual nature of a municipality. A municipality has a private capacity and it has a public capacity. In its private capacity it decides and administers matters of purely local concern within prescribed limits, and in so doing has the constitutional right to be free from dictation or interference by the legislature. In its public capacity, however, a municipality is but an agent of the state by which it was created, and its functions as such are the exercise of authority conferred by the legislature and obedience of the mandates of the state, expressed through the legislature, in matters affecting the general public welfare."

"The establishment generally throughout the state of the tuberculosis hospitals is a matter of general public concern seems obvious. Any county in which a hospital is erected will derive special benefit from that hospital; but that hospital, in conjunction with the other hospitals established or to be established in the other counties, presumably will give or aid in giving the entire state the desired relief and protection."

"The special benefits, separately to be derived by each county, blending into the general public benefit of the state, does not necessarily characterize the statute either as one relating to a matter of purely local concern or as one not primarily for the benefit of the municipality."

"In Sun Printing Association v. Mayor of New York, 5 App. Div. 230 (affirmed by the court of appeals), the court held that the power of the city to control over municipalities by the legislature, the court said: 'They may also be required by the sovereign power to furnish their citizens with schools, hospitals, dispensaries, parks, libraries and museums, with zoological, botanical, and other gardens.' The placing upon the state commissioner of health the duty of establishing and putting in operation the hospital, in case of the failure of a board of supervisors so to do, I do not consider violative of the so-called home rule provisions of the constitution. The privilege of performing acts was given as a part of the power of the supervisors by the original act, and the duty of performing them has now been imposed upon the board."

"The question in question of the constitution was intended to preclude the state from performing, through its officials, a function which the legislature and the people of the state have the right to perform by a voluntary act of the public health upon the failure of performance by local officials upon whom the state had imposed that duty."
Women For Commissioners of Charities in Schenectady and Amsterdam

Mrs. P. H. Valentine and Miss Sarah Mc Cleary Are Former Children's Agents of State Charities Aid Association

Two women who have been State Charities Aid Association's county agents for dependent children, have recently been appointed Commissioners of Charities in up-State cities.

Mrs. Phoebe H. Valentine has been appointed by Mayor-elect Simon of Schenectady as Commissioner of Charities in that city at a salary of $2,000 a year. She succeeds Dr. Robert T. Hill, Professor of Economics and Sociology in Union College. Mrs. Valentine has recently been in the employ of the county as its agent for dependent children. Previously she was county agent there working for the Schenectady County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. This is the first time in the history of Schenectady that a woman has been selected as a member of the Mayor's cabinet. Mrs. Valentine has been active in charitable, civic and suffrage affairs in Schenectady for several years. She is a graduate of Syracuse University.

Miss Sarah Mc Cleary has been appointed by Mayor-elect Conover as Commissioner of Charities in Amsterdam at a salary of $1,200 a year. Before becoming the State Charities Aid Association's county agent for dependent children in Montgomery County, Miss Mc Cleary was assistant to the Commissioner of Charities in Amsterdam.

A Merry Christmas and a Hopeful New Year

Christmas snows, if they come this year, will fall upon an America more serious than our country has been for many years past. Christmas is for the children, and, of course, will be as merry, as full of realization of childish anticipations, as full of the satisfactions of childhood desires as it has ever been. Conservation of food, war taxes, transportation problems, and all the other problems of the war will dampen but little the spirit of Christmas time.

But the element that made so many homes the happiest will be lessened in thousands of cases. There will be many remembrances of family gatherings that were happy which will bring a pang of sorrow now, because of a vacant chair.

Yet there will be deep contentment that will make Christmas “merry” in a real sense, for America will realize on its first war Christmas new values and will see more clearly some of the deeper relations. Family ties will be the stronger because some members of the households will be in places of present or future danger. Country and community will mean more to those who are serious-minded. The thought of disorganized Russia will bring home to us a deeper appreciation of the benefits of our country which, after all, is the happiest in the world to live in.

The thought of France whose strength is being so generously expended in the terrific struggle will make us determine our plans for fighting the war to a successful conclusion. It will also bring a feeling of exaltation that now we have thrown aside some of the frivolities, some of the unnecessary things, and are engaged in fundamental, if soul-racking activity.

As part of the sense of new values or a new sense of the old values, the nation at war will come to appreciate the importance of social activities that have received but little emphasis. Among these activities are surely those in which our own Association has striven for so many years. The welfare of children, care and prevention of mental disease and defect, the care of the health of the community, alleviation of suffering among the less fortunate, and conservation of humanity in general will with us as much as in Europe assume greater significance.

The New Year will break with a new outlook, filled with uncertainties, but also with the firm determination that brings hope in itself. Satisfaction has already come with the vast demonstrations of national strength and resources, and greater national satisfaction will come with further exercise of that strength. Hence the New Year, with all its anticipated sorrows, with all its anticipated horrors of war will break with deeper and greater hopes.

Social agencies dealing with vital questions of public welfare may then take an humble pride in the part that shall be theirs in this new era, in the part they have played to bring it about, and individual members may well take part of the feelings of patriotic strength and hope.

In this sense the State Charities Aid Association wishes for its members and friends a very “Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.”

Women Given Posts on Charities Board and Probation Commission

Governor Charles S. Whitman has recently appointed two women to membership on important State Boards.

He has named Mrs. Eleanor W. Higley, wife of Brodie G. Higley, an attorney of Hudson Falls, as a member of the State Board of Charities. Mrs. Higley succeeds Dr. Frank F. Gow, of Schuylerville, resigned. She will represent the fourth judicial district.

Mrs. Higley is the only woman now on the State Board. She has been active in club and suffrage work and has served as chairman in her district of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She has long been interested in charitable work, especially prison reform.

The Governor's other appointment is Mrs. John Francis Yawger, of New York City, who has been named as a member of the State Probation Commission.
RED CROSS SEAL CAMPAIGN SWEEPS ON TO VICTORY

250,000 LETTERS PUT TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM SQUARELY UP TO PEOPLE

An army of 45,000,000 Red Cross Christmas Seals has smashed the first line trenches of pessimism and indifference, and is pushing on to certain victory in a whirlwind campaign that promises to raise $150,000 for the fight against tuberculosis in time of war.

Over half of this vast Red Cross Seal army is being transported by mail in a quarter of a million appeal letters directed to thousands of prospective purchasers in every nook and corner of New York State. The letters explain the seriousness of tuberculosis as a war problem and put squarely up to the people of the State the responsibility of protecting our soldiers and civilians from the ravages of this disease.

"God Speed Your Work"

"God speed your noble work for the conservation of the nation's man-power, and may this small contribution help you," was the inspiring message of the first letter opened in the 1917 campaign. Replies written in the same spirit and indicating the public's determination to fight the battle against disease behind the lines are coming in daily.

A retired captain, U. S. Army, writes: "Any way we can help with your best wishes the enclosed check. They wouldn't let me go 'over there' but it affords me pleasure to keep the others at the front by doing my bit in this way."

A patriotic girl sends this message: "My brother is fighting in France, but I send the contribution I know he would have made to your battle against disease."

These and hundreds of similarly friendly responses indicate that the mail sale not only has great educational value and money raising power, but is an acceptable selling method to the general public.

First Returns Are Promising

That this year's sale by mail will break all previous records is indicated by the initial returns. The first thousand replies to letters sent by the State Charities Aid Association to the rural sections of New York brought back over $700, or 70c. per letter, an increase over last year's rate of approximately 100 per cent. Similar reports come from local committees in all parts of the State. The initial returns indicate that the people of New York State, outside of New York City, will greatly oversubscribe their quota of $150,000 for anti-tuberculosis work.

About 200,000 cases of tuberculosis in the 10,000,000 men registered for the selective draft; thousands of other cases excluded from the regular army, the Federalized National Guard and the officers' training camps; 150,000 tuberculous soldiers invalided from the French armies; the existence of approximately 800,000 cases in France; increased mortality and morbidity rates from tuberculosis in Germany, England, Russia, Serbia, Austria-Hungary, Holland and Italy—these and other facts have created a patriotic public that tuberculosis is one of the worst enemies of national strength and efficiency. The realization of the seriousness of the problem in this country and the magnitude of the measures necessary to meet it, have caused local Red Cross Seal agencies all over the State to organize their campaigns earlier and more efficiently than in any previous year. Seals have been on sale since November 10 in many localities.

New York First Last Year

The American Red Cross has urged thoroughgoing co-operation between its local chapters and the various local anti-tuberculosis associations to increase the total sales of Christmas Seals this year to an unprecedented figure.

"Mutual co-operation between these organizations," says a letter from Red Cross Headquarters to Division Managers, "will work for the immediate benefit of both, for the welfare of the United States as a whole, and for the winning of the war."

Last year, New York State stood first among the larger States for the highest per capita sale of Seals, the ratio being 2.07 per inhabitant. The total 1916 sale was 21,718,388 Seals, 12,076,413 of these being sold in the State outside of New York City.

"See to it," says a letter from Charles M. DeForest, National Sales Manager, to the State Charities Aid Association, "that Wisconsin, New Jersey, or Indiana do not wrest the Red Cross Seal pennant from you. I am sure that you and your co-workers selling Red Cross Seals will strive to keep New York at the top of the list."
MR. FOLKS CABLES NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM FRANCE

"SOCIAL ILLS IN PEACE-TIME BECOME NATIONAL CALAMITIES IN WAR"

COMPLYING with a request from THE S. C. A. A. NEWS for a New Year's message to its readers, Homer Folks, who is on leave of absence from the State Charities Aid Association, has cabled the following based on his five months' experience as Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France:

"You ask a New Year's message for S. C. A. A. NEWS readers after my five months in France.

"There is one—clear, emphatic, unescapable. It is this: Social ills in peace-time become national calamities in war.

"Tuberculosis, infant mortality and venereal diseases deserve attention in peace; but in war they must be met as major offenses.

"In Paris every week one death in every five is from tuberculosis. The number of births is greatly reduced. Infant mortality is relatively favorable, but it could be cut in half. The great refugee population in overcrowded quarters is sowing the seeds of future harvests of tuberculosis and reduced vitality.

"The American Red Cross in France is helping actively in all these lines. In cooperation with French agencies, it is moving hundreds of refugee families from unhealthy into sanitary quarters; finishing unfinished tuberculosis hospitals; helping tuberculosis dispensaries; assisting in organizing training schools for health visitors; and conducting medical examinations.

"Five hundred repatriated children are being received daily at Evian. The Red Cross is conducting several children's hospitals and medical stations; starting a broad infant welfare educational campaign; making grants of money and supplies to hundreds of French and American organizations, officials and individuals doing relief and health work.

"The Department of Civil Affairs aims to help win the war, and help to make it more worth while to win the war, by conserving the life and vitality of those for whom the war is to be won.

"The United States, about to undergo the strain of war, cannot afford to neglect any sound measures for health and social welfare. It is far more important than ever before to eliminate all unnecessary sources of disease and weakness, to make the reserve power of the American people fully adequate to both foreign and home demands."

S. C. A. A. Gets $13,000 From N. Y. Times Appeal

In spite of innumerable wartime demands upon the charity of the public, the holiday appeal for the "100 Neediest Cases," published in The New York Times for New York philanthropic and charitable organizations, enlisted a generous response this year.

The contributions received up to date for the thirty-five cases listed for this Association among the neediest cases amount to $13,028—a few hundred dollars more than last year.

Perhaps of even greater significance than the actual money received, has been the unusual amount of personal interest shown by Times readers in the pathetic stories of these needy and homeless children. Quite a surprising number of people have called at the office of the Association to get more details about the cases which especially appealed to them, or actually to meet the children, thus establishing personal contact, which will undoubtedly lead to continued interest.

Many children were entirely provided for for a year. Several people offered to pay for a child's board for a certain number of months or a year, and others offered to provide clothes. In some cases not only board and clothes have been provided, but extra money to obtain special medical care. There are over seventy names on our "follow up list" of contributors who have generously offered to continue their help and interest in the children toward whose needs they gave so generously.

About twenty youngsters were provided with a real Christmas holiday by several Times readers who opened their homes and hearts to these little people. Six children were the guests of a family living on Riverside Drive. Three little brothers are visiting in a home in South Orange. Two other little boys are in New Rochelle and still others had a jolly Christmas week in homes that may develop into permanent placements.

The Association expresses its sincere appreciation of the generosity and kindly interest which so many have taken in these children under its care.
ENORMOUS PROGRAM OF CIVIL RELIEF
WORK IS GOING FORWARD IN FRANCE

Further details of the work which the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross is doing in France have been received in a report from Homer Folks, Director of the department. Extracts follow:

With the aid of A. H. Green, Jr., recently added to the staff, a consolidated purchasing list was completed on October 4th, and the needs of the various hospitals, in the care of the insane, Children, Tuberculosis, Refugees, and Reconstruction, for the six months beginning November last. The purchasing list comprised 478 standardized kinds of articles, many of them with sub-classifications, including drugs, clothing, household furnishings, office supplies, and surgical implements, and food. It ran to over 200 pages, the entire order being shipped in 31 carloads from New York to Paris.

The Red Cross will continue for a period of six months from October last the assistance which it has given through the several organizations in French war orphans, such aid not to exceed the total of the last month's grant. The society, which has refused the aid of the American Red Cross' mission, and of Mrs. Wharton, has been taken over by the Red Cross. The Red Cross assumes financial responsibility for the various activities of the eight depots for the relief of war orphans, offering meals at moderate prices, free lodgings, employment, dispensary service, and creches. The work will continue under the direction of the several responsible officials of the society, with the aid of the French government, the American Red Cross, and various other bodies.

The plan is to open a hospital in Paris for the treatment of venereal diseases, and to provide facilities for the care of patients suffering from syphilis.

The Children's Bureau

Joseph J. Weber, Executive Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association's Commission on Hospitals, has completed a study of the facilities now provided in dispensaries in New York State, outside of New York City, for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, especially syphilis, which is the chief preventable cause of insanity.

This study is supplementary to a similar study made of the facilities of hospitals. Mr. Weber finds, in general, that the dispensaries, like the hospitals, apparently do not appreciate the significance of the problem and that the facilities, for dealing with it, are, for the most part, inadequate and ineffective.

Mr. Weber found by means of a questionnaire that six out of the twenty-seven general dispensaries studied in New York State, outside New York City, maintain clinics for the treatment of syphilis. From these six clinics more or less detailed information was furnished by five.

Nine out of the twenty-seven dispensary maintained clinics for the treatment of gonorrhea.

"From the large number of dispensaries throughout the State that do not maintain clinics for the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea," Mr. Weber reports, "and from the information received from those that do, we must conclude that the same criticism made of the hospital service for the treatment of these diseases applies with equal, if not with greater force, to the dispensaries also. Like the hospitals, they apparently do not appreciate the importance of this problem and the necessity for providing facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. Consequently, many of them give no treatment whatever, and where treatment is given it is not as thorough-going and as effective as it might be. Follow up work especially in syphilitic cases where it is most needed is sadly neglected, and there is no adequate record keeping."

Mr. Weber recommends, as he did in his report on the hospital service, that systematic effort be undertaken to secure a more extensive and more thorough treatment of these diseases by the dispensaries, and that the Committee on Mental Hygiene and the Committee on Hospitals, in cooperation and concerted action with the New York Social Hygiene Association and the New York State Department of Health bring before the hospitals and dispensaries the facts about the relation of these diseases to public health and endeavor to have them undertake definite steps to provide adequate diagnosis and treatment.
WHERE THERE'S A WILL
THERE'S A WAY

How Dunkirk Secured an Open-Air School

The Dunkirk Board of Education and the local Tuberculosis Committee opened early in November a fresh-air class for 25 children. There were no rooms available for the class in any school building. But, unlike some boards of education elsewhere in the State, that did not inhibit the initiative of the Dunkirk board. It went ahead and purchased a one-story frame portable house for $600. This has been placed on a small plot of land in the rear of one of the regular school buildings and just a few steps from it. The new building is of pine timber, painted yellow to harmonize with the other school building near it. Each of the two long sides of the school room has three windows opening outward on ratchets, lengthwise of the window space. One end of the room has a large window, the other opens on to an extension which serves as a vestibule for hats, coats, rubbers, etc.

At present the school room is comfortably equipped with 25 Moulthrop chairs, a desk and chair for the teacher, and a stove (in which wood only is to be burned). The plan is to have a fire in the stove only in the morning, giving the children a chance to get warm, and then letting them get into their warm outdoor wraps and opening the windows and letting the fire die out. Each child is equipped with an Eskimo suit and a woolen blanket.

Children and Parents Approve

The teacher of the open-air class was selected from the regular teaching force for her interest and enthusiasm in open-air work. The pupils have been taken from the first, second and third grades in the various local schools. The teacher visited the class teachers of those grades and with their help selected about sixty who seemed in great need of open-air school treatment. These sixty children were examined by the school physician, who designated which 25 of them were in most need of the open-air treatment. The teacher then visited the homes of these 25 children to secure the consent of their parents to have the children enter this new school. She found that the parents were not only willing, once they had had the plan explained to them, to have their children attend the open-air school, but they were eager to have them do so. And the children themselves—those chosen, and many who have not been—are clamoring to get into it.

The class is to have sessions each school day from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Across the lawn from the school is a club house, and the woman in charge has agreed to serve hot lunches to the members of the fresh-air class. The teacher and the school nurse plan the menus.

S. C. A. A. Managers
Elect Mr. Canfield

Mr. George F. Canfield passed the great war, it is to be hoped, will be over and the world will have been made safe for the State Charities Aid Association.

"There is inspiration also in the thought of our noble traditions, and of the great opportunity for service which lies before us. The State Charities Aid Association is a great organization for preventive philanthropy, and in consequence of the havoc and devastation of the world war there will be greater need than ever of preventive philanthropy during the generations to come."

Mr. Canfield is a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard law school. He is a member of the law firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone in Manhattan, and Professor of Law in the law School of Columbia University. Besides a number of important connections with commercial enterprises, he is a Trustee of the Society of St. Johnland and the Five Points House of Industry, and is a member of various bar associations, the Civil Service Reform Association and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In accepting the Board's unanimous election as President, Mr. Canfield said:

"I thank you for the high honor you have conferred upon me and for this expression of your confidence. I have always considered it a great honor, as it has been one of my greatest satisfactions, to serve as one of your Vice Presidents under Mr. Choate as President, and I wish that this arrangement might have continued indefinitely. For to be selected a successor to Mr. Choate gives me a sense of duty and responsibility which it is very difficult to discharge."

"But there is much in our position and prospects to make the work of directing our affairs appear to be an attractive opportunity rather than an irksome task. Our financial condition, considering existing circumstances, is most satisfactory. And with the pledges to the fund which we have raised in commemoration of the services of our honored Vice President, Mrs. William H. Rice, added to the contributions from our supporters which we may reasonably count upon, the work of our Association seems to be assured, at least for the next five years. And before that time has
JUST A MOMENT

The St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg raised 16,000 bushels of potatoes and over 7,000 bushels of turnips on its farm this year.

LeRoy E. Baumann, assistant secretary of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, is giving a course of five educational lectures on mental health, at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. in New York City.

Mr. Joseph J. Weber, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Hospitals, recently visited Toronto, Canada, with Dr. S. S. Goldwater to study Canadian military hospitals.

Miss Rachel Ford has been appointed social worker at the Willard State Hospital. Miss Ford has been at the institution as a nurse and supervisor for twenty years. All of the State hospitals now have social workers for field work and home visitation.

Franklin B. Kirkbridge, acting chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, has returned from France, where he spent several weeks in organizing Y. M. C. A. activities among the American military forces.

The Mental Hygiene Committee and the Public Education Association of New York City are formulating a plan for special clinic and social service work with problematical children. The experiment is designed to demonstrate the need of mental hygiene work in the schools and to show what can be done for psychopathic children.

Porter R. Lee has been appointed director of the New York School of Philanthropy to succeed Dr. Edward T. Devine, who has resigned. Dr. Devine is now chief of the Bureau of Refugees and Home Relief of the American Red Cross in France and expects to remain there indefinitely, probably for the duration of the war.


CARE FOR CHILDREN AND WOUNDED

(EDITORIAL FROM THE JAMESTOWN POST)

The war will not be fully decided with the adoption of a peace treaty; but twenty years after, the nation that has recuperated most fully from the terrible struggle may be considered to be the winner. There are two great movements now under way that will have an important bearing on the rapidity of recuperation and rehabilitation in the United States. One is the conservation of child life, which is not only a humanitarian problem but a vital question of national stability and supremacy. The other is the work of the Government in providing hospitals for the purpose of making wounded soldiers able to sustain themselves in remunerative occupations during the remainder of their lives.

For the dependent and homeless children, the State Charities Aid Association is doing a great work through private contributions in providing proper housing, care and training for the neglected, destitute and forlorn. In view of the future needs of the country this is one of the most pressing problems of today. It should have the support of every philanthropic person. War kills off the best of the nation's manpower and every nation feels now the need more than ever of redoubling its energies in saving those that remain.

For the wounded who will return from the battlefields incapacitated for further military service, the Government considers itself under an obligation to provide every means both by medical treatment and by industrial education to prepare them to resume private life in such vocations as they may be able to enter with regard to their physical limitations and the training that may be given them in schools established by the Government. The first step in this direction has been the choosing of sites for hospitals in nineteen cities where the men can be made useful to themselves and to the community.

SANTA CLAUS VISITS S. C. A. A. CHILDREN

On Christmas afternoon the State Charities Aid Association gave a party in the Association rooms for about 75 children who are in boarding homes under the supervision of its Placing-Out Agency.

A member of the Children's Committee had provided a tree which was gaily decorated and laden with gifts. A magician entertained the children delightfully. In the course of the afternoon Santa Claus appeared in full regalia and distributed to each child a toy, some useful article and a box of candy. The older girls helped serve ice cream and cake.
THIS CRIPPLED TOT WANTS HOME AND MOTHER’S LOVE

Little Grace was discovered in an almshouse where she was born on August 19, 1915. Although she was thought to be a cripple from infantile paralysis, the trouble was found to be club feet. She has no mother who can give her loving care.

The After-Care Committee of the Association brought her to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York. Treatment by the application of plaster casts has made a great improvement in Grace’s feet.

Since the middle of July she has been in a boarding home where she has grown and improved wonderfully. She is now an attractive, healthy, and happy little girl of two who needs only a real home and a mother to make her little lot of happiness quite complete. This the State Charities Aid Association is asked to supply.

Urges Special Provision for Voluntary Patients in the State Hospitals

The Board of Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, in its thirtieth annual report, calls attention to the need of special accommodations for convalescent, timid, and voluntary patients. The report says:

“At the present time this class of cases is cared for in the regular hospital wards. In these wards they come in contact with disturbed and actively depressed cases and find themselves in an environment which is not likely to produce the best results, or results such as we would like to have occur in cases of this kind. A large number of the voluntary cases that come to the hospital are found to be in the early stages of mental disease, and suitable treatment and environment is most likely to bring about improvement and recovery.

“Owing to the fact that voluntary cases, of necessity, have come to the general wards of the hospital, our experience has been that they do not, under these circumstances, stay at the hospital a sufficient time to enable us to bring about permanent improvement. If brought to a hospital such as the Board recommends, we believe that decidedly better results might be obtained, and in the end, in addition to increasing the recovery rate, there would be a decided financial saving to the State.”

EXPERT MEDICAL CARE FOR CHILDREN IN BOARDING HOMES

While the principal work of the S. C. A. Child Placing Agency is finding homes in which children will be taken for adoption, or as members of the family without the actual legal adoption, the Agency finds that there are always a few children who need special boarding before they are placed, or who for one reason or another do not fit in the home which was selected for them, and have to be boarded until a more suitable home is found. Many of these children need special medical care.

There is on the staff of the Agency Dr. Eleanor Bertine, who gives special attention to the physical supervision of the children in the boarding homes.

During the past year she examined 257 cases—4 under 1 year of age, 122 between 1 and 10 years, and 111 over 10 years. The number of cases re-examined during year was 153; cases needing only ordinary hygiene, 8; cases needing hygiene plus other recommendations, 72; cases needing treatment in office, 17; cases referred to clinics, 171; cases referred to hospitals, 16; miscellaneous cases, 9.

INCORPORATION FOR WORK OF COUNTY AGENCIES

Recognition of the value and practicality of the work done in various counties of the State by the State Charities Aid Association’s County Agents for Dependent Children is shown in new or increased appropriations granted by public authorities in various counties recently for the support of agencies.

New Agency Established

A new county agency has just been established in Sullivan County. The Board of Supervisors has made an appropriation of $1,200 toward its expenses for 1918. Private funds have supported an agency in this county for the past three months.

A request has also been made to the Board of Supervisors in Franklin County for an agency in that county, and the application is pending.

The Columbia County Board of Supervisors has increased the appropriation toward the support of the agency in that county from $1,600 for the current year to $1,700 for the year to come. In Washington County the appropriation was raised from $1,000 to $1,200, and $2,000 additional was set aside as a special fund to pay the board of children in private families. Heretofore, as there was no arrangement to pay board, except at the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, it has been impossible to develop a boarding system in that county.

In Yates County the appropriation was increased from $500 to $700, and a generous member of the community had loaned the use of a Ford car for the work. In Tioga County the committee asked for an increase from $960 to $1,200 a year. The Board of Supervisors refused to grant the increase, but appropriated $960 for the coming year.

Orange County committee has obtained an increase from $1,600 to $2,000. Ulster County asked an increase from $900 to $1,080, but the amount was left the same as last year.

Adopted Walter Adopts a Pet

Eight years ago Sidney was left an orphan, and for two years after that he was a forlorn little boy in one of the big orphan asylums in New York City. At that time he was the most desolate, delicate, unresponsive little lad imaginable. Now that he has been placed in a good home by the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association he attends one of the best private schools in New York City, is well mannered, sturdy, and a very responsible little boy. Last summer he spent all of his vacation in the country. This picture was taken then.
Mayors Move to Help Get Accommodations for the Feebleminded

Many replies have been received to the letter which Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy and President of the Conference of Mayors and Other Officials of New York State, sent some time ago to each of the mayors of the State, asking them to furnish information and to cooperate in the movement to obtain more adequate State institutions for the segregation of the feebleminded. This data eventually will be given to the Hospital Development Commission.

The executives were asked to aid by gathering accurate data of the number of mentally defective persons in their respective cities who are unprotected in the community or are in orphan asylums, almshouses, jails, schools, or are the recipients of public or private charity. The letter follows:

The care of the feebleminded is and ought to be a State function. In this respect we find the State of New York has fallen far short of its duty in providing custodial accommodations for the dangerous classes of the mentally deficient, and the resulting evil falls heavily upon the municipalities.

No doubt you will find in your local orphan asylums, as we have found in ours, many defective children whom the managers have been repeatedly directed by State inspectors to have transferred to State institutions.

Applications for such transfers have been made by the managers of our asylums, but as there were no vacancies in the State institutions no changes have been made. Many of them are more than sixteen years of age and as this is the age limit, under the law these institutions cannot receive public moneys.

The result is they must either be cared for by the asylums without pay, sent to an almshouse, where they cannot be properly cared for, or turned into the streets to become later a menace to the community.

As for your local situation, you undoubtedly will be able to secure information regarding unneeded or cases of feeblemindedness and the results which hamper the operation of your city government, from any or all of the following sources:

1. Superintendent of Schools
2. Physician
3. Probation Officer
4. County Attorney
5. City Treasurer
6. City Clerk

The superintendent of schools—Whether or not you have special classes for the mentally deficient, it is absolutely certain that you have mental defectsives in your public schools who hinder the efficient operation of the schools.

The city judge (by whatever title he may be known) and the probation officers and other persons working with the local court.

A substantial majority of all offenses against law and order are committed by the mentally deficient.

The commissioner of charities. A large amount of poverty, neglect of children, sickness and all the evils producing pauperism are directly traceable to feeblemindedness.

Under these circumstances as a precautionary measure and means of safeguarding these defective in after life, ought not the mayors of this State, as a matter of duty, join hands in calling upon the State authorities to take the necessary steps to cope with the situation? We ask you to cooperate in the following manner and in any other way which might suggest itself to you:

Suggest to your commissioner of charities, the superintendent of schools and the city judges of your city that each of them prepare lists of the feebleminded not in institutions who have come to their knowledge, with names, ages and the important facts concerning each of them. Have these departments and officials send a copy of this data to the secretary, William F. Capes, at Albany.

I will appreciate it very much if you will notify me what action you take in this matter after you have given it due consideration.

ASSOCIATION “BABY” BUSY AND HAPPY ON WESTERN RANCH

Evidence that the Mothers’ and Babies’ Department does more than merely “tie over” cases referred to it is contained in a letter received by the department recently from a mother who, seventeen years ago, was brought to them with a baby of five months and a little girl of five years. Now, years later, comes a letter from the girl who was then a baby, showing that she is taking part in society as the result of the new start given her mother and a friendly interest maintained through the years.

The letter indicates that the girl in question, with healthy desires and ambitions for schooling, is an asset to any state that she may live in. And the work of food production in which she is taking part is vital to the welfare of society, especially at the present time of national need. Writing from a ranch in the Far West she says:

I received your letter a few days ago and certainly was glad to hear from you.

I worked quite hard last summer, we had a bunch of sheep to take care of, so I had to tend them quite a lot. I didn’t have very much time of my own.

Beatrice (the older sister) is at home this winter. It is her second winter out here on the ranch. She is teaching the school that I go to. I never had a good chance to go to school, but I want to go away to school in February, if I can, but if I can’t I will go next fall.

We have over a thousand acres of land, 12 horses and 20 head of cattle. Of my own I have one milk cow and a calf, a two year old steer, also a pony, which I rode a lot last summer. Next fall I expect to sell the steer so I will have some of my own money to help me go away to school.

With best wishes to you from us all, your loving friend.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FINANCES CHILD WELFARE BOARD

The Dutchess County Board of Supervisors has recently appropriated $15,888 to carry on the work of the Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare, which took over the work for dependent children in that county during the past year under a new law proposed and advocated by the State Charities Aid Association.

Its budget provides for an increase in the salaries of the two agents here fore. It proposes for the hire of an additional assistant agent, and an additional stenographer. It also provides for the purchase of a new automobile, and for a fund of $10,000 for the relief of mothers in their homes, and for the board of children in family homes.

Last year, the Dutchess County agents collected $1,270 from parents and relatives of children toward their support. The Board of Supervisors voted to place the money collected at the disposal of the board for its operating expenses, and provided that all money collected from such sources during the coming year should be at the disposal of the board for disbursement.
RED CROSS SEAL GOAL IN SIGHT

Preliminary Reports Indicate Total Sale of Fifteen Million—President Wilson Endorses Campaign

A total sale of 15,000,000 Red Cross seals in New York State, outside New York City, is indicated by the preliminary reports received by the State Charities Aid Association up to December 16 from 71 out of 118 local committees.

On the basis of these reports, the total is estimated at 11,042,592 seals, as against 8,426,320 in 1916. This is an estimated gain of 2,797,272 seals, or an increase of 33.9 per cent.

Inasmuch as the 71 reports come from agencies in every part of the State—from the very small, the medium and the very large communities—they seem to constitute a fair sample and to warrant the conclusion that the 1917 goal of fifteen million in the State, outside the city of New York, will be reached and perhaps passed. It should be noted, of course, that the preliminary reports, as far as they relate to final totals, are only estimates. In other words, on December 15 the 1917 campaign was 80 per cent ahead of the 1916 campaign on the corresponding date.

The last two weeks of the sale is often the period for the biggest drive of the campaign. As a basis for effective publicity during these two weeks, local agents are using a letter from President Wilson to Dr. C. J. Hatfield, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In his letter the President said:

**RED CROSS SEAL**

“At this time, when we are all called upon to do our utmost to make the fighting forces of the United States the most efficient that human agency can produce, I cannot too strongly urge upon you and your associates, as well as upon the people of the United States, the increasing necessity for pressing still further the progress which has been made in the prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases.

“I am in thorough sympathy with the efforts which you are making to raise $3,000,000 from the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, and I hope that it will be possible for the people of the country to render support to this cause as generously as they have rendered it to other causes.”

Brother and Sister Want Home

The last two children of this group have a romantic pedigree and are descended from an aristocratic old family from the North of Ireland. The children, Stuart, 10 years old, and Eileen, 12, were born in this country and were left orphans only recently. There are no relatives here who can care for them and the relatives in Ireland are not interested in these little orphans in faraway America. The children show their good lineage in their straightforward courteous manners, their delicate Irish coloring and in their well-shaped heads. Both have Irish grey eyes, fair hair, and charming, regular features. Stuart has a few freckles and Eileen has dimples. They are very wide awake, bright children and so devoted to each other that it would be tragic not to place them in a home together.

All the children are Protestant, all full orphans and entirely free of any claim upon them. Cannot homes of adoption be found for them where the brothers and sisters can be kept together? When there is no one in the world for them to turn to, a brother and sister clinging to each other with affectional Surely among child lovers there are families ready to take two such children into their homes.

We will be glad to give any further information about any of these children.

**Adopted Boy Has First Real Christmas**

The Child Placing Department receives many expressions of gratitude, but few containing more of the pure enjoyment of “having a boy” than the following description of a youngster’s Christmas.

The foster parents of a nine-year-old boy whom they had taken for adoption a short time before Christmas last year, wrote to the Department:

“We want you to know our appreciation of the help that you have done to help us have a BOY which we can call our own. We have had a genuine old-fashioned Christmas, and A—— helped make it so. It was a pleasure and a great source of gratification to see him, Christmas morning, when he came down and found his stockings had been filled by Santa Claus, and words fail to describe the scene. In the evening we had a Christmas tree for him, and it was interesting to see him and the friends who had gathered at the house.

“I cannot begin to enumerate the gifts he received, nor can I tell you the many expressions of delight which he uttered when each one was handed to him. There was one thing which touched us very much, when he told us this was the first Christmas that he had ever had, and that he did not know what to do or say, for he had never had so many things before on Christmas Day, or any other day.

“He took some of his money from his bank and bought us all a gift, and a very sensible one too, his own selection and bought himself, when he was taken to the city by us. Tonight he ‘attends’ the Christmas exercises of the Sunday school which he is attending and is all excitement over this event. He is ‘making good’, as the expression is, and is changing and growing every day.”

**Wanted: Homes for American Orphans!**

American as Well as Belgian and French Children Are Destitute and Desolate—Here Are Six That Would Tug at Your Heart Strings if You Knew Them

While you are giving money to help Belgian orphans and French orphans and children of all the warring European nations, stop a moment and ask yourself: “What am I doing for American orphans, destitute children in my own country, my own State?”

These children need help urgently and are as much in need of the generosity and devotion of lovers of children as foreign children are. There are six such children at this moment known to the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association—all orphans, without families and friends.

Are there not childless homes where these children could be given the care and the love they crave? There are three sets of brothers and sisters. Two of the children, Barbara and Alice, aged 13 and 9, come from sound American farming stock, self-respecting, hard-working, intelligent people. The girls are exceptionally promising and intelligent.

**Are We Going to Get a Home Soon?**

Barbara is very ambitious in a quiet way, and has already planned several careers for herself, "when she is grown up." She thinks that perhaps being a trained nurse and helping sick people is best of all. Meanwhile she looks after her little sister in a devoted and motherly way, sacrificing her own wishes to Alice. Alice is an attractive, brown-eyed, plump youngster, who makes friends everywhere and is full of life and happiness in spite of the vicissitudes of her young life. Both children ask pathetically, "Are we going to get a home soon? Are we going to live together?"

Then there are a brother and sister, David, 9 years old, and Edith, 8—children of Belgian and English ancestry, of talented, artistic parents. They have been carefully trained, are well mannered, sensitive, and exceptionally bright and leaders in school. They look very much alike, with blue-grey eyes, small features, clear skin and fine, fair hair. David has recently had an operation for a slight lameness and feels more than ever the sadness of being a homeless child in a big hospital ward.
"Stamp Out Tuberculosis" Is Imperative War Duty

Need of More Hospitals, Dispensaries and Other Preventive Measures Becomes Clearer Every Day as Struggle Goes on

The entry of this country into the world war is having a marked effect upon the tuberculosis movement.

The recital of the tragic situation as to tuberculosis in the warring countries of continental Europe, and the rejection of thousands of American young men from military service because of tuberculosis are making a profound impression upon the public. It is appreciating as never before the real magnitude of the problem. The call for remedial and preventive measures is receiving a more responsive hearing. This is indicated by the enactment of the mandatory county tuberculosis hospital statute last spring by the affirmative action taken since then by boards of supervisors under its provisions and by the current sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals which promises to surpass all previous records despite the many money-raising campaigns which have been and now are making their appeals to the American public.

Locates the Cases

Hitherto one of the chief difficulties in tuberculosis work has been to find who and where the cases were. The mobilization of our military forces promises to do more than any other factor in diminishing that difficulty. Millions of young men are being examined into fitness for service. Under the selective service act alone approximately ten and a half million of men between 21 and 31 years of age are being subjected to examination.

Indications at the present moment are that the army medical corps will be substantially successful in keeping tuberculosis out of the military forces. Boards of tuberculosis specialists, including some of our most distinguished diagnosticians of tuberculosis, who have volunteered for the purpose, are making clinical examinations of the men in the various camps and cantonments. The deliberate mobilization of our troops is making it possible for these boards of specialists to make reasonably adequate examinations of the men. This is indeed fortunate, for leaders in the tuberculosis campaign believe that thousands of active and suspicious cases have been accepted for military service under the voluntary system of enlistment on the one hand and under the administration of the selective service act on the other, by reason of inadequate examination at the hands of general practitioners untrained in the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

A working plan is now in operation under which the names and addresses of men rejected because of tuberculosis in the various camps and cantonments are sent by the Surgeon General's office to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis whence they are sent to state departments of health and state tuberculosis associations, to be in turn transmitted by them to local public and private tuberculosis agencies.

Stricter Medical Examination

Happily, under the revised rules and regulations of the selective service act a great many more of the tuberculosis registrants, it is believed, will be rejected by the local exemption boards than has been the case heretofore. The questionnaire which each man under the new regulations is obliged to fill out contains questions as to physical fitness which give him opportunity to bring his particular physical disability to the attention of the local exemption board and at the same time give such board opportunity for investigation through physicians or institutions, or both, that have treated or cared for the tuberculosis registrants.

Unfortunately it has not been possible up to this time for the tuberculosis agencies of the State to make their help and service available to the tuberculous man rejected by the local exemption boards. A ruling was made on September 29th by the Provost Marshal General that the records of these tuberculous men in the hands of the exemption boards and containing their names, addresses and other pertinent information could, with the approval of the Governor of the State, be opened to the inspection of the State department of health. The very day that an order was secured from Governor Whitman directing the local exemption boards to open their records to the inspection of agents from our State Department of Health in the Provost Marshal General annulled his ruling, and made the further announcement that the records of the men under the new selective service regulations would also be kept confidential. A concerted effort is now being made, with considerable promise of favorable result, to obtain a modification of the ruling so as to permit the inspection of the medical records by approved bodies such as state departments of health.

Need More Hospitals and Dispensaries

From the foregoing it is obvious that the great increase in the number of known cases calls for increased hospital, dispensary and visiting nurse provision. Very substantial progress in obtaining increased hospital provision has already been made. A cooperative campaign for additional dispensary and visiting nurse provision is now being conducted by the State Department of Health and the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Tuberculosis, to be set in motion early in the new year.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, in his recent book, "A Layman's Handbook of Medicine" (Houghton, Mifflin Company), presents his subject somewhat in the nature of a sugar-coated pill. To the layman, the average medical book is something to be avoided. With Dr. Cabot's book, however, it is different. The layman sees at once from the title that it is meant for him and so presumes to look inside. Once inside, all prejudices are put to flight and he is held spellbound by the charming simplicity of style and the entertaining presentation of the subject matter.

After describing the skeleton, muscles and organs of the body with delightful familiarity, the author enumerates the various diseases to which the body is heir. The final chapters are devoted to methods of dealing with emergencies, personal hygiene and miscellaneous ailments. This section is especially helpful to the social worker, for whom the book is mainly intended. One is impressed throughout with the feeling that Dr. Cabot is "on the side of the reader," that he recognizes the difficulties of the layman to the point of even confessing his own ignorance of the uses of various obscure organs.

The author breaks away from many traditions of medical science and destroys with a stroke of his pen many old theories in regard to disease and its causes. Following are a few examples of his iconoclastic statements:

Poor dentition is not the cause of indigestion or malnutrition in the child, nor is very cold water bad for digestion. The vast majority of people are better for drinking with their meals. There is no danger in eating lobster and milk at the same time if one is in a good condition; an indigestible mixture of two digestible things does not exist. The Lord has definite ideas about some people who ought to be thin and others who ought to be fat and we should not worry, but eat enough to feel well and weigh what we ought to weigh. Torpid liver exists only in the mind of the patient and simple cystitis usually represents simplicity on the part of the doctor rather than on the part of the disease.

Although there are many humorous passages throughout, and the book is written in a light, pleasing style, it nevertheless has serious intent and is full of practical advice and value to the layman. Dr. Cabot apologizes for the length of his book, but states in the preface that he could not make it shorter without making it duller.
Must Build for Insane and Feebleminded in Spite of War, Says Governor

In a public statement about his executive State budget submitted at the opening of the Legislature, Governor Charles S. Whitman declared that the policy of the State should be to do as little new construction as possible this year on account of the war, but he made it plain that a substantial amount of building to house the insane and the feebleminded must be done, war or no war.

Facilities for the care of the insane and feebleminded "will be more than ever in demand in the wake of the war," he said.

The Governor's statement in regard to the construction program follows:

"I have been requested by the Council of National Defense to defer construction and use of labor and materials where possible until after the war. In accordance with that policy I have recommended a reduction in the construction account of the State for the next fiscal year approximately $1,000,000 below the figure for construction in last year's appropriation act.

"This reduced construction program, however, makes provision for the rehabilitation of the insane hospital properties of the State as outlined in the preliminary report of the Hospital Development Commission. It includes also provision for the necessary progress in the construction work for the care of the feebleminded. The reports of investigators in Europe make it clear that these developments will be more than ever in demand in the wake of the war."

"The construction program also includes provisions for progressing the prison reform construction begun at Sing Sing and Wingdale last year."

The largest single item in the Governor's $78,000,000 budget is for the care of the insane. This item is $13,540,000. It is larger than usual because of the tremendous increase in the cost of fuel, food, equipment and supplies due to the war.

HENRY C. WRIGHT
SECRETARY OF S. C. A. A.

Appointed for a Year While Homer Folks Is on Leave with Red Cross in France

Henry C. Wright, who has a wide reputation as an investigator and administrator in public and private charitable work, has been appointed by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association as Secretary pro tem. of the Association for a year.

He takes the place of Homer Folks, who is on a year's leave of absence from the Association, acting as Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France. Mr. Wright assumed his new duties on January 1.

The Association feels very fortunate to have secured Mr. Wright's services as its chief executive during the interim.

(Continued on page 4.)
WAR SHOULD NOT HALT EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH FEEBLEMINDED

Mr. Kirkbride Says That This Problem So Vital to Nation’s Effective Man Power Should Be Tackled with Renewed Vigor

"I feel strongly that the constructive efforts which we have organized in peace-time to deal with the problems of mental defect should not be abandoned at this time. Rather should they be increased! Allowing the feebleminded to wander aimlessly through the community, increasing the burden of crime, pauperism and disease, and multiplying their kind will not contribute to the effective man power of the nation. We should redouble our efforts—doing our work as economically as possible—to aid the duly constituted authorities in dealing with the very pressing problem of feeblemindedness."

The need of vigorously prosecuting a war-time program in this State to deal with the problem of feeblemindedness is thus emphasized in a letter which Franklin B. Kirkbride, acting chairman of the executive committee of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, has recently sent to the 150 members of the committee throughout the state. Mr. Kirkbride recently returned from Europe after spending several weeks in organizing Y. M. C. A. activities. Extracts from his letter to the members of the Committee on Feeblemindedness follow:

"Since my return from Europe I find, on taking up the threads of the work of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, that the committee and staff have had a busy summer and fall. As most of the members of the executive committee are engaged in war work of one kind or another, no meetings have been held since May 31. So it occurs to me that you might like a brief letter summarizing the more important recent activities.

"The committee’s joining hands with the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association so that they use the same officers and operate their staff as a unit, has already proved a wise and economical arrangement, avoiding duplication of work and expense in these war times. George A. Hastings is secretary of both committees, and LeRoy E. Baumann is assistant secretary of the committee on Feeblemindedness.

"Most of the time and effort of the staff during recent months has been devoted to aiding the Hospital Development Commission in its study of the needs of the feebleminded, preliminary to adopting a systematic plan to increase institutional facilities and otherwise to improve the State’s system of dealing with the feebleminded and epileptic.

"In cooperation with the Mental Hygiene Committee, two important studies were made, and the data submitted to the Hospital Development Commission. One was a memorandum on the number of the feebleminded in New York State, based on existing studies and estimates. The other memorandum contained facts about defective delinquency, its prevalence, and institutional and legislative needs in New York State. A thorough study of the field of defective delinquency was made to complete this data.

"The material and various definite recommendations from the committee, in line with the policies adopted at last winter’s conferences of the committee, were submitted to the Hospital Development Commission at public hearings held in New York in November. A formal argument was made by Mr. Baumann. Mr. Hastings, appearing also for the Mental Hygiene Committee, submitted arguments on the needs of the feebleminded, as well as the insane.

"A preliminary report of the Development Commission will be submitted at the forthcoming session of the legislature, and it is expected to recommend substantial sums for new construction.

"During the summer a study of the budget needs of the Department of Ungraded Classes in New York City was made and submitted to the Board of Estimate with recommendations for substantial increases, an increase in the number of classes, etc. The recommendations were adopted practically in their entirety.

"The committee has been asked by the State Department of Education to advise and assist in establishing its new system of ungraded classes, provided for in the Lockwood Bill passed by the last Legislature.

"The secretary and assistant secretary have addressed thirty-one public meetings on various phases of the problem of mental defect since June 1.

"The first annual report of the committee has been issued. Revisions of two of the committee’s pamphlets of information are in proof. A list of private institutions has been compiled. An increasing volume of inquiries for advice and assistance in dealing with cases of feeblemindedness is being dealt with by the office.

"We earnestly ask your continued interest. Financial help is also needed. I am glad to report that the finances of the committee are in a satisfactory condition and that the organization is being administered with the utmost economy."

NEWS AND NOTES

IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

The Dutchess County Health Association is endeavoring to establish at the Highland Hospital, Beacon, a series of clinics including eye and ear and dental clinics.

Through the Dutchess County Health Association and the New York State Association for Social Hygiene Society has placed a circulating library on sex hygiene in Dutchess County to be used by the various local public health nursing associations.

J. J. Weber, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association Committee on Hospitals, is engaged in the preparation of a statement on the work of the Dutchess County Health Association during its first sixteen months. It will be published in the course of the next month in pamphlet form.

Health centers are becoming centers of increasing public interest. Recently two students in the nursing and health course at Teachers College of Columbia University, visited Dutchess County for the purpose of learning about the work of two of the local health centers affiliated with the Dutchess County Health Association.

Miss Edith M. Ambrose, Superintendent of the Dutchess County Health Association, is a frequent speaker in Dutchess County on health topics. Recently she talked before the Tuesday Club of Poughkeepsie on "The Duties and Opportunities for Women in the Nursing Profession"; before the Poughkeepsie High School Mothers’ Club on "The Health of the Child"; and at the Pine Plains and Hyde Park Nursing Associations on “The New Public Health.”

MAJOR PERKINS IS NOW

RED CROSS HEAD IN EUROPE

Major Grayson M. P. Murphy has resigned as head of the American Red Cross Commission to Europe to return to the United States Military Service. Major Murphy is a graduate of West Point. His successor in the Red Cross work is Major James H. Perkins, who is vice president of the National City Bank of New York, and is now in France with the commission.
Governor Asks for Funds to Build Up Institutions for Insane and Feebleminded

Executive Budget Recommends $1,034,000 for New Construction at Former and $684,000 at Latter

Reflects Program of Hospital Development Commission

In spite of retrenchment in the general construction program of the State on account of the war, substantial sums are being asked for the exceedingly necessary purpose of building up the overcrowded and inadequate institutions for the insane, feebleminded and epileptic.

The institutions for the insane are overcrowded to the extent of about 6,900 patients, and there are thousands of feebleminded in the community who need institutional protection or supervision.

There seems to be a disposition at Albany to face this situation frankly and to recognize that more facilities for these classes must be provided, war or no war. Failure to do so would not only be a reflection on the good name of the State but a source of added expense in the long run.

Governor Whitman and the Hospital Development Commission are working together to provide as generously as possible, under war exigencies for these purposes.

The Governor’s tentative appropriation act, which, he states, reflects the program of the Development Commission for its first year, has been transmitted to the Legislature. It carries total appropriations of $1,034,920 for new construction or permanent betterments at State hospitals for the insane, and additional authorizations of $679,000 are asked, making a total of $1,713,920 of appropriation and authorization.

(Last year the Legislature passed and the Governor approved appropriations for new construction at the State hospitals totaling $1,297,724 and additional authorizations of $1,636,745, making a total of $2,934,470 of appropriation and authorization.)

For the institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic, the total appropriations suggested in the Governor’s appropriation act this year amount to $684,000. Additional authorizations of $225,000 make a total of $909,000 of appropriation and authorization.

(Last year the Legislature granted and the Governor approved appropriations of $614,600 for new construction at this group of institutions, with additional authorizations of $529,600, making a total of $1,144,100 of appropriation and authorization.)

The Governor’s budget recommendations are now in the hands of the legislative budget makers.

Items for Insane Hospitals

The Governor’s tentative appropriation act carries the following amounts for new construction or permanent betterments at State hospitals for the insane:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation and Authorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letchworth Village</td>
<td>$605,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Colony</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$864,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Feebleminded and Epileptic

For new construction or permanent betterments at State institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic, the Governor’s tentative appropriation act carries the following amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation and Authorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychopathic Hospital</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn State Hospital (Creedmoor site)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park State Hospital</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulster State Hospital, Marcy Division</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the amounts asked for new construction or permanent betterments, substantial funds are provided in the Governor’s appropriation act for repairs to institutions to “restore the existing structures to a decent condition for safe and sanitary use.”

Vassar Interested in Civic Improvement

The local public health nurse of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, with the cooperation of the Dutchess County Health Association, recently organized the Civic Club of Hyde Park. Its purpose is to study community problems and their relation to health. Prof. Herbert Mills, of the Department of Sociology of Vassar College, generously assisted in the preparation of the program of talks. Several Vassar College professors are on the program. This move is in line with the desire of Vassar College to take a part in public activities outside of the college walls.

First Step Taken to Establish State Psychopathic Hospital

A State psychopathic hospital, long advocated as an urgent need in this State to round out the system of State care of the insane, now seems assured.

Governor Whitman has included in his tentative Appropriation Act an item of $10,000 for the development of plans and studies for such an institution by the State Architect, the State Engineer, and special committees of the Hospital Development Commission.

The need of such an institution to treat incipient, acute and short-term cases of mental disorders and to serve as a teaching and research center has long been urged upon the State authorities. Its establishment was recently recommended to the Hospital Development Commission by the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. It is expected that the institution will be located in New York City.
JUST A MOMENT

The State Department of Health has recently supplied newspapers throughout the State with a series of six articles on social hygiene.

A letter from Miss Julia F. Wells, of the staff of the Association’s Mental Hygiene Committee, states that she is now on the staff of the Department of Refugees and Home Relief of the Red Cross in France.

There is a homeless child for every childless home in the State. If you cannot yourself take a homeless child into your home you can help us in another way. Tell the childless families of your acquaintance about the work of the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association. Send us the names of such families so that we can directly solicit their interest.

Miss Ethel R. Evans, who was an assistant superintendent of the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association, has gone to France as a member of the staff of Homer Folks in the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross. Miss Anna C. Haskins was appointed to succeed Miss Evans in the Child Placing Agency.

In 1905 Mr. Wright came to this State as Assistant Secretary of the City Club of New York and a year later became its secretary, serving until the end of 1908. During the next two years he made an exhaustive inquiry for the Russell Sage Foundation into the different forms of fiscal control of State institutions in various States. The inquiry was the most thorough of its kind which has been made in this country. The data was printed in a report of about 400 pages.

For some time Mr. Wright was Executive Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association’s Committee on Provision for the Feebleminded.

In 1912 and 1913 he conducted an inquiry into the Departments of Health, Charities, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City. This inquiry was made for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City. During 1913 Mr. Wright wrote a book entitled “The American City.”

In 1914 Mr. Wright was appointed First Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City by Commissioner Kingsbury and served for a four year term.

Mr. Wright is chairman of the Transit Committee of the City Club of New York and a former trustee of the club. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the National City Planning Conference and the Home Economics Association, and is a member of the American Civic Federation and the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

The annual conference of the State Charities Aid Association’s County Agents for Dependent Children will be held in New York City, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5 and 6.

John A. Kingsbury, former Commissioner of Charities of New York City, has gone to France to join the staff of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross, of which Homer Folks is Director.

Miss Julia C. Ford, formerly with the Union Relief Association of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed S. C. A. County Agent in Seneca County, and has begun work.

The Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors showed their appreciation of the work done by the county children’s agents by increasing the appropriation from $2,500 to $3,500 to carry on the work this year.

Lawson Purdy, for eleven years President of the Tax Board of New York City, has been made General Director and Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, succeeding to the executive functions previously exercised by Edward T. Devine and W. Frank Persons, who are now in the service of the Red Cross.

MAYOR’S COMMITTEE BUSY AT WAR WORK

Announcement has just been made that Mayor Hylan of New York City has decided to continue the Committee on Hospital and Medical Facilities, with its present personnel and leadership. J. J. Weber, of the S. C. A. Committee on Hospitals, continues to act as its Secretary.

Recently the committee held a meeting at which Mr. Weber, whose services as secretary have been loaned to the Mayor’s Committee, reported that the committee had:

- Secured physicians for the examination of recruits for the Ordnance Department; arranged with several hospitals for the care of French soldiers and sailors in need of hospital treatment.
- Made arrangements for the transfer of a number of cases from the Navy Yard Hospital in Brooklyn to several private hospitals.
- Arranged for ambulance service to transfer general medical, surgical and contagious disease cases from Camp Mills to Willard Parker, Rockefeller and other hospitals.
- Made arrangements for the transfer of about 180 cases from Base Hospital No. 1 to various civil hospitals in order to make room for cases transferred from Camp Mills which the private hospitals could not accept.
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE THANKS U.S. TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION

The commission of American experts who went abroad several months ago to help France grapple with its tremendous tuberculosis problem recently was formally received by M. Raymond Poincaré, President of France, at the Palais des Champs Elysées, and most cordially thanked for the work which it is doing.

The members of the commission include Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University of Colorado; Homer Folk, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who is now Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross in France; Dr. James Alexander Miller, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Columbia University, and Prof. Selakar M. Gunn, of Boston.

President Poincaré declared that the sending of this commission was a “particularly precious and opportune testimony of affection” from the American people to his country. He declared that the great white plague has already cost the French nation nearly 200,000 soldiers, and has wrought untold havoc in prison camps and among the civilian population of the invaded districts.

Much Tuberculosis Before War

“Tuberculosis played great havoc in our country before the war,” President Poincaré said. “This has unfortunately increased in frightful proportions through the fault of our common enemies. Photographs which wives and mothers receive from sons and husbands who are prisoners show how much these loved ones have become emaciated and almost unrecognizable. Many of these become tuberculous. The hostages which the enemy gathers in the invaded regions and forcibly transfers into Germany also fall a prey to the disease. Finally, even the brave populations who have remained in northern France under the yoke of the German army suffer terribly today from privation and waste away to such a degree that they become more and more susceptible to the contagion of tuberculosis.

Disease Follows Privation

“It is America which organized the relief for these unfortunate populations as long as she remained neutral. Today this relief has become very much more difficult and starvation increases daily in our northern towns and villages, and disease follows in the steps of starvation. Your work is consequently immense and I shall never thank you enough for your having undertaken it. I beg you to accept the expression of all my gratitude to you gentlemen who are devoting yourselves to the cause of humanity, to all your countrymen who are today our friends and allies, and to your eminent President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson.”

COUNTY ALLOWANCE GIVES FAMILIES A NEW START

A certain family in Westchester County was noticed to have “spruced up” remarkably. Each member had improved in physical appearance, in dress and in attitude toward his companions and the community. A member of the church attended by this family noticing the difference, wondered why the apparently slothful habits of years had been so quickly changed. On making inquiries she learned that they were one of the Westchester County Allowance Families.

Nearly all counties in the State have Boards of Child Welfare to administer the Widows’ Pension Law. When this law was passed two years ago the Westchester County Commissioner of Charities already had a fund at his disposal for the relief of needy mothers or families. To carry out the intent of the law this fund was increased and from it is taken money for the allowances granted to families approved by the Department of Child Welfare of the county.

The change in the family above referred to was one of the evidences of results that have come from granting mothers’ allowances in Westchester County. The practice means more than merely sending a check each month and asking the woman to keep track of just what, she spends. It means rehabilitation of the family in the best sense of the term, a new feeling of responsibility, a new outlook on life, and a greater ability on the part of the mother to take her rightful place in the family.

In many cases the failure to care adequately for the family has been caused by the struggle of bringing up the fatherless children and by the worry of not knowing just where the rent is coming from, nor whether the mother will be able to continue her daily task. Not only has the worry and its consequent deterioration been removed, but gratifying evidences of finer and nobler impulses have developed under the stimulus and help of the allowances.

Worked Extra Day to Join Red Cross

One Italian mother of a pensioned family gave her eldest son of seventeen years to the service of his country. At the time he was just beginning to help her. Both mother and son felt that this country had done a great deal for them, and they in return were proud to serve the country. For this reason the mother had worked an extra day to earn money to join the Red Cross.

Ambition to “get on one’s feet,” and later to be able to meet the family bill and help support many a mother to efforts beyond her strength. One mother secured more work than she could do and asked the children’s agent if there were any of the other mothers who needed a day’s “easy” work. That evening she went a long distance to call on the other needy woman the agent had spoken of and took her to the “easy” place to work, retaining for herself the harder tasks. The same mother asked that an overcoat for her boy that was too large for him be given to one of the other boys.

No Wonder That He Was Adopted!

SCHOOL FOR DISABLED MEN ESTABLISHED BY RED CROSS

For the training of crippled men in trades or occupations in which they can engage in spite of their handicaps, the American Red Cross has established in New York City a school of re-education known as the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. The organization of this institution has been made possible by a gift of over $50,000 by Jeremiah Milbank, of New York. The facilities of the Institute will also be at the disposal of the Government for the rehabilitation of crippled soldiers and sailors.

The activities of the Institute, which is already under operation, include an employment bureau for cripples; industrial and commercial training classes for disabled men, and departments of scientific research and popular education. Members of the Institute's staff have been engaged for the past six months in studying the experience of the European countries in reconstructing their disabled soldiers.

The Institute is at 311 Fourth avenue. Douglas C. McMurtrie, of New York, has been appointed Director.
CIVIL LIFE OF FRANCE IS SCARRED WITH DISEASE AND DEVASTATION IN WAKE OF WAR

Recent reports from abroad indicate that the work of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross in France, of which Homer Folks is Director, continues to increase in scope, variety, intensiveness and number of workers.

The latest monthly report of Mr. Folks to Major Perkins, the new Red Cross Commissioner for France, states that the staff of the department now numbers 278, as compared with 201 on November 1. Recent additions to it include Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. Wade S. Wright, detailed from the United States army temporarily for duty with the Red Cross.

The activities of the department include organized efforts to provide for tuberculous patients and to inaugurate preventive measures; the supplying of general hospital facilities to the civil population; providing for the welfare of children through an extensive Children's Bureau; rehabilitating refugees, re-educating cripples, etc.

**Increased Hospital Facilities**

During November the Department of Civil Affairs took over three important properties to be used for hospitals with a total proposed capacity of 800 beds, and put one of these, as well as two previously acquired hospital properties, into operation. It made a grant of money to enable an existing hospital to provide 125 additional beds. It made arrangements which are expected to provide in a few weeks housing facilities in Paris for 465 refugee families.

The department's Medical Committee, appointed in September (Dr. James Alexander Miller, chairman, Dr. William Palmer Lucas, and Dr. William Charles White) has been enlarged by the appointments of Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, and charged with the duty of coordinating the medical activities of the various bureaus.

In response to Major Murphy's appeal for workers to meet the situation following the recent retreat of the Italian armies, nine members of the staff of the department have been sent temporarily to Italy.

**More Beds for the Tuberculous**

Another link has been added to the Red Cross system for the medical examination and care of the repatriates arriving daily from occupied France and Belgium, by the acquisition of the Hospital Ste. Eugenie, at Lyons, to which tuberculous repatriates will be sent.

The use of the property, including a building originally presented to the City of Lyons by the Empress Eugenie, and five newly constructed barracks, capable of providing hospitalization for 200 patients, has been obtained by the Red Cross by agreement with the General Hospital Board of Lyons.

Arrangements for taking over the Chateau Hachette, offered to the American Red Cross for a tuberculosis hospital, have been completed.

By vote of the Finance Committee, the sum of 285,000 francs has been granted for the St. Joseph Hospital at Paris to complete the sum needed to convert buildings on an adjoining property into a tuberculosis hospital for 125 patients.

Completion of the sanitarium at Bligny, unfinished since the beginning of the war, and conversion of the chateau at Yerres into the Edith Wharton Sanitarium are going forward as rapidly as war conditions permit.

**Work for Repatriates at Evian**

The hospital for acutely ill children in the Hotel Chatelet, now known as the American Children's Hospital, is in operation. The hospital now cares for 149 children.

A dispensary opened on November 20 in the former garage of the hotel has treated 186 children. In the former kitchen of the hotel an American dentist is at work, with an improvised dentist's chair until equipment can arrive. At the general dispensary for repatriates, doctors and nurses of the Children's Bureau, co-operating with French authorities, examined 8,479 children during November, sending those acutely ill to the Chatelet Hospital.

The Chateau des Halles, which was left by bequest to the General Hospital Board of Lyons for the use of children, was lent by that board to the Red Cross. The Chateau eventually will accommodate 200 convalescent children. At Caserne Asile du Luxembourg there are now 450 children and 50 mothers.

In Paris an agreement has been made between members of the Rockefeller Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France and the Children's Bureau, whereby the two organizations will co-operate in model dispensary work.

An edition of 50,000 copies of an illustrated pamphlet called "Meres Francaises" has been printed and is being widely distributed through public health and child welfare organizations.

**Bureau of Refugees and Relief**

The Chief of the Bureau, Edward T. Devine, has been in Italy since November 17, aiding in the emergent refugee situation. The medical work of the Bureau has been put under the direction of Dr. Cabot.

The staff of the Bureau has been increased by the arrival from America of a delegation of thirteen trained social workers, specialists in various lines of work called for in the Bureau's program. These delegates have been assigned to their departments. When they have received their credentials and taken their places the Bureau will have in all 22 representatives in 10 departments of France in which there are 262,000 refugees.

**Bureau of Re-education of Mutilees**

This Bureau has obtained for its assistant chief M. Georges Robin, now an interpreter in the French army, who has been released by the French Government for work with the Red Cross. Walter E. Wildman, an expert agriculturist, has been assigned to the Bureau by the American Friends' Unit. Negotiations for the selection of a farm to be used as an agricultural re-educational center are being carried on with representatives of the French Government.

**Bureau of Reconstruction and Relief**

The Chief of this Bureau, Edward Eyre Hunt, has been in Italy since November 3. Stoves, soap, wheels, barrows, putty, kitchen utensils, brooms, shoes, roofing, window glass, beans, rice and pumps to clean polluted wells are a few of the items on the list of articles ordered shipped to the devastated regions for distribution through local organizations and officials.

Construction is going forward in the villages of Croix, Matigny and Y-Molineux, where the Red Cross has undertaken the work of repair of houses and barns necessary to enable the owners to return to cultivate their land, which is an important grain region, evacuated by the Germans in last spring's retreat.

**Bureau of Friends Unit**

Additional arrivals from America have increased the number of Americans in the work of the Friends from 101 to 132. (This number is not included in the total of 278 for the department.)

The arrival of the planing mill machinery from America will make it possible to double the output of portable houses made for erection in a devastated area. It is now possible to turn out and erect 12 houses a week.
State Hospitals for Insane
Active in Efforts to Prevent Mental and Nervous Disorders

Over Six Thousand Visits Paid to Free Clinics Last Year
—Thirty Dispensaries Now in Operation

As soon as statistics, tables and annual reports put in an appearance it is evident that something real has taken place. Figures deal with facts, not fancies.

For many years the State Charities Aid Association has been hoping for and working for an adequate, wideawake system of prevention and after-care for the mentally sick. This is steadily coming about. Figures which have just been compiled by Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, Statistician of the State Hospital Commission, show how active and extensive the system is already.

During the past fiscal year a total of 6,105 visits were paid to the free clinics established by the State hospitals for the early treatment of nervous and mental disorders. Unquestionably the early advice, diagnosis and treatment obtained from the specialists at these clinics prevent a substantial number of persons from developing serious or hopeless forms of mental disorder.

Many of the visits were made by the paroled and discharged patients, who derived great benefit from seeing the hospital physicians at intervals and getting advice and treatment to prevent a recurrence of their trouble.

There are now thirty free clinics in connection with the State hospitals. About 500 persons a month attend these clinics. Many of the patients come rather frequently to them.

A Remarkable Growth

The development and growth of the outpatient work of the State hospitals has been interesting. After the State Charities Aid Association saw its plan for State care of the insane realized, it soon was devoting considerable effort to bringing the State to a clearer realization of the importance of the mental health problem in the community, outside of the hospital walls.

Seven years ago the State organized a Mental Hygiene Committee, which has been conducting an increasingly active campaign of education to make the problem of mental health live an issue as physical health is. In 1915 the committee suggested a law which authorized the State hospitals to go beyond their walls in dealing with mental health. Each hospital was authorized to establish one or more mental clinics, assign a physician to them and employ a social worker or field agent for preventive and after-care work.

Not all of the hospitals took advantage of the new law at once, and sufficient funds were not immediately available, but several of the hospitals did get the work under way and were soon securing excellent results. In the autumn of 1915 Governor Whitman and the State Hospital Commission initiated the real drive for active outpatient service and asked this committee to aid in popularizing clinic work, opening new dispensaries and supervising their operation.

System Is Statewide

Now a system of mental clinics and social service reaching out into almost every section of the State is in effective operation. In 1914 only four State hospitals had recognized their social responsibility sufficiently to employ a trained field agent, and two of the hospitals, the two largest in the State, thought one worker between them adequate. Now every one of the thirteen hospitals for the insane in this State employs a full-time social worker, and the larger hospitals are feeling the need of more.

In 1915 only eight dispensaries for the mentally ill were held at stated times and places. Now there are thirty mental clinics in operation under a regular schedule.

When it is considered that it has been possible during the past year for the hospitals to reach two or three thousand individuals with intelligent help for their mental condition, the institutions are realizing that in establishing the outpatient work they built better than they knew.

State Hospitals Centers of Prevention

The State hospitals for the insane are indeed becoming active centers for the prevention of mental disease and the promotion of mental health in the community. The Great War is shocking the public into a realization of the necessity for the conservation of minds as well as bodies. The clinic system of the State is unquestionably one of the most important and promising of the measures now in operation to prevent mental disorders and to help lighten the State's enormous burden of caring for the insane.

TO HOLD INSTITUTES FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS

In conjunction with the State Department of Health, the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association is arranging a series of three-day institutes for tuberculosis workers throughout the State. The first of the series will be held at the Woman's Institute in Yonkers on February 6, 7 and 8. The second will be in the old Court House at White Plains on February 13, 14 and 15.

The institutes are intensive courses in the principles and methods of tuberculosis work in war times. Special emphasis will be laid on the problem of local programs. Ample time is being allowed by those arranging the institutes for questioning the speakers. A question box will also be a feature of the courses.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE ENLARGES ITS PROGRAM TO MEET WAR-TIME DEMANDS

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association is enlarging its program of work in order to deal with the tuberculosis problem, which has been so greatly intensified and increased in magnitude in this State by the entry of this country into the war.

The large increase in the number of known cases of tuberculosis, already and soon to be disclosed through medical examination of registrants under the selective service law, and of the men in the camps and cantonments, together with the threatened increase in the number of civilian cases growing out of the shortage of food and fuel and other dislocations following in the train of war, makes the provision of more dispensaries, more visiting nurses and more hospitals matters of imperative and immediate urgency.

To make increased dispensary and nursing provision, the State Department of Health and the committee are about to send out two traveling tuberculosis clinics (organized along lines so successfully developed last year in the campaign for the after care of infantile paralysis). It is expected that these will demonstrate clearly to local authorities and unofficial bodies the need for dispensaries and nurses where the same is not being done, and for increased provision where the same is inadequate. The committee expects to employ a physician to follow in the train of these clinics and crystallize the interest aroused by them into decisive affirmative action for the establishment of dispensaries and for the employment of visiting nurses.

The committee is also employing two nurses to assist in this work and to superintend the work as far as possible. The work of the visiting nurses already employed by the various counties, cities and villages.

Next month will witness the employment of fifteen additional visiting nurses by county tuberculosis hospitals under a mandatory provision of the statute enacted last May. They will be appointed from a civil service list. An unusually well equipped group of nurses took the examination. The committee has devised a system of record-keeping for these new appointees and one of the nurses on the staff is at present engaged in demonstrating it to the various hospital superintendents, with every indication of its adoption by them.
OVER FIFTEEN MILLION RED CROSS SEALS SOLD!

PRELIMINARY REPORTS SHOW 4 MILLION GAIN OVER 1916, OR 38%

Fifteen Million Red Cross Christmas Seals!

This was the goal set in this State for the 1917 holiday sale.

The goal, according to the reports now in, has been reached—and passed!

Preliminary reports from 82 out of 118 local tuberculosis committees show an actual sale in the territories covered, as of January 10th, of 11,758,191, seals, and an estimated final total of 13,681,154. The total sale last year in these territories was 9,536,692 seals.

The goal for 1917 is therefore 3,144,502 seals, or a percentage gain of 37 per cent. Assuming that this increase of 37 per cent, will apply to the sale by the 36 local committees which have not reported, the total sale for 1917 by local tuberculosis committees will be 15,875,109 seals. Adding to this total the sale by mail from the central office to the rural sections of the State, and a conservatively-estimated sale by Grange and volunteer agents, the total sale for 1917 by all agencies and methods in New York State, outside of New York City, will be 16,754,425 seals, as against a total sale of 12,076,415 seals in 1916. This represents a gain for 1917 of 4,678,010 seals, or a percentage gain of 37.5 per cent.

Even if local agents have overestimated their final totals to the extent of one and a half million, the 1917 goal of 15,000,000 seals sold in New York State, outside of New York City, will still have been exceeded.

Sale by Mail Again Successful

As in former years, the sale by mail has again proved to be the most effective selling plan in the Red Cross Seal campaign. This method was used more extensively by local committees than ever before, and the rate of return was higher than in any year since the method was first adopted.

The results of the sale by mail from the central office to the rural sections of the committees, were remarkable. The 20,000 the central office have already resulted in the sale of over one million seals, and returns are still coming in. It can be safely estimated that the number will reach 1,050,000.

It is impossible at this time to announce the winners of the National inter-state and inter-city competitions for pennants awarded to the highest per capita sales, or the winners of the inter-city and inter-town competitions conducted by the State Charities Aid Association. Troy, which for three successive years has held first place among the cities in the population class 50,000 to 150,000, is fighting hard to capture the pennant for the fourth successive year. Other cities of the size of Troy, however, both in New York State and the other cities of the country, have conducted their campaigns with unprecedented thoroughness and vigor. Vague rumors come from Butte, Montana, and Oklahoma City, to the effect that Troy's supremacy is a thing of the past.

The results of the competition among the larger States are still in doubt. Pennsylvania, Indiana, and New Jersey have confidently declared their intentions of capturing first place, which has been held for the last two years by New York. It is probable, however, that if seals have been sold in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens at the same rate as they seem to have been sold in the rest of the State, the boasted of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and New Jersey will prove, as in former years, to be "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

SISTERS TO TRAIN FEEBLEMINDED

A private school for retarded children will be opened by the Benedictine Sisters at St. Gertrude's Convent, Richmond, Va., next September. Two Sisters with experience in teaching have been under training in New York since the fall of 1917, making a special study of the modern methods of education the backward child. The school will be under the direct supervision of the Department of Psychology of the Catholic University of America.

COUNTY AGENTS TO PLAN WAR WORK

The eighth annual conference of the State Charities Aid Association's Agents for Dependent Children will be held in New York on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5 and 6. More than 20 agents are planning to attend.

An hour of the opening session on Tuesday morning will be devoted to a conference of the entire staff of the association. Cooperation with war relief agencies and social welfare organizations, standards of investigation in case work, successful and unsuccessful placing out, and the legal procedure to be followed in certain cases, will be some of the topics on the program.

A unique feature of this year's conference will be a joint session Tuesday afternoon with the inspectors of the Child Welfare Department of the State Board of Charities. Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the board, will give an introductory talk on "Public Care for Children." This will be followed by a general discussion of those phases of children's work in which the county agents and the State Board of Charities are mutually interested.

The visiting agents will be entertained at a war dinner at the National Arts Club, Tuesday evening.

MORE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Good Progress Being Made Under New Mandatory Law

Commendable progress is being made toward securing additional county tuberculosis hospitals, under the mandatory statute passed last May which requires all counties of over 35,000 population to provide such institutions if not already thus equipped.

Broome and Rockland Counties have let contracts for buildings totaling $117,295 and $56,737 respectively.

Wayne has purchased its site and made provision in the 1918 budget for the cost of construction.

Delaware has selected a second site, the first one having been disapproved by the local and State health officials because of inaccessibility. The new site is very well located and well adapted for hospital purposes and undoubted will be selected.

Otsego, Niagara and Steuben supervisors have appointed the boards of managers of their hospitals.

The Situation in Brief

Summarized, the situation with reference to compliance with the statute by the twenty-one counties affected is as follows:

Four counties have their institutions under construction.

Three have let contracts for buildings.

Five others have purchased the sites and have plans in preparation for building.

Four others have selected sites but have not yet secured the formal approval of their boards of health and local health officials as required by law.

The two health resort counties, Franklin and Sullivan, will probably be permitted by the State Commissioner of Health under authority given him by law to contract for the care of their patients in existing private sanatoria within their borders instead of being required to build institutions of their own.

The three remaining counties, Washington, Clinton and Genesee, have not taken affirmative action under the statute. However, Genesee is urging the enactment of a special statute that will enable it to combine with Allegany and Wyoming in the establishment of a union hospital and Clinton is asking similar authority for a combination with Essex.

The committee is helping medical superintendents secure increasingly effective standards of administration in the existing hospitals and will for this purpose secure, for the balance of the year, the services of a physician with training and experience in tuberculosis institutional work.
HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION SUBMITS ITS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

FIRST STEPS IN TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR INSANE AND FEEBLEMINDED

End Congestion in State Hospitals, Chief Recommendation About the Insane

The Hospital Development Commission, created by the last Legislature to find out why the State has fallen behind in the big and serious job of caring adequately for the insane and feebleminded and to suggest an orderly plan for catching up with the problem, has submitted its preliminary report to the Legislature.

After several months' careful study of the State's system of caring for these classes, involving visits to all the institutions in this State, several in Massachusetts, and one in Canada, the Commission suggests an improved State policy, certain administrative changes, and the first steps in a plan of systematic rebuilding of the institutions over a term of years.

The Commission, composed of both experts and practical men, has gone thoroughly into both the medical problems involved in the care and treatment of the insane and the defective and practical questions of institutional construction and administration. Overcrowding of the State hospitals for the insane, the lack of needed accommodations for the feebleminded now at large in the community, and methods of administration, treatment, and building construction, have been gone into thoroughly as a basis for the report and its corrective recommendations.

A Painstaking Inquiry

Even a cursory reading of the report indicates that the study by the Commission has been painstaking and fair-minded. It seems to have had but one purpose in view—to learn the facts and act accordingly in the best interests of the patient and of the taxpayers in the long run.

The Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, which were interested in the creation of the Commission, aided it somewhat by collecting data and offering suggestions on various phases of the problem. The findings and recommendations of the Commission are now being studied by these committees. Many suggestions of the committees found favor with the Commission, and courteous acknowledgment is made in the report of the aid given.

State's False Economy Blamed

The Commission says in its report that adequate and proper care of the insane has lagged behind because of false economy due to unsystematic and unscientific methods of appropriating for the institutions, and this parsimony, which has been falsely labeled

What the Commission Urges for the Insane

New State hospital at Creedmoor.
Enlarging hospitals in and near New York City.
Completion of State hospital at Marcy.
Psychopathic hospital in New York City.
More orderly method of making appropriations.
Better planning of institutions.
More preventive and research work.

SENATOR HENRY M. SAGE,
Author of the bill creating the Hospital Development Commission and Chairman of the Commission.

Recommendations as to the Feebleminded

Establishment of a definite State policy.
A new State board to administer institutions.
A Statewide census of the feebleminded.
A uniform commitment law.
Provision for defective delinquents.
The Commission takes the view that here is a problem which is constantly increasing in volume and seriousness and that it must be met; for the State to shut its eyes to the problem or to put off doing something about it only makes matters worse, and a day of reckoning will come—in fact, has come.

The inquiry and the recommendations of the Commission represent an honest, earnest and determined effort to face the situation frankly, to take the public candidly into the State's confidence, and to deal with the situation courageously, farsightedly and on a financial basis aimed to represent true economy and not a bogus temporary saving to the State.

System OK, but State Parsimonious

The general policy of the State's care of the insane is found to be sound, but the Commission finds that "during the past twenty years the increase in the number of insane in the State has outstripped the new provisions which the State has made from time to time for their housing and treatment. In 1897 the population of the State was 7,015,749; the number of inmates of the hospitals for the insane was 20,211."

"In 1917 the population of the State is 9,917,438; the number of inmates of the hospitals is 36,138. The certified capacity of these institutions is 28,997. No new State hospital for the insane has been provided since 1898."

The report says that the State's failure to keep pace with its needs along this line "rests with a so-called economy (unwise, inhuman and ignorant, for which a better name is parsimony), in needed appropriations."

Metropolitan Situation Key to Problem

The most rapid increase in the State's population has occurred in the metropolitan district, the Commission reports, "Consequently the greatest increase in the number of insane has taken place there, and as the provision made by the State for their housing has not been adequate, we now find that the greatest overcrowding and the most urgent needs for new space exist in the State hospitals in this district. This overcrowding affects not only the metropolitan State hospitals, but indirectly also is responsible for whatever overcrowding exists in the remaining hospitals on account of the necessity for constant transfer from the metropolitan State hospitals to the others."

"In fact, the Commission believes that the overcrowding of the whole State hospital system "originates in the metropolitan area, and a study of the estimated changes in population for the next ten years leads also to the conclusion that the increase in the number of the population and the number of the insane in the upstate districts will be comparatively small and can be readily met by minor additions from time to time in these hospitals, and that relief for the present and future must be found chiefly by increasing the capacity of the hospitals of the metropolitan district."

Based on the rate of increase of the insane during the past ten years, the Commission estimates that additional accommodations for 19,618 patients should be provided during the next ten years, giving the State total accommodations of 48,815 for its insane by that date.
HOW THE COMMISSION WOULD DEAL WITH INSANITY PROBLEM

In regard to the insanity problem, the Commission makes the following recommendations:

1. Prompt increase of facilities in the metropolitan district by the erection of additional buildings at the Manhattan, Kings Park, Central Islip, and Brooklyn State Hospitals, and the construction of a new State hospital for 3,000 patients at Creedmoor in the outskirts of Brooklyn.

2. Pushing to completion the upstate developments already planned at Marcy near Utica, and at Middletown, for part of which funds have already been authorized.

3. Pursuing an orderly, continuous and sensible method of making appropriations for upbuilding the State hospitals.

The early establishment of a 200-bed psychiatric hospital in New York City for incurable, acute, or recent mental disorders, in order to return as many as possible short-term cases to their homes without the necessity of long treatment in a State institution, and for intensive study of obscure cases before they are committed to a State institution. Study to see whether similar psychiatric hospitals are needed upstate and whether the present planning of State institutions so that the maximum capacity is determined in advance and the institution planned and built to accommodate that number of patients in suitable buildings without crowding and with adequate facilities for modern treatment which will effect a maximum cure.

4. Greater emphasis on measures to prevent insanity through popular education of free clinics for nervous disorders connected with all State hospitals to aid preventive and convalescent cases in the community.

5. Continued and adequate emphasis upon research work into the causes and prevention of mental disorders and the education of hospital staffs (and the most improved methods of treating mental disorders).

Details of Metropolitan Plans

The Commission recommends that Manhattan State Hospital be developed to a capacity of 4,500 patients (at present it has over 6,400 patients crowded into its inadequate accommodations); that buildings now being erected at Brooklyn be pushed to completion, that some of the existing old buildings there be torn down and replaced with new ones, and that the institution eventually be developed to a capacity of 2,100; that a new State hospital at Creedmoor, to be a department of the Brooklyn State Hospital, be developed to a capacity of 3,000; that Kings Park State Hospital be developed to a capacity of 5,000; and that Central Islip be developed to a capacity of 5,650.

"HOSPITAL SPIRIT SHOULD DOMINATE"

The Commission recommends that "the hospital spirit of cure should dominate in every building and ward. It is not only a humane obligation to the patients themselves, but a distinct source of economy to the State. It is the only hope that many patients can possibly be cured or improved at the earliest date and returned to their friends."

The Commission recommends that this standard of hospital care be maintained even for incurable cases. It points out that the application of such treatment to them raises the level of their mental condition, and "This has not only humane but an economic value, for it is the disturbed and deteriorated patients who are requiring constant care and having destructive tendencies that are the most costly to maintain and from whose labor the State receives nothing. The condition of mental patients is not a factor only to those who today may be quiet and easily controllable, and therefore apparently in need only of custodial care, may within a few days or weeks be violent and in urgent need of hospital care, and under this can be made quiet and a useful worker."

INSTITUTIONS ARE FOUND TO BE WELL RUN

The Commission's impression of the excellence of the management of the State hospitals for the insane will be gratifying both to taxpayers and to the friends and relatives of patients.

"It is a pity," says the report, "that every taxpayer in the State cannot visit these great institutions and see how his money is being expended." We believe that he would receive from such an inspection with pride in his State and with a lively sense of gratitude toward those who are spending their lives in an endeavor to improve the mental health and alleviate the sufferings of the helpless wards of the State.

'The defects in our system and in our individual institutions are not due either to our very efficient Hospital Commission or to the management of the separate institutions. Rather are they due to an unawakened public conscience, a lack of knowledge both in the medical profession and in the State Legislature, and a lack of system in our method of making appropriations.

Institutions and philosophies have no political value, little if any social value, and few friends outside of their own family circles, who have already suffered the terrible calamity of having one or more such relatives. It is now known that feeblemindedness in adults is nowhere more serious than in the insane and insanity has been regarded as so nearly incurable that our plain duty in attempting to cure the incipient cases has been sadly neglected. And yet the visiting of these institutions, after talking with the men who are devoting their lives to the cure or alleviation of mental disease, this Commission feels positive that a considerable percentage of these sufferers can be cured, that nearly all of them can be helped, so that the responsibility for an apparent lack of results rests almost solely with those outside of the institutions.

Hospitals Clean and Well Kept

"Every insane hospital in the State is spotlessly clean and well kept. In every hospital the facilities at hand are used to the utmost, and every room and every street and every corridor and every sleeping room is properly lighted and ventilated over kitchens or in the midst of buildings. For such conditions neither the Hospital Commission nor the superintendent are in any way responsible. The responsibility rests with a so-called economy (sneaks, inhuman and ignorant, of which a better name is parsimony) in needed appropriations. But even under these adverse conditions the superintendents have managed to keep up their courage and to a large extent their enthusiasm, and have done the best they could and have given the best that was in them to humanity and the State."

Commission Continuing Its Study

The Commission reports that there are many important phases of the problem yet requiring intensive and full study and that its work will continue. The probable cost of a comprehensive State plan of adequate institutions requires further investigation.

In order, however, that a start should be made at once toward relieving the worst conditions which are found in the metropolitan district, the Commission recommends appropriations this year for construction in that area.

THE STATE HOSPITAL

The report of the Hospital Development Commission contained the following poem (sent to the superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital) as "expressing the effect of the spirit which we believe exists throughout the State Hospital service on one whose daily life is touched by its influence":

Against the warm, wide, wholesome blue,
Two red-capped torrents pass my view,
And birds, bleak spaces and distanced green
Of meadows only intervene,
And ever in a cloudy sky
The red roofs gleam against the gray;
And ever in the wildest night
The hundred windows flash with light.
Nor does it fear me, this to me,
That home of misery.
For I am a gentle care
And anxious thought are lavished there,
And all that underneath the sun,
Still keep up their courage.
And every morn I northward send,
A hope that ere the day shall end,
Some peace will on his soul descend.
A gleam of the Light may find,
Some touch and tortured soul may win
Relief from cruel strife within;
Some soldier fallen to the rest
A thrilling hope, a tender cheer.
Resume among the ranks of men
His place and forward march again.

Julia Dibo Youngh
FIRST STEPS TOWARD SOLVING PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLEMinded

The first steps toward the solution of the perplexing problems arising from the enormous prevalence of uncare'd-for feeblemindedness in the community are suggested in the Commission's report.

Fatal Defects in Present System

While the Commission reported that it had been unable in the time at its disposal to reach a solution of the entire problem of the feebleminded, "it has in the course of its investigations already carried out arrived at certain definite conclusions, which, if put into effect, will certainly help to clarify the situation."

In brief, the Commission finds that the chief defects in the present system of dealing with the feebleminded are the lack of a definite State policy with responsibility for handling defectives definitely outlined and placed; the lack of a uniform commitment law; and the presence of so many non-reformable defectives in the State's reformatory institutions. The extent and character of the additional accommodations needed can only be determined by a careful census, the Commission believes.

Chief Recommendations About Defectives

"With these preliminaries understood we believe that the solution of the feebleminded problem can only be accomplished by first taking certain essential preliminary steps which we give in what we regard as the order of their importance."

"First: Establish a definite State policy by creating a board or commission which shall have the same powers over the feebleminded as the State Hospital Commission has over the insane. The make-up of such a board is difficult to determine both on account of present overlapping laws and also on account of certain constitutional provisions which must be considered."

"Second: Adopt a Statewide commitment law."

"Third: Make a census as complete as possible of all the feebleminded in the State, obtaining all possible light on their family histories and surrounding circumstances. This is a task which at first glance seems almost hopeless on account of the indicated labor and expense, but these difficulties are more apparent than real. We already have established classes for the mentally defective in our public schools, and through these classes we can determine the number of the feebleminded among the backward children. Also a great deal of the study of surroundings and heredity can come through the schools. Through the courts (especially the juvenile courts), if the necessary facilities are granted, we can get a great deal more light. In our prisons and reformatory, which today are full of feebleminded persons (the proportion in some cases being estimated as high as 60 per cent.), the number of this class can be easily determined."

"Fourth: After these steps have been taken, we can determine, or rather the proposed commission can determine, the number of persons needing institutional care, the kind or kinds of institutions needed for care for these persons and the extent to which the State should go in dealing with the problem. Until these steps are taken, we can never solve the problem and will remain in the same muddle in which we now find ourselves."

New Commission Not Expensive

As to the establishing of a new Commission, the report says: "We do not wish that we are suggesting another large and expensive commission which will add to the financial burden of the State, nor are we suggesting any change in the system of local boards of managers for all these institutions. While we are not at present prepared to suggest the personnel of such a commission, there is no question but that it should be recruited from those already holding office in the State, or the result can be accomplished by the addition of powers to State bodies already existing. In any event, the additional cost to the State will be negligible."

"The Hospital Development Commission does not feel that at this time it should attempt a decision as to the manner in which the State should care for its feebleminded persons. From what we have been able to learn we judge that the best opinion in this matter is in a state of flux. We have little doubt that the tendency is less toward the building of enormous and expensive institutions and more toward the establishment of colonies under State supervision, which colonies can be made largely self-supporting."

"The State of Massachusetts through Dr. Fernald has been for some time trying out this method with considerable success. In our own State Dr. Bernstein of the Rome Custodial Asylum is making experiments on these lines which perhaps advance somewhat beyond the approval of the more conservative. Yet if these experiments are successful, they will go far toward the solution of the entire problem."

Present Institutions Uncoordinated

The report shows that the State's four present institutions for the feebleminded differ widely in size, character and methods, and all operate independently. All of them are crowded and have long waiting lists. The report on this subject says: "The situation is this: We have four distinct institutions for the feebleminded. 1st. At Syracuse, originally intended for those of this class who are susceptible of education. 2nd. The Rome Custodial Asylum, intended originally only for the very lowest grade. 3rd. The institution at Newark for women of childbearing age. 4th. Letchworth Village, originally intended as an epileptic institution, is definitely a feebleminded institution for all degrees of mental defect."

"Each of these institutions is operating under the separate law which created it, its policy entirely shaped by its superintendents and board of managers, subject only to the fiscal control of the fiscal supervisor and visitation and inspection by the State Board of Charities."

"There is no State policy as applied to all of these institutions. There is no State control except fiscal control, and there is no responsible body in the State which can say authoritatively, 'This institution is developing a long commitment or unscientific line. Let us change it.'"

"These four institutions, when Letchworth Village is completed, will accommodate approximately 6,000 persons.

Probably Over 30,000 Defective

"It is estimated that we have 30,000 feebleminded persons in the State, but this estimate is based only on the results of surveys of certain subdivisions of the State applied proportionately to the rest of the State."

"We have today cared for practically all our idiots and a large proportion of our known imbeciles, but we still have to adopt some policy and then provide for such of our 'morons' or higher type feebleminded, as need institutional care. If we have 30,000 or more feebleminded in the State, the problem is not to build institutions to care for them as is done for the insane; the problem is at once less expensive and more complex. Apart from the idiots, we have imbeciles who of course need institutional accommodation. There is a large class ranging from just above the imbecile to just below the normal who must be considered and who really constitute our problem."

"It is now known that feeblemindedness is caused by a positive defect in the brain, that this defect is incurable because it is not a disease but a lack, and that a feebleminded person of the mental age of ten to twelve can never grow mentally older. But this person through training can become men-
tally a very efficient child of ten or twelve and can often be made a self-supporting, self-respecting member of the community.

Segregate Prepotent Families

"We have learned that there are certain families which show an important if not a prominent tendency to delinquency and that they are undoubtedly many other families of like character not yet discovered. It is the judgment of all who have knowledge on this subject with whom we have talked, that the feebleminded children of such families should be confined in institutions and kept held, because if left at large in the community their life histories are those of crime, immorality and drunkenness, and their illegitimate children increase and intensify our burden indefinitely. On the other hand, many of these unfortuites need only a few years of institutional training to enable them to go out into the world and earn a living, perhaps not of the best, but sufficient to prevent their becoming a charge on the community or State. Apart from these are a very large number who, if their home surroundings are decent, need no institutional care and will never become a burden on the public."

The Menace of Feebleminded Women

The report emphasizes the serious results arising from the State's failure to segregate feebleminded women of childbearing age.

"Feebleminded women of childbearing age who have already had sex experience," says the report, "should not be allowed at large without careful supervision, for it goes without saying that the State for its own protection must as nearly as possible shut off at its source the alarming increase of those who inherit a lack of mentality."

Types of Institutions

The Commission is not in favor of building more institutions as expensive as Letchworth Village, at Thiells, Rockland County. This institution when finished "will be the most complete of its kind in the country. It should be completed as rapidly as the exigencies of the times will permit. But we are not prepared to say that any other expensive institution should be authorized until we have more light on this subject. There are many questions to be considered. First as to the character of existing institutions. The Commission is unanimous in the belief, that the institution at Newark should not be, as it is now, connected to the care of one class of women, and the experts consulted are of the same opinion. It is questionable whether the Syracuse institution should be continued solely for the education of such feebleminded persons as can be educated, the purpose for which it was originally intended. The institution at Rome was originally founded for the care of idiots alone, but today it contains idiots, imbeciles and morons. The institution at Letchworth, as before stated, was originally intended for epileptics. Today this original purpose has been lost sight of and perhaps properly so. The Craig Colony for Epileptics is another phase of the same problem. This institution contains both insane and epileptics. Today the question whether the insane hospitals should care for insane epileptics or whether the institution itself should be regarded as one of the charitable institutions, or should continue under control of existing commission or a commission to be formed in the future."

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

The Commission believes that special provision should be made for defective delinquents who are viciously or criminally inclined, whose presence at large in the community is a constant source of crime and expense and who are so turbulent and disorderly that they cannot be treated effectively in an ordinary institution for the feebleminded.

Reformatories Have Many Defectives

The Commission is not prepared to make definite recommendations as to the details of a plan to provide for such feebleminded offenders against the law. It points out that the present reformatory of the State contain a very high percentage of feebleminded persons. The population of the State's reformatory and prisons is decreasing on account of war, on account of industrial prosperity, and the operation of the parole and probation systems. The Commission raises the question whether it will not be feasible and feasible to reclassify and redistribute the population of all the existing reformatory, so that that part of them may be used for defective delinquents who are susceptible of reform and the other reformatory institutions kept for their original purpose, namely, for reform of normal offenders.

The Commission thinks that this plan is worth study as perhaps offering the most prompt relief from the present intolerable situation. It does not feel that separate institutions should be established for defective delinquents until a careful census of the feebleminded is completed and it is definitely and accurately determined how many defective delinquents there are who need permanent custodial care and special disciplinary treatment. The Commission also believes that it might be possible for the present State institutions for the feebleminded to set aside special departments, for the care of defective delinquents until such time as a permanent plan can be fixed upon.

COMMISSION'S EXPERT URGES CAREFUL CENSUS AND COLONY PLAN

Brief extracts from the able report of Herbert F. Prescott, engaged by the Commission as an expert to study the problem of the feebleminded, are as follows:

The number of feebleminded in the State is variously estimated at from 34,000 to 71,000. There never has been an actual census taken of the feebleminded in the State and the important information that would be furnished by a census cannot be furnished by an estimate. The State has 118 members and 58 relatives, all feebleminded, in penal institutions, and cost the State over $2,000,000.

A census of the feebleminded with careful inquiry into family histories and environment would make possible a classification that would greatly facilitate the solving of the problem. There are many feebleminded children in proper home surroundings that may never require State care.

How many there are of this class and how many of the class whose tendencies and environment make them dangerous to society can only be determined by a census which can be taken, in large part, with the machinery now available. The ungraded classes for backward children in the public schools, the courts, homes and institutions for defectives, delinquents and dependents can be utilized to reach all classes, but the taking of the census should be directed by some central State agency qualified to prescribe the character of the information desired and to analyze and classify the results of the inquiry.

Feeblemindedness and Delinquency

Once the State is in possession of the information that could be secured through a census of the feebleminded it will be possible to determine how many require institutional care and the character of the institution needed.

Herbert F. Prescott, engaged by the Hospital Development Commission to study the problem of feeblemindedness,

FRANK M. WILLIAMS, State Engineer and memb er of the Hospital Development Commission.

HERBERT F. PRESCOTT, directed at New York City to study the problem of feeblemindedness.
Glens Falls, with a population of only 16,748, is the first third-class city of New York State to appoint a full-time health officer. It has recently named Dr. Virgil D. Selleck at $3,000 a year.

The budget of the Rockefeller Foundation for the current year contains an item of $37,000 for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to use for surveys of public care of mental diseases and studies in psychopathology and crime.

Major Richard H. Hutchings, who is on leave of absence from the St. Lawrence State Hospital, has been promoted to the staff of Surgeon-General Gorgas, with headquarters in Washington. Major Hutchings is directing important hospital work for the army.

The saving of the lives of 100,000 of the nation’s children is the object of a child welfare drive which the Federal Children’s Bureau will begin on April 6th, one year from the day the United States declared war on Germany. Public health authorities agree that half the deaths of young children are preventable. Each State will be assigned a definite quota of lives to save.

County Agents for Dependent Children of the State Charities Aid Association held a stimulating conference in New York on February 5th and 6th. A feature of the meeting was a joint session with inspectors of the State Board of Charities. War needs and problems were also discussed. A message of greeting was sent to Mr. Homer Folks, now in France. Miss Miner, who is the first woman to be appointed on the commission, is remarkably well qualified for the position. She has a national reputation in probation work and is an authority on protective work for girls and women. Miss Miner is now chairman of the Committee on Training Camp Activities. The Governor has also announced some other members of the central office staff were entertained at a dinner at the National Arts Club on the first evening of the conference.

Assemblyman Meyer has introduced bills designed to carry out the recommendations of the State Charities Aid Association, and which failed of passage. The bills provide for the reorganization of the State Board of Charities, and the abolishment of the office of fiscal supervisor and of several minor boards and commissions.

The commission created by the last Legislature to investigate the methods of purchasing for State departments and institutions has submitted its report to the present Legislature and recommends that the State’s purchasing be centralized under a central supply committee, consisting of a representative from each department. The proposed plan is modeled after the Federal purchasing system for bills to carry out the commission’s recommendations has been introduced into the Legislature.

Miss Maude E. Miner, secretary of the New York Probation and Protective Association, was chosen by Governor Whitman as a member of the State Probation Commission to succeed Homer Folks, who is now in France. Miss Miner, who is the first woman to be appointed on the commission, is remarkably well qualified for the position. She has a national reputation in probation work and is an authority on protective work for girls and women. Miss Miner is now chairman of the Committee on Training Camp Activities. The Governor has also announced some other members of the central office staff were entertained at a dinner at the National Arts Club on the first evening of the conference.

Colleges for Feebleminded

Within the last eleven years the Rome State Custodial Asylum has established fifteen colonies, nine farm colonies for boys and six industrial colonies for girls. The farm colonies average about twenty boys and the industrial colonies contain from ten to twenty-five girls each. From a financial standpoint one of the girls’ colonies is more than self-supporting and all of the colonies have produced a marked improvement in the inmates.

At Templeton, Mass., a farm colony is conducted in connection with the Massachusetts School for the Feebleminded located at Waverley. This colony was established eighteen years ago on a tract of 2,000 acres comprising several abandoned farms, with houses and farm buildings. Its population to-day is 315 inmates and 52 employees and its maximum practical capacity is between 1,000 and 1,500. The boys till the ground, cultivate the crops and care for the stock, supplying the colony and the parent institution at Waverley with farm and dairy products. This colony has been a success from the start in the marked improvement shown by the boys, about 200 of whom have been given their liberty. This is the largest and oldest colony and the boys are sent there only after receiving a thorough preliminary training at the Waverley institution.

The Question of Accommodations

To just what extent the total requirements for institutional accommodations will be increased when an enumeration of the feebleminded has been made is the result analyzed and classified is entirely a matter of speculation. * * * Whether the number as finally determined is large or small the State will have definite information as to its obligation in the matter of caring for the feebleminded and will be in position to enlarge existing institutions, adapt institutions now used for other purposes to care for the feebleminded, or establish new institutions. Decision as to what institutions might be adapted or created to receive those who are not feebleminded, or those who are not capable of caring for themselves in a separate and segregated or cottage, the most practicable size, provision for colonies in connection with institutions and other details in connection with the question of institutional accommodations is postponed until the gathering of necessary information has been completed, making possible the perfecting of a State-wide policy of housing and caring for this class.
GREATER EFFORT BY STATE TO PREVENT INSANITY

INCREASE IN MENTAL DISORDERS SPURS HOSPITAL COMMISSION

With the State hospitals for mental diseases crowded 20 per cent. beyond their rated capacity and with the insanity rate apparently mounting upward, the State Hospital Commission in its annual report recently submitted to the Legislature recommends more vigorous Statewide efforts to prevent mental diseases.

The thirteen civil State hospitals contain 37,069 patients, or 5,807 more than they are built to accommodate. The care of the insane in the State last year cost $5,382,616, but the Commission estimates that the total yearly economic loss to the State on account of mental disease is more than $35,000,000.

Expressing the belief that nearly one-half of all the cases of insanity are preventable, the Commission recommends five definite steps to prevent mental disease. They are:

1. Checking the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.
2. Checking the ravages of syphilis.
3. Informing the public more fully about mental diseases and teaching mental hygiene.
4. Steps to eliminate extreme poverty.

Extension of the outpatient departments of the State Hospitals with more free clinics for mental and nervous disorders and field agents to look after incapacitated and convalescent cases.

Hope for Relief from Congestion

The most serious problem which the State Hospital Commission faces is to provide enough accommodations for the insane. The overcrowding has been steadily increasing year by year and is now the most serious in the history of the institutions. Relief has been afforded through the recommendations of the Hospital Development Commission and Governor Whitman's budget requests.

More Employees Needed

At the close of the fiscal year there were 6,504 employees on the payrolls of the civil State hospitals. Of these 3,799 were nurses and attendants. Owing to the war and the high wages offered in commercial industries and the increasing demand for labor, it has been exceedingly difficult for the hospitals to secure enough employees. Their work has been extremely hard during the past year.

Hospitals Doing Much Preventive Work

The State hospitals are already doing a very active work to prevent insanity, and the results achieved along this line in the past year or two are the basis for their recommendation of increased activity by the State as a whole.

The State hospitals are now operating thirty free clinics, where anyone can come for free advice, diagnosis and treatment in cases of mental and nervous disorders. During the last fiscal year, 2,654 preventives came to these clinics, that is, persons who had no connection with the hospitals. Paroled patients to the number of 2,952 came for advice and suggestion to prevent a recurrence of their trouble; 529 patients were seen. In all, a total of 6,105 visits were made to the clinics during the year.

An efficient system of supervision of paroled patients is in operation in all of the State hospitals. Each institution employs a trained field worker to help such patients in their efforts to re-establish themselves as independent members in their home community. As a result of the employment of these social workers the average daily number of patients on parole increased from 1,290 in 1915 to 1,974 in 1917. The saving in maintenance charges by the operation of the parole system is a large amount.

Field workers also attend the clinics and do excellent preventive work in various communities. The Commission recommends the establishment of more clinics in the larger centers of population and points out the need of increased central supervision of the out-patient activities to increase the effectiveness of this important preventive work.

Recommendations to Prevent Insanity

Five definite steps based on careful study of the causes of mental diseases in the hospitals are recommended by the Commission as follows:

1. The prevention of the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. While the number of alcoholic admissions to the State hospitals is steadily and substantially decreasing, there is still room for further improvement. This is shown by the fact that there was a total of 684 patients with alcoholic psychoses admitted to the civil State hospitals during the fiscal year. These constituted 11.4 per cent.

2. The checking of syphilis. The Commission believes that there is no reason why syphilis should not be attacked with all the weapons known to the health authorities.

3. The teaching of mental hygiene. The Commission states that the knowledge that mental health is subject to control in large measure, but the extension of the work is greatly needed.

4. Elimination of extreme poverty. The privation, mental anguish, and physical diseases caused by extreme poverty is a prolific cause of mental disease. It is recognized that the problem is a difficult one, but the Commission believes that some relief may be afforded by an adequate system of supervision of poor families, which would operate to prevent pauperism as well as to relieve distress.

5. The extension of social work in behalf of the mentally afflicted. Every city and every large village in the State should be provided with means to treat incipient cases of nervous and mental disease. The hospitals are doing all they can along these lines with their present staff, but the extension of the work is greatly needed.
DR. LEE K. FRANKEL 
NAMED ON STATE 
BOARD OF CHARITIES

Succeeds Venerable Dr. Stephen Smith, Who Resigns at 
Ninety-five

Governor Whitman has appointed Dr. Lee K. Frankel, of New York, as a member of the State Board of Charities to succeed the venerable Dr. Stephen Smith, who has just resigned at the age of 95 years.
Dr. Frankel is third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and has been in charge of the welfare and health work of the company for a number of years. He is widely known in social and philanthropic work. He was president of the 1917 New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.

The resignation of Dr. Smith brings to a close a notable public career. He was first appointed as a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities by Governor Cornell on June 17, 1881. He was originally named to fill the unexpired term of Theodore B. Bronson. In 1882 Governor Cornell appointed Dr. Smith State Commissioner in Lunacy. He resigned from the State Board to accept that position, and held it for six years. It was while he was Commissioner that the State Care act removing the insane from the county hospitals was passed, training schools for attendants established, and the law creating the State Commission in Lunacy passed. He always retained a deep interest in the work of the Lunacy Commission, now known as the State Hospital Commission.

At the end of his term as Lunacy Commissioner, Dr. Smith was re-appointed a Commissioner on the State Board of Charities and was subsequently re-appointed by Governor Grover Cleveland and Sulzer.

Dr. Smith's connection with the State Board of Charities, officially and semi-officially, extended over more than a third of a century. During this period the charitable activities of the State grew into a large and important system.

In spite of his advanced years Dr. Smith has continued to take an active interest in the duties of his position and the plans of the Board. His interests in life at 96 are still keen and varied. He still attends important public gatherings.

BROWN BILL IS 
INTRODUCED AGAIN; 
S. C. A. A. OPPOSES

Measure to Suspend Provisions of Labor Law Unwise and Unnecessary

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association has adopted a resolution disapproving the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Elton R. Brown to suspend the provisions of the labor law during the war and for a period afterwar.

The resolution was proposed by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler. The Association also opposed this bill last year, when it was passed by the Legislature and vetoed by Governor Whitman.

The Board is convinced that war conditions do not necessitate such an extreme measure, and that the law is calculated to break down the safeguards to public health and to the welfare of women and children in industry, which have been built up carefully through a period of years. The war experience of other countries and the principles and standards adopted by the United States Government, all opposed to the breaking down of health laws and labor standards.

In the pressure produced by the war to secure labor the last relation, the exceptional conditions of the provisions now in force governing such labor, is the field of women and children. It has taken many years of education and agitation to place on the statute books laws protecting this class of labor. These laws are suspended only in the most extreme conditions. In the opinion of the Board such conditions have not yet arisen, nor will they arise this year, owing to the fact that we have not been called upon to use our reserve labor resources in any marked degree or as we can do as the pressure becomes greater. Every effort should be made looking toward a readjustment of labor conditions, first among the men and not among females of adult age; lastly and only if the situation becomes desperate, turn to the labor of children. Such a condition will surely not arise within the period of this year, and it is devoutly to be hoped that it will not arise under any circumstances during the period of this war.

Health Officers Are Needed at Their Posts

Under the caption, "The Health Officer and Patriotism," the February Health News of the Association of Health Officers says:

"The health officer who remains at his post, faithfully and intelligently performing his duties, is serving his country in no less measure than he who goes to the front.

"War conditions are adding stress and strain in all walks of life. Overwork, overcrowding of public conveyances, insufficient food and fuel and many other unusual circumstances brought about by the war are all having their influence in rendering the individual more or less helpless to do the right thing.

"The result will inevitably be a much higher mortality and morbidity unless these conditions are met by a corresponding activity on the part of the local health authorities."

Nearly all the State hospitals for mental diseases have difficulty to get enough attendants to care for the patients. This is largely on account of war conditions. Any person who can accept employment at the State hospital would only find a good position but would be doing a patriotic service. Following are statements about the help wanted at various hospitals:

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL
Wanted: young men and women as attendants at the Utica State Hospital. Apply to Dr. H. L. Palmer, Supt., Utica, N. Y.

CENTRAL ISLIP STATE HOSPITAL
Women attendants wanted; salary from $21 to $30 per month with full maintenance. Address: Dr. George A. Smith, Supt., Central Islip, L. I.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL
Wanted at the Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, men and women between the ages of 20 and 40 as attendants. Registered school of nursing for those with a junior year of education. Address Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Supt., Binghamton, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL
Men not of military age and women under 30 are needed as attendants at the Middletown State Homopathic Hospital. The hospital is 67 miles from New York, located at a city of 18,000 people, and has the advantages of city and country. Employment regular and accommodations for nurses good. For particulars address Dr. M. C. Ashby, Supt., Middletown, N. Y.

BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL
Men and women attendants of good moral character wanted at the Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn. Wages: Men, $25 to $30 per month; women $19 to $25 and maintenance. Opportunity for advancement. Appointment subject to medical examination. Address Dr. I. M. Harris, Supt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL
Men and women attendants—men 18 to 55, $20 to $25 per month, $25 to $30 per month, including full maintenance and board; women $19 to $22 per month, including full maintenance and board. Address Dr. George A. Smith, Supt., Central Islip, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL
There are a number of vacancies on the staff of women employees in the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, mainly of attendants on the medical wards. The hospital will entertain the applications of young women of good physical health and moral and mental attainments. Application blanks and full information will be sent upon written or personal application to the Superintendent, Dr. Walter G. Byron, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

KINGS PARK STATE HOSPITAL
Men and women attendants are wanted at Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, Long Island. Men and women over 18 years of age, with an increase of $2 per month for each six months of service, up to $30 per month is reached; male attendants receive $25 per month and maintenance, with a corresponding increase up to $30 per month. Attendants adapted to tramp and shift courses. On receipt of a trained nurse's diploma, nurses, if they remain in the hospital, are placed in various courses. Ordinary attendants are given the course for the general hospital; nurses and attendants increase at the rate of $2 per month to a maximum of $40 and the men to $42. Twelve hours of duty per day; four days' leave of absence allowed each month, in addition to the six months' leave during the year. There is a club, any employee may join for a small fee for each month, containing a library, and pool, billiard and reading rooms. Church services are held each Sunday by the various denominations in the hospital chapel. Moving pictures are a weekly attraction. The hospital is located 45 miles from New York City, and the north shore of Long Island. Address Dr. William Austin Macy, Supt., Kings Park, N. Y.
PASS BILL TO ESTABLISH STATE COMMISSION ON FEEBLEMINDED

New Body Urged by Hospital Development Commission Will Formulate Definite State Policy Toward Defectives

A bill to carry out an important recommendation of the Hospital Development Commission contained in their recent report has been passed by both houses in the Legislature and is now before Gov. Whitman for approval.

The bill amends the State Charities Law by establishing a new State commission for the care of the feebleminded. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Simon L. Adler of Rochester, majority leader of the Assembly.

The proposed commission is to consist of the Director of the State Board of Charities (Frank R. Utter), the Secretary of the State Board of Charities (Charles H. Johnson) and one other member who must be a physician, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The medical member is to be Chairman and receive $5,000 a year.

The commission is to:
1. Take a census of the feebleminded within the State.
2. Provide accommodations for such as require care and treatment in suitable institutions.
3. Recommend to the Legislature by February 1, 1919, a general commitment law for the feebleminded.
4. Establish farm and industrial colonies.
5. Administer the law relative to the care and treatment of feebleminded.

The law is designed to be the first step toward the establishment of a definite state policy for dealing with the feebleminded in the hope of coordinating the State’s present machinery and securing the systematic enlargement of existing institutions and the erection of new ones as the need of them is shown by a State-wide census.

New Buildings for 550 Patients Nearly Ready at Brooklyn State Hospital

State Architect Pilcher Takes Over Work After Contractor Defaults and Pushes Needed Structures to Completion

The most immediate promise of relief from the serious overcrowding in the State hospitals for the insane, particularly in the metropolis, is seen in the new buildings which are being rushed to completion at the Brooklyn State Hospital.

A new reception building to accommodate 156 patients, and a new chronic building with accommodations for 400 are rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that they will be furnished and ready for occupancy by May 1.

Construction of these buildings has proceeded under difficulties, and the progress on them, taking these difficulties into account, has been remarkable. The success of pushing the work forward is due to State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, to the State Hospital Commission, and to the Superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Isaham G. Harris.

Some six months ago the contractor on the reception building defaulted, the bonding company failed, and the work came to a standstill. The State authorities acted promptly, and State Architect Pilcher on behalf of the State, assumed the burden of completing the work, he and State Hospital Commissioner Frederick A. Higgins becoming the contractors of record.

Promptly straightening out the tangles which had arisen with the sub-contractors and overcoming the obstacles imposed by bad weather, and the shortage of labor, fuel and materials, they pushed the work forward until the construction is now practically completed and the buildings ready to be furnished and equipped.

When occupied, these buildings, with a rated capacity of 556, will offer considerable relief. The patients in the old and unsatisfactory buildings will be transferred to the new buildings, where they can be properly housed and treated.

Other buildings at the Brooklyn institution which are nearing completion are the new modern storage and refrigerating plant and the power house. The contract soon will be let for a new laundry, plans for which are now ready.

In addition to the buildings mentioned above, ground has recently been broken for another chronic building to accommodate 400 patients.

This new construction at the Brooklyn State Hospital is in line with the recommendations of the Hospital Development Commission to increase the capacity of this institution from about 650 to an ultimate capacity of 2,100. In addition, the Development Commission is recommending the erection of a hospital at Creedmoor as a division of the Brooklyn institution, to accommodate 3,000 patients eventually.

The old, ramshackle and unsatisfactory buildings of the Brooklyn State Hospital, taken over years ago from the city, have long been an eyesore and a disgrace, and only the most careful administration of the institution and extraordinary precautions to provide for the safety and welfare of the patients whom it was necessary to house in them, has made possible their use at all. As soon as sufficient new accommodations are available, these old buildings will be razed and new and modern structures erected on the site.

Will Adopt a Son To Aid in the War

Couple Already Have One But “He Will Be Flying in Two Years”

Recently a college professor and wife, who already have a family of four girls and a boy, applied to the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association for a boy to adopt.

“We are liberally supplied with daughters,” the professor wrote, “but have only one son and he will probably be flying in about two years. We feel that we can do our most effective war work by bringing up another son.”
JUVENILE COURT FOR COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA

There has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Powel and Assemblyman McGuigan a bill to create a county juvenile court for Chautauqua County as a separate session of the county court. The bill is modeled on a similar bill passed for Monroe County in 1910 and is nearly identical with the bill for Ontario County passed in 1913. Its passage is very desirable.

When this bill is enacted the Chautauqua county court will have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of delinquent, neglected and dependent children, jurisdiction in the handling of these cases being taken away from the hundreds or more local magistrates throughout the State.

The bill provides that:
1. Place the child on probation.
2. Commit the child to the custody of a relative or other fit person under the supervision of the court.
3. Commit the child to the superintendent of the poor of the county to be dealt with as a dependent child.
4. Commit the child to any suitable institution or agency, public or private, authorized to deal with or place delinquent children.

New Features in the Bill
One section of the bill provides for the appointment by the county judge of lawyers or other suitable persons as referees to give preliminary hearings and report to the county court upon cases assigned. The appointment of such referees has been practised in Colorado for some years and is considered a wise provision by the best students of juvenile matters.

The bill also gives the juvenile court jurisdiction in dealing with adults responsible for, or contributing to the delinquency or the neglect of children. This provision is followed by most of the juvenile courts in the country although neither the Monroe nor the Ontario County bills gave such jurisdiction to the juvenile courts in those counties.

The pending bill has the endorsement of officials in Chautauqua County and of the Chautauqua County Agency for Dependent Children which is conducted by the County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

TO SIFT OUT FEEBLEMinded INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS

Governor Whitman has signed the Sage Medal bill adressing the problem of the Insane and Feebleminded, which is the work of the Hospital Development Commission, which was created by the last Legislature to formulate a systematic plan for more adequate facilities for the insane and feebleminded.

The bill authorizes the Commission to make recommendations for a reclassification of the inmates of State institutions, except the prisons and the hospitals for the insane, with a view to the segregation of the feebleminded. This will enable the Development Commission to make inquiry into whether the various State institutions, a large percentage of whom are feebleminded, should be reclassified and one or more of the institutions be set aside for defective delinquents. The need of accommodations for the criminally inclined among the feebleminded is one of the most pressing phases of the problem.

STATE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS URGES MORE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES

The conference of Mayors urges the establishment of more tuberculosis dispensaries in the military establishment of the nation is discloses a substantial increase in the number of known cases of tuberculosis as a result of the medical examination of the million and a half men of our State who have volunteered or who are registered under the selective draft law, which tuberculosis men are being excluded by the draft boards and discharged and sent home from the camps, cantonments and naval training stations; and

Whereas, The privation suffered by the poor in our civilian population growing out of the high cost of food stuffs and the lack of fuel threatens to increase the prevalence of this dread disease among the folks at home; and

Whereas, The State Commissioner of Health has set forth before our Conference the immediate and imperative urgency of establishing tuberculosis dispensaries in the cities not yet equipped in order that the men excluded or rejected from military service and others in the civilian population may be kept under medical over- sight and sanitary supervision.

Therefore, Be it resolved, That the State Conference of Mayors and Other City Officials, in meeting assembled to discuss and take action with reference to matters pertaining to the war, earnestly endorse the movement for the establishment of such dispensaries and request the municipal authorities of the thirty-three cities not yet thus equipped to take affirmative action in relation to this matter; and the secretary is hereby authorized and directed to send copies of this resolution to the officials of such cities.

STATE CONFERENCES OF MAYORS URGE MORE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES

(Resolution adopted by War Meeting of Conference of Mayors, held at Albany, March 6, 1918)

WHEREAS, The mobilization of the man power of New York State for service in the military establishment of the nation is disclosing a substantial increase in the number of known cases of tuberculosis as a result of the medical examination of the million and a half men of our State who have volunteered or who are registered under the selective draft law, which tuberculosis men are being excluded by the draft boards and discharged and sent home from the camps, cantonments and naval training stations; and

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More Dispensaries Will Be Weapon To Fight War-Time Increase in Tuberculosis

State Charities Aid Committee Will Push Campaign for Clinics in 33 Cities Not Yet Supplied

The disclosure of a substantial increase in the number of known cases of tuberculosis resulting from the medical examination of a million and a half men in this State for military service, makes the provision of tuberculosis dispensaries a vital need in thirty-three cities of the State not yet thus equipped.

This need is intensified by the probability that the high cost of food, the shortage of fuel, and other dislocations brought about by the great war, will result in an increased prevalence of the disease among the civilian population, especially among the poor. Such has been the experience in the other warring countries.

At the suggestion of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, has engaged two physicians with wide experience in tuberculosis work, to assist the local public and private health and tuberculosis agencies in these localities in their efforts to provide the necessary facilities for the home supervision and medical oversight of their local cases.

Dr. C. S. Prest of Waterford, one of the district sanitary supervisors in the State Department of Health, has been loaned to the Committee for this purpose, the Department having no funds for this particular work in its budget for the fiscal year beginning last July. The Committee has also secured the services of Dr. Elliott Washburn, formerly medical superintendent of the State Sanatorium at Rutland, Mass., and previous to that, a district health officer in the Massachusetts State Health Department.

What Places Now Have Dispensaries

The table below shows the tuberculosis dispensary provision in New York State outside of New York City.

(The 26 cities in heavy type have dispensaries; the 33 cities in light type have no dispensaries.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>454,630</td>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>16,581</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>246,488</td>
<td>Glens Falls</td>
<td>10,232</td>
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<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>145,093</td>
<td>Peekskill</td>
<td>15,502</td>
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<td>Port Chester</td>
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<td>Watervliet</td>
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<td>Hornell</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<td>Little Falls</td>
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<td>Amsterdam</td>
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<td>Cortland</td>
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<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
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<td>Hudson</td>
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<td>Rensselaer</td>
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<td>Fulton</td>
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<td>Olean</td>
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<td>Mechanicsville</td>
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<td>Ithaca</td>
<td>15,750</td>
<td>Canandaigua</td>
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TWO MORE TUBERCULOSIS VISITING NURSES NAMED

The Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities of Eastchester, Westchester County, has engaged a trained and experienced tuberculosis visiting nurse to work in the district covered by that organization, namely, the villages of Bronxville and Tuckahoe.

One resident of the Board of Supervisors has selected a nurse from the Civil Service list to take up her duties on April 1st as county visiting nurse, to discharge her new cases, to promote their admission to institutions, and to do follow-up work with the discharged cases in the county.

RESOLUTIONS ON STRONG BILLS

The recommendations of Commissioner Charles H. Strong for legislation to reorganize the administration of State charitable institutions are again called to the attention of the Legislature in resolutions which were adopted by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association at its March meeting. Bills to carry out Commissioner Strong's recommendations are pending in the Legislature.

The resolutions follow:

Whereas, The State Charities Aid Association has heretofore endorsed in general the recommendations of Commissioner Charles H. Strong for a simple, direct and unified plan of the administration of the State charitable institutions, and recognizes that his thorough and impartial investigation has already resulted in improvements in many institutions and has given an impetus to the commendable development of the work and co-operative spirit of the State Board of Charities.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Board again commends to the Legislature Commissioner Strong's admirable report which made clear the need for a reorganization of our administrative system of public charity upon modern, broad and permanent lines, and urges, that as soon as there seems to be an opportunity for adequate consideration of his recommendations, legislation be enacted designed to bring about these reforms.

WANT SUPERINTENDENTS FOR COUNTY HOSPITALS

The Niagara and Steuben County Tuberculosis Hospitals' Boards of Managers have recently announced their organization as follows:

**Niagara County—**Chairman, Dr. Harry C. Dunville; Niagara Falls; Vice Chairman, Charles J. Miller, Lockport; Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Brim, Lockport; Dr. Charles T. Crane, North Tonawanda, and Max M. Oppenheim, Niagara Falls.

**Steuben County—**President, Dr. B. C. Wake- man, Hornell; Vice President, Mrs. Alanon B. Houghton, Corning; Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Shannon, Bath; Henry V. Pratt of Wayland and Dr. E. E. Webster of Woodhull.

Civil Service examinations for resident medical superintendents in these two county hos- pitals were held during the first week of April. The superintendent's salary in the Niagara County institution (capacity 100 beds) will be $5,000 and maintenance if married, and $3,000 and maintenance if single; while the one in Steuben (capacity 30) will be $1,200 and maintenance if married, and $1,500 and maintenance if sin- gle. The examinations for these positions have been opened to physicians throughout the State.
JUST A MOMENT

Major Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, who recently arrived in France, has been appointed Director General of Psychiatry for the American Expeditionary Forces.

The United States Employment Agency at 29 East Thirty Street, New York City, would like to correspond with institutions requiring matrons, assistant matrons, linen room workers, etc.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature repealing the anti-butterine section of the agricultural law. It would authorize public institutions to buy substitutes for dairy products without breaking the law. The bill is approved by the State Charities Aid Association. It would save State institutions thousands of dollars annually.

Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities of New York City, recently addressed the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association on "Early Impressions of the Charities Department and Its Needs."

John M. Bowers, the well-known lawyer, who was counsel for the State Board of Charities in the investigation conducted by Commissioner Strong, died on March 6th. Mr. Bowers was 68 years old.

A bill has been introduced in both houses of the Legislature to establish a bureau of venereal diseases in the State Department of Health. If this bill becomes law, the bureau would be authorized to buy, manufacture, and dispense remedies for the treatment of venereal diseases, to make tests, distribute literature, and use other desirable means for the instruction of the public and the suppression and cure of venereal diseases.

In military hospitals, in the reconstruction of the convalescent and the permanently crippled, in forty districts of rural and urban areas, and in public health nursing in the United States, there are big opportunities for patriotic, ambitious, capable nurses. The training camp for nurses at Vassar College this summer offers training for just such service.

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR LAGGARDS AND DEFECTIVES ALL OVER STATE NEXT FALL

The State Department of Education is developing plans to put into effect next fall the Lockwood law, passed last year, which will provide for special classes for backward and defective children in public schools throughout the State. The law extends to all parts of the State a system already thoroughly established in New York City and in several of the larger cities of the State.

The law provides for a census within the present year of all school children who are three years or more retarded in mental development, and orders the organization of special classes of not more than fifteen pupils. The special class teacher is a supervisor of Education, recently called a conference of educators and mental hygiene workers in New York City to discuss plans for taking the census. These plans are now developing.

The department has asked the Legislature for an appropriation to secure a man of the right caliber to supervise the enumeration of children needing special instruction, and to direct the organization of the classes.

The importance of such special classes and the extension of the work to all parts of the State has become generally recognized. The Lockwood bill making the system state-wide was supported by a large number of organizations including the National Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, and the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness.

It has become increasingly evident that the place in which feeblemindedness should be recognized is the public school. The establishment of facilities there for identifying backward and feebleminded children, and establishing separate classes for them is an integral step in the provision of the proposed law. The law states that the State shall have no moral responsibility for the care of the feebleminded by the State—such a matter which has aroused such widespread public interest, and is being so carefully studied by the Hospital Development Commission.

NEW COUNTY AGENTS IN ULSTER AND NIAGARA

Miss Margaret C. Kaason of Gloversville has been appointed as the Association's Ulster County Agent for Dependent Children. She is a Wellesley graduate, one of the organizers of the Charity Organization Society in Gloversville. She had charge of the relief work with the Active Auxiliary Service of the New York National Guard. Miss Kaason succeeds Miss Grace Hallock, who resigned to take a position with the United States Labor Department.

Miss Leora Field has been appointed agent in Niagara County. She is a graduate of Oberlin and was formerly agent in Seneca County and later was employed as social worker by the Nassau County Association. Miss Field succeeds Miss Frances Richardson who resigned to accept a position with the Connecticut Children's Aid Society.

A cable message received in New York announces the safe arrival in France of Mrs. Homer Folks and daughter, Miss Evelyn Folks, who have joined Mr. Folks at Paris. Miss Grace Folks has been working in war work with her father in France for several months.

Dr. James Alexander Miller, who went to France last July as a member of the Tuberculosis Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, has returned to New York City.

At the request of Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association Committee on Hospitals has prepared a schedule of data to be included in a directory of hospitals in New York State. The State Board will publish the directory.

A bill has been introduced at Albany amending the Public Health Law to make it legal for a physician, druggist, pharmacist or other person to possess, sell, offer for sale, or give in any manner or form to any person a drug or device which is known or believed to be of use in the treatment of any disease.

The plan of using buildings and grounds of various Shaker communities for convalescent soldiers, which was suggested by the State Charities Aid Association, is now being considered by the Surgeon General's office in Washington. This matter is of interest to the Association not only because of its war service in convalescent care but also on account of the fact that after the war it is thought these properties might be adapted to the use of the State in caring for the feebleminded or epileptic.

Miss Edith M. Ambrose, superintendent of field work for the Dutchess County Health Association, has resigned to join the staff of the Red Cross in France.

Miss Margarette Stitt has been employed to give psychological examinations of children under the supervision of the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association. Miss Stitt is a graduate of Wellesley College and has done work with Dr. Healey.
BIG PROGRAM FOR INSANE AND FEEBLEMINDED

S. C. A. A. Urges Adoption of Development Commission's Forward-Looking Plan

NEED IS GREATEST EVER

Legislation proposed by the Hospital Development Commission to provide more adequately for the insane and feebleminded is urged in a resolution adopted by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association.

This has been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor to provide for two new State hospitals for the insane in the metropolitan district, one in the County near Brooklyn, the other on a site yet to be selected; the enlargement of existing State hospitals in the New York City and neighboring counties; the provision of facilities for the treatment of mental and nervous conditions and in the over-seas service; the establishment of a State board to deal with the problem, the taking of a State-wide census, recommending a uniform commitment law, providing for protective facilities, and the reorganization and redistribution of feebleminded persons now confined in large numbers in reformatories and other institutions as is now normal in the State.

These bills have been introduced by Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold, Vice-Chairman, and Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, Majority Leader of the Assembly.

The appropriation bill, approved by the Governor on April 4th, provides a total of $1,955,655 in authorizations and appropriations to construct new buildings for the insane and feebleminded.

The resolutions adopted by the Board follow:

WHEREAS, The need of additional accommodation to care for the insane and feebleminded is more pressing than at any time in the history of the State and the bills have been introduced in the Legislature by the Board of Hospital Development Commission, Senate Print 876, Assembly 1045; Senate 1085, Assembly 1269; and Assembly Introductory 1025, Senate Introductory 857, providing for two new State hospitals, a psychopathic hospital and about $1,015,653 for the construction of buildings for the insane, for establishing a definite State policy in regard to the feebleminded, for a redistribution of feebleminded inmates of various State institutions, for the granting of about $883,000 for the construction of institutions for the feebleminded and for a new State Commission to administer the laws with respect to the feebleminded, and

WHEREAS, The foregoing legislation, as proposed by the Hospital Development Commission, appears as a whole to be the specifed and most practicable way of meeting the present urgent need of making immediate provision for the insane and feebleminded.

THEORETICAL vs. REAL. That the Board expresses its appreciation of the thorough study made by the Hospital Development Commission in its comprehensive five (5) year program and that

(1) The Board heartily endorses all of the Commission's recommendations as to the insane.

(2) That it favors a definite State policy in regard to the feebleminded and the making of appropriations to carry such policy into effect.

(3) That it endorses the proposed plan to reclassify and redistribute the feebleminded inmates of various State institutions.

(4) That it endorses the mandatory measure, pending the passage of legislation to reorganize our administrtive system of public charities following the Commission's recommendation in regard to a separate administrative agency for the care of the feebleminded.

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MR. HASTINGS TO ASSIST
NATIONAL MENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE IN WAR WORK

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, has been granted a leave of absence on half-time by the Board of Managers to assist in the war work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Mr. Hastings' services were requested by the National Committee to carry out its growing program of war activities.

The National Committee is aiding the United States Government in its work of educating, mentally and nervously unfit from the army, and to provide facilities for the proper care of cases of nervous and mental disorder developing among soldiers in the field, and in the overseas service. The committee is also aiding in the establishment of special schools for reserve officers, and helping to formulate plans for the rehabilitation of disabled men.

In granting the leave of absence to Mr. Hastings, the State Charities Aid Association is true to the traditions of the organization, which grew out of a war work committee in the '60's. By 1914 the Association offered its services to the nation in the present conflict and since then has loaned several members of its staff for war work here and abroad, including Homer Folks, who is now Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross in France.

The New York Committee on Feeblemindedness of which Mr. Hastings is also Secretary, granted him similar leave.

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VASSAR SUMMER CAMP TO TRAIN WAR NURSES

A training camp for nurses—"The College Woman's Plattsburg"—will be held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from June 25 to September 13 under the auspices of the Council of National Defence and the American Red Cross.

Its purpose is to prepare college women to fill the many administrative and executive positions that have arisen. It is sponsored by the present abnormal demand both at home and abroad. The Vassar Board of Trustees has offered to the Government for use during the summer, the grounds, buildings and equipment of the college for this purpose. The Red Cross has provided a guarantee fund of $75,000 for operating expenses.

A short course of study, which has been arranged by experts appointed by the National Emergency Nursing Committee, by council of National Defence, will be followed at once by practical hospital experience. The immediate military effect of it will probably be the release of registered nurses for service abroad. Nurses in training are likely also to complete their training by the usual course. Almost with long continuance of war, all-class first hospitals are expected to supply nurses in training to local base hospitals.

The faculty of the camp includes the foremost specialists in the medical and nursing professions, and the equipment and facilities for instruction conform to the highest standards of professional schools.

Graduates of approved colleges of high standing, numbering at least out of the class of 1911, or belonging to the classes of the last ten years including 1909, are eligible for this course. The age requirement therefore is approximately 21 to 31 years. All candidates for admission must be in sound health. The student fee for the course is $95. This provides for registration, instruction, housing, food, and actual cost of tuition and maintenance. Each student will provide her uniform.

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BILL FOR A NEW STATE HOSPITAL NEAR NEW YORK

Provides Funds to Secure an Option on a Site to Replace Mohansic, Now Abandoned

A new and additional State hospital for the insane near New York City at last seems assured.

After the years of delay resulting from the opposition to the sites selected at Yorktown-in-Westchester County for the Mohansic State Hospital and the Yorktown Training School for Boys, these sites have been definitely abandoned for their original purposes, and at the recommendation of the Hospital Development Commission a bill has been passed by the Legislature appropriating $10,000 to secure an option on another site elsewhere in the metropolitan district, and to investigate the question of water supply and sewage disposal, in order to avoid any such snags and delays that have occurred in connection with the Mohansic institution.

The final settlement of the question will be governed by the recommendation of the insane who are crowded into the New York City institutions. The establishment of such a new institution is in line with the recommendations which have been made every year for years by organizations and individuals seeking to relieve the congestion in the State hospitals and to provide proper housing and treatment of patients from New York and vicinity.

The Mohansic property will become a State park, if recommendations made by the special commission appointed by the last Legislature to consider the disposition of the property are carried out. This commission has reported to the Legislature in favor of devoting the property to park purposes, with the exception of a hospital portion of it on the southern end, which will be used for a farm adjunct to the House of Refuge, to accommodate not more than 100 boys. The bill enacting these recommendations has passed in both houses.

It is not clear just how the water supply system of New York City is to be better safeguarded by the new hospital with a well-constructed plan of sewage disposal, and instead, devoting the property to park purposes with amusement concessions and other features which will attract large numbers of recreation seekers to the reservation.
THE PASSING OF ‘LUNATIC ASYLUMS’

War Work Marks the Last Step of Their Transition to “Hospitals”

By GEORGE A. HASTINGS

It isn’t so many years ago that nearly everyone spoke of mentally sick people as “lunatics,” and of the places where they are cared for and treated as “lunatic asylums.” And generally one shivered and shuddered at the thought or sight of an “asylum” and its “helpless and demonized inmates.”

Remember, even in your day, the old “asylum”—a gloomy stone or brick pile set back from the road in a lonely section some distance from town and half hidden by the trees that grew behind its tall iron picket fence! You pointed it out to visitors as “the place where they locked up old John Jones after he tried to kill himself with a bread knife” or where “they took the peddler who hitched his horse to his cart wrong end to,” and where “Foolish Frank,” who wore a straw hat in January and a fur coat in July, was put in a padded cell and “raved” day and night.

Remember that “Creepy” Feeling

If you were a child you were afraid to go past the place after dark, and if you dared to stop a minute to peer into the prison-like enclosure, you had a creepy feeling up and down your spine, and the slightest sound from the dark buildings sent you scampering from the neighborhood.

Even if you were a grown-up, perhaps you never got inside that iron fence and saw just what the place was like, what kind of people it housed, and how they were treated. But there was no lack of tales in the neighborhood about “strait-jackets,” “padded cells,” cruel keepers, et cetera, et cetera.

They Are Real Hospitals Now

Fortunately the intervening years have changed both the institutions and the public attitude toward them and their patients. People know more about mental diseases and their causes and treatment than they used to. One does not hear nowadays about “lunatic asylums,” because there are no more “lunatic asylums” in this State. They are now State hospitals for mental diseases, and the patients (not “inmates”) are treated as humanly and scientifically as they would be if they had some physical disease and were in a general hospital. Even the “State Lunacy Commission” has given way to the “State Hospital Commission.”

Not only do the thirteen civil State hospitals give the best of medical care, nursing and treatment amid pleasant, comfortable surroundings—with suitable recreations and occupations—but the institutions have gone out into the community and established clinics where the treatment is provided free by specialists to anyone with a nervous or mental disorder, and where information about the causes, nature, cure and prevention of mental disease is given out.

Old-Time Isolation Disappears

Nothing was more remote from the healthy interest of the community than the old-time “asylum,” and if anyone had suggested that the “keepers” and the “inmates” of it had any interest in the affairs of the community or any part in the life and activities of the world outside of the institution’s iron fence, he would have stood a chance of finding himself long before inside of that very fence.

Today the hospitals have almost entirely abandoned the artificial and needless isolation from the community and every-day life. Better standards of care and treatment, the abolition of mechanical restraint of patients, better buildings and more attractive grounds, a parole system which sends hundreds of patients back to their homes to complete the final stages of convalescence, the substitution of trained nurses and attendants for the old-time keepers, the employment of thoroughly competent medical superintendents and staffs, the establishment of out-patient clinics, the employment of field agents for after-care and preventive work—all these have finally removed most of the pickets from the fence of ignorance and misunderstanding which used to surround and stigmatize institutions for mental diseases as things apart from the community and from its life and wholesome interest.

Last Picket Taken from Fence

However, it seems to have remained for the world war to wrench loose the last picket! Can you imagine the “asylum” of old, and its “inmates” and “keepers” doing anything patriotic or helpful to the nation? Yet that is exactly what the New York State hospitals are doing today. The “inmates” are actually helping to make the world safe—and sane—for democracy. The State hospitals— their superintendents, staffs, doctors, nurses, attendants, employees, and patients—are doing their bit to help win the war. And it is a very substantial bit, for the patients number about 37,000, and the staffs and employees of the State hospital system, about 6,000.

245 Stars on Service Flag

The other day a Service Flag of the hospitals was unfurled and it contained 245 stars for the physicians, nurses and attendants who have entered military service. Many members of the staffs and employees who remained at their peace-time posts have subscribed to Liberty Bonds, bought war savings stamps, joined the Red Cross, and given benefit entertainments or donated a day’s pay to it. Patients and employees are knitting, sewing, and rolling bandages to help Uncle Sam—just the same as other individuals and organizations in the community. The details, by hospitals, are interesting. The extent to which the hospitals are helping is truly remarkable. But perhaps of even greater importance, is how their aid symbolizes and brings to more general public notice the close connection between these institutions and normal community life which has been achieved by the State in the organization and administration of its system of caring for the mentally sick.

291 Cased Day’s Pay to Red Cross

At the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward’s Island, 291 of the employees contributed a day’s pay to the Red Cross, making a total of $333.26. Two hundred and eighteen officers and employees subscribed to the first Liberty Loan, making a total of $24,850, and to the second Liberty Loan 247 persons subscribed $24,700, making a gross total of $49,500. Two hundred and eight persons subscribed to membership in the Red Cross, the amount of their subscriptions totaling $296. Seventeen purchasers have bought $290.10 worth of war saving stamps. In addition to the subscriptions to the Liberty Loans taken by the employees the following amounts were subscribed at the stewards’ office: First loan, $6,000; second loan, $2,500; total, $8,500. Many of the employees and patients are knitting sweaters and scarfs and preparing supplies for the Red Cross. The showing by this large hospital is remarkable for the large number partici- pating, and enthusiasm is still running high. ‘‘We expect to get into the third Liberty Loan with both feet,’’ comes word from Somewhere on Ward’s Island.

Half Middletown’s Force in Red Cross

Two hundred of the officers and employees of the Middletown State Hospital—about half of their force—have subscribed to the Liberty Loan, and the present membership in the Red Cross is more than half of the total. It is an indication of the feeling of patriotism and of personal sacrifice that has been shown by the employees on all the State hospitals in the State.
of the total force—are members of the Red Cross; patients and employees have worked enthusiastically for the organization. They have knitted 74 sweaters, 35 scarfs, 68 pairs of wristlets, and 11 helmet caps. Subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan from this hospital aggregated $21,050.

34 Gone to War from Buffalo

Four physicians and 30 male employees have enlisted from the Buffalo State Hospital. Officers and employees purchased $20,050 worth of the first issue of Liberty Bonds and $18,500 of the second issue. The following articles have been made at the hospital for the Red Cross: Dresses 252, pajamas 652, skirts 62, shirts 3, socks (pairs) 29, sweaters 42, mufflers 30, wristlets 17, helmets 5, baby blankets 13, abdominal bandages 221, slings 198, surgical dressing bags 2,115, various garments cut but not made 360.

397 in Red Cross at Poughkeepsie

Since its organization in June the Red Cross Auxiliary at the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie has acquired a local membership of 397 and has turned into the treasury of the local chapter a total of $1,455. In the Liberty Loan campaign the hospital people subscribed $35,800 for the first loan and $80,000 for the second loan, a total of $116,800. The sale of war savings certificates and thrift stamps at the sub-station located at this hospital has totaled $1,712.85.

49 Kings Park Employees Enlist

Forty-nine of the employees of the Kings Park State Hospital enlisted and five were drafted. The officers and employees subscribed a total of $25,000 to the second Liberty Loan. An auxiliary of the Red Cross was organized at the hospital and has become a branch of the North Suffolk County Chapter.

Three hundred and twenty-six of the hospital employees belong to the Red Cross, and $1,021.17 has been raised.

The hospital has established three workrooms, one in a ward sitting room where employees and patients work five evenings a week making surgical dressings, one in the Nurses' Home two mornings a week for night nurses and two evenings a week for day nurses, making Red Cross garments and surgical dressings; in Cottage No. 20 three evenings a week for numerous small orders for surgical dressings. In the patients' school and patients' occupation classes time is devoted to cutting and folding gauze for surgical dressings. The following items were made at the hospital: Roller bandages, muslim binders and slings, 4,205; gauze dressings, sponges, etc., 6,456; knitted woolen articles 360; knitted bath cloths, 152; garments, 160. In addition, 554 articles have been knitted for the Red Cross.

Utica Patient Buys a Bond

Through the Utica State Hospital, Liberty Bonds to the amount of $27,000 were sold. One of the bonds was bought by a patient. War saving stamps have also been purchased. Many of the patients are knitting. They have completed 35 pairs of socks, 12 sweaters, 4 scarfs and 2 pairs of wristlets. The Ivy Club, a second class of female employees, have completed one sweater and three scarfs. Wives of members of the staff are contributing generously to the time to the Red Cross and the local registration boards.

Binghamton Boosts Liberty Loans

Members of the staff and employees of the Binghamton State Hospital subscribed $13,000 to the first loan and $20,000 to the second loan. Subscriptions to the Red Cross have been many and in varying amounts according to the ability of the donors. Many war saving stamps have also been purchased. Many of the employees and some of the patients are making articles of apparel which are being assembled at the Red Cross headquarters at Binghamton.

STATE HOSPITAL PATIENTS KNITTING FOR THE SOLDIERS

and forwarded for the use of the soldier boys at camp or at the front. The hospital is represented by 23 men in the army either through enlistment or the draft. The principal of the nurses' training school is ready for a call to France with the Albany Hospital Unit.

Raised $100 at Red Cross Dance

An auxiliary of the Red Cross was established at the Willard State Hospital, composed of officers and their wives, employees and residents of the village of Willard (chiefly wives and sisters) and turned over a considerable amount of money; a dance was held in the amusement hall by which over $100 was raised. Cut garments have been received from the chapter of the Red Cross at Seneca Falls and made up here; also surgical supplies, including both gauze and muslin and yarn for knitting sweaters, helmets, wristlets and socks. The quota of comfort kits and Christmas bags for the auxiliary was completed. The officers and employees of the hospital subscribed $12,000 to the first Liberty Loan and $30,800 to the second.

Collected $400 for Camp Work

Officers and employees at Central Islip Hospital subscribed $14,000 to the first Liberty Loan, and to the second issue there was subscribed by 263 people connected with the hospital the sum of $25,000. There is an auxiliary of the Red Cross with a membership of 255. These members are actively engaged in knitting and sewing for the Red Cross. About $400 was collected for camp work by the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus.

Rochester Buys War Stamps

Officers and employees of the Rochester State Hospital subscribed $13,550 to the first Liberty Loan and $20,000 to the second loan. War saving stamps are being purchased. The officers, employees and patients have made many articles for the Red Cross. The officers and many of the employees are members of the Red Cross.

Superintendent a Red Cross General

The officers and employees of the Brooklyn State Hospital subscribed generously to Liberty Bonds and also purchased a quantity of war saving stamps. During the last few months, through subscriptions and donations, $201 has been donated to the Red Cross. In November Dr. Isham G. Harris, superintendent of the hospital, was elected a general in the Red Cross Campaign, and with the aid of his captains and workers collected $350 to add to the Red Cross campaign fund. An auxiliary chapter of the Red Cross was formed at the hospital, and the officers are making bandages, dressings and other medical supplies. An occupation class of patients has taken up Red Cross work and under the guidance of an instructor are knitting and making musical instruments.

Knitters Busy at St. Lawrence

Subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan among the employees, staff and officers at the St. Lawrence State Hospital totaled $27,500 and to the second Liberty Loan $13,750. The hospital employees contributed a total of 11 scarfs, 171 pairs of socks, 75 pairs of wristlets and 24 caps. In addition many of the hospital people visit the Red Cross rooms in Ogdensburg and assist in the work of making surgical dressings, etc.

Gowanda a Hive of Red Cross Work

Officers, employees and patients are all doing their bit at Gowanda. Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan at this hospital totaled $17,450. One of the physicians has a commission as Captain in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, and one as Lieutenant. The principal of the Training School has volunteered for Red Cross service. Three attendants who entered the service under the draft law are serving as hospital attendants; one assistant baker is serving as cook, and one attendant is in the lines. Members of the medical staff, and clerks in the office have been assisting the local examining board of Collins, in the examination of drafted men. One employee is a member of the Four Minute Men. The following have been made for the Red Cross: Knitted articles—Sweaters 76, scarfs 34, wristlets 111 pairs, socks 31 pairs, wash cloths 3. Articles sewed—Pajamas 64 pairs, bed shirts 56, children's kimono dresses 15, towels hemmed 145, sheets surgical hemmed 64.

MISS BYRNE GOES TO FRANCE

Miss Harriet Byrne, Westchester County agent for dependent children for the district of New Rochelle, has sailed for France to assist in the reconstruction work under the direction of the American Red Cross.

Miss Byrne has been setting as agent for dependent children for the past nine years, having been one of the two agents in the field at the time V. Everit Macy became superintendent of the poor and reorganized the work in that county. She has been particularly successful in rehabilitating families in her territory especially through the administration of pensions to the mothers.
War Against Tuberculosis Along Wide Front

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE ADDS THREE PHYSICIANS TO ITS STAFF

R. G. Smith Enters Military Service—Miss Street and Miss Haliburton in War Work

Dr. Charles S. Prest, one of the District Sanitary Supervisors in the State Department of Health, has been given a leave of absence to come on the Tuberculosis Committee’s staff and aid in securing the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries.

Dr. Elliott Washburn joined the staff early in March and is assisting and advising with local public and private tuberculosis agencies in the establishment, equipment and organization of tuberculosis dispensaries. Dr. Washburn is a graduate of the Medical College of Harvard University and has had extensive experience in tuberculosis work as a district health officer in the Massachusetts State Department of Health, and for the last five years as superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Rutland, Mass.

Dr. Stanley L. Wang has been engaged to visit all local tuberculosis hospitals in the State with a view to helping the medical superintendents establish increasingly effective methods of administration. Dr. Wang is a graduate of the Medical College of the University of Oregon, has made a study of facilities for dealing with tuberculosis patients in Chicago and in New York, and immediately preceding his coming to this Association was acting medical superintendent of the Sea View Tuberculosis Hospital on Staten Island.

Miss Mildred Street, the Office Manager of the Tuberculosis Department, has resigned to accept a secretarial position in the Y. M. C. A. organization in France. Her position here has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Louise K. Harris, formerly of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Miss Suzanne Halliburton, R. N., has resigned her duties as supervising nurse, to answer a call from the Halifax Relief Commission to become the superintendent of the medical social service work in the area affected by the disaster of last January.

Russell G. Austin, field secretary and sales manager of the Red Cross Christmas Seals for the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Tuberculosis Association during the past two seasons, has resigned to enter the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army. The position has been filled by the appointment of Lester L. Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Tufts College, was at one time president of the Associated Charities of Taunton, Mass.; financial secretary and manager of the Central Maine Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis; resident manager of the Fairchild (Me.) Sanatorium; public health lecturer for the Vermont State Board of Health, and member of the 1917 Tuberculosis Institute conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and New York School of Philanthropy.

INSTITUTES FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS

Sectional Meetings in Place of State Convention Stimulate Widespread Interest

Instead of holding a State convention of tuberculosis workers this year, the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Health Association and the State Department of Health are jointly organizing a series of tuberculosis institutes in a number of the cities in the State. It is believed that the aggregate attendance at a series of such sectional meetings would be much larger than that of a State convention, such as has been organized heretofore. The purpose of these institutes are:

First: To give to members of tuberculosis committees, hospital managers and superintendents, dispensary physicians, visiting nurses, secretaries of relief societies, open air school workers, and others a detailed statement of tuberculosis problems under war conditions and of effective measures for dealing with them.

Second: To aid in the standardization of methods and programs of anti-tuberculosis work.

Third: To give to volunteer workers a more comprehensive knowledge of the administrative problems involved in the work; and to assist those already in executive positions in the anti-tuberculosis field to fit themselves for greater responsibilities.

The sessions of each institute take up the mornings and afternoons of three days and specialists in the various aspects of tuberculosis work have been secured for speakers.

Four institutes have already been held— at Yonkers, White Plains, Albany, Syracuse and Utica. The attendance and interest shown have exceeded expectations. Others are to be held as follows:

Rochester, April 24, 25 and 26.
Buffalo, May 8, 9 and 10.
Elmira, May 22, 23 and 24.

Broome’s Bonds Sell Well; Will Build Tuberculosis Hospital Now

Broome County’s Tuberculosis Hospital bond issue of $150,000 has been entirely disposed of. Early this year there was a disposition on the part of some members of the Board of Supervisors to request the State Department of Health to allow the board to postpone building the new hospital until after the war, for fear that there would be no market for the bonds. Contrary to expectations, however, there were over 100 bids and much spirited competition was shown at the auction.
"DO-NOTHING LEGISLATURE" NOT SO IN FACT

1918 SESSION MARKED BY NUMEROUS CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL MEASURES

By and large, the war-time session of the Legislature which closed on April 13 was not an important one. In fact it was referred to at Albany as a "do-nothing-and-get-home-quick" session. And when it was over the newspapers referred to it as "marked by its negative results."

To be sure, the number of bills introduced and passed was considerably less than usual. A total of 2,576 bills were introduced, of which 658 became law, as against 3,381 introduced a year ago and 809 enacted into law.

But from the standpoint of constructive legislation in the field of public health, providing for the welfare of children, safeguarding women and children in industry, and providing for the insane and the feebleminded, the 1918 Legislature was not a do-nothing session.

There were numerous positive results. And one of the "negative results" was a distinct boon to social welfare, namely, the defeat of Senator Brown's bill which would have relaxed the safeguards that have been built up around women and children in industry by long and persistent effort.

In addition to the various special bills passed, the Appropriation Bill, which was practically in accord with Governor Whitman's Tentative Appropriation Act, carried substantial appropriations for new construction at State institutions for the insane and the feebleminded. The Legislature and the Governor were both courageous enough to provide these sums in war-time because of the extremely urgent need of more housing accommodations for the insane and the feebleminded now and after the war.

The bills introduced by Assemblyman Meyer for a reorganization of the administration of the State's charitable institutions, according to the plan proposed by Commissioner Charles H. Strong, did not receive attention and consideration enough to result in their enactment into law this year.

Some of the constructive measures which were passed may be set down as follows:

INSANE AND FEEBLEMINDED

1. The Legislature passed and the Governor signed the Sage-Adler Bill creating a new State Commission on the Feebleminded to consist of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and a medical chairman.

2. The Sage-Machold Bill enlarging the duties of the Hospital Development Commission became a law. This provides for a reclassification and redistribution of the inmates of the various State institutions, with a view to segregating and providing for the feebleminded wards in separate institutions.

3. A new law was enacted giving the magistrates of inferior courts in New York City the power to remand feebleminded female delinquents for determination of their mental condition pending disposition of their cases.

4. The Appropriation Bill and special laws enacted carried appropriations of $1,526,635 and additional authorizations of $1,264,500 for new construction at institutions for the insane and feebleminded, making a grand total of $4,801,155.

Two State Hospitals to Be Built

These appropriations will eventually make possible:

(a) The erection of a new State hospital at Creedmoor on the outskirts of Brooklyn.

(b) The securing of an option on a site for another new State hospital in the metropolitan district to take the place of the abandoned Mohonk institution.

(c) The preparation of plans for a psychopathic hospital in New York City.

(d) The completion of the State hospital at Marcy near Utica.

The measures to provide greater accommodations for the insane, and the beginning of a program that promises to reduce the long-standing overcrowding in these institutions mark a distinct advance in this field. During the summer and fall of 1917 the Hospital Development Commission, composed of competent officials and medical men, headed by Senator Henry M. Sage, went carefully into the question of the overcrowding in State hospitals and the pressing need for relief, especially in the metropolitan district. On their recommendations, this year's building program of the Governor and the Legislature was based.

Hospital for Incipient Mental Diseases

There is special public interest in the urgent necessity of providing accommodations for incipient cases of insanity and for the observation and short-term treatment of cases of slight and curable mental derangement. This long-standing need has been met by appropriations to make possible the first step toward the establishment of a 200-bed psychopathic hospital in New York City; an appropriation of $10,000 for plans was provided. No greater economy could be effected for the State than to provide adequate care for those cases which, when cured become social assets, but which if neglected often become permanent wards of the State.

New State Commission on Defectives

Legislators and social workers have for years been vexed by the problem of the feebleminded. For the first time the Legislature has decided on a program which not only promises relief, but bids fair to establish a definite State policy and provide accommodations adequate to the need.

The creation of a State Commission on the Feebleminded is the outstanding accomplishment in this direction. This Commission, composed of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and a man of ten years' standing in medical practice is to administer the law in relation to the custody, care and treatment of the feebleminded; establish clinics for the examination and observation of feebleminded persons; provide for the establishment of farm and industrial colonies in connection with the State institutions for the mentally defective; plan a continuing census of the feebleminded persons in the State; and finally recommend to the Legislature next year a general and comprehensive commitment law. By co-ordinating the State's present machinery it is expected that the new commission can accomplish results without a large additional outlay of money.

To Sift Defectives from Normals

The terms of the bill giving the Hospital Development Commission power to plan a reclassification of the inmates of the various charitable institutions of the State with a view to a redistribution of the defective inmates supports the hope that the feebleminded in reformatories may finally be segregated. Since the time of Dugdale and his treatise on the "Jukes," students of prison and reformatory measures have urged specialized treatment for
the various groups of offenders, particularly those mentally defective.

Then, too, the first rays of light seem to be breaking through the long shrouded determination of the mental status of offenders before the courts. One evidence of this is the inclusion just this session of giving magnates of inferior courts in New York City power to remand feebled-minded female prisoners to certain hospitals and reformatories. This provision was made for mental examinations for a maximum period of fourteen days, in order to secure a diagnosis of the mentality of the accused.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In the field of public health additional progress was made at this session in the organized campaign against tuberculosis.

The effort of agencies interested in the control and prevention of tuberculosis was devoted largely to establishing the notable gain made in 1917 through the enactment of the law making the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals mandatory in counties having upwards of 35,000 population.

County Hospital Law Upheld

An effort was made to draft the teeth of this law as far as possible through a bill enacting a law governing from one of the counties which had not complied with the law. This bill would have made the four-county law permissive instead of mandatory. The measure was generally opposed by public health and tuberculosis workers and did not become law.

A bill was passed, however, enabling some adjoining counties with the approval of the State Commissioner of Health to combine in erecting a new hospital. This bill took the form of an amendment to the Tuberculosis Hospital Law of 1917. Another provision allows counties the option of entering into contracts for the care of patients with counties having hospitals, instead of building institutions themselves, or boarding out their patients in private sanatoria located within their borders. This measure was passed largely for the benefit of two health resort counties, Franklin and Sullivan.

The appointment of a county nurse or additional nurses for the discovery of tuberculosis cases, and for the visitation of all patients discharged from sanatoria was given to the board of supervisors in those counties where it is not mandatory to establish a county tuberculosis hospital and where no board of managers has been provided.

A Bureau of Venereal Diseases

The 1917 Legislature carried another trench in the fight against venereal diseases. In the case of measures for more vigorous efforts to control tuberculosis, the war is lending impetus to the organized movement to check venereal diseases.

Renders of THE S. C. A. A. News will recall that three hard blows were struck at the venereal disease evil in this State a year ago when (1) a law was enacted requiring all applicants for marriage licenses to certify that they have not been afflicted with venereal disease, or if they have had, that they are now free; (2) the passage of a law prohibiting the publication of quack advertisements concerning the treatment of communicable diseases and highly dangerous to the public health, and (3) compelling treatment and precautions to prevent the spread of infection.

This year an additional step of far-reaching importance was taken when a law was enacted creating a Bureau of Venereal Diseases in the State Health Department and making an appropriation for it. The new Bureau of Venereal Diseases is charged with the responsibility of taking all reasonable steps to prevent venereal diseases; to plan for facilities for diagnosis and treatment and for a campaign aimed at the importance of venereal disease control.

Another bill which became law provides that persons suspected of having any venereal disease must submit to a medical examination by the health officer or by a licensed physician approved by the health officer. An appropriation is provided for it. The need of regulation and control is, of course, well known. Some health workers have felt, however, that such a law required a great deal of skill to be made. A method was being carried for the volume of work to be done and that it might have been done through a bureau in the Department of Health.

A Public Health Demonstration

A law was enacted creating a model health district for the purpose of demonstrating what can be accomplished in a given area by intensive health work. This district includes the territory of Lake George and its watershed and is to be known as the Lake George Health District. The new law provides that the supervisor of each of the towns and the president of the villages included in the district shall meet and elect a Board of Health of three members for the district with all the rights, powers and duties that are now conferred upon the board of health of any consolidated health districts. The result of the tuberculosis demonstration now being carried on in Framingham, Mass., that the Lake George demonstration will take all matters of public health control. The experiment will be watched with widespread interest and its advocates are confident that it will point the way to better health district organization throughout the State.

CHILD WELFARE

Children's Court for Chautauqua County

A Children's Court was created in Chautauqua County as a part of the County Court on the basis of similar courts in Monroe and Onondaga Counties, to try the cases working very satisfactorily. In preparing the bill special reference was had to the Juvenile Court Bill for the District of Columbia, and to the Juvenile and Lachryphyl Law for the State of Minnesota, and it is expected that the new law will work as a model for other counties in this State.

The particular features of the bill include: (1) Exclusive jurisdiction of all cases of delinquency, neglected and dependent children requiring court action under 16 years of age, in counties to the court established for the county. Jurisdiction is thus taken away from 100 or more justices of the peace and village and city magistrates. (2) Children are to be dealt with as wards of the State, not as criminals. (3) The court is empowered to place the child in the care of a parent, guardian or other person of a relative, superintendent of the poor or any other suitable agency or institution. (4) Investigation is made for detention of the children awaiting trial in homes. (5) Both a man and a woman probation officer are required for the carrying out of the work of investigation and of a system of central purchasing.

The matter of central purchasing of supplies for the various State bureaus, departments and agencies was again considered and is to be made an office of the State Charities Commission, as required by the 1917 Legislature to study the question. The commission reported in favor of a system of central purchasing. A law was accordingly enacted creating a Central Supply Committee to consist of the State Commissioners of Education, of Finance, of the Superintendents of Public Works, of Trustees of Public Buildings, of the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, of the Fiscal and Superintendent of State Charities, and the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Some efforts were made to secure an amendment to the bill by exempting the institutions from the necessity of purchasing any particular article under joint contract if, in the opinion of the representative on the Supply Committee, joint purchase would not be advisable. This amendment, however, was not included.

The State Charities Aid Association has always been opposed to a system of central purchases as far as institutions are concerned because it believes the purchase would not control institutional policies. It feels that central purchasing is perhaps well adapted to boards and bureaus at Albany, but that when applied to institutions caring for thousands of sick and helpless human beings it might very easily become so enmeshed in red tape and its petty operation be too much a substitute in an office far from the institutions that delays and policies dangerous to the health and welfare of patients would creep in.

The bill does not go into effect until July 1, 1919.

GOVERNOR NAMES ANOTHER WOMAN ON CHARITIES BOARD

Mrs. Lillie Boller Werner of Rochester has been appointed by Governor Whitman as a member of the State Board of Charities to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mortimer R. Miller of Rochester. Her appointment was confirmed by the Senate. She is the third woman on the State Board. Mrs. Werner is president of the Board of Managers of the Rochester State Hospital.
JOSEPH J. WEBER RESIGNS TO ACCEPT IMPORTANT POSITION IN BOSTON

Will Be Assistant Director of Boston Dispensary and Eastern Representative of “Modern Hospital”

Joseph J. Weber, who has been the efficient Secretary of the Committee on Hospitals of the State Charities Aid Association for the past three and a half years, has resigned to accept the position of Assistant Director of the Boston Dispensary, and eastern representative of the magazine The Modern Hospital. His resignation is received with regret by the Association.

Mr. Weber brings to his new position a splendid equipment of training and experience. He is a graduate of Hamilton College from which he holds the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He prepared for social work at the New York School of Philanthropy. After graduating from the School he became director of the Civic Association of Englewood, N. J., and came from there to New York as financial secretary of the Charity Organization Society, a position which he held for two years. Since then he has been with the State Charities Aid Association.

Among the more important activities of the Hospitals Committee while he was its executive officer have been the following:

The formulation of a report of a survey on sickness in Dutchess County and the organization of a comprehensive public health association in that county which is likely to serve as a model for other counties.

Making community surveys of hospitals in Westchester and Washington counties to aid in the increase of hospital facilities in both counties.

An extensive study of the facilities in general hospitals and dispensaries of New York State outside of New York City for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases.

A critical study of plans of various new hospitals in New York City and elsewhere. Compiling a handbook on the care and treatment of alcoholism and drug addicts.

During the past year Mr. Weber’s services have been loaned on part time to other organizations for important pieces of work. He acted as Secretary of the Committee on Planning and Financing of Municipal and Non-Municipal Hospitals of the 1917 annual meeting of the American Medical Association and as such had charge of the organization and preparation of its first extensive exhibition of hospital plans.

Since April of last year he has acted as Secretary of the New York Mayor’s Committee on Hospital and Medical Facilities, a position which he now relinquishes. This Committee has assisted in important war work in connection with the organization of adequate hospital, medical and nursing facilities for military needs in and near New York.

Mr. Weber has delivered addresses on health topics at public hearings before boards of supervisors, committees of the Legislature, county medical societies, and has also been one of the outside lecturers before students of Teachers’ College at Columbia. He has written numerous articles for hospital and health periodicals.

STATE HOSPITAL MEN IN CONFERENCE AT BROOKLYN

The quarterly conference of the State Hospital Commission with the managers and superintendents of the State hospitals for mental diseases will be held at the Brooklyn State Hospital on May 15th.

At the morning session Lewis F. Pilcher, State Architect, will speak on “Proposed Plans for the Completion of the Brooklyn State Hospital and Creedmoor.” Dr. Isham G. Harris, Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital, will speak on “Some Psychiatric Problems of the Metropolitan District.” Dr. Walter B. James, a member of the Hospital Development Commission, will discuss these points.

The session will be followed by an inspection of the new hospital buildings; a reception building to accommodate 150 patients and a new chronic building with accommodations for 400, have just been completed.

At the afternoon session Dr. George H. Kingsley, Director of the Psychiatric Institute, will read a paper on “The Future Work of the Psychiatric Institute.” Dr. Irving Holley, of the Brooklyn State Hospital, is soon to enter the military service, will speak on “Constitutional Types of Reaction in Cases of Syphilis of the Nervous System.” Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, of the staff of the Psychiatric Institute, will speak on “Responsibilities of the State Hospitals in the Treatment of Neurosyphilis in Both Its Latent and Active Forms.” Dr. Frank R. Haviland of the Manhattan State Hospital will speak on “Remissions in Cases of Paranoia and Subsequent History of Paralytics Discharged from State Hospitals.” Dr. R. C. Woodman of the Middletown State Hospital will speak on “An Experience in the Feeding and Management of Patients in a Disturbed Ward.”

The papers at the evening session will be as follows: Dr. Walter Timms on “A Critique of Some Endocrinopathies.” Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, Statistician of the State Hospital Commission, on “Dementia Praecox as a Social Problem,” and Dr. Joseph Smith on “Work in the Psychiatric Clinic.”

S. C. A. A. STAFF MEMBERS ON KANSAS CITY PROGRAM

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association, and George A. Hastings and Miss Jessie Taft of the Mental Hygiene Committee have gone to Kansas City to attend the forty-fifth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work (formerly the National Conference of Charities and Correction), in session May 20th. Miss Mary Vida Clark is also in attendance.

Miss Curry will participate in a discussion on “The County as a Unit in Charity Administration” as part of the program of the section on Public Agencies and Institutions. She will also give a talk on “Social Work in Rural Communities in the United States” to the joint section of the children’s section and the National Probation Association.

Mr. Hastings and Miss Taft will address the mental hygiene meeting on “The Progressive Steps in Community Control of the Feebleminded.” Mr. Hastings will speak on “Registration” and Miss Taft on “Supervision.”

NEW LAW PROVIDES FOR MENTAL EXAMINATION OF FEMALE OFFENDERS

Henceforth there is to be mental examination of female offenders against certain provisions of the criminal code in New York City, according to the provisions of a bill which has just been signed by Governor Whitman. The new law places the power in the magistrates before whom these women come, of remanding them for examination and observation to some suitable public hospital, or to any institution in the city carrying on reformatory work for women, in which there are facilities for physical and mental examination.

This procedure is put into operation at the discretion of the magistrates and is intended to do away with the injustice of committing women of defective mentality to penal institutions when their offense has been occasioned by reason of mental defect, rather than of criminal intent. It will further provide the magistrate with the expert knowledge that will enable him to decide upon an institution that can deal effectively with mental defect.

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Rochester Tuberculosis Institute Scores Big Success; Workers Stirred To New Enthusiasm

Widespread Interest in Control of Disease Aroused in Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Wayne and Yates Counties

The sixth of the series of the institutes for volunteer and professional workers in tuberculosis that are being conducted by the State Department of Health and the State Charities Aid Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis, was held in Rochester on April 24, 25 and 26 and was one of the most successful thus far held.

Physicians, visiting tuberculosis nurses, social workers and members of anti-tuberculosis committees in Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Wayne and Yates Counties were in attendance throughout the three days of the institute.

The opening session was held at the Monroe County Sanatorium on Wednesday afternoon, April 24. George J. Nebbach, executive secretary of the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee, was the first speaker and described the increased problems growing out of America’s participation in the great world war, emphasizing the need of an enlarged program to meet the additional burdens.

Dr. Lawson Brown, of Saranac Lake, chief of the medical staff of the Trudeau Sanatorium, delivered a most informing address on “Our present Day Knowledge as to Tuberculous Infection.”

In the evening Dr. Brown was the principal speaker before a joint meeting of the various local medical societies held under the leadership of the Monroe County Medical Society. The auditorium of the Physicians’ Building was filled to capacity, and a number of doctors stood throughout the meeting to hear Dr. Brown speak on “Some Improved Methods of Diagnosing Pulmonary Tuberculosis.” A number of x-ray plates of lung conditions were shown and a demonstration of the methods of clinical diagnosis was given. Not a heart was won by patients from the county sanatorium.

Hugo A. Brown, executive secretary of the Buffalo Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, was the first speaker at the Thursday morning session, his subject being “Campaign Methods. After his formal talk, Mr. Brown showed a series of pictures of the work being done in Buffalo and moving pictures demonstrating the sun treatment of bone and joint tuberculosis at the J. N. Adam Memorial Hospital, Ferrysburg, N. Y. The latter pictures were so enthusiastically received that in response to a demand from the audience they were again shown at the afternoon session.

Mrs. Ethel McCormick Hendrickson, the newly appointed executive secretary of the Rochester Tuberculosis Committee, also spoke at the morning session on “Newspaper Publicity.”

Thursday a luncheon was given to the speakers and others attending the institute at the Chamber of Commerce. The public health commissioner of the City of Rochester, the Rochester Tuberculosis Committee were the hosts. Isaac Adler, Chairman of the latter, presided. Brief talks were given by Mr. Nebbach, Dr. Joseph Roby, Acting Health Officer of Rochester, Dr. John L. Lloyd, and Frank Kierman.

At the afternoon session on Thursday, Mr. Nebbach spoke on “Programs of Local Work,” and Dr. Roby led in the discussion of this topic. Frank Kierman, Field Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee, suggested lines of work for rural communities, and the discussion of his address was led by Dr. B. R. Watkins, a District Sanitary Supervisor in the State Department of Health.

Dr. M. E. Roser, Supervisor of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health, spoke at the Friday morning session on “Visiting as Applied to Tuberculosis.” He showed how the whole machinery of the fight against the disease rests to a large extent upon the shoulders of the nurse, and declared that she is the most important factor in the public health campaign. Mrs. Ethel McCormick Hendrickson led in the discussion of Dr. Rose’s address. At the afternoon session, tuberculosis dispensaries were described by Dr. Rose, who said that they were the heart of the anti-tuberculosis movement and should be power houses of educational propaganda for the prevention of the disease.

The large attendance at the meetings, the animated discussion, and the widespread publicity the institute received were indicative of the importance and success in stimulating interest in the counties concerned. An institute is being held at Buffalo on May 8, 9 and 10.

AUTO FOR MADISON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS NURSE

At a luncheon served in the home of Mrs. A. H. Campbell of Canastota, on April 26, the Madison County Tuberculosis Committee proved that it was very much alive to the importance of extending the work of its tuberculosis nurse, Miss Mary E. Ashley, R. N., by quickly raising money for the purchase of an automobile for her use. This will enable the nurse to increase the volume of her work and to penetrate districts remote from the County. Dr. Otto Paff, President of the Committee, presided, and introduced the following speakers: Dr. W. L. Carpenter, Dr. R. L. Crockett, and Dr. N. O. Brooks of Oneida, Dr. William Taylor, Dr. J. J. Rommel, Dr. H. G. Germer, Prof. E. H. Wiser, Mr. J. E. Sperry, Miss Ashley, and Mrs. L. L. Lewis of the State Charities Aid Association. Much interest and enthusiasm were manifested.

GRATIFYING RESULTS OBTAINED IN WORK WITH INFANTILE PARALYSIS CASES

A recent report of the Rockefeller Foundation covers after-work with victims of the 1916 infantile paralysis epidemic, done by the special Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis of the State Charities Aid Association in cooperation with the Foundation.

"To the after-care of the New York children who in an epidemic of 1916 were victims of infantile paralysis, the Foundation has made contributions through a special committee for New York and through the State Charities Aid Association associations and knowledge. A large number of children have been supplied with braces, the use of which in most cases is only temporarily necessary. By systematic massage and special exercises, gratifying results have been secured; hundreds have been wholly restored or are on the way to complete recovery; in the case of many others disabilities are being minimized."

"Plans have been made to continue during 1918 the clinics and the brace treatments which have proved so successful. Not only have hundreds of individual children been cured or greatly improved by this after-care, but valuable knowledge has been gathered which will prove of great value in dealing with the problem of infantile paralysis in the future."
PAUL KELLOGG TELLS S. C. A. A. STAFF ABOUT MR. FOLKS’ WORK IN FRANCE

The work which Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, has been doing in France for several months past as Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross was interestingly described to the Association staff recently in an informal talk by Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey. Mr. Kellogg recently returned from France where he was in intimate touch with the activities of Mr. Folks’ department.

Mr. Kellogg said that when Mr. Folks reached France last July, instead of taking charge only of the tuberculosis work, as he had expected, he was asked to become administrative head of the Department of Civil Affairs. After considering the matter, he decided to accept the position, partly because of the opportunity it would give him to accomplish important results in tuberculosis work, but also because of the opportunity to work out some of the social problems of the country that had always stood for and worked for in social work in this country.

Mr. Folks’ first task was to organize assistance for French people living in the army camps. His previous experience in making up budgets for the State Charities Aid Association and the New York City Department of Charities enabled him to prepare a budget for the Department of Civil Affairs which carried such conviction that it was adopted with the administration’s instant approval. He visualized the work as dealing with various groups in the community, and this gave the budget a human appeal. The groups included the crippled, the tuberculous, the homeless, and the children of the country. He succeeded in bringing about cooperative action among hundreds of organizations doing public health and welfare work for the civilian population.

The offices of the Department are located on the third floor of No. 4 Place du Concorde which looks out on the square where the guillotine was operated in the French Revolution. The building in its day was an old palace and is an imposing structure in the center of Paris. This has gradually been rearranged to meet the practical needs of a busy business office.

Mr. Kellogg said that the Civil Affairs Department is making France feel that America is really interested that Mr. Folks’ work among the civilian sufferers is having many beneficial and far-reaching results.

ROCHESTER PLANS HARD FIGHT AGAINST ‘T. B.’

The Rochester Tuberculosis Committee, organized last fall, plans an intensive campaign in that city this year and has engaged as its executive secretary, Mrs. Ethel McCormick Hendriksen, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Hendriksen leaves the post of executive secretary of the Grand Rapids Anti-Tuberculosis Society where she rendered eight years of valuable service.

The Rochester Committee reports an excellent sale of the Red Cross Christmas Seals, the total number disposed of being 1,406,732, or an increase of almost 400,000 sold over last year.

At the committee’s annual meeting the following officers and executive committee were elected: Isaac Adler, Chairman; Dr. Howard L. Prince, Vice-Chairman; Rev. Howard L. Denny, Secretary; Percy R. McPhail, Treasurer; and Mrs. Anna J. Falls, Anna J. Falls, Mrs. Vivian R. Bigelow, Mrs. DeWitt B. Macomber, Joseph P. Stein, Sweeney, Robert C. Schumway, Dr. Henry T. Williams, and Rabbi Horace J. Wolf.

“WE ALWAYS EXPECT AMERICA TO BE FIRST”

A high tribute to American promptness and efficiency was paid to the American Red Cross in France recently by a French official who was impressed by the prompt arrival of Red Cross workers only a few minutes after the explosion of a munitions factory had wrecked the town of La Courneuve and suburbs, outside Paris.

When Homer Folks, Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross, and others called to offer their services the Mayor said: “We knew you would come. We always expect America to be first!”

JUST A MOMENT

The ninth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction was held May 7-9. Almon H. Butler was president of the conference.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association (formerly the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis) will be held in Boston June 6-8.

New York State has adopted a policy of providing maintenance for families of the physicians and other officers of its State hospitals for mental diseases while the men are in the military service.

Miss Mildred Penrose Stewart of Brooklyn has been appointed Director of the Dutchess County Health Association to succeed Miss Edith Ambrose, who resigned to join the staff of the Red Cross in France.

Fifty-six of the one hundred and forty-two cases admitted to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane last year were foreign-born—39 per cent; 33, or 27 per cent, were foreign born and alien.

“A NEW AND BETTER ERA FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED”

“WE * * * believe that the dark ages of legislative inactivity, court delays, and social apathy are past and that a combination of alert public officials and influential and enlightened private organizations must result in the ushering in of a new and better era for the feebleminded of the State.”—From the annual report of State Board of Charities.

S. C. A. A. STAFF

BUY BONDS AND STAMPS

Members of the staff of the State Charities Aid Association and its various departments have done a substantial bit by subscribing to Liberty Loans and by purchasing War Savings and Thrift Stamps. To date a total of $20,876.75 has been subscribed, representing 84 individuals who have either subscribed to the loans or purchased stamps.

SUPTS. OF POOR MEET AT ALEXANDRIA BAY, JUNE 25

The Annual Convention of Superintendents of Poor and Poor Law Officers of the State of New York will be held at the Crossmon House, Alexandria Bay, June 23-28. The program is now being made up. Leon D. Dexter, Commissioner of Charities of Syracuse, is chairman of the Program Committee. Among the speakers whom he has scheduled so far are the following:

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, who will speak on “The New State Program for the Feebleminded.”

Hon. Thaddeus G. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly.

Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Mrs. Elmer Blair of the Women’s Committee of the Council of National Defense, who will speak on “The Year’s Program in Child Welfare.”

Almus Oliver, Secretary of the Associated Churches and Charities, and the Moral Survey Committee of Syracuse, on “Co-operation.”

Mrs. Honore Haylock Whitney, Secretary of the Child Welfare Board of Oswego, on “The Administration of Pensions to Widows.”

Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell of Hudson Falls on “Program of the Committee on Rural Problems of the New York Woman Suffrage Party.”

Dr. Robert W. Hill of the State Board of Charities on “Old Wine and New Bottles.”

Miss Sophie Van S. Theis, Superintendent of the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association, on “Successful and Unsuccessful Placing Out of Children.”

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association, on “The Children’s Year—An Announcement of the Program of the Federal Children’s Bureau, and the Woman’s Committee of the Council of National Defense.”

DR. TADDIXEN MAY HEAD

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

Dr. Paul G. Taddiken has been nominated as superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital to succeed Dr. Arthur W. Hard, resigned. Dr. Taddiken has recently been acting superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg in place of Dr. Richard H. Hutchings who is in the military service.
WAR SERVICE OF STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

By MISS MARY VIDA CLARK

The April issue of the S. C. A. A. News contained an account of the patriotic work of the State hospitals. But the insane are not the only wards of the State who are helping to win the war. The delinquent, the feebleminded and the epileptic, and all the other classes of inmates of the sixteen so-called State charitable institutions are equally busy. There are nearly 9,300 men, women and children in these sixteen institutions, of whom about 2,400 are in the five State reformatories for women and children, about 5,000 in the five schools, asylums, villages and colonies for the feebleminded and epileptic, about 1,300 in the two homes for war veterans and their wives and widows, and 800 in the schools for the blind and Indian children and the hospitals for injeecctable tuberculosis and crippled children.

What the Albion Girls Are Doing

A letter received from the Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, an institution receiving delinquent girls between fifteen and thirty years of age, expresses in a form that is more interesting than statistics what has happened there. Here is the letter in part:--

"As soon as war was declared and we saw the needs, we decided first, to make more than ever before out of the garden produce. The athletic field was plowed and planted entirely to potatoes. There were many vegetables raised in the various cottage gardens. Much rivalry was produced by giving a garden to each cottage as a challenge to see which produced the best results. A friend in Buffalo, who was interested in this undertaking, and who observed the splendid spirit with which the girls entered upon it, contributed money to purchase the seeds.

"In addition to the work in gardens, which continued all summer, the girls did a good deal of volunteer work unloading coal. We endeavored to get in for the winter as much coal as possible, and so it happened that several cars of coal accumulated which must be unloaded all at the same time, if we would save a large demurrage bill.

Girls Eager to Shovel Coal

"The amount of coal unloaded by the girls was 650 tons, and so happy were they in this work that when it was all over they regretted that there was no more to do. Four girls each half day, were allowed to do this work, and even though a girl often asked to work the full day, we did not grant the request. There were many more requests to help with this work than we were able to grant.

"Another experiment we tried as a war measure was placing our girls out to do service on a nearby farm, picking peaches and gathering tomatoes. They were paid at the rate of 20c an hour. There was earned in all $122. The girls became very much interested in this project, and had many plans for the use of the money. At a meeting of all of the girls it was voted that this money, together with a fund they already had, should be spent as follows: $50 for a Liberty Bond, $84 for a large steel flag pole, and $20 for a flag.

"It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which the girls entered upon and carried through this project, and the spirit de corps that it established. Later on, after the pole had been purchased and in place, a day was set apart for the flag raising ceremonies which were very impressive.

They had a very pleasant Christmas celebration without the candy."

Bedford and Hudson Girls Busy

The girls in reformatories in the eastern part of the State are equally patriotic. Since last July about 200 girls at Bedford have been employed at odd times knitting and sewing for the Red Cross and turning out an average of about 100 pieces a month. Many of the officers also are engaged in knitting and sewing for the Red Cross. Eighty-five girls and thirty-three officers are enrolled as members of the Red Cross each paying a dollar fee.

At the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, where unruly girls under sixteen are sent, a large amount of Red Cross supplies have been turned out and a fund in the bank made up of small sums which the girls had in their possession when they were admitted to the school has been disposed of in accordance with the following motion which was adopted at one of their meetings:--"Resolved, That the interest money which has accrued on the girls' funds deposited in the Hudson City Savings Bank be used to obtain a Junior Red Cross membership for the school."

How the Boys at Industry Help

The State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry near Rochester, where boys are sent from the courts, has a Red Cross Branch of 72 members whose work has been repeatedly commended by the Rochester Chapter. The sum of $534 was raised for the purchase of material and more than two thousand pieces were made and turned in. The Branch also raised $47 for the purchase of Christmas packages sent to boys paroled from the institution and now in the Army and Navy; two boxes of clothing, much of it new, with pillows, bandages, etc., were sent to France for the refugees. Altogether nearly $1,600 has been raised for the work of the various war relief activities by the employees of the institution. Some ninety employees have joined the Red Cross and $29,400 has been subscribed to Liberty Loans, $215 to the Rochester Red Cross fund, of which $55 was given by the boys, $151 to the Y. M. C. A. work of which $33 was given by the boys, and $540 to the Knights of Columbus of which $311 was given by the Catholic Chaplain.

"Feed a Soldier," Rome Slogan

The Rome State Custodial Asylum, the State's largest institution for the feebleminded, with

BOYS AT ROME CUSTODIAL ASYLUM HELPING TO INCREASE THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY. THIS IS A 20-ACRE POTATO PATCH
more than 1,600 inmates, is very patriotic. "Feed a soldier" is a slogan that inspires many a husky boy to work long hours on the farm. The Superintendent writes: "We have carried on a number of activities among the inmates in the line of war relief such as sending a number of boys out on farms to help farmers produce a larger amount of agricultural produce and also girls to work principally in a knitting mill where government supplies are being made, and a number of girls at the various colonies are knitting and making other supplies for the Red Cross during their leisure hours. The teaching force of the institution have supervised a very active Red Cross unit at the institution and both employees and inmates have done a great deal of knitting, sewing and bandage making. A special economy in food has been instituted such as three mealless days per week, one meal per day without butter, one meal per day without sugar and a considerable substitution of corn and other cereals in the place of wheat. A large number of the employees and inmates have subscribed to Liberty Bonds as well as joined the Cross and a very large portion of the employees and inmates joined the Rome War Chest Association, the proceeds of which are used for general relief purposes." The pictures on this page show the Rome boys doing their bit to increase the nation's food supply.

The feebleminded girls and women at the Newark State Custodial Asylum and the boys and girls at Letchworth Village and at the Syracuse State Institution for Feebleminded the wives and widows of veterans at the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford have helped too. About 70% have contributed from one to five dollars to the Red Cross, and as many as eight of such work are knitting industriously for the soldiers while those who are able to have saved a little money from their pensions and have bought Liberty Bonds. Perhaps the greatest sacrifice that these old people have made is the giving up of many of their best officers and employees who have enlisted for active service.

The Little Indians and the War
At the Thomas Indian School on the Cayuga Reservation in the western part of the State nearly all the employees and older pupils are members of the Red Cross society, about 45 people are knitting and 36 girls are making garments just as fast as they can get the material to make them from. The boys are doing their utmost on the farm and last year helped all they could, many of them working during their play time. This year they hope to make the farm produce even more, if that is a possible thing.

The Contribution of the Blind
At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia both staff and pupils have subscribed or contributed quite liberally to the Liberty Bonds and to the calls for assistance from the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., etc. The members of the Camp Fire group of girls have met and sewed, principally for the French and Belgian babies, and the older girls have done a large amount of knitting, mostly sweaters for the Navy League. The staff sent to soldiers at the front quite a number of Christmas boxes and some garments to personal friends in the service.

War Service of Crippled Children
The 150 little patients at the State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children at West Havenstraw are hard at work. The older girls have been making surgical dressings for the West Side Branch of the American Red Cross, and last winter they dressed three dozen dolls obtained from a New York newspaper which were later distributed to the children of enlisted men in the different armories. The staff have been doing a large amount of knitting for war purposes and have bought the yarn from their own money. Twenty of them belong to the Red Cross. Many of the most valued members of the staff have entered the military service.

Veterans of Other Wars Help
The thousand veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars at the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath have purchased about $20,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, and have contributed generously to the local Red Cross and have also produced many articles for the use of the soldiers. The old soldiers and

R. B. CUTTING DIES IN PARIS
Was Chairman and One of Organizers of N. Y. Committee on Feeblemindedness

Mr. Robert Bayard Cutting, Chairman and one of the organizers of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, and active in various lines of social and philanthropic work, died at an American base hospital in Paris, April 1st, following an operation. Mr. Cutting had been associate organizing secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in France for several months. He was 42 years old.

The following minute on his death was adopted by the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness:

"In the death of Mr. Robert Bayard Cutting of New York, which occurred in Paris on April 1, 1918, the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness was deprived of its Chairman and one of its organizers, and the public suffered the loss of an earnest worker in the cause of social betterment and a leader in the organization of enterprises for public good.

"Mr. Cutting had varied interests and connections in social work, but the question of mental defect was one which enlisted his deepest interest and most active efforts. In order to cope with the problem in this State in an organized way he assisted in the organization of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness in October, 1916, and from the beginning he was a leader in its councils and its activities. He acted as temporary chairman of the executive committee, and because permanent chairman of the committee when its organization was perfected. He formulated the initial program of the committee, the execution of which has had a marked effect in stimulating interest throughout the State and in securing definite results in the way of increased institutional provision, an improved system of administration of institutions and steps for better mental hygiene. Mr. Cutting served as chairman of the finance committee and was active in securing financial support for the committee's varied activities.

"Mr. Cutting had been in France for eight months as associate organizing secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, giving to that work the same zeal and devotion which characterized all his activities for social betterment.

"In his death the committee sustains a heavy loss. The results obtained thus far and hoped for in the future will be due in no small measure to his vision, zeal and labors.

"The executive committee on behalf of the general committee, by formal vote, orders this minute spread upon its records and directs that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Cutting."

MONROE COUNTY SANATORIUM
TO HAVE A NURSES' HOME

A home for the nursing staff of the Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Rochester has been developed by the original administrative and service building. The remodeling is going forward rapidly and the total cost of the alterations will be approximately $14,900.
EIGHT MORE CITIES TO HAVE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES

The State Charities Aid Association has been meeting with encouraging progress in its work of assisting local public and private tuberculosis organizations to establish dispensaries for the medical oversight, assistance and sanitary supervision of tuberculous soldiers rejected from military service, as well as for civilians. Dr. Elliott Washburn and Dr. Charles S. Prest, whose extensive experience in tuberculosis work has been placed at the disposal of those local organizations by the Association, report that arrangements have gone far enough to practically assure the opening of such dispensaries in Hudson, Newburgh, Kingston, Binghamton, Auburn, and Mt. Vernon within a month, and that plans have been perfected in Cohoes and Little Falls for the reopening of dispensaries in those cities.

A great deal of work has to be done in each locality before the dispensaries are ready for patients. A suitable place has to be secured, proper equipment purchased, experienced nurse’s service obtained, skilled medical service arranged for and necessary funds obtained. Approximately $2,500 a year is needed to secure a medical and nursing staff and to equip and operate a dispensary in the smaller cities of the State.

In a series of villages and towns of Westchester County arrangements are under way for occasional clinic service to be given by tuberculosis specialists of New York City. The local tuberculosis organizations in White Plains, Ossining, Port Chester, Harrison and Tarrytown have voted to try out the plan, and it is believed that several other communities will be added to the number after the plan has been fully explained and understood.

THREE MORE COUNTIES START WORK ON TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Ground has been broken for the new tuberculosis hospitals in Broome, Rockland and Nassau Counties.

The contracts for the Broome County institution total $117,233. The hospital is being constructed on an excellent site at Chenango Bridge, several miles from Binghamton, and is to have, at the outset, seventy-five beds.

The Rockland County Hospital will be located near Summit Park and two and a half miles northeast of New City, and is to cost approximately $90,000. The board of managers for this institution has recently been appointed by the board of supervisors, as follows: Dr. G. A. Leitner of Orangeburg, Frank R. Crumbie of Clarkstown, Dr. John Seegstucken of Stony Point, Rev. George H. Bonsall of Haverstraw, and Dr. M. J. Sanford of Suffern.

The contracts for the new county hospital in Nassau County, totaling $108,259, were let by the board of supervisors on April 10. The institution is being erected on a beautiful site of 97 acres near Farmingdale.

STERILIZATION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Supreme Court Justice Rudd has declared unconstitutional the law enacted in this State in 1912 creating a State board of examiners with power to sterilize through an operation, “feebled-minded criminals and other defectives.” Justice Rudd in his opinion contended that under the Federal Constitution, no State had a right to deny to any individual equal rights under the law. He said that subjecting feebleminded persons to an operation as provided under this law was a violation.

It is thought that the case will be appealed to the higher courts for a final ruling on the question.

This board consisted of three members. Appropriations for its work have totaled more than $16,000, but the board never performed a single operation. It examined about 200 persons and listed them as proper subjects for operation, but proceedings testing the constitutionality of the law prevented the operations.

The board has been a dead letter for some time as no funds have been provided for it in the appropriation bills during the last two or three years.

DOCTORS’ DUTY TO HELP SOLVE PROBLEM OF MENTAL DEFECT

Need of more knowledge of and interest in the problems of mental defect on the part of general medical profession was brought out in a letter to the editor of the New York Medical Journal by LeRoy E. Bowman, Assistant Secretary of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness. He wrote in part:

"Physicians in general are all too unaware of the problem in its entirety and in its personal and individual aspects. The physician, before all others, comes into intimate personal and family contact with all the afflicted, including those afflicted mentally. It is therefore, to the physician that we must first look for keen appreciation of the bearings of subnormality and feeblemindedness on medical and community problems. One of the chief efforts of private and public organizations now endeavoring to study the feebleminded is to get an accurate estimate of how many there are, who they are, and where they are. Surely the physician is the one to give this information as soon as he is aroused to the pressing need of securing and divulging it.

"Organized movements, such as that which the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness represents, can accomplish a certain amount in advocating better legislation, in securing more and better equipped institutions for the feebleminded, and in educating the public to a certain extent; but, as you very correctly remarked, the solution of the problem of the feebleminded depends not so much on the accomplishment of the first two objects, which are more or less static, but depends largely on a thorough appreciation of what feeblemindedness is and how it should be dealt with by representative people in a community. The community attitude toward the feebleminded is one of the most important questions with which we are forced to deal. Any institution, organization, or publication that can aid in giving the physician a better appreciation of this pressing problem and can influence him to demand of the medical schools more and better training in psychology will be aiding at the most important point."
Association Aids War Work

Staff Members Supervised Collection of $4,000 for Red Cross

MR. WRIGHT HELPING HOOVER

From the beginning of the war the State Charities Aid Association has felt that the most effective war service it could do was to push vigorously the various lines of activity in which it was already engaged. But it has done more than this.

In addition to its constructive work in public health, in the prevention of insanity, tuberculosis and feeblemindedness, providing for destitute and dependent children, and aiding public authorities who are responsible for thousands of inmates in State and municipal institutions, the Association engages in special pieces of war work as opportunity offers.

$4,000 RAISED FOR RED CROSS

The most recent was in connection with the Second Red Cross Drive. At the request of the Red Cross, Mr. Wright, the Secretary pro tem of the Association, designated Miss Constance Eustis and Miss Ruth Spencer of the Association’s staff to take charge of the collections in the Greenwich Village district. The collections were made by 150 volunteer workers who worked early and late; the workers included many members of the Association’s staff. The section allotted to the Association’s leadership included the homes of many of the working classes, yet the total subscriptions amounted to over $4,000. Members of the staff soliciting contributions were greatly impressed by their generosity. Members of the staff also contributed to the fund.

Many of those visited said that members of their family were soldiers or sailors in the country’s service and gave of their small income most liberally, willingly and with a spirit which inspired others more prosperous to give more.

Churches, schools and stores in the district co-operated actively, either giving as individuals or by contributing a certain percentage of their sales.

Everybody Shares in Sacrifice

The collectors came across many incidents of strong human interest. Following are a few of them:

A very small newsboy “came to the front” and deposited fifty cents as his share to help the injured big brothers in France.

An aged couple, with an allotment of one day’s pay a week as their sole support, contributed 25 cents and expressed their desire to do more.

A working girl living in one small room where she does her own cooking and laundry work pledged $1 a week for the duration of the war.

One woman said she wished to give but that it would be necessary for her to sell thrift stamps before it would be possible. She was visited the following day and had turned her savings into a gift for the war sufferers.

One of the social workers who was assisting in securing subscriptions approached a man who said he would willingly give but had been out of work for some time and had no money. Through the efforts of the workers a position was secured for him.

Numerous members of the Board of Managers are serving on important war committees and are engaged in important war activities.

MR. WRIGHT HEADS A HOOVER COMMITTEE

Henry C. Wright, Secretary pro tem, has recently been appointed by Mr. Hoover as Chairman of the Committee on Institutional Food Conservation. This Committee is sending to institutions and college dormitories throughout the United States matter containing recipes adapted for institutional use, dietary methods of reducing waste, rules for safe feeding of patients within food conservation requirements, and other helpful suggestions.

In outlining the program of work to Mr. Hoover, Mr. Wright estimated that if the institutions throughout the country could reduce their consumption of four articles of food, viz., meat, flour, sugar and fats, by ten percent the aggregate saving in a year would amount to fully $10,000,000. New York State institutions should greatly benefit by the work of this Committee.

The Association has also aided in war work by loaning whole or part-time services of executives from its staff.

Homer Folk, Secretary of the Association, is Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France, and several members of the staff are with him in that work.

George A. Hastings, an Assistant Secretary of the Association, is loaned on half time to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, in charge of its war work department.

Joseph J. Weber, until recently the Executive Secretary of the Association’s Committee on Hospitals, was recently re-elected for the past year of the New York Mayor’s Committee on Hospital and Medical Facilities.

Buffalo Tuberculosis Institute Hits High Water Mark of Interest

Seventh Series of Meetings for Tuberculosis Workers Gives New Impetus to Campaign in Western New York

The seventh of the series of institutes for volunteers and professional tuberculosis workers which the State Department of Health and Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association have been conducting in some of the larger cities of the State, was held at the Iroquois Hotel in Buffalo on May 8, 9, and 10 for the physicians, nurses, social workers and members of local tuberculosis committees, in the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.

Dr. Nicoll on Tuberculosis Infection

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Health, opened the institute with a paper on “Our Present Knowledge as to Tuberculous Infection,” dwelling particularly on the remarkable discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Robert Koch in 1884 and what it has meant in successfully combating the disease. George J. Neubach, Executive Secretary of the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee, followed Dr.
Nicoll with an address on "Tuberculosis and the War." On the second day, Hugo A. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Buffalo Anti-Tuberculosis Association, spoke on "Campaign Methods" and showed some interesting motion pictures of the sun treatment being administered at the J. N. Adams Memorial Sanatorium at Perrysburg, to children suffering tuberculosis of the bones and joints. "Programs of Local Tuberculosis Work" were discussed by Dr. Franklin C. Gram, Acting Health Commissioner of Buffalo and Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases; by Frederick Almy, Secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society; Dr. John H. Pryor, President of the Buffalo Anti-Tuberculosis Association, George J. Nelbach and Frank Kiernan of the Association.

**WORK OF TUBERCULOSIS NURSES**

The work and activities of tuberculosis nurses and tuberculosis work were presented on the third day by Dr. M. E. Rose, Supervisor of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health, Miss M. S. Kahlman, Supervising Nurse in the State Department of Health, and Miss Lennie B. Arthur, Supervising Nurse of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee, in their discussion of Dr. Bose's remarks, gave public health authorities and the Osman from their own experiences, to the many nurses attending the session.

On the day following the institute, fifty or more of those in attendance enjoyed a pleasant and instructive trip to Buffalo's Municipal Sanatorium, the J. N. Adam Memorial Hospital at Perrysburg.

The final institute of this series was held in Elmira, in the Social Service Federation Building, May 27-29.

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**OCCASIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC SERVICE FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY**

Harrison and Port Chester Clinics
Mark Beginning of Valuable Series

In Harrison and Port Chester, on May 15 and May 22, the first two clinics under the "occasional tuberculosis clinic" service being offered to Westchester County through the County Tuberculosis Committee, were held with marked success. Dr. Edward S. McSweeney, one-time superintendent of New York City's largest institution for tuberculosis patients (Ottisville Sanatorium and Sea View Hospital on Staten Island), who had had special training and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, has been secured at a nominal cost as clinic physician.

**Free Facilities Greatly Needed**

The need for free expert medical diagnosis and advice has become urgent, first for men rejected or returned from the camps, camps and naval training stations and from military service because of tuberculosis; second, for those civilians who may be unable to pay for such expert care and treatment among whom tuberculosis is likely to increase because of the privation and want growing out of the high cost of food stuffs, the shortage of fuel and other conditions of war; and third, for the suspected cases of lung disease whom private physicians may wish to refer to the clinic for consultation.

As dispensaries with frequent sessions would not be expedient in many communities of Westchester County, an occasional tuberculosis clinic service has been placed at the disposal of the towns in the county desiring it through the county tuberculosis committee. Under this plan the local health authorities or private public health agencies through physicians, nurses, social workers, members of the clergy and lady gather together on a selected date in some room where the necessary equipment has been placed, all of the cases which need this service and Dr. McSweeney, assisted by local workers, examines the patient and suggests care and treatment.

**Resourcefulness in Providing Quarters**

Thus far, makeshift quarters have had to be resorted to for the clinics. In Harrison where the District Nursing Association held the clinic, the visiting nurse's rooms where thrown open for the purpose, the nurse's office being used by the physician as an examining room, the hall as the waiting room, the living room for the patients who were too ill to sit up and the dining room for the dressing room. Under the thorough examination given the patients only fourteen of the twenty seeking help were able to be examined. The diagnoses were as follows: Five pulmonary tuberculosis, three bone tuberculosis (of the hip), one both bone and pulmonary, five observation cases. Suggestions for the care and treatment of each case were made and the six who were not examined will return for the next clinic, which will probably be held within a week or so.

In Port Chester the only available spot for the clinic (which was conducted under the auspices of the Philanthropic Section of the Woman's Civic League) was found to be the court room in the Municipal Building. Through the ingenuity of the workers who were present to help, this room was successfully screened off by means of clothes- horses and bed spread so that a waiting room, dressing room and an examining room were provided. Thirty patients were on hand for examination but only the first nine were reached.

Similar clinics were scheduled in Ossining, Tarrytown and White Plains under the local public health authorities and the District Visiting Nurse Association, the Civic League of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown and the White Plains Nursing Association, on May 28, May 29 and June 5. It is hoped that other villages in the county will see the need and value of these clinics and participate in the series which has been begun.
LE ROY E. BOWMAN RESIGNS TO TAKE POSITION WITH FOSDICK COMMISSION

La Succeeded as Assistant Secretary of N. Y. Committee on Feeblemindedness by Miss Ethel A. Price

LeRoy E. Bowman, who for the past year has been Assistant Secretary of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, has resigned to accept a position with the War Camp Community Service of the Army and Navy Department.

Before coming to the New York Committee Mr. Bowman was executive secretary of a large civic organization in Brooklyn which had organized a district of 100,000 population to study the needs of the district and administer measures for its betterment. His work in that field gave him training in surveying a district and planning many and varied activities for its social improvement, organizing support and carrying the measures into effect.

Because of his training in district organizing, Mr. Bowman has been asked to assist the War Camp Community Service in its activities for the welfare of soldiers and sailors in the communities adjacent to camps throughout the country. For the present, he is helping to organize the activities in New York City and in the personnel work of the Associate Director.

Mr. Bowman has made a careful study, both theoretical and practical, of community problems, is now teaching in practical sociology at Columbia University, and is scheduled to give the first course at that institution in "The Community." His experience in social service work began eight years ago, when he became director of a summer school at Halsted street, Chicago. Shortly afterward he organized a men and boys' settlement in South Chicago, and later came to New York to finish his Ph. D. work in sociology. Soon afterward he undertook the direction of a large settlement to work for men and boys in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, and while there took over the larger enterprizes of the community and organized them into the Greenpoint Neighborhood Association, whose work demanded all of his time until he came to the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness.

Mr. Bowman has assisted in the educational work of the New York Committee in the studies made by the organization, and their dissemination through pamphlets, lectures and newspaper publicity.

Mr. Bowman is succeeded by Miss Ethel Anderson Prince, of Yonkers, who is a graduate of Vassar, and during the past year a member of the faculty of Barnard College at Columbia University, where she was in charge of the experimental laboratory of psychology. She has done much clinical work at Vanderbilt Clinic and Bellevue Hospital, and was psychologist to the Psychopathic Laboratory at Police Headquarters in New York City. At one time she was a member of the staff of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

"A great lesson has come in this mobilization as to the function of American medical men. Never before have they had to exercise so largely the powers of executives, never before have they been called upon to apply to such large groups of human beings the principles of medicine. They have had forced upon their attention the absolutely imperative necessity of medicine being recognized and accepted as an indispensable instrument in the establishment and in the maintaining of the national welfare.

"They are now in full possession of this knowledge and it becomes their important duty to spare no efforts not only to make this knowledge useful, but to make it acted upon. In the past it has seemed that medical men have acted too much in an advisory capacity. They have kept apart as a sect by themselves, solemnly made their recommendations to civil authorities and then passed on; and only in the cases of the most threatening and devastating diseases have they attained executive power.

"The time has come now for the medical profession to organize a definite propaganda committee which will constantly keep the importance of medicine in the eyes of the public. Physicians must mix more in political and civic affairs and relinquish more than they ever have done their predilections for study on their part and take on actual public service in the application of the principles of their art."

WAR WORK SPURS PHYSICIANS TO MORE PRACTICAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Colonel Bailey Declares Medical Men "Must Mix More in Political and Civic Affairs"

One of the compensations of the war is the impetus which it is giving to organized public health work in civil life and to the socializing of medicine and medical men.

In a recent notable address at the Academy of Medicine, Col. Pierce Bailey, Director of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry in the Surgeon General's office, who was a well known specialist in New York before the war, touched upon public health and the place of the medical man in it, as follows:

"The general reconstructive program of the country will have to be carried out by some agency which, while not interfering too much with individual states, will still be able to influence them into the adoption of a common health program. The Federal Government must be put in possession of facts concerning its birth rate, its death rate, the diseases of the different localities. It further must have power to so influence individual states to take care of these problems that the results will be serviceable to the nation as a whole. We possess the beginning of this in our Federal Public Health Service, but its powers and functions must be greatly enlarged in order to obtain the end in view.
The annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feebleminded was held in Buffalo, May 31 and June 1.

Provision has been made in the budget of the Gloversville health department for a sanitary patrolman who will work under the supervision of the health officer.

Miss Harriet G. Byrne, formerly of the staff of the County Agencies Department, has been appointed a delegate of the Red Cross Department of Refugees in France.

Miss Gertrude Spaulding, who has been an Agent in the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association for three years, has gone to France to work under the Red Cross.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, and with the approval of Governor Whitman, the State Hospital Commission has leased to the Navy Department 20 acres of land at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island for a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, who has been acting medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene for several months past, has been commissioned a Captain in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps and is now on duty in the Surgeon General's office in Washington. Captain Williams is in the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry.

A recent letter from France stated that Miss Julia F. Wells was at Aix les Bains for a few days. The whole town was prepared to receive the Americans from the front. Miss Wells has been appointed Red Cross Delegate for the two departments of Isere and la Lavoise and is assisting in work among those made homeless by the German invasion.

Miss Nellie Gates of Gouverneur has been appointed Tioga County Agent for Dependent Children. Miss Gates is the daughter of a former Superintendent of the Poor of St. Lawrence County and acted as her father's assistant during his term of office. She has also worked for the New England Home for Little Wanderers in Boston. Miss Gates succeeds Mrs. Harriet F. Lockhart who has been Tioga County agent for three years and who was very successful in popularizing the work and putting it on a better financial basis.

Thanks to the enthusiasm of a former Yates County Children's Agent, Miss Molly Anderson, now Mrs. F. L. Haley of Mobile, the influence of the State Charities Aid Association's work for dependent children has extended to the southern portion of Alabama.

In January 1917 Mrs. Haley was the only one "of the general public" to accept an invitation to a meeting of the representatives of Mobile Women's Clubs. During the meeting she was asked to speak, and so enthusiastic was her report of the work which the State Charities Aid Association is doing for children in some of the counties of New York State that before the evening was over the Child Welfare Bureau of Mobile County was formed.

At first the executive force consisted of three volunteer workers and the funds raised were entirely from private sources. Within a year, however, the county authorities assumed responsibility for the work and placed two paid, trained workers in the field.

The first step toward the new bureau was a survey of Mobile County made by means of questionnaires sent to rural school teachers. The returns from many districts showed an appalling number of children who were in extreme need, lacking proper guardianship, and suffering from defective speech and sight. In fact, some districts reported that the majority of children were subnormal, physically and mentally.

During the three months during which the new workers have been employed many individual cases of need and neglect have been investigated and provided for.

The agents have also assisted in enforcing the new compulsory school law as well as the child labor law. In every way, this transplanted county experiment is proving a success.

"PUBLIC SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR"

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, who was formerly a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, delivered a stirring address on "Public Service in Time of War" before the Association's New York City Visiting Committee on May 24.
Medical Examinations of S. C. A. A. Staff Increase Efficiency

The value of having an office and field staff selected after medical examinations and of having them undergo periodical examinations to safeguard their health and maintain their efficiency has been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the State Charities Aid Association with its staff during the past year.

The engagement of new employees of the Association is now contingent upon their passing a careful medical examination, and all members of the staff are required to undergo annual or bi-annual examinations afterward.

During the year, 46 members of the staff underwent such examinations. While no serious defects or ailments were discovered, numerous conditions were found requiring medical attention and were amenable to treatment. Their prompt discovery and treatment unquestionably contributed to the efficiency of the staff as well as to their personal well-being.

The results of the examinations are confidential with the secretary of the association. Significant findings and recommendations are passed on by him to heads of departments for their guidance, thus enabling executives occasionally to adjust the work of employees to their health and the interests of the association.

The findings of the medical examiner among the 46 members of the staff examined are interesting. Ten members had some form of heart ailment, but in no case was the difficulty so marked as to interfere with efficient service. All, however, were given appropriate medical advice.

No positive cases of tuberculosis or predisposition to tuberculosis were discovered. Two employees who had a slight cough at the time they were examined were advised to consult their family physician if the cough did not clear up. Dis eased tonsils were found in eight instances and inflammation or congestion of the pharynx in three. One employee suffered from influenza.

Abnormal nasal conditions, usually of comparatively slight moment, were present in three instances; operations were advised in three instances. Ten employees were advised to have prompt attention given to their teeth. One employee who complained of chronic headache was urged to have her eyes examined, while another was advised to wear glasses constantly while at work. Three employees were found to be under weight and were advised as to rest, exercise and diet.

NEW NURSES FOR COHOES AND MEDINA

The Cohoes Anti-Tuberculosis Committee has employed Miss Helen L. Tooley, R. N., of Cohoes, as tuberculosis visiting nurse to be attached to the Committee’s tuberculosis dispensary, which has recently been reopened at the City Hospital.

Miss Elizabeth Franklin, R. N., of Liverpool, N. Y., has been appointed by the Public Health Association of Jamaica as local public health nurse to succeed Miss Kate Baker who has been called to service by the American Red Cross.

Two Letters From a Happy Foster Home

The foster mother of a little girl and boy, aged 1 1/2 and 4 years respectively, placed by the State Charities Aid Association on Foster Adoption: It is really remarkable how both children have fitted in. A friend who was visiting me this spring made very merry over Ruth’s likeness to me. She insists that Ruth has many of my ways and characteristics and I can really see that she is right. Ruth says, ‘God meant that I should be your little girl.’ . . . . Bobby’s hot, wild nature is coming nicely under control and there can be no question of his devotion to mother. Daddy is a person whom he loves and infinitely respects, but he protects and helps me with admirable gravity and gallantry. We think him unusually bright. He has picked up nearly the entire alphabet, knows Stevenson’s ‘My Shadow,’ and ‘Bed in Summer’ by heart, from just hearing me say them to him.’ RUTH herself writes: ‘You do not know how happy and glad I am in my new home with a dear daddy, mother and brother, and I have reason to be happy, have I not?’

PLANS ARE APPROVED FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY HOSPITAL

Plans for the new forty-nine bed tuberculosis hospital to be erected near Philmont, Columbia County, have been approved by the State Commissioner of Health, as required by law, and the building committee (formerly the tuberculosis hospital committee, consisting of Wessel Ten Broeck, Greenport; R. Stanley Haner, Livingston; Harrison E. Pratt, Chatham; George A. Hodge, Hudson; Carl Fischer, Acrand; and Ransom Gillette, New Lebanon Center), has advertised for bids on construction. The bids will be opened about the middle of June.

The Willard State Hospital Committee on Mental Hygiene held its annual meeting at the hospital on May 10th; listened to an address by Dr. Ethan A. Newin, superintendent of the State Custodial Asylum at Newark; heard reports from Miss Rachel Ford, social worker, who has had 71 patients under her care during the past six months; and elected officers as follows: Mrs. C. H. P. Vary of Newark, chairman, succeeding Mrs. Milo M. Acker of Hornell; and James M. Dougherty of Canandaigua, secretary-treasurer, succeeding Fred J. Manro of Auburn.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE, JUNE 10-29

The third annual session of the National Institute for Tuberculosis Workers will be held at the New York School of Philanthropy, June 10-29. As in former years, the institute will be held under the joint auspices of the School of Philanthropy and the National Tuberculosis Association. The four main objects are: (1) To train workers who are already in executive positions in the anti-tuberculosis field to assume positions of greater responsibility, or add to their knowledge of other fields of work. (2) To train workers who have not had experience in the anti-tuberculosis field, but who wish to equip themselves so that they can assume positions of executive responsibility in this field. (3) To a limited extent, to give to volunteer workers in the tuberculosis field, a more comprehensive knowledge of the administrative work involved in the work. (4) To aid in the standardization of methods and programs of anti-tuberculosis work.

CORTLAND COUNTY TO HAVE VISITING TUBERCULOSIS NURSE

The Cortland County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $1,500 for a county tuberculosis visiting nurse which it hopes to have in the field by June 1st. E. J. Warfield, Lester Parker and Frank R. Young have been appointed a committee to select a nurse from the civil service list of eligibles. In taking this step the board has acted under the provisions of an amendment to the county hospital law enacted at the last session of the Legislature providing that where it is not necessary to establish a county tuberculosis hospital, boards of supervisors shall have power to appoint and employ a county nurse or nurses for the discovery of tuberculosis cases, for the care and treatment of such cases, and for other duties as may seem appropriate.

The Public Health Committee of the Twentieth Century Club will co-operate with the Board of Supervisors in the effort of providing an office for the nurse and paying her traveling expenses while engaged in the work away from headquarters.

SECOND VISITING NURSE FOR COUNTY T. B.'S HOSPITAL

The Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Rochester will add another county visiting nurse to its staff. The institution already has one field nurse but the board of managers, at its recent meeting, authorized the employment of another nurse to enable the hospital more adequately to meet the increased demands upon it for field service, including the visitation of patients waiting to be admitted to the hospital for care and treatment, and follow-up work with discharged patients.
A County at Work on Its Health Problems

By Joseph J. Weber
Former Executive Secretary, Committee on Hospitals, State Charities Aid Association

An organization, like a building, if it is to endure must be built upon a firm foundation. Recognizing this principle, those responsible for the Dutchess County Health Association and its work have centered their thought and energy almost entirely, during the Association's first sixteen months, on foundation building. Much, though by no means all, that has gone into this foundation building is interestingly set forth in a twenty-eight page illustrated pamphlet which has just been issued by the Committee on Hospitals of the State Charities Aid Association. It is entitled "A County at Work on Its Health Problems."

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, is President of the Health Association.

One of the fundamental things which the Association has been attempting to do is to provide adequate nursing service throughout the county and so to organize that service as to make sure that the sick receives the nursing they need. Graduate resident nursing service, it was found, can be met from existing sources in the county. The number of public health nurses, however, is inadequate. Prior to August 1916, the date when the Association began its activities, three townships had organized public health nursing committees and had placed four nurses in the field, viz.: Rhinebeck, 2; Millbrook, 1; Poughkeepsie, 1. Since that time seven additional public health nurses have been placed in the county. Altogether eleven public health nurses are now at work in the county outside of the city of Poughkeepsie. They are located at Amenia, Arlington, Beacon (2), Hyde Park, Millbrook, Pine Plains, Red Hook, Rhinebeck (2), and Wappingers Falls.

Work of Public Health Nurses

A few figures will show the extent and diversified character of the work of these public health nurses. They cover a year's work:

- Patients attended for bedside nursing care ........................................ 160
- Maternity cases (included above) ........................................ 39
- Nursing and social service visits ........................................ 1,850
- Medical inspection of school children ........................................ 480
- Patients taken to clinics ........................................ 28
- Patients taken to hospitals in Dutchess County ........................................ 30
- Patients taken to hospitals outside of Dutchess County ........................................ 2
- Inoculations for whooping cough (done largely by the public health nurse) ........................................ 148
- Clinics held with the tuberculosis nurse ........................................ 1
- Incipient tuberculosis cases found and sent to hospital ........................................ 4

A Nurses' Advisory Committee, made up of representatives from each agency supporting a local public health nurse, unites these committees, which retain their local autonomy, in a loose federation. This advisory committee has devoted itself to a standardization of the work of the public health nurses, including method of procedure, fees for visits, record keeping, hours of work, reports and statistics on sickness. The committee, moreover, stands ready at all times to send a representative to speak on the subject of the public health nurse in the townships where the Association is endeavoring to stimulate an interest in this subject.

Training Nurses' Aids

It has long been felt that if the nursing needs of the people of moderate means in the county are to be met, the work of the resident graduate nurse and the public health nurse will have to be supplemented by a type of trained nursing attendant working under the supervision of graduate nurses, whose services will not cost more than fifteen dollars a week. In an effort to secure an adequate supply of trained nursing attendants, the Association established a one-year's course of training in co-operation with Montefiore Home, New York City, in the technique and practice of bedside nursing. Several of the graduates of this course are now at work in the county. More recently the work of training these attendants has been taken over by the Thompson House, Rhinebeck. The Health Association will act in close co-operation with this school in the training of its pupils. Already the Association has more calls than it can fill for trained nursing attendants. How to get more women to enter this field of work is one of its problems.

By adding a like amount to $600 realized from the sale of Red Cross Seals by the S. C. A. A. Dutchess County Committee on Dependent Children, the Association was able to employ a tuberculosis nurse for one year. This nurse, in addition to meeting the nursing needs of individual tuberculosis patients, made a thorough-going survey of the tuberculosis situation in the county. She also did the social service follow-up work of the Bewne Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital in Poughkeepsie. There were 185 patients directly or indirectly under her care, and in this connection she made about 3,500 visits.

After-Care of Infantile Paralysis

The 1910 poliomyelitis epidemic presented an opportunity for service which the Dutchess County Health Association was quick to seize. Dr. Lovett, who was placed by the State in charge of the after-care work, strongly advised that in addition to the State nurse another nurse be employed to do intensive work among the Dutchess County cases. The Dutchess County Chapter of the American Red Cross agreed to pay $600 toward the salary of such a nurse, and the Dutchess County Health Association agreed to pay the rest of her salary and the expense of her training in muscle exercises. A graduate of the Children's Hospital, Boston, was employed and specially trained for this work. In co-operation with the State nurse she supervised and gave special exercises to 74 children, making 980 visits during a period of ten and one-half months. She also attended the three State clinics held in Dutchess County.

The Association maintains a bureau of advice and information on matters of health and sickness. As time goes on, the importance of this will grow with the ever increasing amount of data being sent in by the public health nurses and new contacts being formed with other health agencies, State and national.

Classes for the study of personal hygiene, the care of the sick and allied subjects are being organized throughout the county. Already classes in first aid to the injured are being conducted by physicians throughout the county, assisted by the public health nurses. Numerous talks and lectures have been given at various points in the county,—at churches, granges, schools, teachers' conventions, women's clubs, mothers' clubs, nurses, associations, and Vassar College classes. Many of them were illustrated by stereopticon slides and moving pictures. Among the subjects covered were the public health nurse and her duties, the health of the child, the new public health duties and opportunities for women in the nursing profession, farm sanitation, treatment of contagious diseases, and oral hygiene.

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Child-Saving an Important Part of Fight For Liberty: Folks Tells French People

Fifty Thousand People Visit Remarkable Exhibit Held By American Red Cross in Lyons, France

Announcement is made of the establishment of a training school of psychiatric social work to be conducted by Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, through a gift of $200,000 from Clark D. Smeltzer, of San Diego, California. The school will be the fourth of its kind to be sent to other cities of France, should result at once in the establishment of an adequate number of such agencies wherever they go.

Smith College Will Train Mental Hygiene Social Workers

A library on sex hygiene, loaned by the New York Social Hygiene Society, is being circulated among the various public health nursing associations throughout the country. It is hoped that by the timely and sympathetic aid it can be given, the minds of children’s books on health for the use of the public health nurses will be placed in circulation, and a movement for the development of a circulatory system of voluntary and supplementary aid to nurses engaged in teaching children the rudiments of sex hygiene will be started.

A Circulating Library

The Child Mortality A Grave Menace

The question may arise in the mind of some: Is it fitting that, when this great battle at the front is reaching its climax, we should be engaged here as we are? I reply: It would be impossible to be more appropriately engaged. The soldiers at the front and our women here are engaged in two sides of the same task. They are fighting for the survival of liberty and democracy; you are working for the maintenance of the health of all nations. Our cooperation in our work is a fact, not a sentiment. Of the sinister by-products of the war, none threaten more seriously the future than the falling birth-rate or the rising infantile death-rate. It is not necessary to give figures. They are more or less the same in all belligerent countries—a quick and extreme reduction in the number of births and a moderate increase in the proportion of deaths among those born. These two facts together constitute a menace of extreme gravity.

Speaking in all seriousness and with no exaggeration, I am convinced that, after the great issue which is being decided at the front, there is no more pressing and emergent task than the one in which you are engaged. It is not necessary to appeal to sentiment or sympathy. If the human resources of any country are lost, all is lost!

Child Saving An Easy Task

Fortunately, this task is a relatively easy one. In fact, of all the problems of public health, no other one can be dealt with so successfully, so certainly, so inexpensively as infant mortality. Tuberculosis can be prevented, but it takes a long time and is a good deal of money. Infant mortality, however, can be reduced greatly, quickly, certainly and inexpensively. It is not necessary to build and operate many large institutions. It is only necessary, in the main, to teach the mother how to take care of her baby, and to give her a fair chance to do it.

Educational measures, home visiting by trained health visitors and, as needed, expert medical advice freely given, are the great factors in combating infant mortality. Fortunately, all of them can be quickly placed in operation. The nurses needed to be sent to other cities of France, should result at once in the establishment of an adequate number of such agencies wherever they go.

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17,748,000 SEALS SOLD; 5,000,000 MORE THAN YEAR AGO

PRIZE WINNERS IN STATE AND NATIONAL COMPETITIONS ARE ANNOUNCED

The sale of seals throughout New York State outside of New York City, far exceeded all expectations. Five million more seals were sold this year than last and the goal of 15,000,000 seals of the State Charities Aid Association and its local tuberculosis committees was surpassed, a total of 17,748,316 having been disposed of.

Buffalo, Troy, Elmira, Ithaca, Larchmont, Delhi, Cherry Valley and Cold Spring have been declared the winners of the Red Cross Seal pennants awarded by the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association for the highest per capita sale of seals in eight classes of localities in New York State, outside of Greater New York, grouped as to population.

In the pennant race Buffalo and Rochester in Class 1 (population 150,000 to 500,000), had a close race, Buffalo finally winning, with an average of 5.67 seals per capita. Its total sale was 2,650,000 seals.

For the third successive time, Troy carried off the honors in Class 2 (population 50,000 to 150,000), with a total sale of 323,522 seals an average of 7.15 seals per capita. Albany came in second and Schenectady and Syracuse followed in the order named.

In Class 3, population 25,000 to 50,000, Elmira with a per capita sale of 8.82 seals easily won first place and Watertown, Oswego and Poughkeepsie followed in turn. In Class 4 (population 8,000 to 25,000), Ithaca again took first place, with the splendid average of 14.14 seals per capita. Olean came in second, and White Plains won third place.

Leaders in the four other classes were as follows:

Class 5: Larchmont with a per capita sale of 19.45, first; Bronxville, second, and Saranac Lake, third.

Class 6: Delhi, first; Montour Falls, second; Pultusk, third.

Class 7: Cherry Valley, first; Margaretville, second; Stamford, third.

Class 8, Cold Spring, first; Boxbury, second; Franklin, third.

In the national competition, Buffalo also won first place in Class 9 (population 400,000 to 1,000,000), the nearest competitor being Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a per capita sale of 4.46.

AMERICAN EXPERTS FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS IN FRANCE

From the beginning of the war, tuberculosis has been one of the worst enemies of national strength and stamina in France.

Vigorous and well-organized efforts are being made to combat its ravages among both the civilian and military populations.

In this campaign an American Commission on the Prevention of Tuberculosis is playing an important part. The above is a photograph of the Commission. Seated, from left to right, they are: Homer Folks of New York, Dr. Livingston Farrand of Boulder, Col., and Dr. James Alexander Miller of New York. Standing, from left to right, are Herman G. Place of New York, Prof. Selskar M. Gunn of Boston, Dr. William Charles White of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Alexander Bruno of New York.
THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS

By GEORGE E. VINCENT
President of the Rockefeller Foundation

Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, who recently returned from a trip of inspection of war work in France, has written for the S. C. A. A. News, an illuminating article on the Franco-American fight against tuberculosis. He shows how the American “invasion” against the disease is not only needed but welcomed. The Foundation and the Red Cross are carrying out a program which means much to the land of Pasteur—which will make available to the whole nation the scientific knowledge of French specialists and institutions.

The crusade against tuberculosis in France is to a considerable extent, an American application of French knowledge.

A WELL-INFORMED Frenchman might honestly ask why American physicians and nurses should go crusading against consumption in the land of Louis Pasteur, a country that has created the Sanatorium at Bilgny, the Leon Bourgeois Dispensary in Paris, and that has produced recognized authorities in the tuberculosis field. For these institutions and men, judged by world standards, are of the first rank. It is a question whether more than one or two sanatoria in the United States can be rated equal to the splendid hospital at Bilgny, thirty miles south of Paris. Spacious and beautiful grounds, handsome fire-proof buildings, commodious solariums, adequate furnishings, modern laboratory equipment, a well-trained staff, an experienced and devoted Director, combine to give to six hundred patients the best of care at a per capita cost in war times of 5.83 francs.

The Leon Bourgeois Dispensary too is a model of its kind. The building is attractive and complete. Reception rooms, examining rooms, laboratories, offices, lecture hall are all that could be desired. The Director is a distinguished specialist in his field. Well-trained, competent nurses for both dispensary and visiting service are in constant attendance. The routine of diagnosis, treatment, advice as to home conditions, public conferences on tuberculosis, distribution of literature, out-patient visiting goes on smoothly and well. Why, pray, should an American Commission and the American Red Cross feel called upon to instruct a nation which can show going concerns of this kind? Isn’t it a little presumptuous and unnecessary?

Brilliant Isolated Successes

The answer that France, engaged in a life-and-death struggle, cannot spare the men and money to maintain the fight against tuberculosis which war conditions have made more menacing is convincing enough to justify the effort. But it does not tell the whole story. The fact is the French people have achieved a few brilliant, isolated successes but these are not widely known in France and are not parts of either a local or a national system. The military hospitals and sanitary stations for tuberculous soldiers discharged from the army have been too recently organized to constitute a refutation of this statement. It is further true that many different groups which have been interested in various phases of the problem have failed to cooperate, so that the whole movement in France has been fragmentary and feeble.

It is easy for Americans to understand individualistic and unco-ordinated efforts of this kind, because we have had similar experiences. Only because in a few fields we have fortunately advanced beyond the earlier stages of go-it-alone toward a measure of team-work, are we in a position to be of service to our French allies. This is true of public health administration, especially in relation to certain communicable diseases among which tuberculosis takes a prominent place. So far as scientific knowledge of this disease goes, Americans in working with the French can learn perhaps rather than teach, but when it comes to organizing and administering an anti-tuberculosis campaign which shall result in establishing a public health system, the United States can make a contribution.

Foundation and Red Cross Co-Operate

For such good reasons and because, too, of the pressing need of relief for the refugees and other civilian population, the Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Tuberculosis Bureau of the American Red Cross are together carrying out a combined program of demonstration, relief, public education, and special training for nurses. Fortunately the

(Continued on page 4)
OTSEGO COUNTY OPENS ITS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

SETS RECORD FOR ESTABLISHING INSTITUTION UNDER NEW LAW

Otsego County has set a record in establishing a county tuberculosis hospital. To Otsego goes the honor of being the first county in the state acting under the provisions of the mandatory hospital law to build, complete and open its institution.

With the threatened increase in the tuberculosis problem of the state and nation, as a result of conditions superinduced by the active participation of our country in the war, more hospitals for tuberculosis cases are imperatively needed. A law was accordingly passed in 1917 making mandatory upon every county in the state having upwards of 35,000 population the provision of a tuberculosis hospital if not already provided therewith.

Governor Urged Prompt Action

Upon an appeal from Governor Whitman for immediate action the Otsego County Board of Supervisors convened on June 26th, 1917, to consider the matter. Ursil A. Ferguson, of Oneonta, Chairman, Charles J. Armstrong of Milford, and John J. Hopkins of Unadilla, were appointed a tuberculosis hospital committee and, after consulting with the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, made a tour of visitation to other hospitals similar in size to that proposed for Otsego. Twenty-two sites for the county hospital were considered between that time and July 18, when the site at Mt. Vision, shown in the accompanying illustration, was definitely selected, subject to approval by the State Commissioner of Health and the local health officer. This was subsequently secured, and by fall, even in the face of difficulties with quicksand, the foundation of the hospital had been put in and part of the superstructure erected. Much credit in this connection is due the contractor and builder, William C. Bayard, of Milford, and the superintendent of construction, Samuel Borst, of Oneonta. Some work was carried on during the winter months and with the opening of spring weather full building operations were renewed. Meanwhile the board of supervisors appointed the board of managers for the hospital as follows: Hon. Charles Smith, Oneonta, President; Dr. Julian C. Smith, Oneonta, Vice-President; Dr. Milton C. Wright, Mt. Vision, Vice-President; Harris L. Cooke, Cooperstown; and John D. Cary, Richfield Springs.

Rushed as War Emergency

Three of the members of the board of managers were appointed from the membership of the War Emergency Committee on Tuberculosis of Otsego County organized last July by the Association. This committee, realizing the need for someone to locate the cases of tuberculosis and help them secure hospital care as soon as it was available, had raised funds, and on November 1st, 1917, employed a county visiting nurse, Miss Anna M. Sweeney, R. N., a graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Frank L. Winsor of Laurens was early in the year appointed medical superintendent of the hospital by the board of managers. There followed a period of hearty cooperation between the board of supervisors through its hospital committee, a number of the members of the board individually, and the board of

(Continued on page 4)
NEW COMMISSION ON FEEBLEMINDED STARTS WORK

GOVERNOR APPOINTS DR. WALTER B. JAMES AS CHAIRMAN

The new State Commission on the Feebleminded came into existence officially with the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, and on that day Governor Whitman announced that he had appointed Dr. Walter B. James of New York as chairman of the commission.

Dr. James is president of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the Hospital Development Commission. He has accepted the appointment. His designation is regarded with widespread satisfaction.

Johnson and Utter Members

The other members of the commission, designated in the act creating it, are Charles H. Johnson of Albany, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Frank R. Utter of Friendship, Allegany County, who is Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. They also are members of the Hospital Development Commission and admirably qualified for their new responsibilities.

The new commission was created by the Stage-Adler Bill passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor. The creation of such a body was recommended by the Hospital Development Commission in order to establish a definite State policy for dealing with the feebleminded. It is the function of the commission to coordinate the State’s present facilities for dealing with defectives and to secure the systematic enlargement of existing institutions and the erection of new ones as the need for them is shown by a State-wide census.

Duties of New Commission

The specific duties and responsibilities with which the statute charges the commission are:

1. Administer the law in relation to the care, custody and treatment of the feebleminded, and make rules for the reception, care, training, paroles and discharge of inmates of institutions for the feebleminded.

2. Immediately on its organization a census of all feebleminded persons in the State.

3. Provide accommodations for such as require care and treatment in suitable institutions.

4. Prepare and recommend to the Legislature by February 1, 1919, a general, State-wide commitment law for the feebleminded.

5. Establish clinics for the examination and observation of the feebleminded.

6. Establish farm and industrial colonies in connection with institutions for defectives.

Will Start Work at Once

The new commission is prepared to begin work as soon as its organization is completed.

One of the first matters which it will consider will be the matter of a uniform commitment law. It is likely that a thorough study of the whole question of colony care of the feebleminded will be made in order to determine to what extent this method of institutional provision is desirable and feasible.

DR. WALTER B. JAMES
Chairman of New State Commission on the Feebleminded

For a System of Registration

The task of taking a census of all the feebleminded in the State presents obvious difficulties. Private organizations dealing with the problem of mental defect have suggested a system of State-wide registration as the basis of what would eventually become a substantial census of the defectives. It is felt by these organizations that if all the defectives coming to the notice of public authorities, courts, schools, and so forth, were listed by a central agency like the new commission it would constitute a good start toward a full census. Such a registry would undoubtedly disclose the whereabouts and degree of defect of as many feebleminded as the State could provide for in the immediate future.

Some help on the job of taking a census will undoubtedly be furnished by the State Department of Education, which is already planning an enumeration of all backward and defective children in the public schools with a view to establishing ungraded classes like those which have been so successful in New York, Rochester and some other cities. The Lockwood bill passed by the 1917 Legislature requires each public school having ten or more children retarded three years or more to provide a special class with instruction suited to their needs. Co-operation between the State Department of Education and the State Commission on the Feebleminded will simplify the task of a census.

Purpose and Plan of Commission

The make-up of the new commission gives the State a body definitely charged with administering the law in relation to the feebleminded without establishing new and expensive administrative machinery. The Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities already has fiscal control over the institutions; the State Board of Charities, whose secretary is a member of the Commission, has powers of visitation and inspection over the institutions. Thus the facilities of those two departments can be utilized on the job instead of creating new machinery at large expense. At the same time, the new commission composed of the representatives of these two departments and a medical chairman can co-ordinate the State’s facilities and establish a uniform State policy instead of allowing the various institutions to exist and operate as separate administrative entities. In short, the aim of the new Commission on the Feebleminded is to do for the institutions for defectives what the State Hospital Commission has successfully accomplished for the State hospitals for the insane.

Minimum of Expense

Only $25,000 is appropriated this year for the expenses of the new Commission. The chairman, Dr. James, is a man with a large practice, and in announcing his appointment Governor Whitman said he appreciated the sacrifice he had made in accepting a place which pays a salary of only $5,000, but opens a field for substantial service to the State.

The other members of the Commission receive $15 a day for attendance at meetings, not to exceed $1,000 a year.

The Commission will also have a secretary, who has not yet been appointed. The position of secretary will be a very important one because of the heavy executive responsibility which will devolve upon him. It is hoped that the Commission will be able to obtain a man who has had experience in the field of mental defect.

Dr. James an Excellent Chairman

On every hand is heard comment that Dr. James is admirably qualified for the important post of chairman, and in his appointment Governor Whitman is credited with having chosen the strongest man available for the position. Dr. James stands in the forefront of his profession and is widely known and respected. His counsels are much sought in public questions. In addition to his splendid personal and professional qualifications, he has developed the keenest interest in the State’s efforts to deal with the problem and the best practices in vogue through his work on the Hospital Development Commission.

Big Job Ahead of Commission

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Utter, the other members of the Commission, are also exceptionally qualified to be of great usefulness on it. The new Commission ought to get results. The public will be disposed to give it time to study its many-sided problem with care before it acts, but it does not seem too much to expect of the new body that before long it will lead the State out of the wilderness of delay and neglect of the pressing problem of the feebleminded and do something definite and adequate toward controlling this menace to the State and the efficiency and health of the community.
OTSEGO COUNTY OPENS ITS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF NEW OTSEGO COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL—(LEFT TO RIGHT) HARRIS L. COOKE, COOPERSTOWN; DR. JULIUS SMITH, ONEONTA, CHARLES SMITH (PRESIDENT) ONEONTA, JOHN D. CARY, RICHFIELD; AND DR. M. C. WEBB, MT. VISION (Continued from page 2)

managers and superintendent. The board of managers, and hospital committee and superintendent likewise gave every assistance to the county nurse in her pioneer work. It is no wonder, therefore, that rapid and substantial progress was made on the hospital during the spring, so that in the face of many difficulties incidental to war conditions, Otsego County is opening on July 3rd its attractive hospital building overlooking the beautiful valley at Mt. Vision. The cost of site, construction and equipment was approximately $50,000. Congratulations on the event have been received from Commissioner Biggs and the Tuberculosis Committee of this Association. The promptness and effectiveness of the Otsego County enterprise may well prove a source of inspiration to other counties in their efforts to establish tuberculosis hospitals.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS

(Continued from page 1)

enterprise is under the general direction of those experienced men, Dr. Livingston Farrand and Mr. Homer Folks, whose long association in social work ensures complete understanding and hearty co-operation. Each man has a staff of workers who by training and experience are peculiarly fitted to represent the best American standards and methods.

A Demonstration in Typical Areas

The Nineteenth Arrondissement in Paris and the Department of Eure et Loire have been chosen as typical urban and provincial areas in which to conduct intensive demonstrations of anti-tuberculosis organization. In the former district four dispensaries are now equipped and in operation. An unfinished apartment building is being completed by the American Red Cross as a "home hospital." The same organization has provided additional hospital wards in Paris, and in a suburb has opened a sanatorium for tuberculosis women, and a preventorium for children. It has also defrayed the expense of completing a large building which the war had left unfinished at Bilgy

Thus all the elements of a modern public health agency are available. By means of an American controlled staff of both American and of French doctors and nurses, the dispensaries are being developed as centers of diagnosis, treatment, public conferences, and as headquarters for visiting nurses. Through arrangements with the institutions mentioned above, children and adults are in many cases being sent into the country or to hospitals. The American Red Cross through its Tuberculosis Bureau of the Department of Civil Affairs is providing relief, special food, etc., for large numbers of refugees and other needy civilians. In connection with each dispensary the Red Cross under its Children's Bureau maintains a Child Welfare Station.

In similar fashion a system is being organized for Eure et Loire. At Dreux and Chartres dispensaries are housed in municipal hospitals. At San Remy Mr. Charles Waddington has granted the use of a building which he is refitting at his own expense. In villages the Mairies are made available as headquarters for clinics. At Chartres two hospital wards have been put at the disposal of the Commission. Owners of country estates have offered these for use as preventoriums. A private society which has maintained a kind of industrial school has signified a willingness to grant the use of its plant for a tuberculosis sanatorium. With these opportunities and the cordial co-operation of officials, the medical profession and voluntary societies, the Americans are rapidly organizing a system for the department. Here too, as in Paris, the Red Cross grants relief funds and assists in hospital development.

An Instance of American Aid

One instance of American co-operation may be cited: At Chartres a French soldier returning from the front for a few days' leave after many months of absence found his young wife fatally ill with tuberculosis. She was living with her year-old child in one small room. The poli was quite at a loss and, when because of the "drive" his leave was suddenly cut short, he was well-nigh distracted. Someone told him of the Americans to whom he immediately appealed. Assurances were given that the wife would be cared for. Action was promptly taken. The baby was placed with a neighboring family and is brought daily to its mother for a few minutes that she may be assured of its welfare. A woman has been engaged to look after the invalid for whom medical care, visiting nurse supervision, and proper food are provided. The pathetically grateful letters of the soldier husband bear eloquent testimony to the significance of the American "invasion."

At first it was assumed that a good many American doctors and nurses would be needed to organize and carry on this work in France. It was hoped that gradually a French personnel would be developed. Happily this result is coming rapidly rather than slowly. In spite of the war demands upon physicians, men are being found well-trained and quite ready to take up and to apply American methods sympathetically and effectively. Nurses too are coming forward in encouraging quality and numbers. Four training centers in Paris have already enrolled sixty pupil nurses. The Commission grants to these students bursaries or scholarships of 150 francs per month. It has also induced the various societies which employ nurses to adopt common standards and to raise the level of salaries. The Commission has carefully avoided using its funds to bribe nurses away from other service, or to establish a salary scale which later on the French could not maintain.

Educational Campaign Big Success

The campaign of public education has been brilliantly successful. Dr. B. M. Gunn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is in charge of this, has shown genuine genius for the work. Posters, pamphlets, postcards, newspaper articles have been prepared by French artists and writers for the French public. The mere unimaginative translation of American material has been avoided. Exhibits, too, have been organized and are being sent through the provinces with groups of lecturers who hold conferences and public meetings to which people flock eagerly. For example, at a morning meeting at the town of Montfort in Brittany a population of 2,400 furnished an audience of 1,350 people who seemed deeply interested and who dispersed with cries of "Vive l'Amerique!" The American Red Cross is represented in this campaign by speakers who present the interests of child welfare.

Will Withdraw After War

Just as American troops, once the war is over, will leave for home as soon as may be, so the Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation looks forward to withdrawing from France as quickly as the work can be transferred to wholly French auspices. There is good reason to believe that when peace comes attention will be turned to public health organization as absolutely essential to the solution of the very grave population problem which is confronting the French Republic. These American demonstrations, it is hoped, may be of service in guiding the policies of the early future. The fact that Bordeaux after a careful study of the American methods has within a few weeks decided to adopt the system and to put it into effect at local expense is full of encouragement and promise.
3 NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS OPENED

FOURTH NEARLY READY, PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON OTHERS

The accompanying photographs of tuberculosis hospitals recently opened in Niagara, Chemung and Steuben Counties and soon to be in Rensselaer, represent monuments to the fidelity and perseverance of the boards of supervisors, tuberculosis committees and other interested citizens of those counties who have devoted their time and energies for several years to securing proper hospital care for their counties' tuberculosis cases.

All of these counties, with the exception of Chemung, were in the group of counties to which last year's amendment to the county hospital law applied, the amendment which made mandatory upon every county having upwards of 35,000 population, the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital unless already provided therewith. (Continued on Page 2.)

THE CHEMUNG SANATORIUM
Chemung County's New Tuberculosis Hospital
Elmira, N. Y.
Capacity, 30. Approximate cost, $40,000
Opened June, 1918

PLEASANT VALLEY SANITARIUM AT
BATH, N. Y.
Steuben County's Tuberculosis Hospital.
Capacity, 30. Approximate cost, $30,000.

NIAGARA COUNTY SANATORIUM, LOCKPORT, N. Y.
Administration Building
Capacity 92 Cost $108,960
3 NEW COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS OPENED

Dr. W. E. Deuel, formerly superintendent of the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Hospital, has been appointed superintendent of the new Niagara County institution, which opened on July 9 of this year. This hospital was authorized by a referendum vote of the electorate at the general election of 1915.

The Chemung County hospital, of which Dr. Elliott T. Bush is medical superintendent, takes the place of the former Elmira Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, which was destroyed by fire two years ago. The new in-

GENERAL VIEW OF RENSELSAER COUNTY'S NEW TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTION AT TROY

Which, when completed, will have a capacity of 200 patients and will cost about $300,000. To the extreme left in the above picture may be seen the Administration Building, which is nearly completed.

GLOVERSVILLE SUMMER CAMP FOR DEBILITATED CHILDREN

With an appropriation from the Gloversville War and Home Fund and through the efforts of Health Officer Dr. A. L. Johnson and members of the local tuberculosis committee, a summer camp has been opened for anemic, debilitated children who have been rendered susceptible to tuberculosis and who, in the main, from homes where there has been or is a case of the disease.

The camp is in charge of a trained nurse. It accommodates twenty and is already crowded with youngsters who are welcoming this opportunity to enjoy and be benefited by the great outdoors.

“OCCASIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS” ARE INCREASING IN POPULARITY

The tuberculosis committees of Columbia, Saratoga and Washington Counties are enthusiastically taking up the “occasional tuberculosis clinic” plan recently initiated in Westchester County, and physicians, nurses and members of tuberculosis committees are arranging a series in each county of such clinics where examinations for tuberculosis may be made by specialists in the medical profession.

Columbia County held its first clinic in Hudson on July 31, with Dr. F. L. S. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Rensselaer County Sanatorium, Troy, N. Y., as examining physician, and with Miss Mary B. Cornell, the county tuberculosis visiting nurse, assisting.

Saratoga County has held sessions at Ballston Spa, Mechanicville, Saratoga Springs, South Glens Falls and Waterford with marked success, Dr. Horace J. Howk, physician in charge of the Metropolitan Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mt. McGregor, making the examinations, assisted by Drs. Alva B. Credlock, A. Kerr and William E. Lawhi of his staff.

Washington County held its first clinic in Greenwich with Dr. Howk and Drs. Richard T. Morgan and A. B. Chenopop of Dr. Howk’s staff assisting.

As indicated in the last issue of The S. C. A. A. News, tuberculosis and nursing organization, physicians and public health authorities are adopting this occasional clinic scheme enthusiastically. The first of these clinics in New York State was held in Harrison, Westchester County, on May 15. During that month three clinics were held in Ossining, Port Chester and Tarrytown; during July four were held in White Plains, Port Chester, Yorktown and Tarrytown, and five in Harrison, Mt. Kisco, Ossining, Tarrytown and White Plains, all in Westchester County.

War Increases Need of Clinics

While the hospital bed provision in New York State is constantly increasing, it is yet far from adequate to meet the need. The recent draft examinations have disclosed many thousands of heretofore unknown cases of tuberculosis while hundreds of new cases have been returned from camps and training stations. With this increased number of new cases together with the threatened increase of the disease throughout the entire population of the State as a result of want and the more frequent and finer conditions, the need becomes urgent for some immediate means of securing expert diagnosis, examination, advice and treatment. The occasional clinic offers just this help. Each case is examined by a specialist and the report of his condition is made to his family physician if he has one. If the patient is unable to take care of himself, is advised how to prevent the spread of his disease to others with whom he may come in contact and is kept in touch with by the public health nurse who advises him when the next clinic will be held so that he may present himself for further examination and care.
HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION PUSHES AHEAD ON PLANS FOR INSANE AND FEEBLEMINDED

Starts on Second Year's Work of Enlarging State's Accommodations for Defectives

WAR MAKES NEED OF INSTITUTIONS GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE

The Hospital Development Commission is well started on its second year's work. This commission, created in 1917 to plan for systematic development of State institutions for the insane and feebleminded, made a good start on the job last year. Its first annual report, submitted to the last Legislature, recommended the first steps in a comprehensive plan, and the appropriation bill and special acts passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Whitman made it possible to start carrying out the recommendations based on the first year's study of the situation.

To Sift Out Feebleminded

Plans for the second year's work were outlined at a recent meeting of the commission held in Albany with the Chairman, Senator Henry M. Sage, presiding. It will be recalled that the 1917 Legislature enlarged the duties of the commission to include an investigation of the wisdom of reclassifying the inmates of various charitable institutions and reformatories with a view to sifting out the feebleminded therein and placing them in one or more separate institutions to be set aside for them. The commission named a sub-committee of its members for this important work; it consists of Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Frank H. Utter, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, Dr. Walter B. James, and Assemblyman H. Edmond MacAbol. This sub-committee is about to begin its work.

New Commission on Feebleminded

Other steps to provide more wisely and adequately for the feebleminded will devolve upon the new State Commission on the Feebleminded, created by the Legislature and Governor upon the recommendation of the Development Commission. The new commission, which officially came into existence with the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, marks the establishment of a definite State policy of dealing with the problem of mental defect.

The chief new construction at institutions for the feebleminded, is that authorized by the last Legislature and now in progress at Letchworth Village.

These are the main points in the program for the feebleminded.

More Accommodations for Insane

As to the insane, the commission will continue to work along the lines started last year. The ground work of the plan, which is to extend over ten years, was laid a year ago, and a start on carrying out the details is now being made. The Development Commission has approved the preliminary drawings for buildings in the new developments at Creedmoor, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, and at Manhattan. At Creedmoor, these points will be erected new and large divisions of the Brooklyn State Hospital and the Utica State Hospital, respectively. Additional buildings also will be erected at Midtown State Hospital. Detailed sketches and specifications for these three projects will now be prepared by the State Architect.

It had been planned also to enlarge the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, New York City, but the fact that the United States Government has acquired a site there for a large naval hospital has temporarily interfered with the project.

Psychopathic Hospital in New York

Progress is being made toward a psychopathic hospital for New York City, to accommodate incipient and short-term cases and to serve as a research and teaching center. An appropriation was made by the last Legislature to provide plans and specifications. The Commission's sub-committee on metropolitan district has visited institutions in Baltimore, Boston, Ann Arbor and Grosse Ile to get ideas for a model institution. This sub-committee consists of Dr. James, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, and Senator Thomas H. Cullen. State Archi-

yteet Lewis F. Pichler is aiding the committee in its study of plans.

Attention to Up-State Needs

Last year the Commission stressed the need of prompt increase of institutional facilities in and near New York City, where the overcrowding is greatest. This year its planning will be directed toward meeting the need of all the state institutions. Overcrowding of the hospitals is serious in all parts of the State.

War Increases Need of Institutions

While the war, of course, slows up progress on institutional development, it at the same time increases the demand for hospital accommodations, and new construction will be pushed as rapidly as war exigencies will allow. The State hospitals have already received over 50 cases of military insane.

WAR CAUSES MANY CHANGES IN STAFF OF S. C. A. A. COUNTY AGENCIES

With the insistent call which is being made for trained social workers to assist with the Red Cross and W. M. C. A. work in France, and with the Home Service Department of the Red Cross and the War Camp Community activities in this country, there is an increasing difficulty in finding social workers to fill the positions in various home organizations. This situation prevails not only throughout the United States, but in Canada.

The State Charities Aid Association has had its full share of difficulty in keeping positions filled in the County Children's Agencies Department. This department has been asked to recommend agents for appointment in half a dozen counties, and has been successful, after much difficulty, in securing well qualified persons for each vacancy as it has occurred. The following changes in the personnel of county agents for dependent children are noted:

The position in Niagara County, which has been temporarily held by Miss Leora Field, has been filled by the appointment of Miss Julia Coffin, who has also been agent for dependent children in Seneca County.

Seneca County has appointed Miss Florence Hutchings of Auburn to succeed Miss Ford.

Miss Fisher, who has been in Columbia County for five years, has resigned to become the Supervisor of Case Work for the Home Service Section of the Westchester County Red Cross. Columbia County has appointed as her successor Miss Antoinette Mitchell, formerly with the C. O. S. of Buffalo.

Miss Alma Lyman has resigned as agent for dependent children and as Secretary of the County Board of Child Welfare in Nassau County. Miss Elsie Macauley, who recently completed a course at the New York School of Philanthropy, has been appointed to fill the vacancies.

Miss Morris, Assistant Director of the field work of the Committee on Infantile Paralysis of the State Charities Aid Association, has resigned, and Miss Elsie H. Smith has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Eleanor H. Hubbard, who was a successful in her field work with the Infantile Paralysis Committee of the Association, has been appointed a special Assistant Supervisor in the State Charities Aid Association for a period of six months. Miss Hubbard is visiting a number of counties from which she has come inquiries concerning the establishment of county agencies.

Boy "Quadrapled" For Ten Years; Can Walk Now

"Now I Can Walk and Go To School"

When this little chap, six months old, had infantile paralysis which so affected his muscles that he could walk only on his hands and feel like a quadruped. He was in this condition and had reached the age of ten years when a social worker of the Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis found him. A physician of the State Department of Health corrected his deformities with plasters, without even resorting to a surgical operation, so that the boy now walks with the aid of crutches and braces and is able to attend school for the first time. What a pity if he had been permanently neglected! He is not a war cripple, but it is just as important to fit him for a useful self supporting life as if he were one. About 100 other patients crippled by the disease have been helped by this Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Some needed only corrective plaster, but many required the surgeon's knife.
DELaware drafts
Miss Reeder to direct
children's bureau

Once more a trained worker from the staff of the State Charities Aid Association has been called to another State to take charge of important work. Miss Grace A. Reeder, who has been an assistant superintendent of the Association's department of county agencies for dependent children for the past three years, has just accepted the position of Director of the Delaware State Children's Bureau, and will assume her duties there on September 1.
Miss Reeder is admirably qualified for the position. She is a graduate of Barnard College of Columbia University, and holds a degree of M.A. from that institution. Before coming to her responsible position in the central office of the State Charities Aid she was county agent for dependent children in Orange County for two years and later was an investigator in the Child Welfare Department of Westchester County.

While the Association regrets to lose Miss Reeder, it is gratified to have her experience in the organization of children's work by its county agencies department. It is brought to bear on the important task in Delaware. The Bureau has been turned over a program which seems likely to mean substantial progress in dealing with the dependent, delinquent and defective children of the State.

JUST A MOMENT

Strong public sentiment is developing in Westchester County for the establishment of a county children's court.

Dr. Charles Bernstein, Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Home, has been granted a leave of absence by the Board of Managers, to attend the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburgh.

An extremely serious situation exists now in regard to shortage of employees in State institutions. The institutions for the insane and feebleminded with over 40,000 patients, are the hard hit. The State seems plain to be confronted with the necessity of taking prompt action to make the wages and hours of the employees conform more nearly to those in other employments.

Dr. Charles S. Little, Superintendent of Letchworth Village, has been granted a leave of absence by the Board of Managers to enter military service. He has been commissioned a captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps for duty in a neuro-psychiatric unit. His place at Letchworth will be filled during the war by Dr. Frederick Russell, now superintendent of the Vermont State School for the Feebleminded at Brandon, Vt., and for eight years an assistant of Dr. Fernald in the Massachusetts School at Waverley. Dr. Russell is designated as acting superintendent of Letchworth.

$80,000 Bond issue for tuberculosis hospital in Rockland county

A bond issue of $80,000 has recently been authorized by the board of supervisors for the New Rockland County Tuberculosis Hospital, which was authorized by a referendum vote of the people in 1915, and a site for which has been secured at Pomona, New York.

New home for nurses and employees of Cattaraugus county tuberculosis hospital

An appropriation of $13,000 for a residence for the nurses and employees of Rocky Crest Sanatorium, the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis Hospital, was made by the board of supervisors at its meeting in July.

This institution was opened in September, 1916, with a capacity of 22 beds. The management has recently added two tents to meet the growing demand for beds. At present the institution is filled to capacity and has a waiting list. The recent action of the board of supervisors, authorizing the erection of a structure for this purpose, will enable the hospital to meet the needs of better quarters for the employees and, at the same time, will make available more hospital beds for patients.

Rabbi wise now day laborer for uncle Sam

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the well-known religious and civic leader, has set a patriotic precedent by spending his vacation as a day laborer in a government shipbuilding plant in Connecticut. He and his son are doing heavy manual labor. Rabbi Wise is now "Laborer No. 186." A caller found him carrying heavy planks about the plant.

Jefferson county hospital board is reorganized

With the departure of two of its members for service in France, the Board of Managers of the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Hospital has added two new members and has been reorganized. John J. Barron of Three Mile Bay is the board's new chairman succeeding William A. Mather of Adams who will remain a member of the Board until called to service; and Charles J. Dean of Watertown has been elected to the vice-presidency to succeed Mr. Barron. The remaining members are Dr. E. E. Babcock of Adam's Center, and Dr. C. J. Hull of West Carthage.

Four more S. C. A. A. workers go to France

Four more members of the staff of the State Charities Aid Association have gone to France to engage in war work. Miss Gertrude Spalding, an agent in the child placing department, will join the staff of Red Cross workers. Miss Elizabeth Marshall, supervisor, and Miss Edith Fosdick and Miss Irene Dayton, agents from the same department, will do work under the Y. M. C. A.

State commission on feebleminded names Miss Prince as aid

The new State Commission on the Feebleminded will open its main office in New York on September 1. The commission has selected Miss Ethel A. Prince as its acting secretary. Miss Prince is at present assistant secretary of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness and as such has had an opportunity to get in close touch with the problems of the discovery, training and segregation of defectives in this State. She is a graduate of Vassar College and formerly a member of the faculty of Barnard College at Columbia University, where she was in charge of the experimental laboratory of psychology. She has done much clinical work at Vanderbilt Clinic and Bellevue Hospital, and was psychologist to the Psychopathic Laboratory at Police Headquarters in New York City. Miss Prince brings a splendid equipment of knowledge and experience to her new task.

The commission, which is composed of Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. Charles H. Johnstone and Frank R. Utter, is already busily at work on various phases of its problem and mapping out a progressive program for dealing with it.

Oswego health center opened

Mayor John Fitzgibbons of Oswego, Dr. J. E. Mansfield, health officer, and Mayor McDonough have been appointed by the board of health to have charge of a health center to be opened in the Robinson Mansion, a building owned by the City of Oswego. Seven hundred dollars for alterations, repairs and equipment has been appropriated.

Child Welfare and tuberculosis clinics will be held in the center during the balance of the summer under the supervision of Dr. Charles Healey assisted by the local school nurse and the tuberculosis visiting nurse. Definite arrangements for the continuance of the work will be made in the fall.

Auto service for county agent

The Montgomery County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association has organized a volunteer automobile service for the agent for dependent children. The plan is to have five or six cars placed at her disposal to be called on when needed.

Columbia county hospital contracts are awarded

Bids for the construction of the Columbia County Tuberculosis Hospital, which was called for by the board of supervisors two years ago, and which will be erected near Philmont, N. Y., were recently opened and contracts totaling $80,000 were awarded.
EVERY YEAR "CHILDREN'S YEAR" WITH THE S. C. A. A.

THREE DEPARTMENTS HELP SALVAGE AND CONSERVE NATION'S CHIEF ASSET

WAR has its compensations.

One of them is the impetus which it is giving to the organized movement for safeguarding the health and welfare of children in this country. A notable contribution to the work is the so-called "Children's Year," a period of intensive education and effort, inaugurated by the Federal Children's Bureau as a war measure.

The movement is nation-wide and is being participated in by public welfare organizations throughout the country. The principal items in the program are the public protection of mothers, infants and young children; better home care; better attention to education and the problem of child labor; facilities for recreation, and the provision of special care for dependant and neglected children who may be physically and mentally handicapped, or delinquent.

President Urges Child-Care

President Wilson has sanctioned and emphasized the importance of the project, as follows:

"Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there could be, it seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children, who constitute one-third of our population."

"The success of the efforts made in England in behalf of the children is evidenced by the fact that the infant death rate in England for the second year of the war was the lowest in her history. Attention is now being given to education and labor conditions for children by the Legislatures of both France and England, showing that the conviction among the allies is that the protection of childhood is essential to winning the war."

S. C. A. A. Pioneer in Work

Doubtless no organization engaged in child welfare is cooperating more enthusiastically in the "Children's Year" than the State Charities Aid Association. This is due partly to the fact that the Association has been conducting Children's Years for many years.

In fact, every year is Children's Year with the Association. Its children's work absorbs a larger portion of its budget than any other activity. It maintains three departments for it—the Department for Providing Situations for Mothers with Babies, the Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, and the Department of Placing-Out and Supervision of Children in Families. In addition it has maintained for the last year and a half, a Committee on After-Care of Poliomyelitis cases.

Over 13,000 Mothers Helped

The Department for Providing Situations for Mothers with Babies aims to meet the difficult problem of finding situations for mothers with infants or small children who need to have employment and must keep their children with them. By medical examination of both the mother and child to make
CARELESS CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN EXPENSIVE TO TAXPayers

Careless and slipshod methods of looking up and caring for the dependent children in any county is an expensive proposition for the taxpayers as well as bad for the children.

The employment of a State Charities Aid Association County Agent for Dependent Children to assist the public authorities assures proper investigation of the circumstances of the family and supervision of the institutional or home care of the children. It also saves money. For example:

In going over the records of the County Orphan Asylum in a certain county, the County Agent found the names of five children from one family who had been county charges for over eleven years. For nine years the mother had lived in the same town where the youngsters were in an institution, though apparently no county official had ever looked her up.

This family had already cost the county over $7,000. One of the girls would probably have remained a year longer, the next younger two and a half years and another three and a half years, making a total of seven years at $208 per year, or $1,456 a year.

When the county agent got to work she found the mother really capable of caring for the children if somewhat lacking in realization of her duty. Finally three of the children were returned to her. One child was placed in a foster home and satisfactory provision made for the fifth. The saving to the county—and the advantage to the children—are obvious.

A County Agent for Dependent Children "pays" any county!

WESTCHESTER LOSES MR. DERRICK

Calvin Derrick, Warden of the Westchester County Penitentiary, has resigned to become head of the department of parole and education in the State Commission of Charities and Correction in New Jersey. Mr. Derrick has made an enviable record in Westchester.

TWO MORE COUNTIES IMPROVE FACILITIES TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Westchester Creates Position of Advisory Nurse—Madison Employs Visiting Nurse.

An advisory tuberculosis nurse has been provided for Westchester County by the Board of Supervisors. On August 5 the board voted to create the position of such a nurse and appropriate funds therefor. The nurse, when appointed, will be expected to help coordinate and unify the tuberculosis visiting nurse work already being carried on in the county, extend visiting nurse service to all communities in the county not yet thus provided, and also to help strengthen it where it is already in existence. The position will be under the civil service and an appointment will probably be made shortly.

Miss Mary Edith Ashby, R. N., tuberculosis visiting nurse employed by the War Emergency Committee on Tuberculosis of Madison County, has been taken over by the county, the Board of Supervisors having appropriated funds for her salary and traveling expenses from now until the annual meeting in November. It is hoped that at that time the Board will vote to continue the work indefinitely.

Both the Westchester and Madison County Boards of Supervisors, in taking this action, are acting under the amendment to the county hospital law passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing boards of supervisors in counties where there is no hospital for tuberculosis established under the county law, to employ nurses for the discovery and visitation of cases of the disease.

Who Will Give This Boy A Home As Birthday Present?

Roger wants a home. Who is Roger? Well, there aren't many like Roger. He's a cheerful, fun-loving lad who knows how to work hard and play hard. You should see his school reports and how he stood nearly a year above his age level in a mental test!

But for all his cheery disposition, down in his heart Roger is very lonely. He wants a real father and mother. And if ever a lad deserved them he does.

Here's a secret: This very month Roger has a birthday coming and what a wonderful birthday gift it would be to give him a sure enough home. If anyone is interested won't they please communicate quickly with the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association?
MISS TAFT SELECTED FOR IMPORTANT MENTAL HYGIENE WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

Miss Jessie Taft, Director of the Social Service Department of the Mental Hygiene Committee and a former member of the Association’s New York City Visiting Committee’s staff, has accepted a position as psychologist in the Children’s Bureau and Temporary Shelter in Philadelphia, and will begin her new duties on October 1.

During her work in the Mental Hygiene Committee, Miss Taft has emphasized the importance of the problem of mental disorders in children and in her social service and clinical work, and in her writings and addresses has made substantial contributions to progress along this line. Her new position will give her an opportunity to devote all her time and talent to pioneer work in that field.

The Philadelphia Children’s Bureau investigates dependent children for various children’s institutions and agencies, to the number of about 4,000 a year. The children have adequate physical examination. Miss Taft will supplement the physical examinations and intelligence tests by making a study of the mental make-up of difficult children, emotional as well as intellectual, to facilitate proper placement and treatment. She has also been appointed on the consulting staff of the Carson College for Orphan Girls in Philadelphia.

Miss Taft is well equipped by training and experience for this important work. She is a graduate of Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, taught in a Des Moines high school for four years, and was a Fellow in Philosophy at the University of Chicago for three years, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in Philosophy and Psychology in 1913. Before coming to the State Charities Aid Association she was assistant superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills for two years. She has been with the Association for three years.

PROGRESS ON WARREN & LIVINGSTON COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Messrs. Fred Rogers, Chairman, Stewart MacFarland, Fred S. Smith, Fred F. Hawley and Timothy Healey of the Warren County Board of Supervisors, have been appointed a committee by that board to file a petition with the State Commissioner of Health for a hearing on the site at French Mountain selected for a county tuberculosis hospital, and for which an appropriation of $10,000 has recently been made.

Plans for the Livingston County Tuberculosis hospital, to be erected in the town of Mt. Morris in the Genesee Valley, which was authorized by a referendum vote of the voters in November, 1916, have been approved by the Board of Supervisors and submitted to the State Commissioner of Health, as required by law, for his approval. It is expected this will be given soon and that bids will be advertised for and work begun on the hospital immediately. A committee of the supervisors has been appointed to have in direct charge all matters pertaining to the establishment of the hospital, as follows: Fred L. Willett of Portage, Chairman; John A. Donnan of Leicester, George C. Webster of Conesus, Daniel F. Russell of Mt. Morris, and William A. O’Neill of Lima.

S. C. A. A. BOY KILLED IN ACTION

Some years ago the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association found a boy for a soldier. He gave to his foster father and mother a real son’s devotion and they were very proud and happy. Today they are still proud, while very sorrowful. When the United States went into the war Jim joined the Marines, and now comes word that he has been killed in action.

MISS ELLA MACAULEY HAS BEEN APPOINTED COUNTY AGENT IN NASSAU

Miss Ella Macauley has been appointed County Agent for Dependent Children in Nassau County, to succeed Miss Alman Lyman, who has resigned to be married. Miss Macauley has had long experience as a kindergarten teacher and girls’ club worker. She is a graduate of the New York School of Philanthropy, class of 1916.

FIVE OPERATIONS—AND NOW PARALYSIS VICTIM CAN WALK.

This boy had infantile paralysis when he was three and a half years old and was a cripple since then until this year, when he reached the age of thirteen. His condition was then taken in hand by Dr. Royal Whitman of the State Department of Health. As a result of five operations the boy is able to do away with his wheel chair permanently. He can now walk with the aid of his braces and crutches.

Arrangements for operations on infantile paralysis cases are made through the Committee on After-Care of infantile paralysis.

"Sunshine," I called her and she brought, I vow,
God’s blessed sunshine to this life of mine.

—Robert W. Service.

I TELL YOU, LIFE IS A SERIOUS PROPORTION

I HAVE A LITTLE SHADOW
Hospital war problems will be the keynote of the meeting of the American Hospital Association in Atlantic City, N. J., September 24-28.

Major C. W. Berry, of the 106th United States Infantry, formerly a sanitary supervisor in the State Department of Health, has arrived safely overseas.

Clarence E. Ford, Superintendent of the Division of Medical Institutions of the State Board of Charities, was married on August 15 to Miss Alice H. Mitchell of Weedsport, N. Y.

Miss Ina T. Tyler, the State Charities Aid Association's Agent for Dependent Children in Sullivan County, has been designated as Probation Officer by County Judge George H. Smith.

Dr. Theodore I. Townsend, Assistant Superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital, has been commissioned a captain in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps and assigned to psychiatric duty at Camp Meade, Maryland.

Dr. Wilfred H. Baines has recently become a member of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital staff. He was formerly at the Rome State Custodial Asylum. He has seen service in France as a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and returned to this country on account of his health.

The War Department has accepted the offer of Edward S. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., to use the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital and Pathological Laboratory at Cooperstown for the period of the war and one year after. It will become a general hospital. Special attention also will be given to nervous conditions among aviators.

MRS. WATERHOUSE IN WAR WORK

Miss Alice J. Waterhouse, who came to the staff of the State Charities Aid Association eight years ago, and who has been secretary to George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee for the past three and a half years, has resigned to accept an important position in war work with the War Camp Community Service.

On August 14, Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the State Charities Aid Association's department of County Agents for Dependent Children, lectured to the Institute on Child Welfare of the New York School of Philosophy on the subject, "A Community Program for Child Care." Miss Mary Denton, Agent for Chemung county, was a member of the class.

Surgon-General W. C. Gorgas of the United States Army recently said that in the last six months there had occurred at least 13,000 less cases of venereal disease among the males of military age than there would have been had these men not entered the army. This means that the ancient bug-a-boo that venereal disease is far more rampant in the military than is the case, is of comparatively no longer an evil. It means that the control of venereal disease in the army by the army is effective.—Journal of the American Public Health Association.
MAKING CHILDREN READY FOR HOMES.

It isn't always possible to find a home directly for a child who comes to the attention of the Child Placing Agency. Sometimes the youngster is in need of immediate medical attention, but more often what he requires is a "preparatory course for a home,"—which the "instruction" consists of a sojourn in the health-bringing out-doors and general mothering.

At Syosset, L. I., Miss Margaret Whitney has a beautiful white house which she keeps especially for frail, sick babies who need mothering. There they are given great doses of sunshine and fresh air and care and love. Under this treatment they change rapidly from pathetic little waifs to sturdy rosy "cherubs" whom any father or mother would be proud to have.

Dr. Frank, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rupprecht have a big farm where they make a home for as many as ten children at a time. They take older kittens here.

Technically the children, all kinds, sick and well, boys and girls, are taken by Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht from the State Charities Aid Association to be "prepared to be placed." In reality they go into a home where they do all the normal things that belong to life in the country. And while they are romping and playing about and growing brown and healthy they are learning things, too. They are taught good manners and old fashioned niceties of life to be ready to go into any kind of a home that may be available for them.

STATE HOSPITALS IN CRITICAL NEED OF MORE NURSES AND ATTENDANTS

War times have so crippled the nursing staffs of the State hospitals for mental diseases that the superintendents are finding it impossible to obtain enough nurses and attendants—male and female—for the proper care of the patients. An urgent appeal to fill the vacancies in this work as a war service is being sent out by the State Hospital Commission and the superintendents of the various institutions.

The condition is critical. The hospitals house more than 37,000 patients and approximately six times as many employees of various kinds, in Army and Navy hospitals here and abroad. Yet with the shortage of attendants the hospitals are facing increased work in that they are caring for mental cases developing in the army and naval forces.

State Has Good Training Schools

In seeking young women of good health and education to replace the trained nurses and attendants called away, the Hospital Commission calls attention to the fact that the State maintains a regular training school for nurses in connection with each of its thirteen hospitals for mental diseases and that the graduates of these schools are qualified to take an examination for the degree of registered nurse at the conclusion of the required course.

In addition to the instruction received in the training schools, the State makes a liberal allowance to the pupil nurses in training, placing them on a self-supporting basis, as board, room, laundry, medical service and an annual vacation with pay, are given. The pupil is required to furnish her own uniforms and text books which, however, are supplied at cost. Hundred of graduate nurses have received their training at these schools and are now in private practice.

The State hospitals also train male nurses and applications are invited from men interested in this work and those who are not available for military duty.

In addition to the above, the State hospitals provide a shorter course of instruction in practical nursing for attendants, covering about six months of instruction and practical work.

REAL War Service

This call affords an opportunity for young women who can meet the requirements to do their "bit" by releasing trained nurses for the Government's need and by assisting in caring for the State's insane, which will include not a few military cases, and at the same time maintain themselves on a self-supporting basis. The work is carried on under discipline but is interesting, and for those who are in earnest, it affords an unequalled opportunity to serve both State and country in this time of need.

Further particulars and application blanks may be obtained from the Superintendent of the nearest State hospital or from the office of the State Hospital Commission, Albany, N. Y. Prompt action is necessary, as the training schools start new classes the first of October.

BOY FOR WHOM COUNTY AGENT FOUND A HOME NOW FIGHTING IN FRANCE

The State Charities Aid Association's County Agent for Dependent Children in a certain county was filled with pride the other day when a postal card announced the safe arrival in France of one of "her boys" whom she had rescued from a miserable home a number of years ago and placed in an excellent foster home. The care and training which he had received in his new home had made both him and his brother fit soldiers for the army of freedom. The brother is also in the United States Army and expecting foreign service.

There were three other children found in the dirty, unkempt home in a despicable neighborhood. Immoral, drunken parents were not giving them any of the essentials of proper care and training. The county agent removed them from the family on account of improper guardianship. Temporarily they were placed in an institution, but eventually good family homes were found for them with foster fathers and mothers who now love the children as though they were their very own. All five children have been saved for the State as well as for themselves.

Staff of the Association's Department for Dependent Children

Superintendent, Miss H. Ida Curry, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
Assistant Superintendent, Miss Mary S. Lilacree, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
Superintendent of Pothamette Home, Mrs. Mary M. Shaw, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

County Agents:
Chahtaqua County: Miss Amy P. Tappin, Post Building, Jamestown, and Miss Elizabeth Mertz, Temple Street, Edmund.
Chesnug County, Miss Mary E. Denton, Federal Building, Elmira.
Columbia County, Miss Antoinette Mitchell, Court House, Hudson.
Herkimer County, Miss Emma C. Brownell, Court House, Herkimer.

Locality, Albany, N. Y. Prompt action is necessary, as the training schools start new classes the first of October.
Serving Country as Nurse
Woman's Greatest Privilege,
Says Louisa Lee Schuyler

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the venerable founder of the State Charities Aid Association, whose leadership in the New York Sanitary Commission was responsible for a noble work for soldiers in the Civil War, took an active part in enrolling 25,000 young women as army and navy nurses. In a letter to The New York Times on this subject she said:

Twenty-five thousand young women have been called upon to enlist in the army and navy service of the United States. They have been asked to enroll so that they may be ready to be mustered in at any time before the first of next April.

This call comes from the Surgeon General of the United States Army, from the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, from the American Red Cross, the General Medical Board, and the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense; all uniting in an appeal to more than 30,000 women, between the ages of 19 and 35, to enlist themselves in what is to be called the United States Student Nurse Reserve.

Recently it has been authoritatively stated that among the first to go in this reserve, in one week, 200,000 men were received in army hospitals. The work done in those hospitals, by surgeons and nurses, was so rapid and so remarkable that 85 per cent. of them were returned to the front to fight again. May it not be said that as nurses have done their full share in helping to win the war, so, of course, they too have served. They have been trained in the highest type of ability, and possibly of surgical experience, should be selected for important positions. With them fully trained and certified women nurses only are being used. It is estimated that there are 60,000 registered graduate nurses in this country. This year there were 12,000 in the army and navy service. Of these, more than 4,000 are overseas, and upward of 6,000 are in can-

NEW SUPERINTENDENTS
AT TWO STATE HOSPITALS

The appointment of two new superintendents of State hospitals for mental diseases is announced.

Dr. William C. Garvin has been named superintendent of the Kings Park State Hospital to succeed Dr. William Austin Macy, deceased. Dr. Garvin has been resident physician at the institution for several years.

Dr. George W. Gorrell, first assistant physician at the Buffalo State Hospital, has been appointed superintendent of that institution to succeed Dr. Arthur W. Hurdl, resigned.

No Wonder!

The Child Placing Agency lost its heart to Dickie and after that his foster father and mother lost theirs too.

DR. KIRBY IN MILITARY SERVICE.

Dr. George H. Kirby, Director of the Psychiatric Institute of the New York State hospitals, has been granted a leave of absence to enter military service. He has been commissioned a major in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and assigned to neuro-psychiatric work.

WESTCHESTER ALMSHOUSE
NOW A WAR HOSPITAL

The recently completed Westchester County Almshouse at Eastview has been taken over by the Federal Government as a war hospital for the reception of wounded American men returned from the overseas forces. It is estimated that the new building will accommodate from fifteen hundred to two thousand patients. The inmates of the almhouse will be housed in the old county buildings.

S. C. A. A. Aids Refugees from Poland

War refugees were the mother and son who, after many months of traveling finally reached the friendly haven of Miss Mason's home in the Association's department for mothers and babies. The boy, whose picture is printed here, is an unusual little musician, whose mother, in spite of untold privation and hardship, incident to their flight from Poland, has managed to give him many opportunities for instruction. Here are parts of a letter written to Miss Mason describing a bit of the dangers through which the mother and son passed fleeing from Poland in war times:

"We were not in Russia many weeks before war broke out and we left as soon as we could via Petrograd, Finland, Sweden and Norway. Poland was simply devastated earth with the exception of Warsaw, the beloved city of the Poles. Seeing that the Germans could not take the city, they used aircraft continuously to destroy those cities that knew this, have chosen to stand beside their brothers at the front in behalf of a cause than which there is none nobler!"
MRS. HITCH PRESENTS SPLENDID PARK AND PLAYGROUND TO NEWBURGH

Mrs. Frederie Delano Hitch of Newburgh, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, has recently presented a valuable and splendidly located tract of land to the City of Newburgh, to be used as a recreation park and public playground.

This magnificent gift is another evidence of the splendid generosity and broad social interest of Mrs. Hitch, who has been a member of the State Charities Aid Association almost since its organization. She has been interested in all social movements in Newburgh for many years, and particularly in behalf of the work for dependent children. It was her broad social vision which made her see in an abandoned railroad right the possibilities of a recreation and social center and she made her vision a reality by purchasing the property for $30,000 and presenting it to the city.

In her address of presentation, Mrs. Hitch said:

"Shall we not aim to make this park a community center? Let us remember that social exclusions and prejudices separate more effectively than distance and differing languages. This is a community center dedicated for the recreation of every man, woman and child in Newburgh, regardless of race, color or creed."

A member of the staff of the State Charities Aid Association who visited the playground a week after it was opened, tells of the following incident:

Mrs. Hitch drew up to the curb at the side of the playground near the section where there are swings for the little tots. The playground was filled with nearly a thousand men, women and children. A large group of Italians were standing near the baby swings. One of the young Italian women with a bambino in her arms caught sight of Mrs. Hitch in her automobile and her eyes lit up with recognition. She pushed her companions aside and made her way hastily to the side of the car, saying as she approached: "Park all right—park all right." The beneficiary of Newburgh tried to talk to her about the baby, but the only response she could get was: "Me no understand—me no understand—park all right." Having thus expressed her personal gratitude, the Italian mother drew still further on her limited store of English, saying: "Well, good-bye," and, waving her hand, returned to her group of friends.

"I Don't Know What I'd Do If I Had To Leave It."

Hilda, like many little girls in fairy tales, had a cruel step-father. She was so beaten and abused by him that she would sleep in the chicken house or under a stack of straw, rather than go home at night. Men in the neighborhood spent hours at night pleading for her and had seen how she had been whipped. When the officials who came to Hilda's rescue went to the home they found her stepfather beating her with a boot.

There were two beds in two rooms. One of these, smaller beds, belonged to Hilda and all four children—Hilda and her three stepbrothers and sisters. Hilda had only one dress and an old sweater. She wore a piece of bed ticking under the dress to keep her warm.

One would have expected Hilda to be a wretched, apathetic little waif, stunted and emaciated, with not a word to say for herself and scarcely a thought in her head. But the fact is Hilda was perfect physically. She had soft light hair and beautiful skin; in spite of her surroundings and life, refinement was innate. She had been able to go to school only a few hours a day but was a very bright girl.

Through the good offices of the child-placing agency of the State Charities Aid Association, Hilda has lately been placed in a real home. Recently she wrote to the office:

"I have started school and have been knitting for the soldiers. I have just finished a scarf and started another one. I am learning to ride horseback. Mother and I go out together and it is fun. I like it very much. Daddy and I have started to raise chickens and pigeons and I hope we will have plenty of eggs, for they are so expensive, and we hope to sell some, too. I hope that you will come to see me soon and see what a nice home I have got. I am so happy I don't know what I would do if I had to leave it."

FREEPORT OPENS PUBLIC HEALTH STATION

Under the auspices of the Freeport Neighborhood Workers, a public health station has been opened in that village where clinics are held every Friday morning. A volunteer staff from the local medical profession has been secured, the members of which examine without charge those seeking medical advice and treatment. The physicians are assisted in their work by Mrs. Phoebe Schloery, Social Worker of the local association, and Miss Beviss Gassen, the county tuberculosis nurse.

MAKE-BELIEVE BROTHERS AND SISTERS, BUT REAL HOMES.

Here is a letter which shows how a foster father feels about his adopted children—a son and daughter:

"I have never seen two children more responsive and more grateful; everything done for them brings an expression of thanks or a caress. Yesterday they got their first allowance, and when I returned home last night I found that both of them had spent their entire week's allowance on a present for me."

"As to what the children have done for me, I can truly say that there has never been a period of my life so happy and contented as since I have had these children. There is a peculiar tone to the contentment they have brought me, which is a constant source of wonder. Even the rough places have been pleasant, and, though, I might add, very few.

"Daughter is a real girl and son is every inch a boy, which is just the way I should want them."

Father Love.

The Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association brought this father and the children together.

WANTED: A Good Catholic Home.

Helen is a bright, lovable little soul who longs for a father and mother. She has been brought up in the Catholic faith and wants a Catholic home. Won't someone make her happy?

"The world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

BROTHELY BROTHERS

BROTHER AND SISTER BY ADOPTION

"WE'RE SISTERS NOW!"
Major Homer Folks Directing Vast Red Cross Relief and Reconstruction Work Abroad

MAJOR HOMER FOLKS
DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN FRANCE

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who is in Europe on leave as Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross, is directing a vast work of reconstruction of devastated areas. Above is a photograph of him in the uniform of the Red Cross. He holds the rank of Major.

Recent reports indicate the magnitude, variety and importance of the work which the Red Cross is doing to succor and rehabilitate refugees and repatriated citizens returned to France from territory captured by the Germans.

Supplying food, clothing, shelter and medical care to thousands of men, women and children; re-educating war cripples; providing hospitals for sick children; establishing sanatoria for the tuberculous; conducting practical demonstrations and campaigns of public health education—these are some of the lines of effort in which the Civil Affairs Department is engaged. The big organization necessary to carry on this work was built up by Mr. Folks during the past year. His staff now numbers eleven hundred persons, and the expenditures of his department during a recent month were over eight million eight hundred thousand francs,—about one million seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Recent letters state that he has never worked harder, nor longer hours, but that his health continues excellent. Recent military developments have, of course, greatly increased the demands upon his department.

Major Folks’ leave of absence from the Association extends to January 1, 1919.

ORVILLE P. JOHNSON KILLED IN FRANCE

Word has come to Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, that his son, Lieut. Orville P. Johnson, a member of a machine gun battalion, was killed in action on July 18.

Lieut. Johnson was 23 years old, was a graduate of the Albany Boys’ Academy, in the battalion of which he had been an officer. From there he entered Harvard University, but left before completing his course and joined the Massachusetts National Guard. In 1914 he went as a Sergeant with his company to the Mexican border.

In October, 1917, he went overseas with the 2nd New England Division, which was the first National Division to get into action.

Since that time Lieut. Johnson had been much under fire with his machine gun battalion and wrote frequently of the stirring experiences through which he was passing. Only recently he passed second in his class at a bombing school behind the lines in France. Lieut. Ames of Boston, who passed first, went into action with Lieut. Johnson and both were killed in the same engagement.

On July 17, the day before he went “over the top” for the last time, Lieut. Johnson wrote a letter to his father which was to be delivered only in the event of his death. Mr. Johnson received this letter some days before the official announcement from Washington and because no word had come from the War Department hoped against hope that some mistake had been made and that his son had been taken prisoner. But a telegram finally brought the grim tidings.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have the deepest sympathy of a wide circle of friends, and fathers and mothers all over the land whose sons are dedicated to the safety of democracy, join them in the kinship of pride and sorrow.

MRS. LEARN IS NEW ASSISTANT IN COUNTY AGENCIES DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Jane S. Learn of Newburgh has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of County Agencies of the State Charities Aid Association to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Miss Grace A. Reeder.

Mrs. Learn began her professional social work with the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association, and the Association is glad to welcome her back to its staff. She left the Association to become the Assistant Superintendent of the Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association, and later became the Secretary of the Newburgh Charity Organization Society. In Newburgh, she has been the Secretary of the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross. She will assume the duties of her new position October 1.
S. C. A. A. TO JOIN IN COUNTRY-WIDE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL-CALL

SEAL SALE SUSPENDED, BUT FUNDS ASSURED FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORK

Red Cross Christmas seals will not be sold this year, but will be distributed in connection with the country-wide Red Cross membership campaign to be held December 10-23. This plan is expected to increase the Red Cross membership by millions and at the same time to support the campaign against tuberculosis as well or better than in previous years.

In conformity with this arrangement the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and all local tuberculosis committees throughout New York State will unite with the local chapters of the American Red Cross in a vigorous joint campaign for membership. In fact the committee is already at work organizing its part of the work.

Although the Christmas seals will not be sold this year, they will still be a prominent feature of the Christmas season, and will be a distinctive part of the Christmas Roll Call Membership Campaign. Arrangements have been made whereby each of the prospective millions of members of the Red Cross will be presented with a special packet containing seals, educational literature on the prevention of tuberculosis, and information indicating that by becoming a member of the Red Cross, one is not only serving the ordinary humanitarian ends of that great organization, but also helping in the fight against tuberculosis.

Endorsed by President Wilson

This joint Red Cross tuberculosis campaign for 1918 was determined upon by the American Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association after repeated conferences and a thorough investigation of the conditions affecting the raising of money in these difficult war times, and conforms to the wishes of President Wilson and the Council of National Defense. Because of its constitutional limitations, the American Red Cross cannot use any part of its membership funds for work other than its own, but in order that the interests of the anti-tuberculosis campaign throughout the United States may be insured against loss and may be safeguarded for the future, the War Council has appropriated to the anti-tuberculosis campaign of this country a sum amounting to $2,500,000. The National Tuberculosis Association has been designated as the agency responsible for the distribution of this fund. The plans for its distribution have not yet been worked out in detail, but it can be said that the various state and local tuberculosis committees will receive amounts equaling their receipts from the sale of Christmas seals in 1917, with the possibility of an increase over that amount.

Local Committees to Push Campaign

Every local tuberculosis committee will be urged to put its full energy into the Christmas Roll Call in an effort to make membership in the Red Cross as nearly universal among the adult population of the State as it can possibly be made. The expense of the campaign is to be borne by the American Red Cross. Local tuberculosis committees will, however, be called upon to use their office staffs and machinery as well as the personal efforts of their entire membership to make the campaign a success. They will have a strong inducement to do this, for it is probable that the total amount of funds will find even tuberculosis work for 1919 will depend in part upon the success of the Red Cross membership campaign. Carefully planned budgets and an accurate and detailed accounting of all money appropriated will be required of all committees participating in the arrangement. Forms for the budgets and the accounting will be provided.

A Double Campaign

This arrangement is a favorable one for the tuberculosis work in that it will bring before new groups of people comprising the Red Cross membership the message of tuberculosis. Every person responding to the Christmas Roll Call will thereby enroll in a double campaign on behalf of humanity. He becomes a factor in relieving the suffering caused by this year, but he also enters in the determined fight against the scourge of tuberculosis here at home. The packet of Christmas seals and literature on tuberculosis given to him as he answers this roll call will indicate part of the two-fold service to humanity.

Great Opportunity for Service

The joint appeal of these two movements, both springing from a common impulse of human service, does not indicate any lessening of the great need for either of them, but aims rather to give the greatly augmented needs of both an amplified opportunity for support and fulfillment.

It is anticipated that the fine Christmas seal spirit which in years past has shown itself in practically every home in the State will be extended to the making of more universal manifestation in connection with the joint campaign to be made this year under the name of the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call.
Dr. Reeder, Home From France, Praises Red Cross Work For War-Stricken Children

Says Homer Folks Cannot Be Spared “Except at Great Cost to France”

Dr. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent of the New York Orphanage at Hastings-on-Hudson, who has been engaged in the work of supervising and standardizing inspectional plans for war purposes in France, recently returned from Europe on a ship which has the distinction of being the first to sink a German submarine by direct hit after the war was declared. The Kaiser has offered a reward of a thousand marks to each member of the submarine crew which would send this host to the bottom. Consequently, most of the passengers are on the alert while on this steamer.

Speaking of the work which the Red Cross is doing in France, Dr. Reeder said: “The Red Cross got into action pretty thoroughly about a year ago this month. They were in action before the American Army was. France was war weary, war worn. France is jubilant now.”

French Quick to Respond

Dr. Reeder spoke at some length of his own work behind the lines, dealing with what he had seen. He had been left destitute by the killing of their supporters and protectors, and by the destruction of their homes. He described vividly the conditions under which these people had lived in cellars and caves, and of their dire need of care and treatment. He says the French are the most responsive people in the world, and that every time they found that human kindness had not been entirely destroyed by the Huns they seemed to revive immediately and to work eagerly for their own reconstruction and return to clean human life. He spoke affectionately of the appealing love and confidence the French children have in everything American. He told of how they steal their tiny hands into those of soldiers and civilians alike, apparently feeling that anything American means protection, help, love.

Paris Not Worried by Big Gun

Dr. Reeder spoke rather slightly of the bombardment of Paris by the 75-mile gun. He said that the only apprehension felt was when the bombardment began and its source could not be discovered. Once the French and the Americans knew that it was not an aeroplane attack they merely shrugged their shoulders and went about their business, utterly disregarding it. He said that very few of the shots had any effect. Several fell into the Seine or upon vacant lots, and the one which fell nearest to a populous center fell directly upon the only vacant building in several blocks.

Family Relief and Trade Scholarships

In Dr. Reeder’s work in Lorraine he prepared a non-medical program for children, the principal feature of which were family relief, and trade scholarships. Family relief, of course means the immediate supplying of needs, and with the help the mothers require in keeping their little units together. By trade scholarships, Dr. Reeder explained, the oldest or strongest child is given an opportunity to learn a trade in the shortest possible time which will enable him to earn enough to supply the family needs. A boy of 13, 14, 15 or 16, he says, can be trained in two years so that he can go to work, and by reason of his training earn ten francs per day, instead of two, three or four francs per day, which is the wage of unskilled labor. Dr. Reeder stated that no hard and fast budget system had been arranged because the needs of the families vary according to their size and the degree of privation to which they had been subjected. An average of 600 to 700 francs per year per child will maintain a family of four, and will enable the oldest child or older children to take their trade scholarships. This sum includes provision for medical service and all needs.

Major Folks Cannot Be Spared

Dr. Reeder spoke with great enthusiasm of the wonderful work that Homer Folks is doing. He said “I don’t see how he can be spared to come home, except at a very great cost to France.”

To Mrs. Folks he also paid tribute: “She is as busy as Mr. Folks. She does what might be called sublimated social service in the hospital. When the boys are about to ‘go west’, which is their euphemism for dying, Mrs. Folks takes their last messages and is what their own mothers and wives would have a noble woman be in such an hour.”

Paralysis Victim, 10, Now Walks for First Time

This boy had infantile paralysis when he was a baby, and until 1917 the only way he could get around was by sitting on the floor and pushing himself from place to place. Last year, through the State Charities Aid Association Committee on After-Care of Poliomyelitis Cases, Dr. Royal Whitman of the State Department of Health, performed four operations on the boy, and now he really walks with the aid of braces and crutches. He is having his deformed back corrected by plaster jackets, and for the first time in his life has attended school, where he is making a very good record.

ANOTHER S. C. A. A. BOY FIGHTING OVER THERE

Irving Denning, a young man whose very interesting career has been followed by the State Charities Aid Association from his birth, in 1895, to his enlistment in the medical corps, in June, 1917, is now in France, in an aeroplane squadron.

An old friend of his mother writes that she and all his friends are proud of him. He has bought Liberty Bonds, and has taken out the full amount of insurance allowed him, in favor of his half-sisters, and they are receiving an allotment of $15 a month from his pay.

STATE TO TRAIN ITS DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

Dr. Cornell and Miss Gray Named by Education Department to Organize Special Classes

The State Department of Education is making good progress in developing plans for the establishment of special classes in the public schools throughout the State for backward and defective children. These classes are provided by the Lockwood law, passed two years ago, requiring each school with ten or more children retarded three or more years to establish such special classes where instruction suited to the needs of the children can be given. The law provides for a census of all such children.

Dr. Thomas E. Finner, Acting Commissioner of Education, has announced the appointment of two specialists to take charge of the census and the organization of these classes. He has named Dr. William Burgess Cornell of New York as Physical and Mental Diagnos- tician of the department, and Miss Eleanor A. Gray of Owego as Supervisor to Organize the Ungraded Classes.

Dr. Cornell is a well-known psychiatrist and psychologist. He comes to the State Department of Education from the New York City Children’s Hospital and School on Randall’s Island, of which he has been Director. Miss Gray has been head of the department of the Oswego State Normal, devoted to the training of teachers for ungraded classes and has made a record in her field. She has had extensive pedagogical experience with both normal and abnormal children.

Conference Held on Plans

The plans of the department for its census and for the organization of the classes were discussed at a conference held in the office of the Commissioner of Education on September 27. Among those present besides representatives of the Education Department, was Dr. Walter B. James, Chairman of the new State Commission for the Feebleminded. The Education Department will co-operate with the State Commission in plans for registering and dealing with defective children.
WAR WORK KEEPS S. C. A. A. STAFF "ON THE JUMP"

S. C. A. A. Helps Red Cross in Influenza Epidemic and Jersey Explosion Emergency

Rushes Physicians and Hospital Equipment Up-State to Fight Grip and Sends Trained Workers to Help Care for Morgan Munitions Plant Refugees

The State Charities Aid Association has been called upon recently to perform two important pieces of emergency work for the American Red Cross—connection with the explosion in the munitions plant at Morgan, N. J., and in dealing with the epidemic of influenza prevalent in various parts of the State.

The spread of the influenza epidemic has resulted in calls from many quarters to the Red Cross for assistance, and the Red Cross in turn has supplemented its own staff with trained workers from the State Charities Aid Association. The Association gladly availed itself of the opportunity to render all possible assistance.

Physician Sent to Oswego
On October 4 the Red Cross called upon the Association to send a physician to Oswego, N. Y., to take charge of an emergency hospital being set up under Red Cross auspices for influenza patients. Within three hours after the request, Dr. Elliott Waughburn of the staff of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee, was on his way to Oswego. He later reported that he had been on 24-hour duty for some time after his arrival.

Hospital Equipment to Maybrook
On October 5 a call came from the Red Cross to send a physician and hospital equipment to Maybrook, N. Y., for influenza patients. Dr. Charles S. Prest, also of the Tuberculosis Committee staff, was immediately sent to that town, and Henry C. Wright, Secretary pro tem of the Association, purchased, on behalf of the Red Cross, the equipment for a 50-bed hospital and dispatched it by truck which arrived during the early morning hours of October 6. The equipment was immediately installed and all of the beds were soon occupied.

Help House Jersey Refugees
On the night of October 5, while the Jersey countryside over a wide radius from Morgan was still rocking with explosions, and the flight of refugees reminded one of the invasion of Belgium, the Red Cross called upon the Association to send a physician and help for the homeless inhabitants of several towns.

Several members of the staff were aroused from their beds and instructed to report at Staten Island at 9 o'clock the following morning, under the supervision of George J. Nelson, of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee, and Miss Sophie V. Theis, of the Child Placing Agency. The staff members who joined them were Miss Constance Goodrich, Miss Katherine Bushnell and Miss Isabella D. Hoes of the present staff of the Association, and Miss Charlotte Carr and Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, formerly of its staff. The ships almost continuously night and day for several hours, helping the Red Cross to do their work, organization of hospital facilities, finding and helping to provide for lost children, looking up relatives, listing people needing clothes, shelter and food, and in the general measures of relief for the refugees.

Major Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who has been in France since July 1917, and for more than a year has been Director of the Department of Civil Affairs, is now in charge of the Department of General Relief. Under this department will come the Bureau of Refugees, the Bureau of Soldiers' Families, the Bureau of War Orphans, and the Bureau of Agriculture. Major Folks' headquarters continue in Paris.

Major Alexander Lambert, a prominent New York physician, who has been in France for nearly two years, is appointed Director of the Department of Medical Research and Intelligence.

COUNTY AGENTS OF ASSOCIATION AID RED CROSS WORK

During the last few months the State Charities Aid Association has had manifold patriotic services to their usual duties as county social workers. The Red Cross, War Risk Insurance Bureau, and the Council of National Defense have found in them able and willing helpers.

A notable example of this is in Chautauqua County, where the Children's Agency and the Home Service, has been made the Executive Secretary of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross. In order to make the up-to-date the children's work, the Red Cross Committee has furnished her with stenographic help and larger and more adequate offices containing the most up-to-date equipment. It is also hoped that an assistant visitor will be employed who will divide her time between the Children's Agency and the Home Service Work. Interested and competent volunteers are helping Miss Tapping.

In the north of the County, the associate Children's Agent, Miss Mertz, has been asked to act as Home Service Director in the town of Westfield, and has been given an automobile to facilitate her work.

MAJOR FOLKS HEADS NEW RED CROSS DEPT. IN FRANCE

The scheme of organization of the American Red Cross in France has recently been changed so that the activities among both the civilian population and the military are divided into nine zones. The head quarters organization is divided into eight departments, as follows: Department of Requirements, Medical and Surgical Department, Medical Research and Intelligence Department, Department of General Relief, The American Red Cross and Navy Service, Department of French Hospitals, Department of Public Information, Office Manager.

Miss Gertrude Bruyn, who was the State Charities Aid Association agent for dependent children in Ulster County until November 1917, has rendered a notable service at Mt. Holyoke College as Executive Secretary of the Training Course for Health Officers which was conducted by the college during the summer months.

Dr. Kristine Mann who planned the course was called to Washington on special work and in her absence Miss Bruyn has been largely responsible for the details of the administration of the course.

The course was opened to qualified young women and was devised to prepare them to serve as Government Inspectors of the health of women working in war factories. Miss Bruyn was not only fulfilling her duties as executive secretary but herself qualified as a member of the training class. She spent two weeks as an employee in one of the Massachusetts factories and has now accepted a position as Health Inspector in the factories in and near Chicago.

Ex-County Agent in Important War Work
JUST A MOMENT

Dr. Elbert M. Somers, formerly Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital, and more recently in private practice in Brooklyn, has gone to France as a hospital executive in the U. S. Army.

The eleventh annual State Conference of Probation Officers of New York State will be held in connection with the State Conference of Charities, on Correction in Rochester November 11 and 12.

Mason C. Hutchins, clerk of the State Senate Finance Committee of the New York Legislature, has three sons in military service, two in training for the navy at Pelham Bay and the third at Camp Travis, Texas, to train for an artillery corps.

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Association’s Committee on Mental Hygiene, addressed the State Convention of Sons of the legislatures to make recommendations to Children, in Ithaca, September 25, on “Defective Children a Challenge to the State.”

Major Richard H. Hutchings, formerly Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, has been transferred from the Surgeon General’s office to Plattsburgh, to become Clinical Director of the Government hospital for war neuroses.

An address on “Supervision of the Feebleminded in the Community,” read before the Mental Hygiene Section of this year’s National Conference on Social Work, in Kansas City, by Miss Jessie Taft, Social Service Director of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, State Charities Aid Association, is published in the current issue of “Mental Hygiene.”

HOPE TO SET ASIDE INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

Prison Commission and Board of Charities studying inmates to separate defective from normals

The State Prison Commission and the State Board of Charities are working jointly on the problem of reclassifying the mentally defective inmates of various State charitable and penal institutions, with a view to a redistribution of them into institutions to be set aside for the purpose.

It will be recalled that the powers of the Hospital Development Commission were broadened by an amendment made at the last session of the legislature to make recommendations on this problem. The Commission, some little time ago, named a special committee of its members for this important work, consisting of Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Frank R. Utter, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, Dr. Walter B. James, and Assemblyman H. Edmond Machold. Under its direction a survey of institutions in the charitable group is in progress.

Special Committee appointed

The Prison Commission has also appointed a committee to study the mental diseases and delinquency, consisting of Commissioners

Miss Adelaide Arms has been appointed State Charities Aid Association Agent for Dependent Children in Tioga County, as successor to Miss Nellie Gates, resigned on account of ill health. Miss Arms is a graduate of Smith College and has had experience in various lines of social work. Since January, 1917, she has been placing-out agent for Otsego County.

“The Problem of Tuberculosis in New York State Cities and the New York State Charities Aid Association” will be the special topic of an address delivered before the State Conference of Mayors at Newburgh, by Dr. Ralph G. Wight, Assistant Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, and just published in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained on application from this office.

Miss Dorothy Hughitt has resigned as State Charities Aid Association Children’s Agent in Yates County, in order to assist in organizing the social service work in the Neighborhood Centre in Detroit. The Yates County Committee has been fortunate in securing, as Miss Hughitt’s successor, Miss Helen Kerr who was for a year and a half assistant matron in the Salvation Army Training School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y., and who more recently has been connected with the New York City Mission Society.

Major Menas S. Gregory, formerly of Belleview Hospital, has been appointed military Director of Psychiatry at the port of debarkation, New York. Soldiers returning from overseas, suffering from nervous or mental disorders, will be examined by Dr. Gregory and his associates and transferred to the hospitals provided for their treatment. Major George H. Kirby, who is on leave as Director of the Psychiatric Institute of the New York State Hospitals, is working with Major Gregory.

OUR SPECIAL HOME GUARD

The safety of our nation depends on community defense against disease at home, as well as on success in the struggle against Prussian autocracy abroad. Through the development and extension and improvement of the public health nursing service we can help to build up the national forces that can win the war, and we can render to our allies through this peculiarly American type of social service, material aid in the reconstruction that must follow afterwards. — C. E. A. Winslow, Professor Public Health, Yale University.
THREE MORE UP-STATE COUNTIES TO HAVE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Three more up-state counties are making progress in the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals under the mandatory law.

The Livingston County Board of Supervisors, at their quarterly meeting in August, approved plans and specifications for the new tuberculosis hospital which is to be built at Mt. Morris upon a beautiful site overlooking the Genesee River. The plans have since been approved by the State Department of Health. A special committee of five has been appointed to look after construction, and contracts for a part of the work have been signed. The institution will care for 28 patients.

The Delaware County Board of Supervisors, on September 10, authorized the signing of contracts for the building of the new tuberculosis hospital which will cost when complete about $50,000. Building operations will begin at once. The site for the new hospital has already been purchased in the village of Delhi. The institution will care for 28 patients.

The Herkimer County Board of Supervisors, at a meeting held September 4, accepted plans and specifications for its new county hospital. The plans provide for an institution having three stories and two wings, constructed along the same lines as the existing hospital in the town of Salisbury.

UNCLE SAM COORDINATES HEALTH WORK

Order of President Wilson Puts all Public Health Activities Under Single Control

Public Health organizations everywhere are greatly interested in the order issued by President Wilson consolidating the Public Health activities of all bureaus, agencies, and offices of the Government under the supervision of the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department. The order issued by the President reads as follows:

"Whereas, in order to avoid confusion in policies, duplication of effort, and to bring about more effective results, unity of control in the administration of the public health activities of the Federal Government is obviously essential, and has been so recognized by acts of Congress creating in the Treasury Department a Public Health Service, and specially authorizing such service to seek the diseases of man and the conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, and to cooperate with State and municipal boards of health.

"Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive, and by the act authorizing the President to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government, approved May 29, 1918, do hereby order that all sanitary or public health activities carried on by any executive bureau, agency, or office, especially created for or concerned in the prosecution of the existing war, shall be exercised under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury."

"This order shall not be construed as affecting the jurisdiction exercised under authority of existing law by the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the Provost Marshal General in the Executive Branch, or the functions which are military in character as distinguished from civil public health duties, or as prohibiting investigations by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of vocational diseases, shop sanitation, and hygiene."

MR. FOLKS' SUMMER HOME IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Word comes from Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks that the summer home of Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who is now in France, has been destroyed by fire.

UTILITY OF VITAL RECORDS IN CYCLES OF COMMUNITY LIFE

Publicity

"In charitable matters, 'Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth,' is good advice for the individual; but, for a public institution, a better motto would be, 'Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, and let as many as possible know it.' Letting as many as possible know it is publicity."

-Neale D. Greene, in The Modern Hospital.
MAKING OVER DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher in the duties of his office and by serving as Secretary of the Hospital Development Commission, has developed keen interest in the problem of housing the insane and the feebleminded. At present he is working on plans for a model psychopathic hospital for New York City. In course of the war, he has devoted some study to the problem of the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors from overseas. In the following article he states his ideas on the subject, devoting special attention to the importance of the right kind of treatment, institutional and otherwise, for the so-called "shell shock" cases.

By State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher

The reconstruction of the disabled soldiers and sailors of our expeditionary forces now returning to this country in ever increasing numbers, is one of the most important problems before the United States Government.

Formerly the disabled man was left to work out his own economic salvation, and if so badly shattered as to make anything but a mendicant success of it, was granted a small pension for his maintenance or sent to live out the remainder of his life in a Soldier's Home. This was humane in theory, but often unintentionally cruel in practice. The government took a young man just at the beginning of his career, used him as he was glad to be used, in the defense of his country. So far, so good. If he returned home in the physical perfection in which he left it, he could resume his work or profession, handicapped perhaps by the year or years of absence, but still able to catch on, and with a little extra labor, make up for the time lost during the interval.

Patients Face a New World

On the other hand, if the conclusion of the war left him incapacitated in any way for the following of his former trade or profession, he was left to the mercy of his own resources, which too often, were no resources at all. Yet in his prime, with the rest of life, love, and ambition still strong in him, he must fit himself to the new conditions and make a success in them, or put him behind, if he could, the things which make life worth living, pass the remainder of his days in unconvivial labor, or in idleness—the wreck of a man, the reproach to a generation.

Conditions are now different. Science has made great advances, old fashioned prejudices are disappearing, and practically all of what we like to think of as humanity, is eager in the solution of problems brought on by the war. The allied countries of whom I speak have done wonderful things towards helping their disabled soldiers. Hardly a day passes but that some new and helpful improvement is made. The best equipped scientists and doctors have devoted their whole time and attention to the ever increasing problems. Reconstruction hospitals have sprung up over night; trade and vocational schools have been allied with them; and all the very seriously incapacitated have been re-educated in the trade which they followed before the war, or if they were impossible, in some new and better adapted trade or vocation.

To Retrain 10,000 a Year

The "Smith Sears Act" providing for the vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, was passed in June 1918, and a "Federal Board for Vocational Education" was delegated for the task of education and military reclamation. Dr. C. A. Proser, director of the board, in a paper on "The Problems of the Vocational Re-education of Disabled Men," states that for every million mobilized 10,000 or 1% a year will be proper subjects for vocational retraining, of which each will require individual treatment, individual study of his case, individual training, and individual efforts on his behalf in placement after he has been re-equipped to take up the broken threads of civilian life."

Here is a problem requiring the best and most untiring of our efforts if it be successfully administered. Ten thousand men a year for every million men mobilized will tax our capacities to the utmost, should the war continue for any duration of time. We have studied the institutions devoted to this work both abroad and in Canada, and we are about to form our own plans from them. It is a problem in which all are interested. May I be allowed to present a few ideas concerning it?

Proposed Vocational Rehabilitation Hospital Plan Prepared by State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher for State Hospital Development Commission

Critiques Educational Methods

As you all know from experience, the school systems of the past left a great deal to be desired in the education of all but the normal child. A system of routine was religiously followed in which a child should take such and such studies; advance at a defined rate of progress; and graduate as an average educated individual. But alas for the dignity of mathematics and ordered calculation, the theory has seldom if ever worked out. The subnormal floundered hopelessly in the backwaters of intellectual achievement; the normal took a passive interest in his work as a whole with perhaps an active interest in some part of it, while the brighter children often rebelled against the dull prosaicness and restriction of their tasks, and instead of increasing their natural ability, lost all further interest in learning.

In other words, the whole method of education, if such a bit and nose affair may be dignified by the word "method," was so theoretically, fundamentally, and basically wrong, that it is a wonder that any of us survived it. To the credit of our pedagogical method it may be said that rational individualism is beginning to be introduced into our schools and the pupils not the class admitted to be the dynamic unit of the problem. We are realizing more and more each day that we are not all cut from the same piece of cloth, but are rather such a body of complexities, as to warrant the paying of more attention to us in the susceptible days of our childhood. We are introducing psychology.

(Continued on page 7)
FRANCIS D. GALLATIN URGES STATE TO TAKE NEW TACK WITH DEFECTIVE CRIMINALS

The need of reform in the legal procedure for dealing with feebleminded and habitually criminal offenders is urged in a memorandum presented to the New State Commission on Feebleminded by Francis D. Gallatin, a member of the Second District Criminal Courts and Procedure of the New York County Lawyers Association. The memorandum, which is the basis of "Defective Detention. Law," is based on a careful study of the situation.

Mr. Gallatin says his inquiry convinced him that the law is "in need of amendment and that steps should be taken toward recognizing in criminal matters the mitigated responsibility of the defective." He urges that "responsible should be in large measure be based, not on the age of the body, but on that of the mind."

In a letter transmitting the memorandum to Dr. Walter B. James, Chairman of the State Commission, Mr. Gallatin expresses his gratitude to the chairman and the association with broad powers, and the appointment of Dr. James as Chairman. The memorandum is also being distributed by the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness.

Increase in Crime from War

Mr. Gallatin believes that the war is certain to result in an increase in crime and that it is the State that faces the situation, already extremely serious, and deals with it wisely and firmly. He points out that at least one quarter of the inmates of penal and reformatory institutions are mental defectives, and that the bulk of the crimes by defectives are committed by the higher grades known as morons, who are now held legally accountable for their acts, and can only be sent to prison for definite terms. Mr. Gallatin urges that the law be changed so as to take into account that while such offenders may be adults in years, mentally they are children and should be dealt with differently as from normal offenders.

"These unfortunate," he points out, "are unable to adapt themselves to their surroundings and easily fall into the ways of crime. Punishment has no effect. Training and correction can be had only in prison. On the expiration of their prison terms they are turned back into society, free to reproduce themselves and to continue their anti-social careers.

Definite Reforms Proposed

"To remedy this situation, measures should be taken for the establishment of psychopathic clinics in connection with the criminal courts and penitentiary institutions, and legislation should be enacted for the segregation, and detention or the proper supervision of delinquents discovered to be defective."

"The advantage that would redound to the State from the early detection of these individuals and their subsequent special treatment, the delinquency of their arrest, conviction, imprisonment and liberation would cease; they would be kept under supervision or else permanently removed from the community and placed in institutions where the security of the prison would be combined with educational methods. There is no doubt but that such action, if safeguarded by periodic and careful examination, would work no injustice, and would greatly diminish crime."

FORTY-TWO OF ASSOCIATION STAFF SERVED AS DRAFT CLERKS

Fifty-two members of the staff of the State Charities Aid Association volunteered their services and acted as registration clerks at different places in the city, September 12, in the registration for the new draft. The Association office was closed for the day.

The New York School of Philanthropy has announced a course on "Social Work After the War" to be given by Dr. Edward T. Devine, recently returned from Red Cross work in France. The lectures will be given Monday afternoons from 4 to 6. They began September 30.

The Red Cross Commissioner for France has submitted an itemized list of the requirements of the Commission to January 1, 1919, for military and hospital purposes. It will include: 300,000 shirts, 500,000 sheets, 250,000 ward stripers, and 60,000 bath room slippers. The War Council has authorized this purchase and has voted an appropriation of $1,000,000. This purchase has also appropriated $811,139 for the purchase of 500 Ford touring cars, and 1,000 chaises.

The State Hospital Commission and the Hospital Development Commission are going ahead on plans for the new division of the Utica State Hospital to be erected at a few miles from the Utica institution. It is planned eventually to have 37 buildings, comprising, in fact, a small village covering 90 acres. Building will begin as soon as practical. It is planned to house about 3,000 patients. This addition to the State's housing facilities for insane persons for the State institutions are overcrowded by about 6,000 patients.

Making Over Disabled Soldiers & Sailors

(Continued from page 6)

and psychiatry with a view to weeding out the incurable and improving the prospects of those fitted for special training; we are seeking through the same methods to discover the interests of other children, while normal, who are mentally defective. In a way, we are attempting special and advanced training for the special group our pupils comprise, we are establishing medical clinics in our public schools, and we are working in the field of preventive measures. We are finding that a definite policy in the recognition of "dramatic classification, though yet in its infancy, has worked wonderfully well. Teachers are learning by it that they are being influenced. By its use in a few of the more advanced public schools, and teachers have been able to modify or remedy conditions which in former days resulted in truancy and backwardness. But now the effect of this, it is not taken for granted that he is incapable, but the possibility of his association for his delinquency and that cause may be seer. To fit the pupil for re-education into his former occupation, it may be added that this hypothesis is correct.

A New Method Proposed

It is proposed that this same method of procedure be adopted by the various city and county schools soon to receive men whose injuries have rendered them incapable for anything but the simplest work and who are under the condition of their former trade or profession or in one better adapted to their present physical condition. The loss of a limb or limbs by gun fire or amputation may cause a distinct mental shock but does not render quite as helpless as the soldier suffering from a reduction of one half in his normal power. In these tests the individual chart curve indicates a satisfactory condition which will require only the adjoin- ing psychiatric research division for the actual work of re-education. If the curve indicates a chronic mental condition, the patient is transferred to the schools for invalid, and held there for observation, or until it can be dis- covered that he is incurable or hopeless. If the latter, he is removed to a permanent institution.

For the first time, then, there is the attention on the determination of the pupil's mentality as an essential part of the work of re-education, and the following method of retirement, we shall find it expedient in the majority of cases to re-educate him to his former vocation, and we shall do this in the schools in the educational department of the psychopathic research division, using the schools for the actual work of retraining in the mechanical trades, and the educational department for long period of re-education necessary in the development of efficiency on the vocational course, without applying it to all cases as the pupils will either be unable to sustain their formal training by the reeducation, or because the psychopathic examinations here have classified them with reduced dormant abilities which if developed will raise them to a higher economic level. In other cases their best interests will be consulted, and they will receive the theoretical and practical training necessary to fit them for a new niche in the industrial life of the country.

New light on this matter of re-education would seem to differ little from that of our allies, and this is the subject of less importance in many respects. They too, retrain or re-educate their disabled soldiers, but with this difference, that in their method they dispense with the benefits which may be derived from the use of a psychopathic classification and research division.

In other words, they satisfactorily meet the demands of nearly all cases, but not quite all. They are bound, as is any system not founded upon the but a few work of science, to turn out some failures and cause discontentment and unhappiness in some homes. If this method of investigation is adopted in our re-education units, it will be neces- sary to have a general re-education, who will attempt by outside investigation to discover the amount of each man, the vocational trade, to build his abilities, his ability in the work worked out by him before the war, and any other facts which may be of use to the psychopathic research workers. An employment division will also be required to provide suitable employment for each man before he is discharged.

There is no opinion that this work of re-education should be a state rather than a national undertaking. The insane, for instance, so many of whom have sons at the front, would be on the whole a group who should be found. The leadership, especially did their usefulness bring their boys nearer home. Then too, the spirit and cooperation of the men would be raised to a higher level, could they feel that their work is done for the benefit of them, some being thousands of miles away from all which they held dear. It would relieve an already overcrowded government to provide a means whereby widespread happiness among its peoples, and the strength of a people's character and ability to endure hardships, would save of nothing experimental.
THOMAS NOW ON FACULTY OF WESTERN COLLEGE

Red Cross Spending $70,000,000 in France

Major Homer Folks Directing Immense Relief Work Among Civilian Population

American Red Cross expenditures in France for work done among the civilian population now the war began, together with appropriations for the supply, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus covering the period to next January 1, now total more than $70,000,000. This is disclosed by the fourth instalment of the report concerning the use already made of the Red Cross War Fund, which has just been made public by the war council. Major Homer Folks, on leave as Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, has been director of the Civil Affairs Department of the Red Cross in France until the recent reorganization, when he became Director of the Department of General Relief.

Expenditures to last July 1, totalled $60,613,902, of which more than $21,000,000 was appropriated for relief work among refugees, reclaiming devastated areas, the fight against tuberculosis, operating expenses and other expenses that have to do with the civilian population. The demands for the six months from July 1 for the same purposes are placed at $54,593,000.

For the care of children in France up to July 1 $1,149,000 was expended and for the current six months the appropriation is $2,779,000. For caring for refugees, $6,218,000 has been set aside, and more than $1,000,000 has been allotted for the rehabilitation of villages.

SHELL SHOCK HOSPITAL FROM U. S. MAKING GOOD IN FRANCE

Interesting reports come from France about the work of Base Hospital No. 117, which is the hospital established by the American government for soldiers suffering from nervous and mental disorders, commonly known in military circles as “shell shock.” The physicians in charge of this hospital were recruited from the ranks of some of the best known specialists in this line in America, and the nurses were picked corps from psychiatric hospitals throughout the country. They include Miss Adele Poston, of Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, as Chief Nurse. The hospital is in a beautiful old Lorraine chateau, dating back to the sixteenth century.

Reports say that there is nothing about the place that suggests clinic, infirmary, or surgery. Instead, it might be a happy home, where activities of farming, amateur mechanics, and outdoor sports are carried on daily. Between thirty and forty acres of land are under cultivation; piles of stone are being broken for road mending; old tin cans and old packing boxes are being made into all sorts of useful articles and trinkets; and soldiers play base-ball and take long walks through the beautiful forests.

The facilities for psychiatric diagnosis and treatment of the men are as good as could be found in any hospital for mental diseases in civil life in this country. Many of the men are returned to military duty after a course of treatment in the institution. Those who require longer treatment are sent back to this country. The hospital has attracted much attention among the medical corps of other armies.

DR. WANG LEAVES S. C. A. A. FOR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Member of Tuberculosis Committee Staff Commissioned as First Lieutenant

Stanley R. Wang, M.D., a member of the staff of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association since last March, has recently resigned to accept a commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. Lieut. Wang is at present stationed at one of the government hospitals in the vicinity of New York City.

In addition to other important work accomplished while with the Tuberculosis Committee, Dr. Wang made an intensive study of eighteen county tuberculosis hospitals, and the findings and recommendations of this study are at present being used as a basis for improvements in these institutions.

Children to Study Out-Doors

A fresh air class for psychically sub-normal children was opened at the Spring Street School in Amsterdam, on September 11. The equipment of cots, blankets and sweaters was furnished by the American tuberculosis committee, and the Board of Education provides the room and teacher and daily luncheons prepared in the domestic science department of the school. Klondike suits are to be furnished for the winter. The room accommodates 15 children and 14 were present at the opening, several of whom are from homes in which there is tuberculosis. In addition to a teacher who is enthusiastic about open air work, the class will have the supervision of the school physician and nurse.
HOMER FOLKS SURVEYING EUROPE FOR RED CROSS

Secretary of S. C. A. A. Gathering Data as Basis For Reconstruction Program

HOMER FOLKS, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who has been with the American Red Cross abroad since July, 1917, has been promoted from the rank of Major to Lieutenant-Colonel and designated for an important after-the-war job in Europe.

As Chairman of a special Mission of the Red Cross, he will make a survey of the European countries in which the Red Cross is operating, gathering information on which to base a comprehensive program of reconstruction. He will visit England, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Servia, Switzerland, and perhaps Russia.

In fact a cable received just as we go to press states that the mission has already made its investigation in Italy and is leaving for the Balkan States.

The Mission expects to be in Nazareth, in Palestine, on Christmas day.

It is expected that Lt.-Col. Folks will complete the survey and return to America early in the winter.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

The following cable from Paris made public by the Red Cross in Washington, announces and describes Mr. Folks' commission as follows:

"The American Red Cross Commission for Europe has assigned Homer Folks of New York, to the task of making a survey of the European countries in which the American Red Cross is now or may soon be operating with reference to the work which the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the near future.

"Rapidly changing conditions growing out of the military and political situation may result in an even larger demand upon the American people for the assistance and succour which they can render through the Red Cross.

"Mr. Folks, who for the last fifteen months has been director of Red Cross Civilian relief work in France, will visit the Red Cross commission in England, Italy, Servia, Greece, Palestine, Belgium, Switzerland, and possibly the one in Russia. His staff will include food and health experts, photographers and interpreters.

"In each country Mr. Folks will study the effect of the war on the civilian population and the changes it has wrought in social and family life. In addition to en-

(Continued on page 2)
HOMER FOLKS TO SURVEY EUROPE FOR RED CROSS

(Continued from page 1)

(Facing the problem of housing the returned soldiers)

Mr. Folks brings to his important mission an experience of twenty-five years in charitable and public health work in New York city.

Praise for Italy

Describing his stay in Italy Lt.-Col. Folks said:

"We are leaving Italy with an entirely new conception of Italy's participation in the great war and the magnitude of the civilian problems and other difficulties that faced her. The measure of a country's military effort must be in some degree reflected by the result and effects upon civilian life.

"With her destroyed villages and farms, with half a million refugees scattered throughout the country, with her returning prisoners coming down from Austria through every mountain pass, with the marked increase in her tuberculosis death rate and the inevitable decline in the birth rate, with her many thousands of war orphans and with her extremely complicated food situation, it is not difficult to form an adequate estimate of Italy's part in the struggle against the invader."

Mr. Folks has been abroad since July, 1917. He went to France originally as the representative of the Red Cross in the American Tuberculosis Commission, but shortly after his arrival on the continent was made Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross in France. In that capacity he has directed a vast work of relief and reconstruction among the civilian population. He built up a staff of 1,100 persons, and the enormous demands of the varied activities of his department absorbed as high as $1,700,000 in a month.

Among the various tasks to which the department has devoted itself are: Supplying food, clothing and shelter and medical care to thousands of destitute men, women and children; re-educating war cripples; providing hospitals for sick children; establishing sanatoria for the tuberculous; and conducting practical demonstrations and campaigns of public health education.

When the Red Cross scheme of organization in France was changed, last August, to combine its activities among the civil and military populations, Mr. Folks was made director of the Department of General Relief.

Mr. Folks' wife and daughters, Gertrude and Evelyn, are with him in Paris, and all are engaged in war work.

Saw Foreign Service Before

Even before the war Mr. Folks had an international reputation in public health and charitable work. In the winter of 1899-1900 he was a special agent of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, and assisted in securing a comprehensive exhibit of American charities. In April, 1900, at the request of General Leonard Wood, Governor of New York, he went to Cuba, where he spent six weeks in Cuba, studying the public relief of that island. He prepared a report of the situation there in 1900, creating an insular department of charities, establishing State institutions for destitute and delinquent children and the insane, and a bureau for placing children in families.

25 Years with S. C. A. A.

Mr. Folks came to the State Charities Aid Association as Secretary, 25 years ago, succeeding Gen. H. Finley now State Commissioner of Education. He has held the position since then, excepting during his term of office as Commissioner of Charities of New York City, under Mayor Seth Low, in 1902-03. He was a member of the New York City Board of Aldermen in 1888-99.

In Many National Movements

Mr. Folks has long been prominent in the field of American charity and public health, and has been called upon to assume the leadership in many organizations, state and national.

He was the First Vice-President of the White House Conference on Dependent Children of which Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, was presiding officer. He was the first layman to be elected President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1913, and President of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality in 1915. He has served as Vice-Chairman of the National Child Labor Committee and is a member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Associated with Mr. Choate

As secretary and chief executive officer of the State Charities Aid Association, of which the late Joseph H. Choate was President for many years, Mr. Folks accomplished much toward the improvement of public and charitable institutions and the promotion of public health in the city and State of New York. While he was Commissioner of Charities in New York City he organized the first municipal hospital for consumptives in the United States. During the legislative session of 1905 he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill creating a special State Probation Commission. Later he was appointed by Governor Hughes as Chairman of the Commission and continued as such until France in 1917. He was secretary of a special Public Health Commission which secured the enactment of a new Federal Public Health Education Act.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Folks by Albion College (Michigan) and also by Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Folks is a graduate of Albion and of Harvard University. He is the author of the book, "The Care of Institute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children."
PARENTS DEAD; 5 CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN HOVEL

S. C. A. A. COUNTY AGENCIES DEPARTMENT RESCUES DYING BABY
THAT AUTHORITIES HAD NEGLECTED

Talk about home missionary work!
If the County Agents for Dependent Children of the State Charities Aid Association are not home missionaries, who are?
The photograph reproduced on this page is that of a three-months-old baby, who would undoubtedly have starved to death within a few hours beside the bodies of its dead father and mother in a hovel in Ulster County, if Mrs. Jane S. Learn, of the Association's Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children had not rescued her.
The story is told in a recent issue of the Kingston Freeman. Read it and see if you do not agree that there is need of a county agent for dependent children in every county.
The article was headed "Horror Beyond Belief. Five Children Playing Around Bodies of Dead Father and Mother." The article in full follows:

"On Friday afternoon a Freeman reporter was told of conditions as found by Miss Kasson, the county agent for dependent and defective children, which it seems incredible could exist to-day in any family within the confines of civilization, let alone Christianity.

"The call for help came on Wednesday, from anonymous source from New Paltz to the office of the county agent, stating that a family of five children were in desperate circumstances in the town of Esopus. As Miss Kasson herself is ill, one of the superintendents of county agencies of New York who happened to be in the city immediately took up the case. The Woman's Motor Corps volunteered the use of an auto, and took Miss Oppenheimer, driver, the agent, Mrs. Learn, and Admiral Higginson, chairman of the county committee to investigate the cause of the call.

"The family was located in a wretched two-room shack having but one small window and one door, and being so dark that it was found necessary, in full daylight to light matches to find out who and what was in the two rooms. The discoveries were horrible beyond words, even though the family was found only seven miles from New Paltz.

"The father had died on Tuesday and the mother on Wednesday night, and the bodies were found just where the miserable parents had died. Both had died of pneumonia, and the poorman of the town of Esopus had promised to bury them this afternoon, no reason being given the reporter as to why the burial was so long deferred. There were five children in the family, ranging in age from three months to seven years. These children were almost naked, weak from hunger and in a more than deplorable condition. There was absolutely nothing to eat in the shack.

"The baby was found lying in an improvised crib and evidently had received no attention of any sort for days. In fact the filth in the place which also housed a dog, two cats, pigeons and chickens, was beyond words.

"The baby was too weak to cry and the agent doubted if it would be alive by the time they reached Kingston, where the poor little mite was taken to the Kingston City Hospital, through the commitment of the superintendent of the poor. At the last report the baby seemed to be improving, even though when it was first weighed at the hospital its weight was only six pounds, ten ounces, in spite of its three months' of miserable existence.

"One of the children was found playing alongside the body of the dead father, and all of the children seemed terrified at the sight of the visitors, being more like little wild animals than human children.

"An effort was made to find families in the immediate vicinity, where the father was known as a hard working farm hand, who would give the children temporary care. It seems beyond human belief that not one single such family could be found, just as it is beyond belief that a father and mother of five little children could have died leaving the children in a starving condition without the help of one single neighbor. Talk about missionary work! Here seems to be a prolific field for teaching a little plain Christianity, the following after Him who turned no child away but said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven!' Thank heaven for the Industrial Home! For there the four older children are now being cared for. Does the county agency for dependent and defective children in this county pay? Are its needs included in the war chest budget? Is it adequately supported considering the work it is doing? What about it, people of Ulster county?"

PLEASANT VALLEY SANATORIUM OPEN

The Pleasant Valley Sanatorium, the new Steuben County Tuberculosis Hospital at Bath, N. Y., was opened to the public on October 8. Over 500 persons from various parts of the county were present. The institution was opened a few days later for the reception of patients.
The hospital building is a concrete structure finished to represent white granite and is imposingly situated one and one-half miles north of Bath, commanding a view of Pleasant Valley, one of the most picturesque and beautiful sections of New York State. The hospital affords accommodations for 28 patients and is well fitted for the treatment of tuberculosis.
WORK OF S. C. A. A. IS PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM

BUSY YEAR OF REGULAR AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Naturally an organization which has been working for nearly half a century to improve certain social conditions throughout the State becomes pretty well known to the general public.

The State Charities Aid Association was established 46 years ago, to help improve the public charitable institutions of New York State.

During these four and a half decades it has come in for a generous share of public acquaintance, recognition, and confidence.

Yet even old friends of the Association sometimes express surprise at learning of the growth of the Association in scope and extent of activities, number of departments, size of staff, cost of maintaining such an important piece of machinery for social improvement, and at the volume of concrete results.

Chief Lines of Work

Although the Association was originally organized to help better the lot of inmates of charitable institutions, its scope has broadened during the intervening years until it now includes important programs for the promotion of public health, the prevention of physical and mental diseases, and the promotion of modern child care. Its more important activities at the present time may be stated as follows:

1. Inspection and improvement of public institutions.
2. Prevention of mental disorders and defects, and helping to secure modern and adequate care for the mentally diseased and deficient.
3. Prevention of tuberculosis, and helping to secure adequate hospital and dispensary facilities.
4. Prevention of various other forms of sickness and disease and helping to secure adequate care of the sick.
5. Placing destitute children in family homes.

6. Maintaining county agents to provide for dependent children.
7. Providing situations for mothers with children and assisting them in various other ways.

Brief Facts About State Charities Aid Association

The object of the State Charities Aid Association is to improve conditions in public institutions and to promote public health and child care.

It is an incorporated body, State-wide, but without State aid.

It has 12,000 members and 2,000 volunteer visitors inspect public institutions.

The Association employs 90 persons in its central office and 20 in the field.

Staffs Comprise 110 People

The Association maintains six departments with clearly defined responsibilities and programs. Normally about ninety persons are employed in the central office, and about twenty more are residents in the counties where they work, making a total of 110.

During the past year the working force has suffered a turn-over of 90 per cent incident to the war. There have been 55 changes in the staff, occasioned by members going into various kinds of war work, here or abroad, or taking positions elsewhere as a result of war conditions.

Budget is Now $214,000 a Year

The expenses of the State Charities Aid Association are now about $214,000 a year.

January 10, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Polson, in Herkimer, an address on "Nervousness in Children" by Dr. Joseph E. Clark of Utica, Sanitary Inspector of the State Department of Health in the counties of Herkimer and Oneida.

March 14, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gilbert, in Little Falls, an address on "Prevention of Dependency and Delinquency in Children" by Dr. Florence Staunton of Utica.

May 9, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Quackenbush in Herkimer, an address on "What Has the Year's Program in National Child Welfare Accomplished?" by Miss H. Ida Curry of New York, Superintendent of the Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children of the State Charities Aid Association.

Has 13,000 Members

The Association has a membership of about 12,000 citizens, and has approximately 2,000 volunteer visitors in 45 counties, who visit institutions having 65,000 inmates, costing about $14,000,000 a year. It has 1,000 local committees in every county and most cities in the State and in many of the large towns. The Association has had effort to better the lot of the poor, the sick, the mentally impaired, and the socially lame generally, and must needs be elevated in the interests of brevity.

Engaged in War Work

During the past year the Association's activities have contributed very substantially to greater war efficiency. The Association has felt from the beginning of the war that it could perform the best service by turning vigorously the lines of work in which it was already engaged, and the wisdom of this policy has been especially justified in the results achieved by its departments working in the fields of public health and of child care. But it has also done numerous pieces of war work. These have included furnishing assistance to the Red Cross in caring for refugees from the Morgan (New Jersey) munitions explosion; helping to open, equip, and man hospitals in various parts of the State during the influenza epidemic; assisting in the Federal food conservation movement, especially in relation to institutions; loaning the services of members of its staff to aid in the military draft registration and in the first Red Cross drive; and in making investigations for the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Keeping the Home Fires Stoked

While the Association has labored under the handicap of a smaller staff and numerous other difficulties incident to the war during the past year, it is confident that reports of its various departments for the past twelve months will be unusually interesting at this time. The work which it is doing to help keep the home fires stoked, and to strengthen the home lines against poverty, disease, and insecurity, is really a work of the utmost practical patriotism.

Loyal friends of the Association whose interest, confidence, and support have made this organization possible these many years will read the following reports with pride, and, it is hoped, renew their own interest and allegiance, and help to increase the membership and efficiency of the Association.

(Continued on page 5)
S. C. A. A. NEWS.

5

Finds Situations for Mothers with Children

One of the problems to which the Association turned its attention in the very early days of its existence was to helping mothers with small children whose circumstances made it necessary for them to seek employment where they could have the children with them. Out of its effort to meet this need has grown a department for providing situations for such mothers, and assisting them by medical and nursing attention and friendly interest and counsel, and in numerous other ways.

This important department, with a staff of fourteen persons, has accomplished the following results during the past year:

1. During the year the Committee has been of assistance to 1,637 women with children; 893 of these were new mothers who had not been previously assisted.

2. A total of 1,068 women were under the care of the Committee in situations, the total number of situations found for them being 821; 224 of the women were placed in positions by the Committee for the first time.

3. Provided convalescent care for many mothers leaving the maternity hospitals with very young infants, as well as for mothers already in care, needing rest and building up.

4. Has had two women physicians on its staff in the office during stated hours daily throughout the year to make systematic examinations of women placed in positions and to examine and advise other mothers applying.

5. Employed a nurse to do follow-up work with cases needing special care and attention, and also to assist the physician during office hours.

6. Has kept careful and complete records of the medical work.

7. Has had among its staff three regular visitors, one of whom devotes most of her time to court work and the other two to visiting mothers applying for situations and to making frequent visits to mothers who have already been placed. The court visitor specially looks after the interests of young unmarried mothers in securing support for their children.

8. Has made a special effort during the year to learn of the permanent and significant features of the work of the Committee since its inception in 1899, by getting in touch with the mothers who were placed during the beginning years of the Committee's work and learning of their progress and condition.

Secures Family Homes for Homeless Children

The Association's Child Placing Agency has not only done a good job of finding homes for children—having placed 2,811 children in family homes since 1899—but it is also helping substantially to establish wider public recognition of the wisdom of providing for dependent children in family homes instead of institutions, when possible. During the past year the Agency has placed 214 children in free family homes. At the end of the present fiscal year it had 1,115 children under its care. Its charges comprise orphans, foundlings, and deserted children. This large department of the Association has a staff of 34 workers.

Following is a brief summary of the past year's work:

1. Placed two hundred and fourteen children in free family homes during the year; 76 were transferred from one home to another; 229 were transferred from care; of these 129 were legally adopted. At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1,130 children were under care, at the end of the year, 1115. Of the 214 children placed in free homes during the past year, 137 or 64 per cent were received through the Association's County Agents for Dependent Children; 47 or 22 per cent from the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital; 30 or 14 per cent were received from various other sources.

2. During the year 517 applications were received; 126 of those received during the previous year were still under consideration. Of the 643 applications investigated during the year, 276 were approved, 88 were disapproved, 114 were withdrawn, 7 were suspended and 158 were partially investigated and are still under consideration.

3. Supervision has been maintained over 1,344 children, of whom 214 were placed out during the year and 1,130 were placed in previous years.

4. One hundred and fifty-nine children have been boarded in private families while they were awaiting placement for the first time or were being transferred from one free home to another. Many of these children required special physical, mental or moral treatment before they were suitable for placement in homes where they would be accepted as members of the family. There has been a doctor and psychologist on the staff to give the children the necessary examinations and re-examinations.

Wise and Kindly Care for Dependent Children

One of the most practical and important activities of the Association is aiding the duly constituted authorities in various Counties to provide wisely and well for destitute children, rescuing them from neglect and dependency, returning them to relatives when advisable, and providing family or institutional homes for them as needed. The Association through its Department of County Agencies, has organized agencies for dependent children in 21 counties of the State, and in 16 of these the work is carried on by the County Committees of the Association and in the others various co-operative arrangements have been made with the public authorities, or, the work, when fully organized, turned over to the public authorities. Important activities and accomplishments of this department during the past year were:

1. In 21 counties of the State, agencies for dependent children have been organized by the Association. In 16 of these, the work is carried on by the County Committees of the Association; in one, the County Committee acts as a general aid to the County Commissioner of Charities; in four, the agencies, after being established, have been turned over to public officials for direction.

2. Twenty-three agents are employed in these agencies, exclusive of Westchester County, where the well organized child welfare department of the county employs a staff of 28.

3. The agents employed by County Committees of the Association had under supervision 1,077 children who were dependent during the year and 1,036 who did not become public charges.

4. $8,007.88 was collected from relatives or friends toward the support of children who were in institutions or at board at public expense.

5. 449 children were prevented from becoming public charges, and 378 of these were public charges otherwise provided for by the agents.

6. 4 defective children were transferred from private to State institutions, and 113 were sent directly to State institutions from their homes.

7. A new agency for dependent children was organized in Sullivan County, an appropriation of $1,500 from the Board of Supervisors becoming available Jan. 1, 1918.

8. In a number of the counties, agents have acted as probation officers, as investigators of outdoor relief, and as investigators for the Boards of Child Welfare which grant pensions to needy widows with children. Agents also have served as investigators for Home Service Sections of the Red Cross and for the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

9. At the request of local officials, the Association helped to draft and to secure the passage of a bill creating a Chautauqua County Juvenile Court, for which court the children's agents now act as probation officers.

10. Increases in appropriations for work of county agencies were secured from the Board of Supervisors in Chautauqua, Columbia, Orange, Washington, and Yates Counties. In three counties the local committees have provided the agents with automobiles for whole or part-time use.

11. The Children's Year program of the National Council of De- fense has been actively promoted by the work of our county agents. Most of them have served as members of the committees which carried on weighing and measuring tests of children under five years of age. In Orange and Yates Counties, the agents were the chairman of these county committees; Orange County examined 6,000 children.
State-Wide Effort to Prevent Mental Diseases

The Committee on Mental Hygiene is an outgrowth of the Association's successful efforts to obtain a system of State care for the insane and to help establish modern standards of treatment, preventive work and after-care. The Committee, with a staff of seven persons, conducts an organized, State-wide campaign for the prevention of mental disorders and defects and cooperates with the public authorities in progressive measures for prompt and adequate care of the mentally ill. During the year its more important activities have been:

1. Carried on educational work throughout the State for the prevention and earlier treatment of mental disorders; 72 public meetings and lectures were held; 60 articles were furnished to newspapers; 18,433 pieces of literature distributed.

2. Made studies for and otherwise assisted the Hospital Development Commission which is formulating a comprehensive plan for enlarging the State's institutional facilities for the insane and feebleminded.

3. Continued to assist, as requested by the Governor and the State Hospital Commission, in establishing and supervising the free clinics in connection with State hospitals; 4 new clinics were opened during the year, making a total of 31 established. (Unfortunately the war has interfered with the regular activities of some of these clinics.)

4. Studied all measures before the Legislature relating to the care and treatment of the insane and feebleminded.

5. Successfully urged larger appropriations for buildings to relieve the overcrowding in State hospitals and to provide more adequately for the feebleminded and epileptic.

6. Maintained a Social Service Department which has helped 253 individuals by assisting them to proper medical treatment or toward social readjustment.

7. Conducted a farm school in connection with a psychiatric clinic to demonstrate the possibilities of early treatment with psychopathic children.

8. Kept in touch with conditions at State Hospitals and submitted recommendations to the State Hospital Commission.

9. Assisted the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in its war work program by loaning the services of its Executive Secretary for three months; also assisted in the special course at Smith College for training psychiatric social workers and afforded opportunities to two of its graduates for practical work in this office.

10. Successfully advocated the creation of a State Commission on the Feebleminded to administer the law and plan adequately for the feebleminded in this State.

The Mental Hygiene Committee works in co-operation with the State Hospital Commission, the Hospital Development Commission and the superintendents of the State institutions for mental disease and defect.

Hospitals Committee Promotes Public Health

The prevention of sickness and disease and helping to secure adequate care for the sick is the work of the Association's Committee on Hospitals. It has contributed substantially in the few years of its activity to securing better facilities for the care of the sick and the inauguration of public health measures throughout the State. Following is a brief summary of its work during the past year:

1. Assisted Dutchess County Health Association by making constructive suggestions regarding its work. Prepared and published a pamphlet on the first 100 days of the work of the Association.

2. Prepared for Westchester County a tentative draft of legislation covering the subject of parole, indeterminate sentence and the care and treatment of inmates.

3. Formulated suggestions concerning constitution and by-laws of a small hospital in New York State, covering especially the section on organization and the medical staffs of the training school for nurses. Continued to study the plans of the Westchester County Hospital group and put architect in touch with hospital experts who gave valuable suggestions and criticisms.

4. Prepared suggestive schedules of data to be included in Directory of Hospitals of New York State, to be published, if feasible, by the State Board of Charities.

5. Co-operated with the Association's County Agencies Committee and the Tuberculosis Committee in outlining comprehensive plans of social service activities in a typical county of New York State.

6. Supported a bill abolishing the use of heroin in New York State.

7. Prepared and submitted to the International Health Board a list of community hospitals in New York State.

8. Prepared a memorandum on the work of the Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies for the use of the Mental Hygiene Committee in its work with the State Hospital Commission.

9. The Executive Secretary continued to act as Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Hospital and Medical Facilities up to April 22, 1918, when the work of the Committee, due to political changes, passed into other hands. In this connection he assisted in securing emergency facilities for Navy patients in civilian hospitals; secured physicians for the Mayor's Recruiting Committee; secured for New York City necessary hospital facilities; inspected the hospitals of nearby camps and arranged with various hospitals to place their clinic facilities at the disposal of the medical personnel of the Navy.

Visiting Committee Aids New York City Institutions

The public charitable and hospital institutions of Greater New York are the especial object of solicitude and helpfulness on the part of the Association's New York City Visiting Committee, which maintains a large force of volunteer visitors to inspect these institutions, to help secure and maintain proper standards of care and treatment, and to improve the surroundings and the general lot of their patients. The department cooperates in various ways with the city departments responsible for these large institutions, and aids in interpreting to the public the need of maintaining them well and the importance of securing adequate funds for the purpose. The following is a summary of this Committee's major activities during the past year:
After-Care for Cases of Infantile Paralysis

The epidemic of infantile paralysis which swept New York State in the summer of 1916 left a very large number of children crippled, deformed, and in other ways requiring medical advice and treatment, and medical and social supervision. At the request of the State Department of Health, which provided the medical care and supervision needed, the Association organized a special Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis, to assist in the after care work, especially along the lines of social investigation and assistance. This Committee is still carrying on this important work; it is helping to prevent many of the victims of the epidemic from becoming permanent cripples and dependents. Its work during the past year may be summarized as follows:

1. The Committee has worked as a social service department with the State Department of Health in its after-care treatment. There are now 1,789 cases under the State Department's care.

2. The Committee paid in full or in part for 396 braces, 97 corsets, and 520 other appliances; 83 appliances were repaired or modified. 1,323 Corsets or other appliances outgrown have been renovated and retailed to other patients.

3. Transportation of patients to and from clinics, lunches for patients, and the care of those on hospital leave at home has been provided. The Committee has received 5,303 letters and has replied to one-third of them.

4. At the beginning of the year, nine patients were in the New York Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled awaiting operations; 31 additional patients have since been entered by the Committee. Of these, 40 patients there have been 81 operations performed. All patients have been visited at least once a week, reports being made to their families.

5. When necessary, the Committee has brought patients to New York to have special apparatus made, and taken to the outpatient department of the hospital those needing corrective plaster work.

6. It has paid board or arranged for the payment of board for those whom it was necessary to remove to surroundings where recommendations of the orthopedic surgeons could be intelligently carried out. For two homeless crippled children permanent homes have been found, and a special fund has been raised for the care of the third.

Vigorous Campaign to Combat Tuberculosis

The Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis, in cooperation with the State Department of Health, is engaged in organizing, co-ordinating, unifying, and giving leadership and direction to the tuberculosis movement in this State, exclusive of New York City. The Committee maintains a staff of fifteen people including two physicians. Following is a brief summary of the most important work of the Committee during the past year.

1. Assistance Organized for Discharged Tuberculous Soldiers—A cooperative program for the assistance of men discharged from military service because of tuberculosis was formulated early in 1918 by our Committee and the Bureau of Civilian Relief of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross. This plan calls for a co-ordinated program of help, instruction and sanitary supervision for such men on the part of local health authorities, tuberculosis societies, and the local home service sections of the American Red Cross.

During the summer four field secretaries of the Committee's staff personally visited 311 of the 308 men who had been discharged from military service for this cause as of July 1 in order to ascertain at first hand how this program was really working out in practice and to initiate steps for the care of the men in cases where the local agencies had not put the plan completely into effect. Improvements in the program were found necessary and it is about to be revised in the light of experience.

2. Erection and Enlargement of Tuberculosis Hospitals.—Six new tuberculosis hospitals with a total capacity of 515 beds have been opened or approved in the counties of Chemung, Chenango, Niagara, Otsego and Steuben. Four counties—Broome, Rensselaer, Rockland, and Otsego—have construction on their hospitals well advanced and will probably be ready to receive patients early in 1919. The other counties of Chautauqua, Delaware, Columbia, and Saratoga have started construction work on their institutions. Allegany has secured a site and has plans prepared. Warren County, the approval of whose site was requested by the Supreme Court on technicalities, has renewed its application for a site hearing.

The marked increase in the cost of construction, the restrictions imposed on the Priorities Committee of War Industries Board, and the price of building materials for enterprises not considered as immediately contributing to the winning of the war, together with the limitation imposed on the flotation of bond issues by the Capital Issues Committee of the War Finance Corporation, have all been factors tending to delay progress in the establishment of hospitals by nine other counties, three of which have sites already approved and purchased, and plans for construction approved by the State Commission of Health.

Enlargement of the capacity and other important improvements have been made in five of the county hospitals.

3. Assisting Hospitals to improve their Medical and Administrative Work.—A physician with intensive training and wide experience in many varied phases of sanatorium work was employed to study how the county hospitals are functioning and to make recommendations as to their improvement. Each of the 18 county hospitals was visited and studied. His report was received by 7 of the county institutions and many of his recommendations are being carried out.

4. Record-breaking Sale of Red Cross Seals.—17,666,628 seals were sold as compared with 12,074,413 in 1916, an increase of 46%. This was the largest gross sale of seals effected in any state in the Union, and the highest percentage sale of seals effected by a state tuberculosis association in any of the states having upwards of one and a quarter million population.

5. Increased Provision for Free Expert Medical Diagnosis and Treatment.—To provide care and treatment for the large number of cases excluded from military service by the board, and for such discharged tuberculous soldiers as do not for one reason or another go to sanatoria, and to cope with the threatened increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis among the civilian population growing out of war conditions, an organization has been created under State-wide provision for free expert medical diagnosis and treatment through the medium of permanent dispensaries in the cities and occasional clinics in the rural districts. To that end, the full-time services of two physicians widely experienced in tuberculosis work were secured. Eight localities have started dispensaries and six additional ones are making the necessary arrangements for their early establishment, while occasional clinics have been held in 24 villages.

6. Twenty-three More Tuberculosis Visiting Nurses were sent into the field during the year.—These of these nurses are directly employed by boards of supervisors; nine by boards of managers of county hospitals under the law, and two by the hospitals to have one visiting nurse and eleven are employed by local or county tuberculosis committees or boards of health. These additional nurses increase to 142 the number of nurses now employed in the State, outside of New York City, who are devoted solely to the time devoted to the care of tuberculosis.

7. Five More Localities Established Open Air Schools.—Amsterdam, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Ithaca, and Letchworth have each provided open air schools for physically abnormal children, particularly for those coming from homes in which there are or have been open cases of tuberculosis. Altogether there are now 35 such schools in the State, outside of New York City.

8. Seven Health Camps Conducted this Summer and Two All Year-round Preventoria Continued.—Ithaca, Olean, Gloversville, Syracuse, Cortland and the Montgomery County Sanatorium conducted camps during the summer for physically abnormal children, while Chelsea maintained its very successful Camp Healthcare for tuberculous adults and children. Elmira and Hornell continued their all-year-round preventoria for children exposed to tuberculosis at home.

9. Co-operation with Local Committees and Other Agencies.—The Committee, in the person of a bureau and clearing house of information and assistance for the local tuberculosis committees, public health organizations, county hospitals, dispensaries and kindred agencies throughout the State, has held in the past, and will continue to hold, conferences and to meet with members of the staff and local committees, hearings have been arranged, and conducted before legislative committees, boards of supervisors, boards of education, boards of health and therapeutic committees. A new tuberculosis committee was organized in Rochester. An executive secretary with wide experience in tuberculosis work was secured under whose leadership a comprehensive anti-tuberculosis program was carried through, and a unique program undertaken to bring into the field a trained social worker to carry on an educational anti-tuberculosis campaign in the country districts. The local committee in
Tuberculosis Committees to Aid in Nation-Wide Christmas Roll Call

The Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association is planning its participation in the nation-wide Red Cross Membership Drive December 16-23, which is to take the place of the usual sale of Red Cross seals this year.

The committee urges all the local tuberculosis committees and individuals interested in the sale of seals in previous years to throw even more energy and enthusiasm into making the Roll Call a memorable success.

Committees which have office forces and equipment are asked to put them at the disposal of the Red Cross chapter committees in charge of the Roll Call, and individual committee members are urged to join in pushing this Red Cross membership campaign as a part of their tuberculosis work.

Any committee, large or small, has ample inducement for local tuberculosis committees to do this: While it is expected that the tuberculosis work in New York State will receive from the grant of $2,500,000 made to the National Tuberculosis Association by the American Red Cross an amount equalling the proceeds of the sale of seals in 1917, the exact amount to be allowed to each state will not be determined in advance of the Christmas Roll Call itself.

Each state in the Roll Call will in part depend upon the degree of participation of the tuberculosis forces of that state in the Christmas Roll Call.

A membership in the Red Cross membership in New York State will entitle the tuberculosis work here to a larger appropriation.

The increased work upon tuberculosis forces due to the discovery of new cases in the examinations for the selective military service and to the return to their homes of men rejected from training camps because of tuberculosis, makes it necessary that we should endeavor to secure our full share of the national tuberculosis fund.

For Greater Efficiency

Each local committee is urged to begin at once to increase the efficiency of its organization in the interest of its future work as well as of the Christmas Roll Call. The apportionments made to various local tuberculosis committees, as to the State Committee itself, will be determined in part by the efficiency of their organized work and the budgets submitted for 1919. There must be a general strengthening of local committee organizations, systematic planning and reports, and just estimates of the work done, in order to meet the new conditions of closer financial coordination, and the added responsibility for more efficient work, wise economies and complete unity of effort.

The State organization is already assisting committees in need of help in building up their local organizations and in making plans for the future.

2,000 Women Wanted by Red Cross in France

The American Red Cross has issued an appeal for 2,000 women for summer and hospital work in France. The appeal calls for "women who are strong, cheerful, energetic, self-reliant, and typically American, capable of self-sacrifice and devotion." Applicants must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Further details, inquiry should be made at the Bureau of Personnel, American Red Cross, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City.

CITY VISITING COMMITTEE

Miss Lizzie M. Bell, who has been a member of the staff of the New York City Visiting Committee for nine years, has resigned to accept a position as secretary to Dr. C. L. Goodell, president of the Commission on Evangelism for the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Miss Elizabeth Wallace, who has been with the Visiting Committee for five years, has taken a position in the law department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Miss Eleanor Halliday, a graduate of the New York Commercial School, has come to the committee to fill one of the vacancies.

Use Country Club for Epidemic Patients

The Caroline Country Club for social workers at Hartsdale is being utilized for the care of women and children convalescing from influenza and pneumonia.

Visiting Nurse in St. Lawrence County

The War Emergency Tuberculosis Committee of St. Lawrence County has employed Mrs. Alma L. Bennett of Sangermeire as county visiting tuberculosis nurse to take up tuberculosis work in St. Lawrence County under the State Department of Health, being engaged for the present in the influenza epidemic work in St. Lawrence County.

S. C. A. A. NEWS.

DR. FINLEY RETURNS

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, has recently returned from the Holy Land. He went from Egypt to Palestine by airplane in two hours. It took the children of Israel forty years to cover that distance.

New York Tribune.

STATE CONFERENCE DEC. 10-12

The State Conference of Charities and Correction which was scheduled to be held in Rochester November 12-14 has been postponed on account of the influenza epidemic to December 10-12. The headquarters are at the Hotel Powers.

DR. GORRILL VICTIM OF EPIDEMIC

Dr. George W. Gorrill, who was recently appointed Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital to succeed Dr. Arthur W. Hurst, died of pneumonia following influenza on October 27.

Dr. Gorrill was First Assistant Physician at Buffalo at the time of his elevation to the Superintendentcy, and had formerly been on the staff of the Willard State Hospital.

Syracuse is being reorganized. A tuberculosis survey has been made and an intensive program of work is about to be started. The Buffalo Tuberculosis Association extended its work into the county and employed a nurse for the county work. The Yonkers Committee created the position of executive secretary and appointed an experienced worker to the place. A new committee was organized in Mt. Vernon and other organizations were effected in Dunkirk and Madison County.

The system of uniform records for dispensaries widely adopted in the State in 1912 was revised in the light of six years' experience. To promote uniform record keeping on the part of visiting nurses, a set of forms and blanks was prepared by a joint committee composed of representatives of the State Department of Health and our Committee and is being adopted in increasing numbers by public and private agencies employing nurses.

(10) Institutes on War-Time Tuberculosis—A series of institutes for tuberculosis workers was conducted in eight sections of the State, designed primarily to describe war-time tuberculosis problems and to suggest methods for dealing with them. There was an excellent attendance on the part of health officers, hospital managers and superintendents, dispensary physicians, visiting nurses, social workers and members of tuberculosis committees. The sessions were animated and proved an inspiration to our co-workers. Much effective publicity was secured.

(11) Legislation—The outstanding feature of the legislative work was the successful opposition that was organized to a bill proposing to repeal the mandatory clause of the present county hospital law, and to make the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals optional for counties of 35,000 population and upwards, as has been the case up to the spring of 1917. The bill failed to pass either branch of the Legislature.

A bill permitting the combination of two or more counties in the erection and operation of a joint tuberculosis hospital was amended a number of times before its passage at the request of the Department of Health and our Committee, so as not to apply to counties populous enough, and in which the disease is prevalent enough, to warrant the establishment of unit county hospitals.

The enactment of a bill was successfully urged authorizing boards of supervisors to employ county tuberculosis visiting nurses in counties where tuberculosis hospitals have not yet been established.

(12) Publicity—A State-wide press service has been maintained from the office of the Committee and the field secretaries have secured much additional publicity in the press of the localities where their activities have been carried on. The annual observance of National Tuberculosis Sunday was also organized. The formation of health leagues for personal hygiene and preventive work among children in public, parochial and private schools was promoted and fostered widely in the State.
Homer Folks Decorated By Serbian Government

Made Commander of Order of White Eagle For His Aid to Serbian Refugees in France

Word has been received from Paris that Lt.-Col. Homer Folks, who is making a survey of after-the-war conditions in Europe for the American Red Cross, has been decorated by the Serbian Government through a royal decree creating him Commander of the Order of the White Eagle.

The honor is in recognition of Col. Folks' services for Serbian refugees in France while he was Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross there. Following is a translation of the letter informing him of the decoration:

Legation Royale de Serbie en France et en Belgique

Commissaire General de Serbie pour les refugees

Mr. HOMER FOLKS,
Director of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross, Hotel Regina, Paris.

Dear Sir,

I am happy to announce to you, according to an official dispatch which I have just received from Salisbury, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Serbia, in deep appreciation of your devotion and the services you have rendered to the Serbian cause, and as a pledge of his gratitude, has signed a decree creating you Commander of the order of the White Eagle.

It is with pleasure that I express to you my hearty congratulations at this time, and as soon as I receive the decree with the signatures I shall have the honor of coming to see you, to present it in person and to repeat my expression of the deep regard I feel for all you have done for the Serbian people.

Please accept my sincere appreciation.

Le Commissaire General de Serbie pour les refugees Serbes en France,
(Signed) S. Radovanovic.

IMPORTANT SURVEY OF CIVILIAN NEEDS

Increasing importance is attached to the survey of the conditions and needs of civilian populations in Europe at the end of the war, which is being made on behalf of the American Red Cross by Col. Folks.

It is expected that the data which he gathers in this quick trip through the various countries will be used by the Red Cross War Council in determining its further plans and appropriations for civilian work in Europe. His report also will give the people of America a first-hand picture of present conditions abroad.

With the advent of peace civilian work again becomes of primary importance, and already it is clear that there is an enormous amount to do unless a period of European war is to be succeeded by a period of European anarchy. After all, what will the war mean to the men and women of the allied nations if life is not better worth living for all classes after the war? The well-to-do and the less fortunate have a common interest in making the safe transition from the turmoil of war to the new conditions of peace.

Col. Folks' survey ought to give a most valuable and timely view of conditions among the civilian populations and afford a basis of appraisal of their needs, actual and relative.

It is expected that Col. Folks will finish the survey and report to the War Council of the American Red Cross in Washington about February 1.
ROCHESTER SETS THE PACE IN CARING FOR TUBERCULOUS SOLDIERS

General Hospital in City Opens Emergency Ward For Their Care and Treatment

SETS EXAMPLE FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

Much interest is centering about the opening of a separate ward in the Rochester General Hospital for the care of men discharged from military service because of tuberculosis, and others rejected by local draft boards for the same reason.

Hitherto it has been the policy of most general hospitals to refuse to care for tuberculosis patients because of the communicable nature of the disease. With the return to Rochester of 24 tuberculous soldiers, and the expectation of additional ones from time to time, the problem arose last spring as to the treatment to be provided for them. The Monroe County Sanitorium was filled to capacity and had a waiting list; almost every other county hospital in the State was in the same position; private hospitals had but few vacant beds and in most instances their rates were high.

The Rochester Tuberculosis Committee placed their quandary before the Rochester General Hospital, urging the necessity for making hospital beds immediately available for these men in order to prevent their going back into their homes taking their disease along with them, ignorant of the care they should take of themselves and of the precautions necessary to prevent infection and the (Continued on page 3)
MISS MARY VIDA CLARK RESIGNS TO ENTER PRISON REFORM FIELD

Asst. Sec'y of S. C. A. A. For 23 Years Active in Improving Institutional Conditions

Miss Mary Vida Clark, who has been an Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association for 23 years, has resigned to accept the position of Executive Secretary of the Women's Prison Association, with headquarters in New York City.

Miss Clark leaves the Association after a notable career of public service. She became an assistant secretary of the Association October 1, 1895, when the staff (now numbering 110) consisted only of Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary; Miss Elizabeth W. Guy, Miss Mary R. Morse, Mrs. C. L. Cooper, and Miss Jean Loomis, all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Cooper, are still with the organization. Miss Clark has been a member of the Association continuously since then, and for a period of two years acted as its Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Folks.

Miss Clark was educated in private schools in Springfield, Mass., her birthplace and the home of her family, and after graduating from Vassar in 1889 took a year of graduate work at Radcliffe College in economics, sociology and elementary law.

During the first fifteen years of her work with the Association she spent most of her time in connection with the visitation of State and County institutions. During 1902 and 1903 while Mr. Folks was serving as Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, and during part of 1911 while he was on leave of absence in Europe, Miss Clark was in general charge of the work of the Association.

For several years subsequently she served as Acting Superintendent of the Association’s Child Placing Agency, and in 1914 she was Chairman of the Committee on Children of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Since then Miss Clark has continued her previous work in connection with institutions, as Executive Secretary of the Association’s Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

During the past year her field of work has been so largely that of the State reformatories for women and children as to serve as an incentive to more intensive work for women prisoners, reformatory and court cases, on which she is now entering.

Helped Improve Institutions

Miss Clark’s wide knowledge of public affairs and familiarity with public institutions and their administration enabled her to render very effective service in improving institutional conditions as they prevailed some years ago. She was fearless as a champion of reform, and the State institutions and their inmates. Public authorities who crossed pens with her had reason to remember that her pen was trenchant, that her knowledge of conditions which she undertook to improve was accurate, and that the Association’s efforts to improve conditions were backed by strong public sentiment.

In addition to her work with the State Charities Aid Association, Miss Clark is a member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Directors of the National Social Workers’ Exchange, a member of the Board of Managers of the Women’s University Club, of the Executive Committee of the Civic Club, and the Board of Representatives of the Associate Alumnae of Vassar College. She has been active in the Women’s Municipal League, the Women’s City Club, and other organizations.

$8,000 SAVED FOR COUNTY BY WISER CARE OF CHILDREN

How nearly $8,000 was saved to the taxpayers of Herkimer County last year by the State Charities Aid Association County Agency for Dependent Children is shown in the annual report of the County Agent, Miss Emma C. Brownell, to the Board of Supervisors.

“Someone asks,” the report says, “how was this amount of nearly $8,000 saved to the taxpayers? We are glad to answer the question. Application was made to the officials to care for 80 children during the year. After careful investigation on our part but 40 of this number were accepted for public care, the other 40 being provided for without any expense to the county. Then of the 41 children removed from institutions during the year 30 were removed by the Agency. The 40 kept off the county rolls and the 30 removed by us from institutions make a total of 76 which justly we might take the credit for, but we want to be more than fair in this matter so we will cut that number in half and ask credit for but half the number, namely 38. We are paying $4 or $4.25 per week for each child in the institution. At $4 a week, but the 38 children had bounty in an institution only one year—and they average longer than that—it would have cost the county $7,004.”

The report also shows that the number of dependent children in the county is one less than a year ago in spite of the war and the influenza epidemic that left many children orphans.

Miss Brownell points out that “the duties of the county social worker are limited only by time and strength. Never has the need been greater for the safeguarding of children. The task looms large before us. It is not merely a question of giving financial aid; it is a question of using every agency to place families, and particularly children in a normal condition. Their needs physically, mentally and spiritually should be supplied. The demand may be the opportunity, is to do what Job in the most striking of metaphors said he was: ‘I was an eye to the blind, a foot to the lame, I was the father of the poor.’

“In our last annual report we referred to the increase in delinquency among both boys and girls. This has not abated in the least and will not until parents realize their responsibility in the matter. Within eleven days six boys were sent away by but one out of committing justices. He could have sent as many more without being accused of being overzealous in the matter. There is something wrong with the parents if they can go to sleep at night knowing that their boy of nine or ten years of age is still somewhere on the village streets. Mothers whose young daughters go astray realize too late that they have utterly failed in the sacred trust committed to them. I know that I am saying nothing new, but when are we going to become aroused over existing conditions and demand that parents meet their responsibilities to their children?”

ROCHESTER SETS THE PACE IN CARING FOR TUBERCULOUS SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 2) spread of the disease to other members of their households.

At first there was some question as to the legibility of admitting tuberculosis patients to general hospitals. However it developed that under the rules of the State Board of Charities, such a procedure is legal provided separate accommodations are made for the cases. Thereupon the Rochester General Hospital met the situation by providing an emergency ward at its institution. The Superintendent of the Monroe County Sanatorium took charge of the medical treatment of the men, and the expenses have been met by the local tuberculosis committee out of a special appropriation made by the War Chest.

The Committee reports excellent gains made in nearly all of the cases. Considerable interest has been taken in the enterprise on the part of the community in general, members of various groups taking it upon themselves to furnish comforts and delicacies to the men, as well as amusements and means of diversion.
NEW COMMISSION PLANS FOR FEEBLEMINDED

DR. JAMES Explains Need; The Future of Randall's Island

With the conclusion of the war, public interest is again being strongly centered on the imperative need of planned and additional accommodations for the feebleminded in New York State. The recently created State Commission for the Feebleminded is lustily engaged in working out a program, some of the preliminary features of which will be laid before the Legislature at the coming session. The task to which this Commission has addressed itself is one of the most important in the State at present.

The urgency of the situation lends special interest to a public statement made by the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Walter B. James, before the New York Neurological Society. A brief account of the commission and the details of the situation.

Among other interesting suggestions which he makes is that of the possibility of the State taking over the contracts of the institution for the feebleminded on Randall's Island, which is now a New York City institution.

It was found necessary years ago to make the care of the insane a complete State function in order to secure adequate facilities and modern and uniform standards of care. There are many people who believe that provision for the feebleminded is wholly a State job and responsibility, and that the best results will never be secured until the State assumes full and complete responsibility for it. To meet this point may come up at the coming session of the Legislature.

The Present Solution

Extracts from Dr. James' paper, as published in The New York Medical Journal, follow:

"I know how easy it is for busy physicians to fail to follow the many things that are done in Albany, therefore I am going to take the liberty of stating the present situation in the question of the feebleminded as far as its relation to the State government is concerned."

"It is almost two years since the Legislature, impressed with the overcrowded condition of the State hospitals for the insane and by the general incoordinated and more or less unsatisfactory relation of the institutions for the feebleminded to the State government, created the State Hospital Development Commission, whose duty it became to study and report upon all of these institutions and the care of the insane and the feebleminded, with recommendations for such measures as might be needed in the interest of both groups of unfortunate people."

"In the course of its investigations, the commission became convinced that the institutions for the feebleminded suffered in that they lacked an adequate control commission, as in the case with the hospitals for the insane. I had the honor of being the Governor's two appointees on the Development Commission, and I was much impressed with this state of affairs."

"Accordingly the commission recommended that a new, and a new City, Commission be created by act of Legislature. There had been previously many legislative committees to study and report upon this subject, and recommendations had been made and certain voluminous reports had been published, but until this time no concrete action had been taken, looking to the actual removing of this disturbing factor."

"Realizing the inadvisability of creating any new salaried positions that could possibly be dispensed with, it was decided that the makeup of the new commission should consist of a chairman who should be a physician who had had at least ten years of actual practice of his profession, and that the other two members of the commission should consist of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor, both of whom were already receiving salaries in their respective positions, and both of whom were officially in close relation with the four institutions for the feebleminded on Randall's Island, which is now a New York City institution.

"It was found necessary years ago to make the care of the insane a complete State function in order to secure adequate facilities and modern and uniform standards of care. There are many people who believe that provision for the feebleminded is wholly a State job and responsibility, and that the best results will never be secured until the State assumes full and complete responsibility for it."

"The commission was charged with the duty of administering all laws that have to do with the feebleminded, of planning a census, and of some kind of a record of all persons who are feebleminded, of estimating the capacity of the institutions for the feebleminded to the State, and especially teachers for training colonies and clinics in connection with the institutions, making rules for the reception, treatment and training, discharge, and transfer of inmates, and of making recommendations for such new institutions as might be needed. The commission was also commanded to draw up a tentative and frame a commitment law for the feebleminded. The commission is intended to be a permanent one, and to coincide closely in its duties and powers with the State Commission for the Feebleminded on Randall's Island.

"The commission came into existence on July 1, 1918, and began at once to study all of the institutions and other State activities that are maintained for the benefit of the feebleminded.

Facilities Are Inadequate

"As you all know, there are a good many agencies throughout the State which have to do with these patients. There are four asylums in which they are maintained and which are maintained by the State, including the State institutions at Randall's Island. Then there are the ungraded classes in the public schools which are being held in various parts of the State and connected sometimes with universities or with hospitals, and in many cases with the courts, and all individually doing good work. Then there are large numbers of mentally defective persons who are located in jails, penitentiaries, reformatories, training schools, and county almshouses, and one of the most important functions of the commission will be to try to correlate these various groups of persons and to bring their diagnosis, study, and management into close relation, in order especially to avoid the expense of duplicating agencies for doing the same kind of work."

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"This commission is inquiring into the matter of the feebleminded delinquents, and various private committees are doing helpful work by their investigations, so that, altogether, the subject of the feebleminded today is receiving quite a good deal of public attention and offers a fascinating field of inquiry, and probably there are few others in which there is so much to be done in the way of the discovery of new conditions and possibilities from the point of view of modern medical science.

"The work of Doctor Bernstein, of the Rome County Hospital, and of many other investigators gives promise of much more enlightenment in the mental hygiene of our Empire State.

The Prison Commission is inquiring into the matter of the feebleminded delinquents, and various private committees are doing helpful work by their investigations, so that, altogether, the subject of the feebleminded today is receiving quite a good deal of public attention and offers a fascinating field of inquiry, and probably there are few others in which there is so much to be done in the way of the discovery of new conditions and possibilities from the point of view of modern medical science.

"This work, and the imperative need of maintaining a measure of money in our armies, has made it imperative that all mentally affected be weeded out of them. This mental defectiveness and mental disease have become an acute army question, and an immense organization had to be developed to seek out, understand, and treat these cases. Much useful knowledge will doubtless be obtained in this way, and it is to be hoped that more young men will be stimulated to do something to this fascinating and modern branch of medicine. It is likely also that at the conclusion of the war a large number of our soldiers, many of whom will be turned back into civil life to occupy their time, attention and energies with the many problems thus presented.

"There are other and more difficult questions constantly arising, and on these we shall ask the advice of the profession. For instance: What is to be the ultimate fate of the feebleminded of New York City? Are they to be cared for by the city, or on Randall's Island, or should they be brought under State control? Can the city afford to maintain insane a good many years ago? There is no doubt that conditions upon Randall's Island leave much to be desired, but these are questions that can be settled only after careful study and much serious thought."
STATE TUBERCULOSIS ORGANIZATIONS TO SHARE IN RED CROSS GRANT

Amount Will Depend Partly on Their Efforts in Christmas Membership Campaign

The National Tuberculosis Association has announced its plans for the distribution of the various State tuberculosis committees of the grant of $2,500,000 made by the American Red Cross for the support of the nation-wide tuberculosis campaign for 1919.

After setting aside 10 per cent of the appropriation for the support of the National Tuberculosis Association and as a development fund, each State tuberculosis committee will be apportioned an amount equaling that received from the gross sale of Christmas Seals in 1917 in its territory.

In addition to this, each State association will receive for development a further sum depending in amount upon the number of Red Cross members enrolled in its territory during the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call in proportion to the total number enrolled throughout the United States. Approximately $450,000 will be distributed to the various States in this manner. In special cases further appropriations may be made to certain States where the conditions warrant.

The activities of the tuberculosis movement are such as to indicate need for such missionary assistance.

Under this plan the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association will receive for the tuberculosis campaign in New York State (exclusive of New York City) the sum of $33,500, representing the gross sale of seals in its territory in 1917, increased by such a part of the development fund as may be apportioned on the basis of the number of members of the Red Cross enrolled in the Christmas Roll Call.

The sum appropriated for the New York Sealer campaign will be apportioned by the State Charities Aid Association as follows: Twenty per cent of the amount received will be reserved by the Association for the maintenance of its Tuberculosis Committee's State work; the remaining 80 per cent will be apportioned to tuberculosis work in various communities in amounts corresponding as a rule to the number of Red Cross Seals sold in 1917 in those localities. In many places tuberculosis efforts are to be organized on a county basis in order to promote coordination of the activities carried on by the various public and private tuberculosis agencies within the county, to develop needed lines of work in the rural districts, and to enter upon a constructive program against social and economic conditions which make people susceptible to tuberculosis. In a number of places a full time executive secretary will be employed to develop the county work.

The tuberculosis organizations will be required to submit budgets for 1919, to follow systematic methods of accounting, and to render reports at stated intervals. All these requirements are made necessary by the conditions under which the grant made by the American Red Cross for the support of tuberculosis work throughout the country.

“Thank You, Doctor, For Making Me Better”

“Thank you, Doctor, for making me better.”

So spoke a little girl ten years old, who for years has lived in a small home for children somewhere in New York State. For seven years she has hobbled around with a crutch, her foot being badly deformed as a result of infantile paralysis. Her mother was dead, her father on his small wages could make no home for the child, so here she was facing life, seriously crippled.

Through the County Agent for Dependent Children and the Infantile Paralysis Nurse of the State Charities Aid Association, this case came to the attention of the Secretary of the Committee on the After-Care of Infantile Paralysis of the State Charities Aid Association. The father gratefully gave his consent to have the leg operated upon and the little girl was brought to the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. Dr. Royal Whitman performed two very skillful operations and now the child can get about easily with the help of a simple brace.

One of the field workers of the Infantile Paralysis Committee, who visits the hospital weekly, was with Dr. Whitman when he made a final examination of his little patient before her discharge. Looking up into his face with eyes aglow she said very simply: “Thank you, doctor, for making me better.”

The good doctor turning to the visitor said that in his long experience this was the first child who had so expressed gratitude for treatment which was always painful and often to the little one seemed cruel.

EXTENDING WORK FOR CHILDREN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

The Sub-Committee on Children of the Association’s Westchester County Committee has extended its interests beyond the children supported by public funds and has recently reorganized under the name of the Westchester County Children’s Association.

It will still be a sub-committee of the Westchester County Committee, but now has an autonomous form of organization. As reorganized, it will have committees on health, recreation, education, child labor, school attendance, special care and relief, family and community problems, legislation, publicity, and ways and means.

Details of the reorganization were announced at the annual meeting of the Westchester County Committee held at the home of Adolph Lewishohn in Ardsley on November 23. The constitution of the County Committee was amended to put the change in effect.

The officers of the Committee were re-elected. They are: Adolph Lewishohn, president; Rev. Richard O. Hughes, first vice-president; Miss Caroline Choate, second vice-president; George A. Hastings, secretary; James Speyer, treasurer.

THOMAS’S RESIGNATION

A LOSS TO S. C. A. A.

The resignation of J. Franklin Thomas, formerly an Assistant Secretary of the Association, and Secretary of the New York City Visiting Committee, was formally accepted at a meeting of the Board of Managers on November 18, 1918, and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Washington at Seattle. The Board of Managers adopted the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Charles Hitchcock:

“I move that the resignation of Mr. Thomas as Assistant Secretary of the Association and Secretary of the City Visiting Committee be accepted with an expression of distinct loss. Mr. Thomas during a period of about eight years watched over the welfare of the inmates and patients in the public institutions of this city. He had the happy and unusual faculty of getting on with the officials of each political party in power. His broad learning and practical judgment enabled him to make suggestions looking toward distinct improvement of the progressive knowledge of institutions combined with his genial persuasiveness paved the way for many improvements in the care and welfare of the sick and dependent thrown on public support.”

SUFFOLK COUNTY PLEASED WITH COUNTY AGENT

At the recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, the County Agent for Dependent Children, Miss Ruth Newman, was commended for her work and reappointed. She had been serving under a temporary appointment. The Board was so pleased with the value of the work done and the kind of services rendered by Miss Newman that an appropriation to carry the work throughout the whole year was made.

When the matter came up, John Clinton Robnett, the Board president, said: “If there is any way for this Board to do it, I think we [Miss Newman] should be given a vote of thanks for her fine work.”

Chairman Tiffany of the Board replied: “One of the best ways to show our approval is to reappoint her for a full year.” This was immediately done.

“We shall be made more generous by the war. It has opened our eyes, deepened our sympathies, cleared our vision, opened the way for people greater social and communal sense. We should start in a much better spirit and a better frame of mind to face our obligations. We have fought for a righteous cause and should be better qualified to exercise righteousness in other causes. We cannot forget the masses of the people, the soldiers, blind or otherwise afflicted. We shall win the war and then build up better civilizations than we have had in the past.”—Lloyd George, 1917.
CITY VISITING COMMITTEE HEAR NURSES HEADS OF BELLEVUE AND PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITALS

At the annual meeting of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Society, addresses were delivered by Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Director of the School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital, and Miss Amy Hilliard, General Superintendent of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses.

Miss Maxwell, recently returned from France, described most interesting conditions she had observed in the war hospitals of that besieged country. During the German advance towards Paris which began in March of this year the French lost 48,000 hospital beds. Naturally, this diminished efficiency, and made the care of the sick and wounded near the front extremely difficult. The hospital units were therefore rushed in overwhelming numbers to Paris and the nearby cities. Base Hospital No. 1, as did other hospitals in and about Paris, enlarged its ward capacity by filling the old buildings with beds and putting up tents to accommodate the wounded. In this sudden enlargement it was impossible to furnish adequate equipment and personnel, so the Volunteer Services of Public Health Nurses, Nurses’ Aids and Canteen Workers from other organizations were recruited.

Miss Maxwell mentioned as being especially interesting, the hospital erected by the La Vallee Hospital of Quebec. This hospital is built of asbestos and cement, and is a model with its equipment for proper sanitation, sterilization, and the quick delivery of hot meals to the wounded. One of the hospitals in Paris at the cost of a munificent sum, this hospital at the end of the war is to be presented to the French Government.

A mobile hospital, consisting of canvas wards and connecting corridors with a capacity of 200 beds, was also described. The personnel numbered three doctors, two nurses, and forty men. The operating, sterilizing and x-ray rooms, with dispensary, kitchen and laundry, are all on motor trucks. One of the race courses near Paris, this hospital was mounted and demounted in preparation for service at the front. At the beginning it required three hours to mount and decommission the hospital. After six weeks practice it was mounted in eight hours and fifty minutes and disembarked in three hours. This hospital was sent to the front early in July and was one of the first mobile units to relieve the situation near the front.

It will be remembered that the first six hospital units sent from America were attached to the British hospitals already established in France. These units were found scattered along the coast of Normandy; their organization and morale was excellent. At Trouville, on a plateau three miles from town, the British were erecting hot hospitals for the accommodation of 40,000 wounded. There they had brought the remains of the hospitals bombed out at Etaples; and already the grounds had been laid out and gardens were in bloom. The British have provided a fund for beautifying their hospital grounds, for the chief joy of the convalescent “Tommy” is to get out-of-doors and work among the flowers. The British have lost many nurses and attendants during air raids, as that symbol of mercy, the Red Cross, which was always plainly in evidence, did not prevent the Huns from attacking those who were carrying on a work of mercy. The Canadians have provided “abris” dug forty feet below the surface for the protection of the wounded and personnel.

The nurses, on the firing line where the wounded were first cared for, were most exposed. In connection with the Third French Army Corps, a unit of women have established canteens, traveling libraries, and a large canteen in the Corps. The women of this unit did remarkably fine work, remaining back of the lines on call, usually for twenty-four hours, ready to carry the wounded from Casualty Clearing Stations to the hospitals. One of the youngest ambulance drivers, who had been in the service over two years, brought down in her ambulance, without aid, 60 wounded German soldiers.

The entertainment given by the canteen workers to maintain the morale of the soldiers in the rear, and furnish comfort to the boys in the hospitals and rest camps, has been one of the most valuable assets. While visiting one of the hospitals in this connection, General Leman, the defender and hero of Liége, came with a Belgian band of seventy-five pieces to entertain the wounded. Although he bore the marks of two and a half years' imprisonment in German camps, he spoke with great spirit and pride of the accomplishments of that small Belgian Army under its wonderful leader, King Albert of Belgium.

Miss Maxwell paid tribute to the work of the various organizations, especially the Salvation Army, whose women in their tin helmets provided hot drinks and fried doughnuts to the soldiers under fire. Needless to say, these angels worked toilingly among the boys.

In conclusion, Miss Maxwell made a strong appeal for the granting of military rank for nurses. Our Government is being requested to give nurses this rank, to improve the efficiency of their work and to offer protection to members of the Army and Navy Corps.

Major Richard Cabot of Boston, now in France, was quoted as saying that the nurses in this war have done a remarkable work. They are brought more closely in touch with the wounded than any other class of workers. Throughout the war, the work of these women has been dominated by enthusiasm and influence of the highest order. Miss Maxwell asked that every member of the Committee appeal to a Congressman to support a bill aimed for military rank for the nurses of the Corps.

The City Visiting Committee was also most interested in having the papers of the Army and Navy Corps. This appeal was invested by Miss Hilliard, Director of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, the ways in which their visitors might be of service to Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Officers for 1919 were elected as follows:

For President, Mr. Homer Folks.
For Treasurer, Mr. M. N. Buckner.
For Elecive Members, Miss Helen Butler, Mrs. Win. K. Draper, Mrs. Arthur Swan.

S. C. A. A. COUNTY AGENT CHANGES GANG INTO CLUB

A State Charities Aid Association County Agent for Dependent Children must be a very versatile person, for she is called upon to be several kinds of social workers. Small rural communities and small villages have most of the social needs of the city in varying degrees, but unlike the city, a country town has not the necessary organizations to supply the needs. The children's agent, therefore, is not only called upon to care for individual cases of dependency and delinquency, but must create the machinery for preventing dependency and delinquency.

Recently a State Charities Aid Association Agent heard that juvenile delinquency was rampant in one of the villages in her county. Upon investigation, the trouble was traced to one gang of small boys, who had probably been inspired in their search for thrilling experiences by the deeds of movie heroes.

An old shanty provided excellent headquarters for the gang's feasts, held after successful raids on the chicken coops, turkey yards and rabbit ranches of the town. It also provided a good place for experiments in electricity, such as the electrocuting of cats and other animals. These experiments proved so interesting that one of the gang put an electric wire on his own back fence, which gave him a jolt and a neighbor a shock the next time they leaned on the fence for their usual peaceful gossip.

The boys had been once before the police justice, but they had not for some time been very alarming, for the justice had told them solemnly to "close the shanty and go out and be good boys." The gang had continued to go jointly on its own way.

There being no organization to meet the boys' need, the children's agent had to create one. Community interest was aroused. Business men were persuaded to provide funds and a committee to supervise activities; rooms with heat and light have been secured; boxing gloves and games provided, and many kinds of good times are now being planned.

Who Will Give This Girl a Home and Education?

Margaret is 14 years old. She is bright, but not very far advanced in grades as her school has been very irregular. She looks very much like a child, and is somewhat underrated. Margaret is competent in practical ways and does well whatever work she is given. She has a pleasant personality, and is a good-natured capable little girl. Being a very willing child and a good worker, she might easily be taken advantage of and overworked. The Child Placing Agency of the Association is looking for a family who will wish to take Margaret into their home, and how her to spend most of her time on school work, who will allow her plenty of play time and give her only such household responsibilities as an older daughter would have.
MENTAL HYGIENE LECTURES IN BOARD OF EDUCATION COURSE

"Shellshock," "Why Be Feebleminded?" and "Mental Health Fortifications," the Subjects
Is the Kaiser Insane?

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, gave the first of a series of lectures on Mental Hygiene in the New York City Board of Education course at Public School 101 on November 20. His subject was "Shell Shock Over There and Over Here."

Miss Ethel A. Prine, Secretary of the State Commission on the Feebleminded, lectured December 4 on "Why Be Feebleminded?"

Everett S. Elwood, Secretary of the State Hospital Commission, lectured December 18 on "Mental Health Fortifications."

In his lecture Mr. Hastings said that it would be interesting if experts could definitely establish whether, as is generally believed, the Kaiser of Germany was insane, and that if this was found to be true he would stand the ages. Extracts from the lecture follow:

IS THE KAISER INSANE?

"After a fitting punishment has been determined and applied for the arch-criminal of the ages, William Huber-Kollers, it would be illuminating to have a commission of competent mental experts test his sanity and definitely establish whether, as many believe, the former ruler of Germany was and is insane. There are many reasons for believing that 'the Kaiser' may be an exact description of the ex-evil and not a mere epithet. There are abundant symptoms in his personality and acts to raise a strong presumption of a disordered mind. It would be interesting to the whole world, including the millions of his subjects who have followed his blind leadership, if specialists could study his family history, his personality and his public acts and utterances and definitely determine whether it really was a madman who undertook to plunge civilisation in the mire.

"Surely his surpassing egotism, his paranoid belief that all the world was conspiring for the economic wreck of Germany, his conceit of grandeur as to his present and coming power, his 'Me und Gott' beliefs, his assumption of a direct commission from the Almighty—these all are characteristic of the diseased mental states so well known to specialists not to arouse suspicions which have long since crystallized into a general public belief that the Kaiser was insane.

"If the cringing object who has slunk away into the depression of exile is afflicted with any one of a half dozen well-known and easily ascertainable forms of mental disease—if the whole world was actually plunged into war by an insane man—the definite establishment of the fact would furnish the greatest mental hygiene lesson of all history. It would stand throughout the ages as a terrible example of the danger to the whole community which lurks in a psychopathic mental disease. No more striking illustration could ever be made of the need of a world-wide extension of the mental hygiene program among such headway in this country, and which has for its object a better understanding of the essential facts about mental diseases and public insistence upon the more general establishment of facilities for prompt discovery and early treatment of mental disorders."

DR. CARLISLE IN THE ARMY

Dr. Chester L. Carlisle, Superintendent of the Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency of the State Board of Charities and Director of its Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, has been commissioned a captain in the medical corps of the United States Army. Before going to the State Board Dr. Carlisle was a member of the staff of the Kings Park Hospital for many years.

MADISON COUNTY PROVIDES $2,000 FOR A VISITING NURSE

Such Nurses "Doing More Than Anyone Else to Make Future Generations Strong and Healthy"

The Madison County Board of Supervisors, at its meeting on November 21, appropriated $2,000 for the salary and traveling expenses of a county tuberculosis visiting nurse.

After a year during which the Madison County Tuberculosis Committee engaged a visiting nurse. During the year just passed 174 cases were discovered, in addition to many suspects and others showing a predisposition to disease. The County Committee, deeply impressed with the conditions disclosed, urged upon the Board of Supervisors the importance of having the work continue. This is assured by the recent action of the board. The County Committee has agreed to meet any expenses in excess of the $2,000 that may be necessary during the coming year, satisfactorily to carry on the work, for, as the chairman of the County Committee writes, his group is impressed with the fact that nurses doing this kind of work "are doing more to make future generations strong and healthy through right living than anyone else."

MISS CORNELL, COLUMBIA COUNTY NURSE, VICTIM OF EPIDEMIC

Tuberculosis workers throughout the State have learned with deep regret of the death of Miss Mary B. Cornell, R. N., tuberculosis visiting nurse in Columbia County. Miss Cornell died on October 29, from pneumonia, following influenza.

She was a woman of excellent training and wide and varied experience in tuberculosis visiting nurse work in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as in New York. She was a graduate of the Henry Phipps Institute for Tuberculosis in Philadelphia, and had held positions as assistant superintendent of nurses at the New York Training Institute for Tuberculosis and chief nurse, Wyoming Valley Tuberculosis Association, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; as chief nurse, Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Dispensary, Norristown, Pa.; as tuberculosis nurse and executive secretary, Cohoes, N. Y., Tuberculosis Committee; as head nurse and matron, Municipal Tuberculosis and Isolation Hospitals, Trenton, N.J.; and as tuberculosis nurse of Columbia County, N. Y.

In her position Miss Cornell had shown remarkable strength and insight into human nature, and such a fund of sympathetic understanding that she invariably won the confidence and respect of her patients, of physicians, public officials, and private citizens. The Association's Tuberculosis Committee and its Columbia County branch feel that the tuberculosis movement has lost a most valuable and devoted worker.
STATE HOSPITALS SUBSCRIBE OVER A MILLION TO LIBERTY LOANS

The officers, staffs and patients in the New York State hospitals for mental diseases have subscribed a total of $1,134,300 to the four subscriptions made by each institution to Liberty Loans. Following is a table showing the various loans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Hospital</th>
<th>First Loan</th>
<th>Second Loan</th>
<th>Third Loan</th>
<th>Fourth Loan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>$101,250</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$32,100</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
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<td>Buffalo</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>42,900</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>7,250</td>
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<td>36,500</td>
<td>42,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10,150</td>
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<td>11,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>123,200</td>
<td>30,800</td>
<td>24,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commissioner's Office and Bureau</td>
<td>45,800</td>
<td>12,450</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,134,300

This showing reflects great credit upon the hospitals. In addition to aiding in the loans, all of the hospitals have done their bit in war work of various other kinds, including buying of War Savings and Thrift stamps, and aiding in Red Cross work.

Death Claims Major Straight In Important War Work Abroad

Major Willard D. Straight, aged 38, prominent New York financier and diplomat, died of pneumonia in Paris on November 30.

Major Straight went to France in December, 1917, to direct the administration of the U. S. War Risk Insurance Act with the American Expeditionary Force. When he completed that task he entered the General Staff College. He had since been serving with the combat troops until the suspension of hostilities when, at the request of Col. Edward M. House, he was attached to the house mission in Paris.

Major Straight's death cuts short a career of unusual brilliance and usefulness. He is survived by his widow, Dorothy Whitney Straight, and by three children. Mrs. Straight is a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association.

(Continued from page 1)

The plan book of the American Red Cross outlining the details of organization for the Christmas Roll Call Has been sent to the local tuberculosis organizations. Joint letters explaining the possibilities of cooperation between the American Red Cross and local tuberculosis organizations have been sent to the chairmen both of the local Red Cross Christmas Roll Call committees and of local tuberculosis organizations. Field workers of the State Tuberculosis Committee are visiting the local tuberculosis committees stimulating their interest in the Christmas Roll Call and securing their vital cooperation with the Red Cross.

RABBI WISE GOES TO EUROPE

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, accompanied by Mrs. Wise, has gone to Europe to remain until January.

"No matter how mean or hideous a man's life is, the first thing is to understand him; to make out just how it is that our common human nature has come to work out in this way. This method calls for patience, insight, and discernment, and in the end will be more effective than any other. Then there is the necessity of rendering help without stint, whether in money or in other ways. All these things we must do, and do them well."—Charles Horton Cooley.

S. C. A. A. Staff
Buy $700 Worth of War Stamps

More than $700 worth of Thrift and War Savings Stamps have been bought during the year by members of the Central office staff of the State Charities Aid Association. A staff member is agent for their sale in the office.

STAFF OF BUREAU VENEREAL DISEASES

Permanent appointments to the staff of the Bureau of Venerable Diseases of the New York State Department of Health have recently been made, as follows: Joseph S. Lawrence, M. D., chief; Edward H. Marsh, M. D., consultant; Walter S. Goodale, M. D., hospital and dispensary inspector and organizer; F. S. Honinger, M. D., lecturer on social diseases; Maud Garvey, supervising nurse and social worker.

"What charitable visitors need more than money in their purse is faith in their poor, humility of spirit, jolly comradeship, sheer psychic power to carry conviction for a right and sensible action against every argument sprouting from discouragement or bitterness or suspicion, from ignorance or stubbornness or weakness."—Edward T. Devine.

Willie was born far from roses and green grass and playthings. When his mother died and his father went away, a kind fostermother took him to her heart and home, and now he has toys and playthings galore, fresh air, flowers, and motherly love. The kind fostermother was found for him by the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association.
GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH in his inaugural message to the Legislature stressed several of the human and humane activities of government in this State.

He devoted considerable attention to such subjects as public health, health and maternity insurance, care of the insane and feebleminded, child labor, prison reform, and conditions under which wage-earners live and labor.

Reconstruction, too, came in for detailed consideration; and the Governor announced that he would appoint a Reconstruction Commission to deal with after-the-war problems.

Need More Room In the Hospitals For The Insane

The Governor directed the attention of the Legislature to the extremely serious overcrowding in the State hospitals for the insane and asked for "earnest and careful consideration" of the problem of providing more adequately for the mentally ill. On this point he said:

"The State hospitals for the insane have suffered severely during the war. The great demand for physicians and nurses in the military service has taken away one-third of the men from the medical staffs and hundreds of nurses and ward attendants. The war stopped all deprivations of the alien insane with the result that approximately a thousand alien patients are being cared for by the State of New York.

"Shell shock and other forms of nervous and mental disease have already brought several hundred New York State soldiers to the State hospitals for treatment, and will bring hundreds more.

"The rapidly rising cost of building materials and labor has made new construction increasingly difficult during the last two or three years, consequently very little progress has been made in reducing the serious overcrowding which on Sept. 1, 1918, amounted to 22.8 per cent., or

6,546 patients in excess of the total certified capacity of the thirteen State hospitals for the insane. The increase in patients averages approximately 900 per year. The heaviest overcrowding and the greatest need for additional accommodations are in the metropolitan district. These facts and figures were supplied to me by the State Hospital Commission. I give them to you for your earnest and careful consideration."

"Care of Feebleminded Is of Immense Importance"

The gravity of the problem of feeblemindedness was emphasized, and the Legislature was informed that the State Commission on the Feebleminded is making a program to deal with it. The Governor said in this connection:

"There was created by Chapter 197 of the Laws of 1918 a State Commission on Feeblemindedness. Section 485 detailed the general powers and duties of the commission. Among other things, it provides that they shall prepare and recommend to the Legislature on or before February 1, 1919, a general commission law for feebleminded persons in the State of New York. The whole question of the care and treatment of the feebleminded is of immense importance to the State of New York.

"I would ask a careful study by your body of the act creating the commission as well as its report when received, and I will communicate with you in greater detail after February 1."

Protection For Workers, Women and Children

The Executive said that "of particular importance to the State is the necessity of adequate protection for workers, especially the women and children. ** * I recommend the passage of legislation to lift labor out of the category of commodities or articles of commerce."

"The labor law should be extended to protect women who have entered new industries because of the war. ** * When and wherever children are permitted to work they should be surrounded with adequate protection as to hours and tasks which they may be permitted to undertake. No children should be allowed in any occupation injurious to health, and the provision requiring physical examination of children should be extended to all employment in which they are engaged. ** *

"I recommend the establishment of a minimum wage commission of three members. ** * Acting through wage boards appointed for a given industry the commission should have the power to fix the living wage to be paid to women and minors. ** *

"Nothing is so devastating in the life of the worker's family as sickness. The incapacity of the wage earner because of illness is one of the underlying causes of poverty. Now the worker and his family bear this

(Continued on page 2)
NEW GOVERNOR WOULD END OVERCROWDING OF INSANE AND PROVIDE FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED

(Continued from page 1)

burden alone. The enactment of a health insurance law, which I strongly urge, will remedy this unfair condition. Moreover, it will result in greater precautions being taken to prevent illness and disease, and to eliminate the consequent waste to the State therefrom. It will lead to the adoption of wider measures of public health and hygiene, and it will operate to conserve human life. The large percentage of physical disability disclosed by the draft shows how deeply concerned the State is in this matter.

"Proper provision also should be made for maternity insurance in the interest of prosperity and of the race. Other countries are far ahead of us. Our experience has demonstrated the practical value and economic soundness of these principles."

On the subject of prison reform the Governor said:

"Recent years have marked the dawn of a brighter day for the administration of our prisons and the proper treatment of convicts. The man power of our jails and prisons, however, is still kept under an iron discipline which degrades and tends to destroy the very manhood it is our intention to restore. I will have a thorough investigation made of the correctional administration of the State, and that which needs remedial legislation I will communicate at a later date."

Commission To Study Reconstruction Problems

The Governor said the State would be confronted by two classes of reconstruction problems. The first, of a temporary nature, calling for immediate measures of relief, such as the heroic injured, the impoverished family and the orphan child. Also the question of unemployment. The second class of problems, permanent in nature, will include, he said, equalization of taxation, provision for production and distribution of necessities of life so that prices will be lower, "more universal laws for the protection of the health, comfort, welfare and efficiency of our people," and questions of finance, banking, employment, women in industry, etc.

Santa Claus and "The Ginger-Bread Man"

On Christmas afternoon the Child-Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association entertained at a Christmas party for 125 orphan children who are awaiting placement in foster homes, and a few older girls who still regard the Association as their best friend though they have now reached the age where they have joined the ranks of wage earners. The sense of gratitude and helpfulness of some of the latter group was expressed in the remarks of one girl, now a nurse's aid, who said, "You do so much work for children that I'm going to bring in some gingerbread I bought last summer and let you use it for some one who needs it."

A moving picture man had kindly consented to act as Santa Claus and as he pranced in, calling a few of the children by name, distributing gifts from around a big gleaming Christmas tree, he would have been difficult to picture a more ecstatic group of children.

As one visitor remarked, "I thought I should see some forlorn little waifs, and they aren't that at all—they look just like a healthy, happy crowd of village children."

A Mother Goose entertainment, "The Gingerbread Man," was given by a professional entertainer whose tact called forth from the children participation in the songs and verses so that it became their own entertainment instead of one for them.

Ice cream and cake were served afterwards by the visitors and some of the older girls, and the expressions on the faces of children, boarding-mothers and visitors alike bespoke the complete success of the afternoon.

MISS COUTU NEW NURSE FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY

Miss Laura H. Coutu, R. N., of Cohoes, N. Y., has been appointed by the Columbia County Board of Supervisors as county tuberculosis visiting nurse to succeed Miss Mary B. Cornell, deceased.

Miss Coutu, who is working under the joint supervision of the Board of Supervisors and of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Columbia County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association, took up her duties the first week in January.

RESOLUTION ON MAJOR STRAIGHT'S DEATH

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association has adopted the following resolution on the recent death of Major William Straight in Paris:

"Resolved, That the Managers of the State Charities Aid Association express to Mrs. Straight their warmest sympathy in her bereavement. The fine abilities of Major Straight, his unusual knowledge of world-wide conditions, and tireless efforts to improve them, make his death a great loss to the whole country. They cannot but hope that the remembrance of all the good he was able to accomplish in his short life will be some consolation to Mrs. Straight."

FATHER O'NEILL HEADS CONFERENCE

Rev. Augustine M. O'Neill, Rector of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception in Rochester, has been elected President of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction for next year. The 1919 meeting will be held in Syracuse.
STATE HOSPITALS CROWDED 6,400 BEYOND CAPACITY

WAR OVER, BUILDING PROGRAM SHOULD BE PUSHED

The overcrowding in the State hospitals for mental diseases is disclosed as extremely serious in the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission, recently published.

The report shows that the 13 civil hospitals have a normal capacity of 28,997 patients, but at the end of the fiscal year they were actually housing 35,462 persons. This is an overcrowding of 6,465 patients, or 22.3 per cent.

The overcrowding has been around the 6,000 mark for a number of years. The excess was actually realized by only 443 beds during the past fiscal year, the overcrowding on the same date a year previous having been 6,908.

At the present time the hospitals have about 100 cases of insane soldiers from the enlisted forces of this State.

War Made Situation Worse

Activities of the Hospital Development Commission which is studying and planning systematically for more accommodations affords hope for relief from the deplorable congestion. In fact, on the Commission's recommendation, the last legislation appropriated and Governor Whitman approved appropriations of $1,224,300 for hospital construction, but the shortage of labor and the high cost and scarcity of materials due to the war made it impossible to do much building. The Association urges that with the end of the war the State's building program be pushed vigorously. The appropriations now available should be supplemented by additional sums at the earliest possible moment.

The State is now committed to the following new building projects: The erection of a new State hospital at Redwood, on the outskirts of Brooklyn; the erection of a State hospital at Marcy, near Utica; the establishment of a psychopathic hospital in New York City; and the establishment of another new State hospital in the metropolitan district to take the place of the abandoned Mohican institution. The need in the metropolitan district is especially serious, amounting to about half of the overcrowding in the entire State.

On the whole, the State does a very good job of caring for its insane. Its State hospitals are well administered and the standards of care and treatment are high. The weak spot is that the institutions are so lamentably overcrowded, and have been, for a number of years. This has come about largely because of a policy of false economy on the part of the State, and the State is now reaping the fruits of such a policy in the accumulated volume and seriousness of the problem. As a matter of fact, not a single new State hospital has been built since 1898, in spite of the fact that the increase in the State's insane population is about 900 each year.

The Hospital Development Commission has recommended that the State relieve the situation by starting on a ten-year building program, sticking to it by making substantial appropriations each year. If followed, this plan holds promise eventually of clearing up a situation which has become so serious as to threaten the standards of care and the welfare of the patients in the hospitals, as well as to reflect upon the good name of the State.

$14,000 FOR S. C. A. A.
Needy Cases From N. Y. Times Appeal

The New York Times did a valuable public service again this year by publishing holiday appeals for the "100 Neediest Cases" of New York philanthropic and charitable organizations.

In spite of the innumerable wartime demands upon the charity of the public during the past year, the response to this holiday appeal for home charities has again been generous.

Of the "100 Neediest Cases," 26 were those of the State Charities Aid Association. The contributions received to date for these 26 cases amount to $1,132—approximately $400 more than last year.

The State Charities Aid Association's appeals were made on behalf of homeless children and mothers with babies. Individual, concrete descriptions were given in each case telling the reader clearly the needs of the case described and how the needs might be met. The amount received was more than enough to provide for the particular 26 cases listed and is applied to other needy cases with the consent of the donors.

Through the generosity of these holiday givers, little children and sisters have been kept together, homeless and deserted mothers are being helped with the care of their children, and special boarding care has been secured for delicate and handicapped children. Many children have been supplied with outfits of clothing, and innumerable kindly, human services made possible.

Gifts in Checks and Pennies

Contributions came in large checks and in pennies—from individuals, clubs, classes in schools and business houses. They came from all over the United States. "I give this as a thank offering for having saved my wife from a wonderful surgeon," wrote one of the givers.

"This money is given in memory of a nephew killed in France," another explained.

May this bit help to spread a little cheer on Christmas day.

Another contributor wrote: "You are helping the 'cases' and you are also helping the public in this splendid work."

An interesting sidelight on how some out-of-town people regard New York City was furnished by one woman who said she had always shopped in New York and came here to attend theater and entertainment. But until she saw the appeal for the '100 Neediest Cases' it had never occurred to her that there was anything but a gay side to New York. She was acquainted only with Fifth Avenue and Broadway. On reading some of the appeals she contributed liberally to The Times Fund, as she felt, to pay New York for some of the pleasures it had given her by helping some of its needy people.

The State Charities Aid Association is deeply grateful to The New York Times for the publicity given to its cases. At the last meeting of its Board of Managers, a resolution was passed expressing the Association's "high appreciation for the publication of the 'Hundred Neediest Cases.'" The public is always quickly responsive when it can realize a real need. Under ordinary circumstances it is difficult to acquaint the public with the misfortunes of an individual, but when descriptions are presented collectively, as is done by The Times, attention is attracted, and the response is immediate and generous.

VISITING NURSES FOR BINGHAMTON, LITTLE FALLS AND SARATOGA SPRINGS

The city of Binghamton and the local tuberculosis committee of Little Falls and of Saratoga Springs have appointed Miss Margaret Davis, Mrs. Ada Mauer and Miss Elsie Paro, respectively, as local tuberculosis visiting nurses. Each of these nurses will visit and instruct tuberculosis cases in their homes, assist suitable cases to secure hospital and sanatorium treatment, and assist at the clinics held at their local dispensaries. Mrs. Mauer of Little Falls, will, in addition, devote half-time to general visiting nursing.
OFIER NEW PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH FEEBLEMINDEDNESS

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMISSION

THERE is widespread public interest in the program which the State Commission on the Feebleminded is formulating to deal with the problem of the feebleminded in this State.

This Commission came into existence only last July but has already planned a line of action for the immediate future which holds forth promise of relief from the haphazard and inadequate methods of the past.

Some details of the plan are disclosed in an address prepared for the State Conference of Charities and Correction in Rochester, by Dr. Walter H. James, Chairman of the Commission. Dr. James was not able to attend the Conference and the address was read by the president, Charles H. Johnson. The main points in the program are as follows:

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

1. Increasing institutional accommodations for the feebleminded by hastening the completion of Letchworth Village and by expanding the Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women.

2. The establishment of a State-wide system of mental hygiene clinics in cooperation with the State hospitals, schools, courts, prisons, charitable institutions, and health departments.

3. The mental classification of all backward and defective children in the public schools, and appropriate training and treatment for them in special classes or in State institutions.

4. Changing the name of the State custodial to State Training Schools, and making them such in fact.

5. Dividing the State into three districts to facilitate commitment and increased institutional provision.

6. The establishment of training schools for mental attendants at institutions for defectives.

7. Enactment of a comprehensive Mental Deficiency Act and a uniform commitment law.

8. Continued research and study in the hope of finding better and less expensive methods.

The Seriousness of the Problem

"It is natural," wrote Dr. James, "that Feeblemindedness should be discussed at this Conference of Charities and Correction, for it lies at the very heart of the various problems that confront this meeting. We are coming more and more to realize that among the sources of dependency and delinquency no other is more important than mental defectiveness.

"The seriousness of the situation is fully appreciated by the courts and other penal agencies, by the schools, by those concerned in the care of the insane, and especially perhaps by those charged with the conduct of the State's charities. The creation of the State Hospital Development Commission and the passage of the bill creating a special Commission for the Feebleminded, mark a serious desire on the part of the State authorities to meet this problem as far as present human knowledge will allow."

Mental Health Neglected

"Public Health means, and has always meant body health, and Departments of Health the world over, bury themselves only with this. No public machinery concerns itself with the mental health of the people, not only with lack of knowledge, not only with lack of science, but observation and common sense tell us that mental irregularities constitute one of the most serious public problems, and modern science promises us that they will in large measure yield if only we will apply modern methods of study to them.

"The birth of mental hygiene is one of the most stirring as well as promising social events of the century. The achievements of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and of the allied activities of the State Charities Aid Association and other organizations, cannot be too highly commended."

A Definite Program Proposed

"As a diagnosis without treatment is always a disheartening situation, I should like, if you will allow me, to outline to you very briefly our tentative program which the new Commission for the Feebleminded offers, aiming towards the increase of care for the feebleminded and of dependency and delinquency therefrom.

"We feel that many years ago it was officially decided by the State that the mental training of its citizens was of such importance that it could not be neglected, and that accordingly it was paid for by general taxation but for the benefit of those who were not able to provide for their children—when this epoch making step was taken—one of the greatest social experiments in history as well as the most striking experiment in mental hygiene, was tried and made a success.

"The Lockwood Law with its special consideration for backward and unfortunate children, as well as for the steps that have been taken from time to time toward the intervention on the part of the State in the mental and bodily care of the children in the public schools, are all logical and perfectly inevitable steps in the working out of the plan for securing the education of all the children.

"As every school, of necessity, takes cognizance of the behavior of its pupils and takes steps to better or perfect this, so training in behavior becomes necessary one of the functions of every public school department.

Feeblemindedness a Problem of Behavior

"When we first come into close contact with the real problem of the feebleminded, when we take note of the toll of misery and wretchedness it causes in families throughout the land, and when we study the population of the large institutions for feebleminded, the reformatories and penal institutions containing so many defective delinquents, we are struck with the fact that the problem of feeblemindedness is in reality a problem of behavior.

"I leave it to you to form the group of idiots and low grade imbeciles, who are practically entirely helpless and who being without mental control over themselves, must be cared for during their whole lives, lives which are usually short ones, either in their homes or institutions; and whom the term mental defectives, I mean the higher grade or morons, who constitute the real social puzzle. These are a menace to society and are a source of expense to the State, solely by reason of defects in their behavior and not essentially, through defects in their minds. A well behaved moron, and there are many, is a useful person and can and often does fill an important place in his own circle. A great deal of the work of the world does not require a high grade of intelligence or imagination, and under competent guidance these individuals are holding their places in industry as well as in the family."

"There seems to be no doubt that in the great majority of the high-grade feebleminded, the character of the early associations and training may determine the difference between good behavior and bad behavior, morality and immorality and in general those characteristics which make a person either welcome or unwelcome in society.

"The passage of the Lockwood Law marks the first step towards the recognition and adequate treatment of all backward children in the public schools.

Importance of Special Classes in Schools

The State Commission for the Feebleminded believes that this is one of the most important avenues of attack that has ever been opened up, and urges the adoption of certain principles by which it stands ready to give its earnest aid.

"The ungraded classes in the public schools promise to give the best of teaching to those required to be graded. Such pupils are found to be mentally defective, that the home surroundings be looked into, and where these are found to be such as naturally lead towards an undesirable mental trend, that is, towards bad behavior or immorality, that these children, wherever possible, be removed and put in an environment the best that can be secured for them, and for this purpose the State School for the Feebleminded at Syracuse is well adapted."

State Should be Districted

"Second, we call attention to the need of districting the State with reference to the feebleminded. At present the individual institutions serve no definite regions of the State. In other words, there is no districting system in operation. This is a decided disadvantage and we therefore urge that the State be divided in three districts, excluding the metropolitan area, a western district with Newark as its administrative center, a northern containing the Rome Asylum, and a southern with Letchworth Village. This system would act as in the case of the State hospitals for the insane. Each district would operate as a unit throughout which its institutions function as a center to minister to its needs as far as mental defectiveness is concerned.

"The present plan of establishing colonies, or of sending patients to various institutions of the State many miles from the parent institution, is undesirable, rendering adequate supervision and control impossible.

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“WIN THE CHILD,” IS KEYNOTE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

“Win the child” was the keynote of a notable address by Charles H. Johnson, President of the State Conference of Charities and Secretary of the State Board of Charities, at the recent annual conference in Rochester—the “Victory Conference.”

The conference was aroused to enthusiasm by the patriotic fervor of the address, its vision of the social needs of the hour, and the program proposed for future.

The supreme social need of the hour, he declared, is to purify the child through a program which has for its objective a fair chance for every child.

“A community program which will carry into the future the social lessons learned from the war must to a large extent be a children’s program and thus incidentally affect the whole social structure,” he said. Germany was changed in about two generations from a peaceful people to a warrior people by the Prussianization of the children. It took about forty years for the community to change the type of a nation. Is not the same plan advisable in creating a clean and wholesome people? There are sufficient reasons for urging a children’s program at this time and every experienced worker here will sustain the contention that it is only by the proper training of the child and the adjustment of its environment to-day that the social burdens of to-morrow are to be minimized.

“This is the Victory Conference and this is the Children’s Year. Shall we combine the two and from the lessons learned in the accomplishment of the great victory win a children’s program that shall make possible within a generation or two a nation of strong, happy, well-adjusted patriotic citizens because from their childhood they had been taught to know nothing else? Such a program might contain the following details:

The Child Needs a Healthy Childhood

“(1) The community should seek to make possible a healthy childhood. Without being irrevocable one may say to-day that malnutrition and sickness can no longer be considered wholly as divine blessings or punishment. The slogan of the New York State Department of Health is that ‘health is purchasable’ and this would seem to be borne out by the relation on the infant mortality curve to health precautions, and by the fact that the children of the poor are those who have had the most slender hold on life. Dr. Josephine Baker has stated that war has always called attention to the need of care for children. A war crisis certainly reveals how effective or ineffective has been our physical care of the children. Previous to the present war out of every hundred boys between the ages of thirteen and twenty, applied for enlistment in the army 78 per cent were rejected. When the standards were somewhat lowered in the spring of this year, it was necessary to have immediate need it was still necessary to exclude between forty and fifty per cent of the men who came before the draft boards or in the cantonments. This great army of rejected, competent to do 80% of any service, are victims of disability due to disease, deformity and bad habits, largely the result of ignorance and neglect.

Safar to be a Soldier than a Baby

“Three hundred thousand children under school age die annually in the United States. It has been estimated that less than two men of every hundred were killed in warfare, but in the United States twelve babies of every hundred under one year of age die every year. It is six times safer to be a soldier in the trenches of Europe than it is to be a baby in the cradle of the modern industrial civilization.”

“These figures indicate a terrific waste of human life and also a lack of care and development in those who survive.

For a Happy Childhood

“(2) The program should also plan for a happy childhood. It is not necessary in this present to emphasize the justice of the child’s demand for opportunity to play. It is the right of every child of the community to provide ample opportunities for such exercise. This community function should be left to the states, left to some private organization to provide. It is distinctly a community matter and the provision of play space and play direction is a legitimate part of the public or municipal activity.

An Educational Childhood

“(3) An educational childhood. No lesson of the war has come to us with greater effect than that which has shown the weakness of our educational system. While there was a great need for competent mechanics, scientific and technical workers in the suddenly huge and growing industries, it was found that even by raising the price of labor, the workers could not be had. Most of the schools had not attempted to train its pupils in the manual arts. As late as 1914 it was proved to most of the schools in any large city pupils could graduate without having had any instruction or development of manual skill. In illiteracy it was found that 7.7 per cent of the people of the United States ten years of age and over were illiterate; that is, they were unable to write their own language. The army was compelled to abandon its practice of rejection of all illiterate candidates for admission. Thousands of men were enlisted who could not understand the English language and it was necessary to remove them from the fighting units and place them in some labor and non-fighting military and organize schools for teaching conversational English. So long was the delay caused by such an arrangement that it was predicted that many of these aliens under officers who could speak their own language.

Every school program in the United States should provide for the acquisition by every pupil of some kind and some degree of manual skill. Times of peace require this personal equipment as well as times of war. It is not fair that the reserve of stock should be compelled to learn the English language. Educational programs should be built to fit the needs of all the children of all the people and not for the comparatively few to whom they have ministered in the past. The social and industrial organizations which have built up this country are familiar with the fact that a child must be in and for democracy, for, as Superintendent Claxton has said, ‘America is not part of the great world that has become interested in the future generation. The grammar school, the high school, the evening school, the continuation school, the school for backward or defective children must each seek to gauge its curriculum so that the future youth of America shall have opportunity to study individual and community health, command of fundamental processes, worthwhile membership, vocational guidance, citizenship in a democratic and worthy use of leisure, all to the limit of their individual ability.

A Protected Childhood

“(4) There is need also a protected childhood. The lesson has been brought to us very forcibly from our allied countries that as soon as the legal and industrial restrictions which have been built up about the children are removed or even lowered, there is an immediate spoliation of childhood. Laws protecting children have been built up only after years of effort and experience. Child labor has been abundantly proven to be detrimental to the child and the child’s future. Educational laws requiring certain educational standards and requirements cannot be tampered with and yet be safe to the community.

There are immorals who believe that the child’s life and every protection should be thrown on this future citizen that it may enter into life with a clean mind as well as a clean body. The men who came to the rescue the last few months were young men, but it was a distracting fact that a large number of them were found to be already physically tainted by reason of immorality. The fear that the army was going to bring in Europe a dangerous and critical exposure was dissipated when it was discovered that 96% of those who were suffering from syphilis were found in their own community. The community had been more dangerous to them than their camp life could be.

The Patriot Child

“(5) A patriotic childhood. It has been a shock to our national pride to find that in a period of great stress so many who were supposedly loyal were found to be disloyal in word and act. It has been well said ‘Our un-Americanized aliens are the greatest weakness in our chain and this weakness has been emphasized in Europe and need against us.’ There has not been in some quarters the response to the war call that might be expected. We have been too generous and lenient with foreign-speaking peoples and have sought the shelter of this country. Children have grown up more familiar with the language, customs and ideals of old countries than with the land of their birth or future. People have lived in this country of their adoption for a generation or more and neglected to even learn the name of an address in the language of their adopted coun

(Continued on page 6)
OFFER NEW PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH PROBLEM OF FEEBLEMINDNESS (Continued from page 4)

For Mental Health Clinics

"State Training Schools"

The present institutional situation in the State is unsatisfactory. The four asylums are operated under different names, with different locations, and with varying staffs
and management. Each one has its own unique characteristics, which make it difficult to draw a
comprehensive mental deficiency law to cover all the cases. Such a law should be comprehensive enough to cover all the institutions in the State, and it should be
enacted before the present one expires. The new law should be based on the principles of the
State's Insanity Law, one of the wisest laws of the kind in existence and the result of
about 30 years' practical experience, and it should be complete and comprehensive. The law
should cover all the institutions with certain exceptions in regard to Syracuse, adapting it to the special purpose above described.

"Such a law and such a commitment section are in preparation by the Commission and will be ready for presentation to the Legislature at the approaching session."
Feebleminded Youth Kills Boy With A Butcher Knife

Up-State Tragedy Shows Need of Separate Institution For Defective Delinquents

The brutal murder at Onondaga Hill, N. Y., of a five-year-old boy by an escaped inmate of the Syracuse State Institution for Feebleminded Children again emphasizes the need of an institution where the criminal feebleminded can be confined apart from other defectives.

On December 16, Norman Kehfus, five years old, was found murdered and buried under a pile of leaves in some woods on his father's farm. Later, Chester Simpson, 19 years old, an escaped inmate of the Syracuse institution, was taken into custody and confessed to stabbing the boy with a butcher knife. It developed that he had escaped from the institution several times, the last time being on November 4. The usual efforts were made to apprehend him, but without avail. The next the institution heard of him was in connection with the murder.

The institution has since reported to the State Commission on the Feebleminded that it has twelve other boys who are defective delinquents—potential criminals for whom institutional care of a different sort is necessary but which cannot be supplied at present because the State has no proper institutions for them. The Syracuse Institution is a school for the training of feebleminded children. It never was intended to be a custodial asylum or prison. And the other State institutions for the feebleminded are not in a position to care for the more dangerous types of defectives.

Though most of the feebleminded are child-like and simple in their motives, yet a few have a criminal bias.

Unquestionably, one of the most imperative needs for those feebleminded who are criminally inclined is a separate institution where defective delinquents can be committed. They constitute a dangerous group, always potentially criminal even though they may not have actually committed a crime thus far.

The need of such an institution has repeatedly been urged upon the State authorities, and the Prisons*Department and the Hospital Development Commission at the present time working on a scheme to reclassify the inmates of various State institutions and to provide for some of the State's defective delinquents in separate institutions to be set aside for them. A wise plan to provide for all dangerous defectives cannot be carried out too soon. The need of it is imperative. It is regrettable that it could not have been done long ago and thus minimize the danger of such shocking tragedies as this one up-State.

6 COUNTIES INCREASE APPROPRIATIONS FOR WORK OF CHILDREN'S AGENCIES

Systematic Care of Dependent Children In Saving Taxpayers' Money

State Charities Aid Association County Agencies for Dependent Children are coming into increasing favor with public officials and taxpayers. The acid test of experience is showing that these agencies not only provide better and wiser care for children dependent upon the county and the various towns, but also do it at less cost. The saving to the counties has been proved to be very substantial.

So satisfactory has been the work during the past year that six counties have increased their appropriation for the support of agencies during the coming year. These counties are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemung</td>
<td>$900 to $1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>$1,700 to $2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>$840 to $900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tioga</td>
<td>$900 to $1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>$900 to $1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herkimer</td>
<td>$1,200 to $1,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemung Supervisors Praise Work

The Chemung County Board of Supervisors voted its increase after a special committee had carefully examined into the methods and results. The committee reported, among other things:

"that they have carefully investigated the work that has been done since this Agency has been established in this County, and find that during the past six years a very great saving has been made to the taxpayers each year, and the work being done is very important and essential."

Notable Conference On Tuberculosis Work

Measures and Methods for Post-Bellum Campaign Considered at Pittsburgh

The fifth North Atlantic Conference on Tuberculosis, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., December 5-7, was one of the most interesting thus far held. Its prime purpose was to give the tuberculosis work in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia an opportunity to discuss tuberculosis problems, measures and methods relating to the war and the reconstruction period after the war.

PROBATION SYSTEM INCREASING SUCCESS IN N.Y. STATE

2124 PROBATIONERS ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE DURING THE WAR

"The eleventh annual Conference of Probation Officers, held this week in New York State, which convened in Rochester December 9 and 10, was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the kind as yet held," according to Carie L. Chute, Secretary of the State Probation Commission.

The annual address delivered by the President of the State Probation Commission, Frank E. Wadg, disclosed a remarkable growth in the use of the probation system. Mr. Wade stated that 14,566 persons are on probation in this State, which is 430 more than the total number of persons in all of the State's probation institutions in the State—14,136! This is the first time in the history of the State that the number of probationers has exceeded the number of prisoners.

Another interesting announcement made by President Wadg was that 2,124 of the persons who were on probation are known to have entered military service during the war.

Bright Future for Probation

Mr. Chute writes, "was progress and confidence in the future of this work." In the war and reconstruction were discussed jointly by representatives of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross and the state Probation Officers. It was agreed that the war had increased the problems of the probation officers. The number of adults on probation in spite of decreased court arrangements was generally reported to have been in no wise decreased by the war, while many cities reported an increase in juvenile delinquency. The discussion, however, brought out that in spite of increased problems for the courts and probation officers caused by the war, there has been more than doubled by the splendid assistance and cooperation given by many individuals and organizations, particularly the Home Service Sections of the Red Cross. Under the war impetus efficient volunteer forces have been trained and organized. Through our effort to aid Unemployed and homeless, the war crisis not only "Age in soldiers' families was awakened, but interest and a desire to help all the poor and unfortunate and to improve social conditions everywhere. This awakened interest in practical social work accorded to one group of social workers, the probation officers, has by no means ceased with the war. The paid and volunteer workers employed by the Red Cross and other societies are with us to-day and are anxious to continue their service.

Co-operation Is Vital Need

"On the other hand, the probation officers and other regular workers have learned through the wartime experience how, where and when to cooperate. Consequently all the work is now and promises in the future to be more productive, for, as pointed out by Benjamin Alm of Buffalo and many of the probation officers, successful probation work depends upon cooperation.

Another source of encouragement and confidence for all of us was the manifest growth and increased strength of the probation staff of the State and the better standards of work which are being attained. Two of the county probation officers, J. L. Dearlove of Steuben County, and Mrs. Carrie R. Cornell of Madison County, illustrated concrete descriptions of their work how the other workers of the probation service may be extended to the rural districts and how good, effective probation work can be carried on in small towns and villages.

More People on Probation Than In Prison Now

There are more people on probation in New York State than there are persons in prison.

The number of probationers is 14,566.

The number of prisoners is 14,136.

A total of 2,124 probationers entered military service during the war.

The significant facts about the growth of the system in this State were brought out at the annual conference of probation officers in Rochester December 10.

Furthermore it was shown that probation pays in dollars and cents as well as in good citizenship. The entire cost of the probation system last year was $206,976. The average number of persons on probation throughout the year was 9,434 and the average per capita cost of a year's probation was thus $21.94. This is about one-tenth of the cost of a year's imprisonment.

"This is a comparatively new feature in the development of probation work in this State. In fact, there is comparatively little of it done in the entire country, great as is the need for it. These workers showed how it could be developed by correspondence, by visits to the local justices, by investigating and reporting on conditions and utilizing the help of all the workers who could be obtained in the rural districts. A report was received from the Commissioner of Probation that all the probation officers have been employed to do rural probation work exclusively. Excellent results may be expected in this much neglected field.

Mental Clinics Are Urged

"Psychopathic clinics for the courts were almost unanimously voted a necessity for successful probation work. It was felt by the probation officers that they should not be general clinics, divorced from the work of the courts, but should be closely connected with them, and should command the services of not only medical and psychological experts, but men trained in sociology and acquainted with the peculiar problems of defective delinquents."

Notable Conference on Tuberculosis Work

(Continued from page 7)

A. Pattison, Field Secretary, Frederick D. Hopkins, Field Secretary, E. S. Evans, Field Secretary, National Tuberculosis Association; Mrs. Grace F. Sherrill, Supervising Nurse, Miss L. R. Sedgwick, Tuberculosis Division, Health Bureau, Rochester; Miss Isabel C. Sanders, Supervisor of Fresh Air Classes, Tuberculosis Committee, New York Charity Organization Society; Miss Helen L. Tohey, Visiting Nurse, Cohoes, Tuberculosis Committee; and Dr. L. A. Van Wagner, Superintendent, Chenango County Tuberculosis Hospital, Sherrburne.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

The Sub-committee on Children of the Westchester County Children's Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, which has been of such invaluable assistance to the Department of Charities and Corrections, has now become the Westchester County Children's Association.

The committee has had such a rapid growth and has had so many new pieces of work pressed upon it in the local child welfare field that it found its machinery of organization inadequate. With the consent of the parent organization, therefore, the committee adopted a new constitution on December 6 which provides standing committees on Health and Recreation, Child Labor and School Attendance, Education, Family and Community Problems, and special Care and Relief.

The Association hopes that by providing a standing committee organization it can to study and take up actively any child welfare problem, any part of the county so desiring, may have assistance in solving its local child welfare problems. Officers of the new Association have been elected as follows: Mrs. George B. Barron of Rye, President; Mrs. V. Everett MacKean of Scarborough, First Vice-President; Mrs. Herbert L. Baker of Mount Vernon, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Herbert McClory of Peekskill, Secretary, and Mr. James Speyer of Scarborough, Treasurer.

SITE IS APPROVED FOR WARREN COUNTY HOSPITAL

The site for the Warren County Tuberculosis Hospital, known as the Codner-Titus property in Queensbury, has been approved by the State Commission of Health and the town health officer. A special committee has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors to take steps to acquire the property. It consists of Fred Rogers, Chairman, North River; Fred R. Smith, Bolton Landing; Fred P. Hawley, Lake George; Timothy W. Healey and Stewart MacFarland, Glen Falls.

NEW SUPT. OF WELFARE BOARD

Miss Josephine Webster, Superintendent of the Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare, has resigned, her resignation to take effect January 1. She is succeeded by Miss Cornelia Oughlett, who has had experience in County Agency work in Ulster, Livingston and Montgomery counties. Miss Oughlett's successor in Montgomery County is Miss Maud Hopkins whose social work experience has been at Sleighton Farm, Pa., and in community organizations on Long Island.

MAJOR PARSONS, MEDICAL INSPECTOR

Major Frederick W. Parsons, formerly First Assistant Physician in the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, but for some time past with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has been appointed Medical Inspector of the State Hospital Commission and will assume that post on his return from abroad.
$2,500,000 FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN U.S.

NEW METHODS DEVISED TO MAKE EVERY CENT COUNT

TO PUSH CAMPAIGN IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS IN THIS STATE

The tuberculosis movement in common with a host of other activities and enterprises is going through a process of reconstruction. Methods and procedures are being revised and the necessary organization and adjustments made to carry them into effect.

Just at this juncture, the National Tuberculosis Association has bound the various state tuberculosis associations by very definite covenants to promote the wisest and most effective use of the funds which it is apportioning to the various state organizations from the grant of $2,500,000 made by the War Council of the American Red Cross in support of the nation-wide tuberculosis campaign. In doing this the National Association is responding to obligations laid upon it by the American Red Cross in making the grant. The state tuberculosis associations in turn are required by the National Association to meet certain standards. Consequently certain readjustments and reorganization are not only advisable and opportune but also immediately necessary.

CAMPAIGN ELEVEN YEARS OLD HERE

The State Charities Aid Association's Tuberculosis Committee, which is the State Association in this State, has been at work for eleven years. During that period, it has formed local tuberculosis organizations, chiefly in the cities, whose major activities have been directed toward measures for the discovery, care, and treatment of the sick. Substantially every city in the State now has one or more visiting nurses to discover, advise, and assist the cases and to help the local health officer enforce the tuberculosis law. Many cities have dispensaries, and some have open-air schools for building up the vitality of children exposed to the disease at home.

Nearly every county has, or shortly will have, an institution as the nucleus of a program of hospital care for the tuberculous. These various measures have been provided by the local public and private tuberculosis agencies, working to some extent in cooperation with one another, but in very few localities operating under a unified program of work.

As stated before, the local tuberculosis organizations have been formed chiefly on a city basis. In the nature of the case, it had to be done in that way. There was more tuberculosis in the cities; their peoples could be more easily reached and aroused to its dangers; and they were more ready to meet the needs of the situation.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS NEED ATTENTION

The result is that in many counties the outlying country sections have not shared fully in the benefits of the tuberculosis campaign. The beneficent services of the tuberculosis visiting nurse and dispensary and the better enforcement of tuberculosis laws have not reached into the rural districts where the need for them and for education in personal hygiene among both the native and foreign born rural population is as great as in the crowded city districts. This has been strikingly demonstrated through the work which the Association's Tuberculosis Committee has had to do for soldiers living in the rural districts who have been discharged from (Continued on page 2)
$2,500,000 FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

Military service on account of tuberculosis.

More than that, most of the measures thus far developed are limited in their preventive possibilities. They aim mainly to prevent the infection of the well by the sick. That is important, of course. But the time has come when the other phases of preventive work—those which are directed also against the economic and social factors which render persons susceptible to tuberculosis such as bad housing, impure milk, child labor, unsanitary working conditions, and the like—should receive more attention. Local tuberculosis committees should actively assist and cooperate with existing local agencies in such lines of work or take the initiative in promoting the formation of such agencies where they do not now exist.

THREE CHIEF NEEDS IN THIS STATE

The three outstanding needs of the tuberculosis work in this State as disclosed by this survey of the situation are:

(1) The coordination of the various services performed in a given community by local public and private tuberculosis agencies.

Social Workers No Longer Impractical "Highbrows"

In the course of the presidential address at the recent State Conference of Charities and Correction, Charles H. Johnson said:

"This is the first American war since social work and social workers have become a definite task and a definite group, and the trained and technical skill which this group has brought to the assistance of the governments of this and the allied countries have demonstrated the value to the community and to the nation of this particular type of training and service. The terms, 'social work' and 'social workers,' can no longer be scoffed at by the so-called 'practical man' and considered as academic, theoretic, impractical, or 'highbrowish.' Our fellow workers who have given to the government the benefit of their social training and knowledge have made a contribution which must be given great weight when all the factors that made for winning the war are to be given their due consideration."

THE YEAR'S WORK IN MENTAL HYGIENE.

The annual report of the Mental Hygiene Committee, the report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission, and the report of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness have been published in one volume, entitled "The Year's Work in Mental Hygiene."
MRS. POWERS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MISS TAFT
Graduate of Smith College Course Heads Social Service Department of Mental Hygiene Committee

Mrs. Margaret J. Powers of New York has been appointed Director of the Social Service Department of the Mental Hygiene Committee, to succeed Miss Jessie Taft, who resigned on October 1 to accept a position with the Philadelphia Children's Bureau.

Mrs. Powers is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and has had considerable experience in social work. She has conducted classes in an industrial school in St. Paul, Minn., and at the Henry Street Settlement in New York City. She was a member of the staff of the Placing-Out Department of the State Charities Aid Association for some months, and later served as Secretary of the Educational Section of the Women's City Club of New York. Last summer she took the course of training for psychiatric social workers, given under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital at Smith College. She has since been doing the practical work required by the course in the Mental Hygiene Committee here, completing it on January 1.

The Social Service Department does an important work in connection with the Cornell Clinic of Psychopathology, and in assisting New York City social agencies and the New York State hospitals in furthering social activities with preventive and after-care cases where mental factors are involved.

Miss Isabel D. Hoes, an experienced case worker, is Assistant Director of the Department. Miss Alice E. Humphrey, also of the Smith College course, has been on the staff until recently, getting the practical experience required by the course. She has now been assigned to a position as social worker in the U. S. Government Psychiatric Hospital at Pittsburgh.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON RECONSTRUCTION COMMENCES WORK

The special Reconstruction Commission appointed by Governor Smith to deal with after-the-war problems in this State, met for organization in New York City on January 24 and chose the following officers: Abraham L. Elkus, chairman; Gerrit Y. Lansing of Albany, Sarah A. Conboy and Judge W. M. K. Oloott, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, secretary, and Charles H. Sabin, treasurer. Mr. Elkus named eleven sub-committees. With their chairmen they are as follows:

Taxation and Retrenchments—George Foster Peabody of Saratoga.
Housing—John Allen Hamilton of Buffalo.
Unemployment—John C. Remmick.
Education, including Military Training and Americanization—Prof. Felix Adler.
Food production and redistribution and resettlement of the land—Thomas V. Patterson.
Inquiry into war emergency measures with a view to repealing those no longer necessary—Judge W. M. K. Oloott.
Public Health—Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin.
Business Readjustment—Alfred J. Johnson.
Labor problems, industry strikes and incidental legislation—V. Everett Macy.
Bill drafting, Richard N. Newcombe.
Mobilization of soldiers and sailors—Mrs. William S. Good.
WAR ACCELERATES CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS

Big Responsibilities and Opportunities In Campaign Against Tuberculosis in 1919

War Has Revealed More Definite Information About Prevalence of Disease and Spurred Workers in Fight to Control It

Workers in the campaign against tuberculosis have entered the year 1919 with a distinct sense of anticipation of great opportunities and serious responsibilities.

The war, with its immense machinery for the physical examination of the nation as to fitness for military service, revealed in striking fashion the magnitude of the tuberculosis problem.

Hospital beds were rejected by the local draft boards in the country at large because of tuberculosis cannot be stated as yet, but, judging from records that are being examined at the Surgeon General's office in Washington, the number will probably run close to 100,000. In addition to this group, more than 20,000 men who are rejected as fit for service by the medical officers at recruiting stations or draft boards, were subsequently found to be tuberculous by boards of specialists stationed at the various military camps and training stations.

To meet this problem which is of equal magnitude among the civilian population, the Association's Tuberculosis Committee has formulated a program of work to which it will address itself vigorously with the help of an enlarged staff and with an enlarged budget. The main features of this program of work are as follows:

1. Help provide expert service and assistance for discharged and rejected tuberculous soldiers through employment of supervising nurses.
2. Urge establishment of tuberculosis hospitals in 11 counties and the enlargement of such hospitals in 6 counties.
3. Encourage the employment of county visiting nurses where they are not already required by law.
4. Assist in the establishment of free tuberculosis dispensaries in 18 cities not now served.
5. Provide friendly assistance to those who are on the road.
6. Increase the usefulness of the social work of the tuberculosis associations.
7. Urge local Boards of Education to establish and standardize fresh air classes for children exposed to tuberculosis at home.
9. Continue to stimulate and encourage prompt reporting of all cases of tuberculosis.
10. Extend tuberculosis activities into rural sections of 12 counties by organization of tuberculosis associations on a country-wide basis.
11. Assist and promote agencies doing prevention work along the lines of housing, impure milk, child labor, insanitary working conditions and the like.

A fuller statement of the work now underway in a number of counties to change the basis of local tuberculosis association work from a city and village basis to a county basis is given in another article of this issue.

LARGER STAFF FOR S. C. A. A. COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS

Two Special Agents, a Publicity Man and a Fresh-air Class Worker Added for Extra Work

Several additions have been made to the executive staff of the Association's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis since the first of the year as a result of the increased program of work planned for 1919. In carrying out the plans in regard to the organization of tuberculosis work in ten or twelve counties of this State it has been necessary to employ two special agents, Mrs. Arabelle Mc K. Hadley and Miss Ida May Robbins.

Mrs. Hadley has had a wide experience in organizing work, having been a member of the staff of the Ohio State Consumers' League with headquarters at Cleveland. She has also had considerable experience in industrial sanitation with the Health Department of that city. She has been employed as women's editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Mrs. Hadley has been spending several days in Utica and Oneida County preparing for the reorganization work which is to take place there.

Miss Robbins has also had considerable experience in the way of organizing and advisory supervision. She is a registered nurse and was employed by the New York City Health Department in various organizing capacities for several years. During the past year she has served as supervisor of the women's division of the E. L. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Parlin, N. J., one of the largest munition plants in the East. Miss Robbins' activities in this work make her especially well fitted for organizing campaigns in various upstate counties.

Andrew G. Johnson, just back from active Y. M. C. A. work in France, has been appointed to specialize in establishing fresh-air classes for children who are exposed to tuberculosis in their homes. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Teachers' College of Columbia University and has had tuberculosis experience in Massachusetts. His duties will also be to stimulate improvement in the standards of administration in the existing fresh-air classes.

Morris Babcock, a former newspaper man of northern New York, has been appointed to the position of publicity secretary of the Committee. Mr. Babcock, whose home was in Gouverneur, N. Y., is a graduate of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and had several years' experience in newspaper editorial work with the York Press Corporation in Gouverneur previous to his enlistment in the U. S. Army. He has just been discharged from an artillery officers' training camp, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Mr. Babcock's newspaper training includes reporterial work and editing and writing of special articles. He also had some experience in bank advertising, having prepared special copy and written advertising material for the American Bankers' Service, Inc.

DR. WANG RETURNS FROM ARMY TO S. C. A. A. TUBERCULOSIS WORK

Dr. Stanley L. Wang, sanatorium advisor of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee, has returned to his duties, having recently been discharged from military service. Dr. Wang left his work with the Tuberculosis Committee last July to accept a commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army. Because of his exceptional training and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and in sanatorium administration he was assigned to the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium Service, being stationed successively at the large sanatoria at New Haven, Conn., at Azalea, N. C., and Denver, Col. Later Dr. Wang was selected to specialize in the care of children and received splendid experience in this specialty at the U. S. General Hospital No. 1 in New York City, where he was associated with Dr. Louis Gregory Cole, one of the foremost specialists in X-ray work in this country.

SYRACUSE ELKS LEND AID IN FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

An extensive program of assistance is being planned for the Onondaga County Tuberculosis Sanatorium by the Syracuse Lodge of Elks according to an all-the-year-round schedule announced by the Governor Chairman of the Elks' Committee on the Welfare and Comfort of the Patients at the institution. This program includes the solicitation of money, clothing, especially of a kind fitted for outdoor living and sleeping, books, magazines, newspapers and entertainments. Assistance is also being solicited by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Elks. The Syracuse Lodge will urge the enlargement of the sanatorium and the addition of a children's pavilion.
A HELPING HAND FOR TUBERCULOUS MEN DISCHARGED FROM U. S. ARMY

S. C. A. A. Committee Aiding Soldiers to Get Advice, Assistance and Treatment

Men discharged from military service on account of tuberculosis who reside in this State, outside of New York City, are being visited for the second time by the staff of four public health nurses employed by the Association's Tuberculosis Committee.

The names and addresses of the men were furnished to the Committee by the Surgeon General's office at Washington, D. C., through the National Tuberculosis Association. It has been the practice of the Committee to report the cases to the local tuberculosis organizations with the request that they furnish such additional service in the way of advice, instruction, assistance, care and treatment as may be necessary to safeguard what the local health authorities are providing, such authorities having been previously notified of the cases by the State Department of Health.

550 CASES ARE KNOWN

Altogether 511 cases have been reported to the Tuberculosis Committee by the Surgeon General's office, 50 have been reported from different sources. Considerable difficulty has been experienced, however, in locating the men. Some of them did not come back to their homes but went instead to munitions plants, ship yards; still others have responded to the lure of the large cities; and a few others have drifted out to the health resorts of the western and southwestern states. Through the most patient, painstaking efforts on the part of nurses, both local and State, and through repeated follow-up correspondence on the part of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee, with local authorities, draft boards, relatives, home service sections of the American Red Cross and the like, 400 men have been located. 30 cases have been referred to local nurses too recently for the receipt of reports thereof. Fifty-seven, unlike the well-known number of varieties, were not to be found anywhere. For the men who have been located a great deal of real help has been provided. Some have had arrangements made for their prompt admittance into the State Sanatorium at Raybrook or into local tuberculosis institutions; others have been brought under the care of dispensaries and matrons; and many of the men have been assisted in making applications for compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act.

This work for the tuberculous soldiers has afforded an excellent opportunity for the local nurses to consult with the State nurses employed by the Association's Tuberculosis Committee, each of which has had the experience in her field. The local nurses seem to appreciate the chance to compare notes, exchange experiences, to find out what nurses in other localities are doing; and to receive the stimulus that comes from consultation with one who comes in from the outside and therefore refers the monotony of the daily routine and the isolation which many of the nurses complain of who are stationed in remote districts.

MODERN HEALTH CRUSADERS TO HAVE STATE TOURNAMENT

Tuberculosis Movement Selects Novel Method to Help Children Acquire Health Habits

Aiming to supply the child with a motive for patient work in acquiring health habits, the Tuberculosis Committee of this Association has organized a State Tournament of Modern Health Crusaders among school children of every section of up-state New York.

The method of instruction differs from those heretofore attempted in that it appeals successfully to the child's play instinct, whereas the abstract advantages of health and hygiene as usually taught in the physiology class do not generally call the child to action.

The movement is being carried on throughout the United States by the National Tuberculosis Association, and the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association has been designated to take charge of the work in New York State. The Junior Red Cross is cooperating in carrying out the unique competition which began on February 9 and is to extend over a period of fifteen weeks. Trophies are to be awarded to the winning teams and individuals.

Local committees in various sections of New York State have organized local tournaments to compete for prizes in their districts, and at the same time the State Committee will conduct a State Tournament, the rules, conditions and time of which will be the same as those of the National Tournament and pennants will be awarded by the State Committee.

Rochester on the Job Early

Even before the campaign opened interest was developing in every section of the State. The proposal of Rochester to take up the movement and place it on a county-wide basis so that it is to be effective in every elementary school in Monroe County. Communications from rural schools and various sections are enthusiastic over the plans and cooperation from that source seems assured. In addition to this the local chapters of the American Red Cross and tuberculosis committees throughout the State are pledging their support.

How the Child Is Reached

According to the method of instruction the child keeps a daily record of health habits which include: Washing the hands before each meal, washing the face and neck and cleaning the finger nails each day; keeping fingers, pencils and everything that might be unclean out of the mouth and nose; drinking a glass of milk before each meal and before going to bed and drinking no tea or coffee or any other injurious drinks; brushing teeth thoroughly in the morning and evening; taking or more slow, deep breaths of fresh air each day, playing outdoors or with the windows open more than thirty minutes each day; sleeping ten or more hours each night with the windows open; sitting and standing straight, eating slowly and attending the toilet and each need of the body at its regular time; keeping neat and cheerful constantly and being helpful to others; taking a bath at least twice a week.

MISS EMILY SMITH WED

Miss Emily Wybrants Smith, a member of the staff of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association for the past five years, was married on January 15 to William T. Orr, of Brooklyn, who is the Far Eastern representative of a large importing firm in Manhattan. The marriage took place at the bride's home, 482 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Smith came to the Tuberculosis Committee first as secretary to the head of the department and won promotion to the position of field secretary and later to that of assistant secretary of the Committee. She was particularly successful as an organizer and became well-known all over the State in this work.

After the marriage, the couple left for the Pacific coast and from there sailed for the Orient. Their first destination is Kobe, Japan. They expect later to go to China and the Philippines and return to this country via Honolulu. They will reside in Brooklyn.

DR. PILGRIM HEADS CONFERENCE

SECTION ON MENTAL HYGIENE

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim was recently elected Chairman of the section on mental hygiene and mental defect of the State Conference of Chari-
ties and Corrections for next year, succeeding Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission.

DR. FINLEY TO PALESTINE AGAIN

The Board of Regents has voted another leave of absence of three months to Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, to permit him to return to Palestine to complete his Red Cross work there. Dr. Finley was at one time Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

ANNUAL MEETING OF S. C. A. A.

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association will be held in the office at 106 State St., 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 19, following the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers held at 3:30.
MENTAL HYGIENE
LECTURES INTEREST
Y. M. C. A. MEN

Average Audience of 200 at 23d
Street Association Hears Practical
Problems Discussed

Unusual interest has been shown this season and last in the series of lectures on mental hygiene delivered at the 23rd Street Y. M. C. A., in New York City, by LeRoy E. Bowman, formerly assistant secretary of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness and now with the War Camp Community Service. The subject of these lectures has been: "What is Sound Mental Health?" "How the Brain Sometimes Goes Wrong," "Mental Disease—How Avoided," "What Causes Mental Defect," "Do Alcohol and Syphilis Cause Insanity and Feeblemindedness?" "What Determines our Thoughts?" "How to Become Personally More Efficient." "How to Exert Leadership."

Through these lectures a new approach to the average citizen has been established. It has been found that the ordinary man can be heartily interested in the subject of mental hygiene not only from the standpoint of public policy and state expenditure but from a more personal and vital interest. The subjects have covered the whole field of mental health as well as mental abnormality, and have been given with the view to helping each individual in his practical problems. The response of the audience has been excellent. Last year the lectures started with an attendance of 40 and ended with an attendance of 125. This year the lectures began with 100 and ended with an average attendance of over 200, all men.

Help on Practical Problems

The most vital part of the course has been the questions that were asked and, as far as possible answered. They were practical queries regarding matters of personal health, both physical and mental, and expressions of desire for counsel regarding matters of family and business readjustment. One man decided, after listening to a lecture about adjustment to circumstances, that he was in the wrong business, that he would be better off physically, mentally and morally if he changed his environment. After a consultation with the lecturer he bought a ticket to a farming community in Michigan where he is now established and is probably leading a healthier and mentally more normal existence. Another man was reunited with his wife and certain minor questions of maladjustment are apparently settled. There were many questions as to the methods that should be pursued in applying oneself more advantageously to a job or to studies.

These discussions led very logically to a thorough consideration of the state of the community and the State for mental health of its citizens and to a real desire on the part of the listeners for further information and help in regard to getting for the community the benefits of State provision in clinics and institutions. The lecturer is urging the establishment of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association the advisability of having other courses of this nature given.

N. Y. PSYCHIATRIC SOCIETY HAS A SYMPOSIUM ON FEEBLEMINDEDNESS

The New York Psychiatric Society devoted its meeting on January 8 to a symposium on feeblemindedness. The speakers were Dr. Walter E. Clark, director of the Massachusetts School for the Feebleminded; Dr. Walter B. James, chairman of the New York State Commission on Feeblemindedness; Thomas E. Finegan, acting superintendent of Education in New York State; Dr. L. Pierce Clark of the Advisory Committee of Randall's Island; Charles H. Johnson, superintendent of the State Board of Charities and member of the State Hospital Commission, and Dr. Grady of the New York City schools. The President of the Society, Major George H. Kirby, presided.

All the speakers took a hopeful view of the present situation and the outlook for a better handling of the problem of feeblemindedness in this State. One of the most hopeful features of the situation, in addition to the widespread public interest in the question, is the spirit of cooperation between all the state departments and private agencies interested in the matter.

Psychiatric Social Work For the War and After

By Margaret J. Powers

RECOGNITION of the need for trained psychiatric social workers, which led to the establishment of the Training School for Psychiatric Social Work at Smith College last summer in cooperation with the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, is growing and finding expression in schools and courses in several other cities.

Among these is the second training course to be held at Northampton this summer. The 1918 school was primarily a war emergency to train students as soon as possible for work in military hospitals for those cases suffering from war neuroses. The 1919 course, while designed to meet the needs of the reconvestment, was projected in that it will prepare students not only to deal with the immediate psychiatric problems of the aftermath of war, but also with the ubiquitous neurotic or psychopath of everyday life.

The 1919 training school in reconstruction is organized on the same principles as the 1918 school; but with the addition of at least two units: namely, medical social service, community work, and possibly a third branch in child welfare. It includes base courses in psychology and sociology required of all the students and special courses in social psychiatry, social medicine and community work, and a social service course which will be given according to the individual interests of the students. The course comprises two months' training in theory and practice at Smith College, with an intervening period of nine months' field work, followed by two months in advanced theory during July and August of 1919. The School for Social Workers in Boston has added to its curriculum a course of ten lectures by Miss Mary C. Jarrett, chief of the social service at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, supplemented by clinics at that hospital.

In response to a request from social workers in New York City, the New York School of Philanthropy has announced the establishment of a course on mental hygiene. Dr. Bernard Glueck, formerly director of the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison, now a member of the staff of the School, will conduct a course of lectures in the fundamentals of mental hygiene, accompanied by clinical observation and conferences for the discussion of the mental aspect of social case work problems met with in the experience of the worker. Admission to the course is limited to those actually engaged in social case work. The course began on February 5.

Another interesting and important course is that of the School for Social Service in Philadelphia. Beginning February 3, the School will give six months' training course in social psychiatery and medical social service as a graduate course for those who have had an adequate foundation in college or professional work. The unity of this work will be insured by the fact that the case work instruction will be in the hands of well-known social workers of Philadelphia who approach their problems with the greatest appreciation of the fact that psychiatry has to make to all social case work problems. Miss Jessie Taft and Miss Katherine Tucker, both of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, are among those on the special faculty of the School.

These courses are very demonstrative of the trend of modern methods of approach to social problems away from that of ameliorating social maladjustments to the more vital approach of understanding their causation, and changing them or preventing their recurrence.

ENLARGEMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS MUST GO ON

Controller Says New Financial Problems Confront the State—but Relief For Insane Imperative

The tabulation of appropriations desired by the various branches of the State government for the current year, compiled by State Controller Travis, indicates that the reduction in the State's revenues from various causes and the resumption of work interrupted by the war present many perplexing financial questions.

In a public statement, the Controller points out that some saving will be made as a result of the curtailment of the State's war-time activities, but adds that these are likely to be largely offset by the resumption of the State's building program which was suspended during the war because of the lack of men and the shortage and high prices of material. It is stated that the release of men from the army and the termination of war contracts will relieve to some extent the conditions that have prevented the early supervision of the war work during the last two years, particularly the enlargement of public institutions. The State hospitals for the insane are once more referred to a dangerous extent. With a normal capacity of 28,997 they are now housing 35,460, which is 6,460 over the legal capacity. The State has courageously worked out plan of enlargement, but construction has been delayed by war conditions. The resumption of this work is not only one of the much needed improvement but also will help solve the problem of employment pending the return of normal conditions.
Public Health Nurse for Westchester County

Miss Arthur, Experienced Worker, Will Carry Out Important Constructive Program

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $1,800 for the calendar year 1918, for the salary of a county public health nurse for the entire county. Miss Marie B. Arthur, who headed the civil service list of eligibles for the position, has been appointed. Her duties will include:

First, visiting soldiers rejected from military service because of tuberculous, for the purpose of persuading them to accept treatment in sanatoria if they can pay therefor, or in the East View Tuberculosis Hospital, if they have no funds and do not object to going there; to assist them in getting aid under the tuberculosis insurance to which they contribute, in the use of facilities of the Federal Government under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act, to instruct and assist the families in the principles of sanitation and hygiene, if the patients, for one reason or another, do not go to tuberculosis instantaaneously.

Second, organizing and developing a system of local visiting nursing in commumunities of the country, where such does not now exist.

Third, assisting in securing nurses for such newly developed work and helping find funds for vacances occurring in places where visiting nursing has been on an established basis for some time.

Fourth, assisting in the visiting work of the visiting nurses employed by local organizations, particularly those who come into service without training and experience.

Fifth, helping the Red Cross and State Department of Health organize emergency nursing service in case of a disaster or epidemic.

Miss Arthur, who for the past two years has been the advisory nurse on the staff of the State Charities Aid Association's Tuberculosis Committee, has had an extensive experience in public health nursing, both in the pioneer field and in organized territory. She is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses and of the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan. From her position as social worker at the Bellevue Hospital she took up the duties of tuberculosis clinic and visiting nurse at that institution, doing some club work also at the Bellevue Settlement House. For a year and a half she acted as visiting nurse for the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

In 1912 Miss Arthur went to Glens Falls, N. Y., and organized the only public health nursing service including the establishment of a tuberculosis dispensary and child welfare station, and at the same time served as an assistant in public health nursing in the Glens Falls Hospital Training School for Nurses.

During 1913 she was on the staff of the State Tuberculosis Committee by whom she was loaned to the Medina (N. Y.) Public Health Association to organize the public health work in that village. Having placed that activity upon an established basis she made a survey of the nursing needs and needs in Westchester County. From this she went to Allegheny County to organize the county tuberculosis nursing work, and later to Medina County for the same purpose. Miss Arthur has served on the staff of the State Association for the past two years as field secretary and advisory nurse to the nurses employed in the work by local organizations, and it is with a sense of regret that the State Committee relinquishes her for the work, and an accorded sense of congratulation to her and to Westchester County, on this new opportunity for constructive work in a highly organized territory.

"The Night Before Christmas"

With S. C. A. A. County Agencies

"It was the night before Christmas—a tale to begin with a capital 'A.'"

Santa Claus is a great favorite all over the country, and children love his story. One of the most effective ways of telling the story is by giving a dramatization. This year a group of Misses from the State Charities Aid Association of New York and the local agencies is preparing to give a Christmas pantomime in their office building.

It was an hour of storytelling by a friend among which the children were seated upon the floor about their pictures of Santa Claus. Yet the room darkened making a charming picture. The Paulus Society of the Catholic Church also gave a Christmas party for the members of their own church who are inmates of the Home.

MISS QUINN APPOINTED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

The reorganization of the Westchester County Children's Association, which was reported in the last issue of The News, has made further progress during the month of March, when the appointment, on March 16, of Miss Lillian A. Quinn, formerly Assistant Director of the Westchester County Department of Child Welfare, as Executive Secretary of the Children's Association, was announced.

During the four years of its existence as the Children's Committee, the Committee has had no paid officers but has had a volunteer executive secretary, the trained head of another organization. With the establishment of the new association on broader lines, the need for a trained, full-time executive has been strongly felt, and the choice of Miss Quinn for this position promises well for the growth of the organization.

MISS CURRY AT BALTIMORE

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Agencies department of the State Charities Aid Association, attended the National Country Life Conference held in Baltimore in January. The Voluntary Committee on Country Life of which Prof. Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is Chairman, had called together for the Baltimore meeting the leaders in country life work of various national and state organizations. They met to consider the possibility of working up a round-program for meeting the social problems of country life.

Miss Curry is an experienced worker in county life and is familiar with the work of the Committee on charities, correction and family welfare. She presented a paper on "Better Organization for Rural Social Service," formulating a number of principles governing sound rural organization of social forces.
MUCH MORE INSANITY IN N. Y. STATE DURING WAR

Nearly 4,000 More Cases Admitted to Hospitals in 44 Months After War Began Than Before

There was a marked increase in insanity in New York State during the war. In fact, there were nearly 4,000 more admissions to the State hospitals for mental diseases during 44 months elapsed since the war began than in the 44 months preceding it. Statistics of the hospitals show that during the 44 months preceding the war there were 29,216 admissions, while in the next 44 months there were 33,311, or 3,995 more during the war.

"This was a marked increase," said Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, in a recent article in The New York State Hospital Quarterly, "and, as a majority of the new cases were of the dementia praecox and manic-depressive variety, it was only fair to assume that the stress and excitement of war times was the cause. Another interesting fact is that the admissions showed a marked increase in recurrent cases. It was also noticed that many cases occurred among old people who hadidelusions of a depressive character, such as that the end of the world was approaching, that everything was going wrong, etc., such as would be caused by the present troublous times. Another reason for the increased admissions might be that many people have gone into new employment where the work has been more strenuous and where they have made a great deal more money and have lived very different lives."

This war-time increase of insanity further increased the serious overcrowding in State hospitals and emphasizes the need of more buildings at once.

MENTAL HYGIENE LECTURES

A number of mental health lectures are being given this winter under the auspices of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

A course of six lectures has been scheduled in the courses of the New York City Board of Education. Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System at the Post Graduate Hospital, will lecture at Cooper Union, March 5, on "The Brain the Body's Keeper." Dr. Isham G. Harris, Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital, gave an illustrated lecture, February 3, at Public School No. 97, Woodhaven, Queens, on "How the Insane Live." Dr. Marcus B. Heyman, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, gave a lecture on the same subject at the Bowery Y. M. C. A. on January 29; and LeRoy E. Bowman, former Assistant Secretary of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, spoke at the same Y. M.

C. A., January 15, on "Why Be Feebleminded?" George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, lectured January 20 at Public School No. 59, Manhattan, on "Why Should So Many Go Insane?" and January 22 at the Bowery Y. M. C. A. on the same subject. He will deliver this lecture at four other public schools. He spoke at the Bedford Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, February 10, on "Shell Shock Over There and Over Here."

HERE AND THERE

The American Red Cross distributed 200,000 "fl" masks among the American troops in France.

Col. William Cary Sanger has been made manager of the Potomac Division of the American Red Cross, succeeding Henry White, who is in France as a member of the American Peace Delegation. Col. Sanger was formerly a member of the New York State Hospital Commission.

Lt. Col. Ernest F. Bicknell, formerly Red Cross Commissioner to Belgium, has been appointed head of the Red Cross Department of Civilian Relief in France. He succeeds Lt. Col. Homer Folks (Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association), who is now making a tour of European countries and Palestine, surveying after-war conditions for the Red Cross.

NOMINATED AS MANAGERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Governor Smith has sent a number of nominations to the Senate for membership on the boards of managers of various State institutions. All of them are re-nominations. They are:

Henry A. Stephens, of Binghamton, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Millet, of Batavia, the State School for the Blind at Batavia.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea.

Rev. John Grimes, of Syracuse, Syracuse State Institution for Feebleminded Children.

Miss Mary Hinkle, of Poughkeepsie, the State Training School for Girls at Hudson.

E. Lyman Brown, of Poughkeepsie, the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.

Joseph B. Morrill, of Centreport, Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, L. I.

Mrs. Lillian Goraline, of Rochester, Rochester State Hospital.

Rev. Dr. Edward H. Coley, of Utica, Utica State Hospital.

M. Annie Laurie Stewart, of Ithaca, Willard State Hospital.

The Governor has also nominated Mrs. Bertha Bardi, of Gowanda, to succeed Mrs. Laura K. Larmouth as a member of the Board of Managers of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.

CAPT. TOPPING DIES IN FRANCE

Former S. C. A. A. Man Was Decorated By Queen of Roumania For War Work

Word has been received of the death in Blois, France, on January 7, of Capt. Harper D. Topping, 34 years old, formerly connected with the State Charities Aid Association and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Early in 1917 Capt. Topping went abroad with the Red Cross Commission for Relief in Russia. He was assigned to an area containing 50,000 destitute men, women and children, for which he supervised the distribution of supplies. He was decorated by Queen Marie of Roumania.

Capt. Topping became ill some months ago from tuberculosis and went to France. The effects of exposure and undernourishment undergirded in Roumania, and particularly in his exodus from the country, resulted in greatly weakening his physique and bringing on the disease.

His wife who was engaged in Red Cross work abroad was with him during his illness and at his death. Besides his wife, he is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan B. Topping, of North Plainfield, N. J. He was a native of Allegheny, Pa. The body was taken to Paris by a military escort and buried in Pere Lachaise Cemetery.

Capt. Topping was formerly an exhibit demonstrator for the Committee on Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association. He was employed here during parts of 1909 and 1910 and went from here to the Boston Dispensary under Michael Davis.

STATE STUDYING ITS DUTY TOWARD RETARDED CHILDREN

One session of the annual convention of the University of the State of New York, held in Albany, was devoted to the general subject, "The Relation of the State to the Mentally Deficient and Retarded Child." H. S. West, Ph. D., Superintendent of Schools in Rochester, delivered an address on "The Importance and Necessity of a State Program." Dr. Walter J. James, Chairman of the State Commission for the Feebleminded, spoke on "The Relation of the State Commission for the Feebleminded to the Department of Education." Dr. L. Pierce Clark, Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board to the Ungraded Classes, New York City, delivered an address on "Suggestions Upon the Ungraded Class System." In the course of which he urged the establishment of courses in the Normal Schools of the State for the training of teachers for special classes. John Kennedy, of Batavia, spoke on "Individual Instruction." The addresses and papers were pointedly discussed by Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, Inspector of Ungraded Classes, New York City.

Progress is being made in establishing these special classes in public schools throughout the State under the Lockwood law.
ALBANY PLANS NEW DEAL FOR FEEBLEMINDED

Five outstanding developments looking toward better standards and more adequate facilities for the care of the feebleminded have come out of Albany during the past month:

1. The State Commission on the Feebleminded submitted a report to the Governor based on its study of the situation begun last July, with recommendations to remedy conditions.

2. Governor Smith transmitted this report to the Legislature with a request for careful consideration and emphasis on the need of making the care of the feebleminded wholly a State duty and responsibility; in his inaugural message to the Legislature, the Governor referred to the care of the feebleminded as of "immense importance."

3. A comprehensive mental deficiency law codifying the various statutes relating to the feebleminded and adding new sections has been introduced in the Legislature, to carry out some of the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Dr. Walter B. James having reluctantly been obliged to resign the chairmanship of the Commission for the Feebleminded on account of failing eyesight, the Governor has appointed a capable and worthy successor to him in the person of Col. Pearce Bailey.

5. A special committee of the State Prison Commission, which has been investigating the question of mental disorders among the inmates of prisons and reformatories for several months, has submitted a report with recommendations for clearing houses, clinics and separate institutions for defective delinquents.

GOVERNOR ASKS STATE TO DO DUTY BY FEEBLEMINDED

Special Message Says Care of Defectives Should Be Wholly a State Job

With the inauguration of the new Governor on January 1, there was keen interest in his plans and those of the Legislature with regard to both the insane and the feebleminded. The new administration is giving cordial support to the State Commission for the Feebleminded, the State Hospital Commission and the Hospital Development Commission in carrying out their important work and plans.

The Governor's inaugural message devoted considerable attention both to the needs of the insane and feebleminded. It directed the attention of the Legislature to the serious overcrowding in the State hospitals for the insane and asked for "earnest and careful consideration" of the problem of providing more adequately for the mentally ill.

In the course of his special message on the feebleminded, submitted February 3, transmitting the report of the Commission on the Feebleminded, the Governor intimated that he had been considering the possibility of putting the feebleminded institutions under the State Hospital Commission. This, however, would require an amendment to the State constitution, so the Governor concluded not to press the matter at this time. As to making care of the

COL. BAILEY HEAD OF COMMISSION ON FEEBLEMINDED

Governor Names Noted Specialist and Soldier to Succeed Dr. James

GOVERNOR SMITH has nominated and the Senate has confirmed Colonel Pearce Bailey as Medical Chairman of the State Commission for the Feebleminded, to succeed

STATE COMMISSION ON FEEBLEMINDED SUBMITS REPORT

Offers Many Constructive Suggestions to Improve State's System

The State Commission for the Feebleminded which came into existence officially on July 1st last has completed a preliminary study of the State's machinery for dealing with the feebleminded and incorporated its findings and recommendations in a report to the Governor and Legislature.

The Commission reports that "the care of mental defectives in New York is in a chaotic state and efforts in their behalf and the four institutions for them have never been co-ordinated into a satisfactory and unified system."

The report bears the signature of the three commissioners—Dr. Walter B. James of New York, Chairman; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Frank R. Utter, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. Recently Dr. James has been succeeded

(Continued on page 2)
COL. BAILEY HEAD OF COMMISSION ON FEEBLEMinded
(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Walter B. James, resigned. Col. Bailey has recently been discharged from military service and has already assumed the duties of Chairman of the Commission.
It was with great regret that everybody interested in better provision for the feebleminded learned that on account of failing health he had been compelled to resign the chairmanship of the Commission. He has been indefatigable both as Chairman of this Commission and as a member of the Hospital Development Commission, in studying the needs of the feebleminded and in formulating a corrective program. His zeal and wisdom won for him the admiration of his colleagues and he has promoted an unusual degree of cooperation among the agencies concerned in the problem. The work of Dr. James and his colleagues on the Commission, Charles H. Joy and B. J. Clapp, has made for a better understanding of the problem and created public and legislative confidence in the plans for putting the care of the feebleminded on a better basis.

In naming Colonel Bailey to succeed Dr. James, the Governor has picked a man of outstanding administrative ability. Col. Bailey is a well-known specialist in mental and nervous diseases in New York City and professor of that branch in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He has been active in connection with the organization and work of the Neurological Institute in New York, and is known throughout the country as a man of distinction in his specialty.

About two years ago he entered the military service at the request of Surgeon General Gorgas to organize the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry in the Surgeon General’s office.

The success of this division in promoting examination and treatment of mental and nervous cases in the U. S. military forces here and overseas, is a matter of common knowledge and it has been due in no small part to Col. Bailey’s ability and energy.

His appointment as Chairman of the Commission is a welcome one, urged by numerous medical, civic and charitable organizations. He has the confidence alike of the profession and the lay organization. The State is fortunate to have him to take the helm at this critical stage in the State’s planning for the feebleminded and to help get the new program enacted into law and translated into results.

Dr. James is now sojourning at Jekyll Island, Georgia, for rest and treatment. There is a universal hope that he will soon be fully restored to health. The State is greatly his debtor for his distinguished and unselfish service in the cause of better provision for the feebleminded. While his physician has ordered him to lay down the onerous duties of administrative head of the Commission for the Feebleminded, we are glad to announce that Dr. James expects to continue as a member of the Hospital Development Commission.

GOVERNOR ASKS STATE TO DO DUTY BY FEEBLEMIND
(Continued from page 1)

feebleminded wholly a State function and duty as is done with the insane, he said:

“...A large percentage of the feebleminded eventually come under the care of the State, whether it be through almshouses or through prisons. The various localities have their burdens of caring for the feebleminded in local correctional institutions. I believe the State might well take care of them in the first instance.

In the report of the commission accompanies this message and with it a memorandum showing the capacity of the institutions of the State already devoted to this purpose, as well as a draft of the proposed mental deficiency law. I would ask your honorable body to give them your earnest and careful consideration.”

PROPOSE A NEW MENTAL DEFICIENCY LAW FOR NY STATE

Act Codifying and Improving Statutes About Feebleminded Is Based on Insanity Law

Senator Henry M. Sage and Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold, both members of the Hospital Development Commission, have introduced to the Legislature a bill proposed as a new mental deficiency law for the State.

It is patterned somewhat after the insanity law and is an attempt at codification of the existing laws in relation to defences and with new provisions to correlate, harmonize and improve them. An important feature of it is the provision for a uniform procedure of commitment throughout the State.

The laws of the State relating to the custody, care and treatment of the insane have been borne or less confused, conflicting and unsatisfactory for a number of years. The proposal of the law is to replace these various statutes with one clear, comprehensive law providing better procedure for commitment, treatment and administration. The bill is an outgrowth of a study made by the Hospital Development Commission and the State Commission for the Feebleminded.

MORE VISITING NURSES

Miss Helena Heinrichs, R. N., a social service nurse with several years’ training and experience, has been secured by the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee to act as visiting nurse for Madison County.

Several other visiting tuberculosis nurses will be sent into the field within a short time to undertake the enlarged programs of preventive work being inaugurated in Fulton, Genesee, Albany, Montgomery and Onondaga Counties where the county tuberculosis committees are. There are also visiting nursing vacancies in connection with the tuberculosis sanatoria of Onondaga, Schuyler, Seneca, Oswego, Cayuga, Tompkins, Chenango and Greene Counties. The Greene County Tuberculosis Committee is about to be reorganized and will employ a county visiting tuberculosis nurse.
STATE COMMISSION ON FEEBLEMINDED SUBMITS REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

ceeded as Chairman of the Commission by Colonel Pearce Bailey.

What the Commission Recommends

Salient points of the program recommended by this Commission are as follows:

1. Increasing institutional accommodations by hastening the completion of Letchworth Village and by extending the Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women.

2. Enactment of a comprehensive mental deficiency act including a uniform commitment statute; also enactment of a law to make possible separate proceedings for delinquent defectives.

3. The mental classification of all backward and defective children in the public schools and the establishment of appropriate training and treatment for them in special classes or in State institutions.

4. Changing the name of the State custodial institution to State training schools and making them such in fact.

5. Dividing the State into three districts to facilitate its management and increased institutional provision.

6. The eventual consolidation of the State departments dealing with the insane and feebleminded into a single agency.

7. The establishment of a state-wide system of mental hygiene clinics in cooperation with the State hospitals, schools, courts, charitable institutions, prisons and health departments.

8. Continued effort toward a census of mental defectives in the State.

9. A certification of the capacity of each of the State institutions based upon physical measurements of floor space with a view to remedying overcrowding.

10. The transfer of the New York City hospital and school for defective children on Randall's Island to the State.

11. The development of home care of certain types of mental defectives.

12. The repeal of the State sterilization law which has been declared unconstitutional.

13. Continued research and study in the hope of finding better and less expensive methods of dealing with defectives.

Census Being Taken

The Commission organized and established its office in New York last July. The commissioners visited all of the State institutions to survey conditions first-hand. Their report reviews their activities and gives the reasons which lead to the recommendations made. After describing the plans already set in motion, the report says, in part:

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"The Commission finds that the care of the mentally defective in New York is in a chaotic state and that the efforts in their behalf and the four institutions for them have never been coordinated into a satisfactory and unified system.

"The laws concerning mental defectives are also chaotic. The Commission therefore has prepared a general and comprehensive Mental Deficiency law, which is intended to cover the relations of the State, of the Commission and of the Institutions and their Boards of Managers to the mental defectives. This law is based upon the State's Insanity Law, which is generally admitted to be one of the best in existence and which is the result of more than thirty years' practical experience.

"A Commission of three, consisting of the Hon. State Comptroller, the Hon. State Commissioner of Charities and the Hon. Attorney General, shall have the power to supervise the administration of this law.

"A Commission of three, consisting of the Hon. State Comptroller, the Hon. State Commissioner of Charities and the Hon. Attorney General, shall have the power to supervise the administration of this law.

"The Commission has devised a plan for and is putting into operation, clinics which shall serve the needs of the various parts of the State.

"The Commission is convinced that a cooperative effort of the various State and local charitable institutions is needed in order to provide proper facilities for the care of the mental defectives in the State.

State-Wide System of Free Clinics

"The Commission has devised a plan for and is putting into operation, clinics which shall serve the needs of the various parts of the State. The Commission is convinced that the same type of examination of persons whose mental soundness is suspected is required by at least six important State agencies, the Insanity Commission, the State Commission for the Feebleminded, the Department of Education, the Courts and Penal Institutions, and the charitable institutions throughout the State which are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities, especially those which have to do with youth and with youth. The State Department of Health should also be able to use such clinics. The Commission thereupon is attempting to bring about the cooperation of these six agencies through their principal officers, to the end that such a system shall be created as shall result in the establishment of one clinic in each neighborhood, and which shall answer the full needs of all individuals and all institutions in that area.

State Should Be Districted

"The Commission is convinced that satisfactory care of the mental defectives in this State will never be achieved until the State itself is divided into districts, which shall bear the same relation to the individual institutions as do the State Hospital districts to the State Hospitals for the Insane.

"The Commission recommends that the State be divided into three such districts, a western with Newark as its center, a northern with Binghamton as its center and a southern with Letchworth Village.

"The State School for Mental Defectives at Syracuse should be continued and maintained as a school, and be used more strictly therefor and should be limited with as few exceptions as possible, to children of school age.

"The Commission recommends that the names of the Institutions for Mental Defectives be changed and be made uniform, and that each be called a state training school, as for instance, 'The Rome State Training School.' In view of its different type, the Syracuse School should be called 'The Syracuse State Training School for Backward Children.'

"The Commission recommends that in the official records of the State and in general usage, the terms 'feeblemindedness,' and 'feebleminded' be abandoned and that there be substituted the terms 'mental deficiency' and 'mental defectives.' We believe that such a change would lessen the odium that now adheres to the institutions for mental defectives and that the unpleasantness of the whole subject to the minds of the public would be diminished.

Institutions All Overcrowded

"The Commission has caused a certificate of the capacity of each of the State Institutions for Mental Defectives to be made based upon actual physical measurement of all floor spaces. As shown in the certificate, the present institutions are overcrowded. Moreover, the constant and persistent pressure from almost every type of public institution for charitable institution in the State to secure the admission of mental defectives into the State institutions, efforts which are at present as a rule unavailing, all point to the fact that the present accommodations for this type of dependent are inadequate.

Finish Letchworth, Expand Newark

"In order to relieve this situation as rapidly and as economically as possible, the Commission recommends, first, that Letchworth Village be rapidly brought to completion.

"The completion of Letchworth Village would provide for at least 2,500 more beds at the State's disposal.

"Second, the Commission advises that a suitable site be obtained west of Newark in an agricultural district where a colony similar to the Templeton Colony of the Waterley School for the Feebleminded in Massachusetts, could be established. Such a colony should contain between 500 and 1,000 acres and might be rough, cheap land. Before such a colony is actually started, a plan should be laid down for a complete institution at that spot to contain about 3,000 patients and the first colony buildings should be made a part of this plan.

"It has become evident to our Commission that the problem of the mental defectives is one that comes in close relation to the work of at least five important State Departments besides our own, namely, the State Hospital Commission, the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Judiciary with the probation system and the penal institutions and the State Board of Charities. We have endeavored to bring about cooperation between these various departments in an attempt to meet the State's problem and we believe that the accomplishment of such cooperation is at hand with its solution at an earlier date and at less cost.

Provisions for Defective Delinquents

"As mental defectives are a serious problem in our judicial and penal systems constituting, as they do, the majority of the offenders who clog our courts and prisons and reformatories, the Commission believes that it is within its power to aid the Commission in attempting a solution of this difficulty. We have therefore held numerous conferences with the State Commission of Prisons on the subject of defective delinquents, and have consulted with it regarding the report to be immediately issued by it on this subject, and

(Continued on page 4)
Ship Carrying Col. Folks and Red Cross Mission Nearly Founders in Aegean Sea

An Associated Press despatch from the Island of Sciaiathos in the Aegean Sea gives the details of a perilous voyage of the American Red Cross Mission in Europe on a coastwise steamer from Piraeus to Saloniki.

This is the mission of which Lieut. Col. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, is head. The other members of the mission who were on the voyage were Captain Edwin G. Merrill of New York, Captain Lawrence Pumpelly of Ithaca, N. Y., Capt. A. Mills and Lieut. Louis W. Hine of New York.

In the course of the storm, Col. Folks was thrown from a coach in the smoking room and shaken up. The small steamer was so helpless in the high seas that for a while the ship's officers feared disaster, and when the ship did reach a port it was impossible to land the passengers for four days on account of an epidemic of influenza there. For four days the passengers subsisted on bread and cabbage.

The ship finally found refuge at the Island of Sciaiathos, a mountain-sheltered harbor in the upper reaches of the Aegean Sea. The Associated Press describes the journey follows:

"The old coastwise steamer Peloponnesus on which they were travelling encountered a gale in which the vessel labored so severely that it was feared at one time she would never reach port. Having stopped at the port of Volo, 200 Greek refugees were put on board the steamer despite the protests of the captain. Through the voyage from Volo to Saloniki the weather was cold and rainy and a northeast wind chased the sea into waves that tossed the old steamer about like a cork and made her groan from stem to stern."

Storm Terrified Passengers

"Great volumes of water dashed over her decks, drenching the unfortunate refugees in the lower cabins and partly flooding the engine room. Two of the stokers scrambled to the upper deck and refused to return.

"Most of the passengers were Greek peasant women and children from the interior who never before had made a sea journey. They succumbed to seasickness and fell on their knees in prayer, holding up their crucifixes and ikons and pledging all their money and belongings to the church if they were saved.

"Only the reassurances of the members of the American Red Cross and of the ship's officers prevented a panic. Colonel Homer Folks, of New York, head of the Red Cross Mission, was thrown from a coach in the smoking room and shaken up.

"Everything that was not nailed down was thrown helter-skelter over the cabins and decks. Baggage, household effects of every description, kitchen pots and pans, cages of live chickens, a family bird in cages, baskets of food, containers of wine, boxes of household pets, such as cats, dogs and rabbits were hurled about in confusion."

STATE COMMISSION ON FEEBLE-MINDED SUBmits REPORT

(Continued from page 3) we are in agreement with the conclusions, namely, that the plan that has been already adopted for a general clearing house for males at Sing Sing should be carried out, and one for women promptly be set up at Bedford, also that the reclassification of existing institutions should be made so as to provide separate care for defective mental deficiency.

"This Commission has also held conferences with the State Hospital Commission for the insane, finding that there are many problems that these two agencies have to meet in common. * * * Indeed so similar are the problems presented to these two Commissions and so closely related are the methods of dealing with their inmates, that we are convinced that eventually it will be found best to have the insane and the mental deficient cared for by a single agency.

"We believe that the Hospital and School for Defective Children on Randall's Island, now conducted by New York City under its Charities Department, should be transferred to this Commission, on the ground that no training school should be a part of a Charities Department, its function being educational, and because New York City has not succeeded in conducting this school in a satisfactory manner.

Home Care of Defectives

"Finally it should always be remembered that unlike the insane, practically all of whom require confinement, only a part of the mental defectives need institutional care, a very large number, probably a majority of them being able to go on in the outside world doing simple tasks and living in their homes. A constant effort should be made to enlarge this latter group at the expense of the former, and this is the interest both of the State and of these unfortunate themselves.

"It should, therefore, be the duty of this Commission to carry out and encourage studies upon this subject in order to enlarge our knowledge of mental defectiveness, this constituting modern research. * * * It seems likely that most headway will be made through cooperation with the Department of Education in an effort to recognize mental defectiveness in school children at an early age when regulated training adjusted to the peculiar needs of each, may be expected to better than for life in the community and render it unnecessary for them to live in institutions. * * *"

"As the sterilization law now on the statute books has not been proved in operation, and it has been declared unconstitutional, and as there is widespread doubt of the wisdom of such legislation, we advise that this law be repealed."
MENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE TO ASSIST RED CROSS IN AFTER-CARE OF SOLDIERS

The Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association has been requested by the Home Service Section of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross to assist it in measures for discharged soldiers and sailors where mental and nervous defects are involved in their readjustment to civil life and occupation.

The Committee will accede to the request and enlarge its social service department to provide the necessary clinical and social service facilities. The Red Cross will provide the funds for the work.

Favorable action was taken by the Committee after a report on a study made by a sub-committee consisting of Major George H. Kirby, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. L. Pierce Clark, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Florence M. Rhett, and Mr. Henry C. Wright.

The task of dealing with these cases is one of magnitude and importance and the Committee is glad to be called upon to give the Red Cross the benefit of its experience in dealing with similar cases in civil life. The plan determined upon may, perhaps, serve as a demonstration which will pave the way for wide application of mental hygiene principles to the handling of such cases.

PRESENTS AUTOS TO SANATORIUM

Mr. Stein of Rochester Shows Practical Appreciation of T. B. Work

Simon N. Stein, a prominent resident of Rochester, has presented the Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium with two automobiles for the use of the sanatorium. This action was taken by Mr. Stein as an expression of his pleasure over the work done during the past year. The Board of Managers of the sanatorium decided that a Ford coupe runabout was the type of machine best adapted to the needs of the institution and purchased two of them at a total cost of $1,750.

The automobiles will be placed at the disposal of Miss Nancy Stahl, superintendent of the dispensary conducted at the Baden Street Social Settlement, and Miss Margaret Lee, visiting nurse of the sanatorium.

Mr. Stein has taken a personal interest in the work of the Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium for a long time. As the disease was first found in the vicinity of the institution and in other ways contributed freely to meet the needs. In connection with Mr. Stein's gift is one from Ezra Boller, also of Rochester, who has offered to insure both cars without charge for liability and indemnity.

MENTAL HYGIENE MOVEMENT TO BE INTERNATIONAL

Success of U. S. and Canadian Societies in Mental Health Work Leads to World Committee

The mental hygiene movement which expanded rapidly from a State to a national basis following the formation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene is now destined to become international in its scope.

At the annual meeting of the National Committee in New York February 5, Clifford W. Beers, founder and secretary of the Committee, announced that an international committee for mental hygiene will be organized in the near future through the initiative of the (U. S.) National Committee of the Canadian National Committee. It is planned to extend the work to England, France, Italy and other countries. Mr. Beers announced a gift of $6,000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson of New York for use in initiating the work of the international organization.

The annual reports at the meeting of the National Committee showed that the past year had been a banner year for mental hygiene, in both military and civil fields.

Mr. Walter E. Fernald was elected President of the National Committee to succeed Dr. Lewellys F. Barker of Baltimore who wished to lay down the duties after eight years' service. The Committee adopted a budget of $60,000 for its general work this year, and reported special gifts for special purposes amounting to about $100,000.

It was announced that Dr. V. V. Anderson, formerly medical director of the Boston Municipal Court, had joined the staff of the Committee as director of the mental deficiency work, which activity is growing rapidly. His services have been loaned for a few months to the Committee on Feebleminded Children, which is formulating a new policy for care of defectives in that state.

A notable feature of the recommendations to the Committee was one from Dr. Walter E. Fernald urging greater emphasis upon mental hygiene measures among children.

Committee Home Folks and Miss Florence M. Rhett of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association were re-elected as members of the National Committee.

A resolution of thanks to the State Committee for loaning the services of its Executive Secretary, George A. Hastings, to assist in war work for several months last Spring, was passed.

ONONDAGA GRAND JURY URGES SPECIAL INSTITUTION FOR CRIMINAL DEFECTIVES

As the result of the brutal murder of 5-year-old Norman Keefus at Onondaga Hill, N. Y., recently by Chester Simpson, an escaped inmate of the Syracuse State Institution for Feebleminded Children, the Onondaga County Grand Jury has appealed to Governor Smith to urge legislation for the establishment of custodial institutions where defectives with vicious and criminal traits can be kept safely.

Similar recommendations for special institutions for defective delinquents have repeatedly been made to the State authorities, from many quarters. The latest recommendation of this sort is contained in a report by a special committee of the State Prison Commission, referred to elsewhere in this issue.

The resolution adopted by the Onondaga Grand Jury and sent to the Governor is as follows:

"Whereas it has been brought to the attention of the January grand jury of the county of Onondaga that the State Institution for Feebleminded Children at Syracuse has no facilities or authority for the confinement, of those inmates of vicious, immoral and criminal tendencies, who are a danger to the public when at large and that the State of New York has no institution adequate for such confinement.

"Now, therefore, we, the January grand jury of Onondaga County hereby most respectfully recommend to Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, that he take under consideration the establishment of a custodial institution in the county of the like nature of the institutions of this State for the care and custody of the mentally deficient with particular reference to those of immoral and criminal tendencies, to the end that legislation be recommended for the creation and maintenance of a suitable custodial institution where inmates of feeble-mindedness and criminal tendencies may be confined without danger of escape and consequent menace to society at large."

S. C. A. A. MEN ADDRESS NATIONAL T. B. INSTITUTE

George J. Nelbach, Executive Secretary, and Harvey Dee Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, addressed the Institute for the Training of Tuberculosis Executives conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association January 27 to February 11. Mr. Nelbach's subject was "A Program for State Work." He discussed the subject under four different heads as follows: "What Is To Be Done?" "Who Is To Do It?" "How Are They to Do It?" and "Who Is To See That It Is Done?"

Mr. Brown discussed "Cooperation with City and State Officials."

S. C. A. A. ELECTS MANAGERS

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held in the office of the Association at 105 East 22nd Street, New York, on February 19. The following were re-elected as members of the National Committee to serve for three years: Theodore L. Frothingham, Eugene A. Philbin, Miss Florence M. Rhett, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Dr. Simon Flexner, Mrs. Willard Straight, Oren Root, and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard.
Prison Committee Urges Separate Institutions For Defective Delinquents

Clearing Houses For Study and Classification of Abnormal Offenders Also Recommended After Careful Inquiry

MENTAL TROUBLE CRUX OF CHRONIC CRIMINALISM

The perennial question, "What should be done with defective delinquents?" seems to be coming a bit nearer to solution.

Special committees of the State Prison Commission and the Hospital Development Commission have been working since last summer on the problem of reclassifying the mentally defective inmates of the various penal, charitable and correctional institutions of the State with a view to redistributing them into institutions to be set aside for the purpose.

The special committee of the Prison Commission has completed its study of the inmates of the penal and correctional group and submitted its report, with recommendations. The report is signed by Frank E. Wade, John S. Kennedy, Samuel L. Deaver, Judge D. and Allan I. Holloway and the Commissioners. In making its study, the committee had the assistance of Dr. V. V. Anderson, formerly Medical Director of the Municipal Court in Boston.

The study of the special committee of the Hospital Development Commission has also been completed and its report is now being prepared.

The importance of sifting out the mentally abnormal from the other inmates of these institutions has long been recognized and earnestly advocated.

The committee of the Prison Commission found that recidivism is the crux of the whole criminal problem—67 per cent of the 2,279 felons received into the State prisons in 1917 were repeaters—and "that the most important single factor found associated with chronic criminalism is the abnormal mental condition of the criminal himself."

Half of Prisoners are Abnormal.

"Well authenticated facts are at hand to indicate that at least 50 per cent of the inmates of prisons and reformatories in New York State exhibit mental abnormalities, and are in need of much more specialized treatment than afforded by the ordinary routine methods employed in the average penal institutions; that from 27 to 30 per cent of such inmates are feebleminded and only possess the intelligence of the average American child of twelve years or under."

"In the light of such facts it is futile to simply go on blindly administering the law, instead of endeavoring to solve the problem these individuals present.

Need Clearing Houses and Clinics

"Those who have given much thought to the subject feel that the establishment of clearing houses with medical clinics, through which pass those sentenced to the various penal and correctional institutions of the State, after prolonged study and effort at reconstruction, to then be distributed to the various penal institutions in the light of the needs of each case, is the best way of handling the problem.

"Such clearing houses, in enabling the prisons to establish an actual physical segregation of certain types, will in a great measure solve the disciplinary problems of the prisons. By establishing a proper classification these clinics will also enable the prison management to better utilize for the reconstruction of the prisoner those agencies already existing in prisons; and will secure a more intelligent treatment of each individual prisoner, making it possible for the administration to return him to society better fitted to take his place as a useful member than he was the day he entered prison. Furthermore, such clinics should be of very great value to the parole authorities in intelligent after-care work with criminals."

Prevention Better Than Cure

"As an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, it is much more profitable for society to undertake measures to prevent criminality, prostitution, insanity and the like, than it is to endeavor to cure it after it has already developed, or to provide ultimate custodial care for those in whom cure is impossible."

"The establishment of medical clinics in courts will do much towards solving the serious problems mentioned, before they have developed to such a degree as are found in prisons, and when their condition may in a great measure be preventable."

"But even more important in the prevention of delinquency than anything else that has been said is the establishment of clinics in the community that will discover the abnormal child who has the potentialities for a criminal career even before he has developed delinquent tendencies."

The Committee's Recommendations

The Committee summarized its recommendations as follows:

First: That all males convicted of felony and not released under suspension of imposition or execution of sentence pass through the proposed clearing house at Sing Sing Prison, and thence be distributed to each of the State prisons and the New York State Reformatory at Elmira in the light of the needs of each case.

Second: That all sentenced female felons and those convicted of offenses of a lesser degree than felony selected by the court, pass through a clearing house to be established by the State at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, and from this clearing house, after a period of study and reconstruction, be distributed to other State institutions for women in the light of the needs of each case.

Third: The prompt establishment of the proposed clearing house on Blackwell's Island to function in the same way as the Sing Sing and Bedford Hills clearing houses function for the State institutions, converting the transplanting into a clearing house for men and the workhouse into a clearing house for women.

Fourth: The establishment of a State institution for the care and treatment of male defective delinquents, providing for their commitment, release and transfer. The Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch is suggested.

Fifth: The establishment of a State institution for the care and treatment of female defective delinquents, providing for their commitment, release and transfer. The New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills is suggested.

Sixth: The establishment of an institution in connection with the Department of Correction of the city of New York for the care and treatment of male defective delinquents.

Seventh: The establishment of an institution in connection with the Department of Correction of the city of New York for the care and treatment of female defective delinquents.

Eighth: That all children brought before the court, charged with delinquency or improper guardianship, be examined mentally, the examinations to be made either in a clinic attached to the court, or in a central clinic to be provided, and those found feebleminded to be committed to proper institutions if in need of institutional care.

Ninth: That all adults convicted of offenses less than felony and all adults convicted of felony and released under suspension of imposition or execution of sentence, be examined mentally in the discretion of the judge at a clinic attached to the court or at a central clinic.

Tenth: The establishment of mental clinics throughout the State as planned by the State Commission for the Feebleminded, and the establishment of a psychiatric hospital in New York City as proposed by the State Hospital Development Commission.

Eleventh: The creation of a State board to supervise and direct the activities of these mental clinics, thereby securing proper standardization in the way of methods used and results obtained.

Twelfth: That the Legislature be required to enact legislation authorizing the carrying out of these recommendations into effect.

These recommendations are substantially in accord with the ideas of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness.

NEW AGENT IN NIAGARA COUNTY

Miss Julia C. Ford, Children's Agent of the State Charities Aid Association in Niagara County, recently resigned her position and has been married. Miss Kathleen Smith, who has been Assistant Probation Officer of the county for two years, has been appointed to succeed Miss Ford and began work in January. Miss Smith is thoroughly familiar with work for dependent children and is acquainted with the Niagara County field.
STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE HARD HIT BY WAR

Overcrowding and Cost of Maintenance Increase, and Institutions Short of Doctors and Nurses

The past year was "the most trying one in the history of the State hospital system," according to the annual report of the State Hospital Commission recently submitted to the Legislature. This was due to conditions growing out of the war.

In some cases the force of ward employees was reduced more than one-third. "The officers and ward employees remaining in the service have recognized the seriousness of the situation," the report adds, "and with commendable patriotism have cheerfully accepted these additional responsibilities. The continued demand of the Army for physicians trained in mental diseases was partly met by the hospitals by giving leaves of absence to the younger members of the hospital staffs. At the close of the fiscal year, 52 of the hospital physicians were on active military duty, comprising about one-fourth of the full medical staffs of the hospitals. In like manner many of the hospital nurses answered the call and entered the Army nursing service.

The patients and employees remaining in the hospitals contributed to the successful prosecution of the war by making garments for soldiers and hospital supplies. Large quantities of well-made articles were turned over to the Red Cross. The hospitals have taken a conspicuous part in the various drives for funds which have been conducted. Subscriptions in the hospitals for the Liberty Loan and Red Cross totaled $1,134,300 to the four Liberty Loans. The high prices of all commodities and the conservation of wheat, meat and sugar necessitated a revision of the hospital dietaries. The hospitals have taken great pains to comply with all of the suggestions of the Federal Food Administration.

Prevention of Mental Diseases

"In last year's report it was pointed out that progress was being made in the elimination of the causes of the alcoholic insanity and general paralysis. This forward movement has continued during the year just past. Although in this connection the likelihood has not been suppressed, the number of drinking places has been greatly reduced and the amount of liquor consumed has become considerably less. The effect of the decrease in the use of alcoholic liquors is seen in the reduction of admissions from alcoholic insanity. During the past fiscal year the first admissions with alcoholic insanity number 354, as compared with 594 the previous year.

"In order to protect the health of the army, both Federal and State authorities have taken active measures against venereal disease. More has been accomplished in this respect during the past year than in any time during the previous century. Cases of syphilis have been reported and appropriate means taken to prevent the infected person from infecting others.

"Other hopeful signs are seen in the proposed mental examination of school children and the better care of psychopathic children that will naturally follow.

"Each of the State hospitals maintains one or more free clinics to which patients suffering from incipient nervous or mental disease may come for advice and examination. The attendance at the clinics held during the year totaled 5,403 visits. Of these, 5,098 were made by male patients, 585 by discharged patients and 2,779 by persons who had had no connection with the hospitals. It is believed that these clinics and the social service work associated with them are effective agencies for preventing some forms of mental disease and in avoiding a recurrence of a lack in former patients.

The report shows that the State spent more than $10,000,000 last year caring for its insane and in new construction for their accommodation.

The higher prices of supplies increased the average per capita cost of maintenance of patients to $262.32, or $43.16 more than the previous year. Yet the hospitals were administered so efficiently and economically that the average cost per patient including food, clothing, medical and nursing attention, was only 77 cents a day.

Over 48,000 Cases Treated

During the past fiscal year a total of 45,136 patients were under treatment in the civil hospitals, an increase of 4,573 in the hospitals for the criminal insane and 1,338 in the private institutions, a total of 45,573. The increased patient activities and have subscribed $1,134,300 to the four Liberty Loans. 290 in the institutions for criminal insane, and 920 in the private institutions, a total of 39,701.

Impressive Facts About the Insane In N. Y. State

The State spent $10,494,000 last year for its insane but the per capita cost per day was only 77 cents.

The number of patients in the thirteen civil hospitals is 37,293, an increase of 955 during the year. A total of 45,136 patients were treated last year, of whom 5,942 discharged as improved by treatment, 1,687 of these as recovered.

The hospitals are overcrowded 6,465 beyond their certified capacity. The erection of a new State hospital at Marcy near Utica and the expansion of the Brooklyn and Creedmoor branches of the Brooklyn State Hospital are recommended; also a new psychopathic hospital for New York City.

8,403 visits were paid to the free clinics for mental diseases in connection with State hospitals, 2,737 of them by preventive cases.

There has been a decrease in the insanity due to alcohol. Progress is being made in controlling syphilis, the cause of incurable general paralysis.

One-quarter of the medical staffs of the hospitals, a total of 92 physicians, were on active or duty duty, also many of the hospital nurses and employees. The hospitals subscribed $1,134,000 to the Liberty Loan. Patients and employees made many garments and hospital supplies for the Red Cross.

The total yield of the hospital farms was $14,000,000 on record, the value at wholesale prices being $553,867.

State Commission Recommends More Beds in Metropolitan District—Insane Cost State $10,000,000

Of the 3,542 patients discharged from the civil hospitals during the year as benefited by treatment, 1,687 were considered as recovered, 827 as much improved, 917 as improved, and 113 as not insane.

More Buildings Sorely Needed.

The difficulty in obtaining building materials and labor during the last year has greatly delayed construction operations. In spite of this handicap, however, the Commission reports the completion of two new buildings at the Brooklyn State Hospital providing additional accommodations for 550 patients. Cottages at the Creedmoor branch of that institution, formerly used as barracks for the National Guard, have been repaired and now constitute attractive homes for 100 patients. Thirty-six beds in the recent report of the Fed. the Rochester State Hospital. Other important construction work is progressing at the Kings Park and Middletown State Hospitals.

Early in the year the Commission established a new certification of capacity—28,997—based upon the latest revised data. Yet the actual population at the present time is 6,465 patients in excess of that number.

"The State Hospital Commission joins with the Hospital Development Commission," says the report, "in recommending the building of a new State hospital on the site now owned by the State at Marcy near Utica, also for the expansion of both the Brooklyn and Creedmoor branches of the Brooklyn State Hospital. A new psychopathic hospital for the metropolitan district is recommended; such an institution would serve as a hospital for temporary care and as a research and teaching institute.

The Commission is composed of Dr. Charles W. Filigen, Chairman, Andrew D. Morgan and Frederick A. Higgins. Everett S. Elwood is Secretary.

SOCIAL TOPICS DISCUSSED AT CORNELL FARMERS' WEEK

Mise H. Ids Curry, the Association's Superintendent of Children's Agencies, gave an address on "How to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency in Rural New York," during Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College at Cornell University recently. The Agricultural College has just established a Department of Rural Sociology, with Professor Dwight Sanderson in charge. This was the first time, social topics were discussed during Farmers' Week. These sessions were well attended, and aroused much interest.

The recent report of the Federal Children's Bureau on "Juvenile Delinquency in Rural New York" was discussed by J. C. Cook of South Byron, N. Y., a prominent member of the New York Grange.

Dean A. R. Mann of the Agricultural College gave an interesting address on "New Social Responsibilities of the Rural Community," in which he opened the way for a new consideration of the State Board of Charities spoke on "What does the Rural Community Owe to its Children?" One of the sessions of the conference was also devoted to problems of Americanization of immigrants, and one to rural nursing.
Oppose Bill To Appoint Laymen as Superintendents of Tuberculosis Sanatoriums

Proposed Law to Put Medical Task in Hands of Lay Executives Would Be Lamentable and Backward Step

Vigorous opposition to the Thompson-Mooneyney Bill (Senate, Printed Nos. 71, 107; Assembly, Printed Nos. 136, 327), now pending in the Legislature and proposing to make possible the employment of laymen as superintendents of the Niagara and Nassau County tuberculosis sanatoriums, is being made by a number of public health, social welfare and civic organizations.

The Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association has stated cogent reasons why, in the opinion of the Association, the bill should not become law. The Committee asserts that there is no well managed and efficient public tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium in the United States in which the final authority over policies and practice is vested in a lay superintendent. The experiment has been tried out and has been found to be a failure. The tendency is entirely in the other direction. Tuberculosis experts of the country are against it, not because it is impossible to find a lay superintendent with broad enough experience and sufficiently specialized knowledge to give satisfactory results, but because in the long run the chances of securing the right man are much greater, if the selection of a superintendent is confined to the ranks of the medical profession.

Four Reasons Why Bill Is Bad

Four reasons are advanced for the Association's opposition to the passage of the bill:

1. The business of a tuberculosis sanatorium is to treat tuberculosis with a view to improving the condition, prolonging the life and restoring the working capacity of the patient.

While the public has a right to demand that the institution be managed economically, the first function of the sanatorium is medical—and a highly specialized branch of medicine, at that. It is very easy to conceive that an institution might be managed economically, with efficient business methods, at a low per capita cost, and yet fail absolutely to achieve the purpose for which it is created. In that case the taxpayer's money may be wasted, and the institution may better never have been created at all.

2. As an illustration of this, several important questions which come up for decision almost daily in the management of a tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium are cited as follows:

(a) Successful treatment of tuberculosis requires skill in methods of diagnosis, high standards of medical and nursing care, expert judgment in matters of diet, rest and exercise.

(b) Successful treatment also requires ability to determine the significance of sputum and blood examinations, urinalysis, tuberculin reactions, the ability to determine when X-ray or gas treatment should be given, ability to interpret photofluoroscopic examinations, and to decide upon the relative value of all of these as a part of the course of treatment of the individual case.

Must Be Discriminating

(c) As there is no specific cure for tuberculosis, new cases are constantly being proposed. The superintendent must be able to judge between remedies which may have sufficient merit to warrant a trial and those which are out and out failures.

(d) An undervaluation of the importance of laboratory and research work and failure to provide facilities for the same might work serious detriment to the efficiency of the institution. It must appear obvious that in a great majority of cases a lay superintendent would be unable to determine a correct course of procedure in all these matters. The point that he could always secure medical advice is not of great weight because the lack of knowledge might frequently prevent knowing when the advice given is of any value.

3. The only condition under which it might be feasible to place the institution under a lay superintendent would be where the superintendent himself is responsible to a small Board of Directors or Managers who are themselves trained in the treatment of the disease; or, at least, enough of whom are experts to have a controlling voice in the policies of the institution.

4. The argument is sometimes made that a layman, and not a physician should be in charge of a public hospital because physicians are not usually good business men, and much of the success of such institutions is due to the success or failure of its business manager. It may be conceded that, generally speaking, a physician is less likely to be a good administrator on the business side than a layman, but if a tuberculosis hospital fails on the medical side, it is worse than a total failure, it is a waste and a fraud on the public if it is partly fails on the business side but succeeds on the medical side it nevertheless accomplishes its chief function.

The main thing that is considered is that the final decision as to the policies and practice of the institutions should be in the hands of physicians and not laymen. Without such final control in the hands of recognized tuberculosis experts, the Association's Tuberculosis Committee believes that institutions such as the Niagara County Sanatorium or the Nassau County Sanatorium under a lay superintendent would be fraught with grave dangers, and would open the way to similar exceptions in other institutions, thereby ultimately lowering the standards of the county tuberculosis hospitals in New York State.

FIVE UP-STATE COUNTIES ORGANIZE FOR INTENSIVE WORK AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Substantial progress has been made during the last month in placing the tuberculosis association work on a county-wide basis in five counties in which heretofore it has been carried on on a city or village basis. Officers have been elected, definite programs of activities adopted and work started in Rensselaer, Albany, Oneida, Fulton and Broome Counties.

In Albany County the preliminary organization of a county tuberculosis committee has been effected with the election of the following officers: President, Charles Gibson, Albany; Vice-Presidents, Charles F. Ford, Cohoes, and Mrs. E. F. Roy, Watervliet; Secretary, Mrs. O. R. Eichel, Albany; Treasurer, Frederick Stevens, Albany.

Miss Ida May Robins, until recently the supervisor of the housing, sanitation, recreation and working conditions of women employees in a large plant of the DuPont Powder Company, has been employed as full-time executive secretary and assumed her duties February 15.

Fulton County has organized on a county-wide basis, electing Fred L. Carroll of Johnstown, President. The other officers are Vice-President, J. Edward Grant, Northville; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Wells, Johnstown; and Treasurer, Edwin C. Naylor of Gloversville. A definite program of work for the year has been outlined. A paid worker is to be employed in the joint capacity of visiting nurse and executive secretary.

At the organization meeting of the Oneida County Tuberculosis Committee the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. W. J. Ullian, Utica; Vice-President, F. F. Kissinger, Rome; Dr. Florence I. Staunton, Utica; and Miss Lucy Carille Watson, Utica; Secretary, Robert D. Fraser, Utica; Treasurer, David G. Jones, Utica. A full-time executive secretary will be selected by the Oneida County Committee to take charge of the activities outlined for the county during the coming year.

Walter P. Warren, Jr., has been chosen to head the new Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Committee for this year. The other officers are: President, Charles M. Ricketts, Troy; Dwight Marvin, Troy; William A. Dunne, Troy; and W. Y. Lansing, Rensselaer. Secretary, Dr. R. H. Irvin, Troy; Treasurer, W. Leland Thompson, Troy. Joseph Herzstein, graduate of the City College of New York and of the public health course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected as the full-time executive secretary of the new committee. Mr. Herzstein has had several years experience in health work, having been for five years secretary of the New York State Ventilating Commission which has made some notable contributions to the scientific knowledge of ventilation. Mr. Herzstein has just completed the institute course for the training of tuberculosis executives given by the National Tuberculosis Association.

In Broome County a sub-committee of the Broome County Tuberculosis Committee has been organized with E. A. Farnham, the Rev. C. A. Ritchie and Amos Johnson to carry on the county-wide educational and publicity campaign. The Committee has employed as executive secretary Miss Marie L. Hawley of St. Louis, Mo., for three years a member of the staff of the St. Louis Tuberculosis Association. She has been taken into the course of training at the Tuberculosis Institute conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association.
$2,456,000 IS APPROPRIATED FOR HOUSING OF DEFECTIVES AND INSANE

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE START TO END CONGESTION

SOME hope of relieving the congestion in institutions for the insane and of getting more accommodations for the feebleminded is afforded by the annual Appropriation Bill which has just been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

The bill was introduced in both houses on March 11. This early introduction date gave ample opportunity for a close scrutiny and study of the items.

The bill carried a total of $59,300,000, a substantial increase over last year’s bill. Governor Smith reduced it to $57,310,948.

The entire State budget for this year will total about $90,000,000. The amounts other than those in the general appropriation bill, are provided in special acts for specific purposes.

The increase in the general appropriation bill this year is attributed by Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to the new construction program, the extra support given to the common schools, the difference in pay for State employees in military service, and an increase in compensation for State employees. The overhead expenses of government in the State this year are virtually the same as last year, he states.

For Institutional Development

The Appropriation Bill, which reflects the program of the Hospital Development Commission, carries total appropriations of $2,456,000 for the enlargement of institutions for the insane, feebleminded and epileptic, and additional authorizations of $1,320,000—a total of $3,776,000 of authorization and appropriation.

Of these amounts, $1,551,300 is provided for new construction or permanent betterments at State hospitals for the insane, with additional authorizations of $962,500, making a total of $2,513,700 of appropriation and authorization.

(Continued on page 2)
Better Wages Necessary For State Hospital Employees

1,000 Places Vacant in the Service and Pay Is So Small They Cannot Be Filled—Hospital Standards Suffer

It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will pass and the Governor will sign the Cotillo-Sammis bill to increase the pay of the employees of the State hospitals for mental diseases.

It is generally conceded that they have been seriously underpaid for a long time and this has made it extremely difficult, and at times almost impossible, to get enough employees to man the institutions. This condition inevitably lowers the standards of care and treatment prevailing in the hospitals.

In all, over 6,000 employees are required to man the thirteen civil State hospitals. Over 1,000 places are vacant now because of inability to get nurses, attendants, engineers, domestic workers, bakers, laundromen and other workers, on account of the scant wages.

The proposed increase will total about $850,000, three-fourths of which will go to the ward employees.

A public hearing on the bill was held before the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on March 20. A petition urging the increase on behalf of the employees, members of the Boards of Managers and superintendents of the State hospitals, and the State Hospital Commission was presented. No opposition to the bill was offered.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who presided, expressed the interest of the Committee and the Legislature in raising the compensation of employees as much as compatible with the financial interests of the State. He called attention to the fact that the State must find $25,000,000 additional revenue for the expenses of government this year, but declared that the State hospital employees were entitled to better compensation because of the nature of their work and their devotion to this difficult and often distasteful labor.

The speakers in favor of the bill included Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission; Judge Robert S. Waterman, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg; Mrs. Agnes D. Dрукhan of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn State Hospital; Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital; Dr. Isamah G. Harris, Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital; Senator George L. Thompson of Nassau; George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. L. C. Mead of Orange; John C. Imhoff, Vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor; George H. Hamilton of Rochester State Hospital, and Miss Katherine Henry of the Manhattan State Hospital.

The gist of the arguments was that the employees were grossly underpaid. Judge Waterman said there had been no general increase in twenty years. Male employees taking care of insane patients receive only a dollar a day and their board and the women twenty-five cents a day and their board. The increases asked are about 25 per cent.

Mr. Hastings, on behalf of the Mental Hygiene Committee, said: "As a whole the employees in the State hospitals have the most trying work, the longest hours, and the poorest way of any employees in the State service, and in addition are subject to considerable hazards in caring for difficult or dangerous patients."

He urged the increase in justice to the employees, in order to maintain the high standards which have characterized the State hospitals for mental diseases, in order to provide equal pay for equal work in the supervisory grades where the work for men and women is actually the same, and because the hospitals require more funds not only to get good grade of employees, but to get any employees at all in competition with positions in civil lines.

He urged that the entire increase asked for be granted on the ground that it is deserved by all the employees and especially because three-fourths of the increase will go to the ward workers who have been the most seriously underpaid and whose work is the most difficult.

Dr. Harris stated that in trying to hire employees at Brooklyn he had been told that they could make more money in a few dollars in hotels and restaurants than the State offered in wages. The wages are so low that the employees have no money left to buy and save for the necessities of the future. The Binghamton State Hospital, employing 500 persons, had 530 new employees during the year, or over 100 per cent changes. The Brooklyn State Hospital had 220 per cent of changes. Thirty-seven letters sent out for stenographers resulted in only one applicant, and 45 letters for a pharmacist resulted in no applicants. Dr. Harris called attention to the fact that the wages of the State hospital employees are much lower than the compensation of similar employees in the New York City institutions.

Mr. Imhoff showed how unfairly the wages in the hospitals compare with wages of artisans and laborers outside.

Senator Cotillo said that if the State can afford to spend $6,000,000 for a vehicular tunnel from New York to New Jersey, it surely can afford a sum that is under a million dollars to pay the State hospital employees more adequately and insure a better and more permanent service.
GOVERNOR SMITH VETOES SOLDIERS' HOME MEASURE

Sees Wiser Way of Providing for World War Veterans Than in Custodial Institutions

"I am confident that some more satisfactory and intelligent plan will be developed for the care of our returning soldiers who have been disabled than the placing of them in a custodial institution."

Wisely holding to this view, Governor Smith has vetoed the Carson-Quackenbush bill which was intended to provide for the admission to the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, of disabled and dependent New York men who had served in the World War.

The veto in connection with this bill means much, because by it the Governor is upholding a newer conception of the State's duty and obligation to its defenders, namely, that it must reestablish them into social and commercial relations, and not relegate them to a custodial institution. The Governor is entitled to commendation for his action.

Many Objections to Bill

The bill was open to serious objection because when the World War started definite plans were made to care for the injured and wounded soldiers in a more intelligent and humane way than the soldiers of the Civil War were cared for. After the Civil War soldiers' homes were erected and any soldiers who could not adjust themselves to commercial conditions were permitted to enter such homes to be cared for by the State or Nation. It was found that life in a soldiers' home was very demoralizing. The institution—no matter how good and well run—not only removes the man from a productive life but from participation in social, civic and governmental affairs in fact, from almost everything that makes a real man.

So, providing by the Civil War experience the government planned a wiser system of dealing with the soldiers of the World War. By means of insurance, compensation and vocational re habilitation it is endeavoring to restore wounded men back into life, so that they can be made productive and a factor in society as they were heretofore. It was felt that if the Soldiers' Homes at Bath were opened to New York veterans of the present war, sooner or later it would be filled up and the same old process would be renewed and perpetuated which has been in operation since the Civil War.

The passage of the bill by both houses of the Legislature undoubtedly was an expression of a desire on the part of the legislators to render a good turn to the soldiers, but unquestionably what they intended to be a good turn would have resulted in a distinct injury and would have helped to perpetuate the old institutional idea.

The Governor's Veto Message

Apparently all these facts were taken into consideration by Governor Smith. In a mes-

DR. FARRAND EXECUTIVE HEAD OF THE RED CROSS

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University of Colorado, who was recently appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross to succeed William H. Taft, has been spending a few weeks in Europe to get in touch with the work there. Dr. Farrand became the executive head of the American Red Cross organization upon the retirement of the War Council.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war, Dr. Farrand has been director of the tuberculosis work of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in France. He went abroad at the same time that Homer Weeks went to France as a representative of the Red Cross and remained there until a few months ago. Dr. Farrand was recently made an officer of the Legion of Honor in France.

In Paris Dr. Farrand has been conferring with American and foreign experts regarding the formation of an international Red Cross organization and about plans for public health work.

INFLUENZA CAUSED 590 DEATHS IN STATE HOSPITALS

A review of the recent epidemic of influenza in the New York State hospitals appears in the current number of The State Hospital Bulletin. It was prepared by Dr. Walter G. Ryon, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie. From the latter part of September to January 15, 5,148 cases of influenza occurred in the thirteen civil state hospitals. Of these, 590 cases died from the influenza, or pneumonia, and other complications. The deaths included a number of officers and employees, as well as patients.

OPPOSE BILL TO ABOLISH PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Removal of the Expert Advisers to the Health Department Would Undermine Its Efficiency

The efficiency of the State Department of Health is jeopardized by a bill now pending in the Legislature to abolish the Public Health Council. This Council is composed of six members appointed by the Governor, with the addition of the Commissioner of Health ex-officio. The Legislature delegates to this Council the power to pass health legislation in the form of a Health Code. The Health Code includes the health rules and regulations which the State Department of Health enforces. These must be amended from time to time. Naturally, these regulations irritate, at times, some local indifferent and lazy official. Such irritation not infrequently leads to resentment and attack.

If the Health Commissioner were solely responsible for the disturbing rule, the attack might increase and ultimately cause his discharge or resignation. A Health Council, however, cannot be thus successfully attacked; it is a buffer for the Commissioner, and a protection to the stability of the Department. If the Legislature by design wished to gradually undermine and eventually abolish the State Health Department, it could adopt no more subtle yet sure method than to remove the Health Council.

The bill is Senate No. 422, Print 438, Gibbs, and should be opposed by all who recognize the importance of the State Department of Health.
PREVENT POVERTY, URGES STATE CHARITIES BOARD

REDUCE MILLIONS FOR MAINTENANCE BY GETTING AT CAUSES

GREATEST attention to the welfare of children and the adoption of definite programs to protect childhood from moral and physical dangers and to provide for a healthy childhood, are recommended in the fifty-second annual report of the State Board of Charities recently submitted to the Legislature.

The report advocates the establishment of playgrounds and other forms of community recreation and urges that educational requirements and child-labor laws which have been formulated for the purpose of protecting children should not be weakened.

Special attention is called to the amount of money which is being expended by various sections of the State for charitable purposes.

The organizations which report to the Board aggregate a total of more than $38,000,000 annually for maintenance alone. This is by no means the total cost of charity to the State as there are a great many organizations that are not obliged to report to the State Board of Charities.

The Board calls attention to the fact that in the handling of this immense sum of money annually there has been practically no scandal or any evidence of dishonesty.

Should Get at Causes of Poverty

Special emphasis is laid on the necessity of preventive measures by the State and by the local communities. The financial cost of charitable institutions is becoming one of the most important and largest items in the State and local budgets. The Board therefore urges the communities to seriously consider the matter of reducing these expenditures by getting at the causes of poverty, crime and sickness.

One preventive measure recommended is that the State should give attention to the problem of the feebleminded and arrange for the elimination of these persons from the community or the education of such of them as are capable of being educated.

The report also recommends health insurance, claiming that more than seventy-eight per cent of poverty is due to illness. More than five hundred millions of dollars in wages are lost annually because of sickness of wage earners, it states. It also recommends that efforts be made to rehabilitate those handicapped in industry just as the government is now attempting to do this service for men who have been injured in the war. Industrial education is another recommendation, and the experience of the government is referred to in that it could not find the trained and skilled men that it needed at the outbreak of the war. The possibilities of a life of crime and pauperism are many times greater in the case of an individual who has no industrial education, it is pointed out.

10,000 Institution Boys in War Service

The report also refers to the splendid contributions made by the charitable institutions of the State to war service. About 10,000 boys previously cared for in charitable institutions of the State have been in the service and many of them have distinguished themselves by their bravery under fire.

27,000 Cases of Influenza

Referring to the influenza epidemic, the report states that there have been in 280 institutions, 27,296 cases of the disease among public charges and of this number there were 4,105 deaths. The far-reaching effects of the epidemic are pointed out and that while about 1,400 children had been or were about to be committed to children's institutions by reason of the loss of parents, probably for many years to come the financial burden on the cities and counties would be felt because of the breaking down of people who have been weakened by the disease.

The report urges that there should be a union of all citizens, irrespective of creed or political belief, to advocate and carry through in their community a program having for its object the prevention of social evils and making the city or town cleaner, healthier and safer for the children and all others who reside in it.

During the year 1,545 persons have been returned to their homes in other States or counties. These persons otherwise would have become a charge either upon the State or the counties and by their removal the State has saved an annual expenditure of thousands of dollars. Since the act of 1880, making this a duty of the State Board of Charities, 52,000 persons have been removed from the State either to other countries or other States of the union. Most of these would undoubtedly have been permanent dependents upon public charity.

The amount expended for the relief of Indian poor was $8,348.00 and eighty-five Indians are provided for in almshouses or asylums. The report calls attention to the fact that there are about 7,000 Indians in the State, the majority of whom are in poor circumstances, liable to debilitating diseases and contagious epidemics.

Smallpox has appeared upon several reservations during the year and has been difficult to control. The insanitary condition of many Indian homes tends to recurring outbreaks of what are known as "filth diseases."

Attention is also called to the fact that there are still survivors of the Civil War in need of the State's care; 1,886 veterans have been cared for in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and their average age is over 75 years. There are 500 in the hospital and about sixty members of the Home died during the year.

MAJOR HUTCHINGS NEW Supt. of Utica State Hospital

Major Richard H. Hutchings, who has been Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg since 1903, has been transferred to the superintendency of the Utica State Hospital and assumed his new duties on April 1. He succeeds Dr. Harold L. Palmer, who has resigned after long and valuable service and will conduct a private sanitarium for mental cases at Clinton, N. Y.

Dr. Hutchings is an exceedingly capable and progressive superintendent and his appointment to fill the vacancy met with widespread approval. He becomes the head of the Utica institution just on the eve of the important project of building up a branch at Marcy, nearby, to accommodate 5,000 patients. Dr. Hutchings will also devote considerable effort to increasing the out-patient work in the Utica district.

Major Hutchings is one of the best known State hospital men in the country. He has been serving in the Medical Corps of the United States Army since August, 1917, receiving his discharge only recently. He was located for six months at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., six months in the office of the Surgeon General in Washington, and more recently was in charge of important neuropsychiatric work in the base hospital at Plattsburgh.
VACCINATE 19,000 PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS

Precaution Against Pneumonia—Expert in Charge Praises Management of Institutions

The United States Public Health Service, with the cooperation of the State Hospital Commission and the State Department of Health, has been administering the recently perfected vaccine for pneumonia to the patients of the State hospitals for the insane.

The work has been in charge of Captain H. E. Hasseltine of the Health Service. Captain Hasseltine, in his report to the State Hospital Commission, says:

"Having finished the work of administering the pneumococcus vaccine to infants of the State hospitals of New York, I desire to thank you for the courtesies and cooperation you have extended to me and my assistants and for having administered the vaccine to approximately one-half of the infants of the thirteen civil State hospitals, which gives a vaccinated group of approximately 19,000 persons. This, we trust, will give an excellent demonstration of the value of the vaccine under the conditions in which it was used. I had an opportunity to see the methods of management in your hospitals and cannot speak too highly of the general efficiency and spirit of cooperation which I found in these institutions. I think that the State hospital system of New York can be properly taken as a model for all other States."

Developments will be watched with interest by the hospital physicians, as well as by the medical profession generally, as pneumonia is always a very serious problem in large institutions. This system has been used very extensively in the military forces with gratifying results, and the primary purpose of this work is to ascertain if the method is as likely to prove effective here as in those forces. In fact, the whole action is extremely simple with little or no reaction. The entire expense of the work is borne by the federal government.

NEW ACTIVITY IN MENTAL CLINICS SINCE THE WAR

With the return of physicians from army service, the out-patient department work of the State hospitals is resuming something like its pre-war activity.

The State hospitals are active centers for the prevention of nervous and mental diseases and will doubtless become more and more so as the knowledge about such disorders disclosed by the war is made use of in the future.

At a recent session of a clinic held by the Middletown State Hospital at Newburgh, 35 persons called for advice, information or treatment under various conditions. In all, 181 cases, one paroled case, and the others were persons who called to inquire about friends or relatives.

At a clinic held by the same State hospital at Kingston, eleven persons called, among them being five new cases. It is interesting to see such an occurrence of this in small clinics. It indicates how the clinic has become to be valued as a stabilizing force in the mental balance of the community.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COUNTY AGENTS

The ninth annual conference of the State Charities Aid Association's Agents for Dependent Children was held in New York City on March 18 and 19. Thirty-five agents from the different counties of the State were in attendance. These agents act as assistants to Poor Law officials in looking after the welfare of the children in their respective territories.

The following cases were presented for discussion: An influenza case, presented by Miss Hutchings of Seneca County; a delinquent girl case by Miss Deuel of Chemung County; a case of illegitimacy by Miss Kerr of Yates County; delinquent girl case by Miss Hopkins of Montgomery County; improper guardianship case by Miss Mitchell of Columbia County; court commitment of a feebleminded person, by Miss Arms of Tioga County. Discussions were led by Miss Mertz of Chautauqua County, Miss Mendum of Rensselaer County, Miss Ewer of Westchester County and Miss Tippet of Chautauqua County.

The discussion on boarding homes was led by Miss Ruth Taylor, Director of the Child Welfare Department of Westchester County, the conference on Placing Out being led by Miss Sophie von S. Theis, Superintendent of the Placing Out Department of the Association.

Miss Berry, Superintendent of County Agencies Department, led the general discussion on "What Constitutes Necessity for Placement of Homeless Children," and "Does the Physical, Moral and Intellectual Well-being of a Child Demand of Any Home—Its Own Home or Its Foster Home?" Mrs. Learn, Assistant Superintendent of County Agencies, led the discussion on the Relation of county agents to local committees and to officials, and Mrs. Cross, Assistant Superintendent of the department, led the discussion on The agents' relations to institutions and to other agencies.

In course of the conference the various branches of work done by the Association were explained by department heads from the central office.

An informal tea was given the agents at the Manhattan Trade School, and the following day the agents attended the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Association.

MENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE ADDS 3 WORKERS TO STAFF

The Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association is enlarging the staff of its Social Service Department to keep pace with the growth of its general work and to aid the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross in dealing with cases of discharged soldiers and sailors where mental factors are involved.

Miss Marie von H. Byers has been added to the staff for general work with civilian cases. Miss Eleanor Barrows of California and Miss Alice K. Humphrey of New York have been engaged to work for the Red Cross in cooperation with the Mental Hygiene Committee. All three are graduates of the Smith College Training School. Miss Humphrey has recently been at U. S. Base Hospital 30 at Plattsburg.

Colonel Folks is back in Paris; sails for U. S. May 10.

Lieutenant Colonel Homer Folks, who returned to Paris early in February after making a three months' survey of after-the-war conditions in various European countries for the Red Cross, is expected to return to this country about the middle of May. Just as we go to press a cable message is received stating that Col. Folks and family will sail for the United States on the Carmania on May 10.

Colonel Folks has been formulating reports and a number of Red Cross societies of various nations who are planning an international Red Cross organization, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
BILL FOR COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION SHOULD BE DEFEATED

Measure Would Lower the Standards of Health and Children’s Work in Counties

A bill now in the Legislature opposed by the State Charities Aid Association is designed to create county civil service commissions.

Its opposition is prompted by the effect such a bill, if it were enacted into law, might have upon the health and children’s work of the counties.

A large proportion of the counties have each a tuberculosis hospital, also one or more visiting nurses. The superintendents of these hospitals are physicians with training in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and in the administration of that class of hospitals; the nurses are likewise specially trained in health work. These superintendents and nurses are taken from a civil service list created by the State Civil Service Commission, a list composed of those having successfully passed an examination, and residents in any part of the State.

A county civil service commission might confine such examinations to applicants from the county, or it might readily exempt the positions so that they could be filled by political appointments. To confine applications to the county might not lower the service in populous counties, but in counties having no large cities, no suitable applicants might be found. The result of exempting the positions would inevitably lower standards.

All who desire to see the standards of their county health maintained should oppose this bill. It is Senate Rec. No. 46, Print 765. Write to your Senator and Assemblyman.

NAMED AS MANAGERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

The following additional nominations as members of the Boards of Managers of various State institutions have been sent to the Senate by Governor Smith.

George T. Roche, of Rochester, renominated as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural and Industrial School; Louis Shulman, of Rochester, nominated to this Board, to succeed Eugene Raines.

Herbert F. Gunnison, of Brooklyn, to succeed George E. Brower, Brooklyn State Hospital.

Philip G. Schaef er, of Buf falo, to succeed William A. Douglas, Buffalo State Hospital.

James MacGregor Smith, of New York City, renominated; Fanny M. Pollak, of New York City, to succeed Alice M. Flagler, deceased; and Elizabeth M. Long, of New York City, to succeed Harry C. Hart, all for Central Islip State Hospital.

Dr. George A. Leitner, of Poughkeepsie, renominated, the State Training School for Girls at Hudson.

Thomas J. Colton, of New York City, re-nominated, Letchworth Village, Thie la.

Dr. Robert Abrahams, of New York City, renominated, Manhattan State Hospital, Warren Island.

Philip H. Minshall, of Middletown, to succeed William H. Rogers, Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.

Rev. Thomas B. Kelly, of Mt. Kisco, to succeed Caroline Choate, the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills.

James E. Kelly, of Ogdensburg, to succeed Matt C. Ransom, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Pearl Spigel Elias, renominated, Western House of Refuge at Albion.


Governor Smith is being widely commended on the fitness of the candidates whom he has nominated for the various Boards of Managers.

TO PROVIDE FOR 840 MORE PATIENTS AT LETCHWORTH VILLAGE THIS YEAR

In spite of the handicap of war conditions, splendid progress has been made on the construction of new buildings at Letchworth Village during the past year.

It is expected that accommodations for 840 more patients will be opened this year, bringing the population up to about 1,200. Present indications are that 280 beds will be ready in June and 560 in December. Work on the buildings now under construction will be rushed to the utmost this summer.

The current Appropriation Bill just signed by Governor Smith, carries funds to erect another group of buildings for girls consisting of eight cottages, a service building, an industrial building and an officers’ cottage. Funds are also provided to complete the industrial building in the boys’ group now under construction. The total appropriation is $822,600.

This year’s appropriations for new construction at institutions for the feebleminded are being largely concentrated at Letchworth Village in order to complete the institution. This institution doubtless is destined to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, institution for defectives in the United States. Present plans contemplate a capacity of about 3,300 patients, and it is not unlikely that eventually it will be enlarged to accommodate 5,000. It will serve the great metropolitan district.

Visitors to the institution are increasingly impressed with its splendid possibilities in the way of providing accommodations for a large number of patients and for its administration on an economical basis. The property is so large, the site so well adapted to the purpose and the institution is so designed that a large institution can be maintained without congestion and other drawbacks often inherent in large institutions.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN WESTCHESTER

The Westchester County Conference on Public Health Nursing, which meets one day a year to discuss local nursing problems, is taking the first step toward a better organization of the nursing agencies of the county by having a survey made. Westchester was one of the first counties in which district nursing associations were organized, and for many years its territory has been almost entirely covered by a series of entirely independent private organizations. Under the presidency of Mrs. V. Everit Macy, the County Conference has asked the National Organization for Public Health Nursing to study the field and to recommend to the conference a plan for a federation of nursing associations.

Miss Sue LaForge, R. N., who has had wide experience in such work, is at present making a detailed study of all agencies in the county, public or private, employing visiting nurses. Her report will probably be presented to the Nursing Conference this month.

The infantile paralysis epidemic in 1916 and the recent influenza epidemic have lent much emphasis to the demand for a better organization of the nursing resources of the county, and it is earnestly hoped that as a result of Miss LaForge’s work a strong county federation may be established.
The Great Lesson of the War

By GEORGE F. CANFIELD
President of the State Charities Aid Association

At the recent annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association, George F. Canfield was re-elected President of the Association for the ensuing year. In the course of his address to the Association at the meeting he said, among other things:

The year which has elapsed since our last annual meeting has been a period of wonderful events. A year ago, fortunately we were at war with the Central Powers. We had made our belated entry into the conflict. But, unfortunately, although we were at war, we were not really in the fight. We were engaged in our preparations, and the air was filled with criticism, complaint and dissatisfaction with our efforts, and there was widespread apprehension that we had discovered too late that we were really concerned in the cause and consequences of the European conflict and that the terrible verdict of history upon our efforts and intervention might be "too late."

But, in spite of mistakes and blunders, most of which were doubtless unavoidable, and in spite of the great blunder, for which the whole country with its taint of pacifism was responsible, that we made no preparations for nearly three years, while the storm was raging across the waters—in spite of all this, we played a noble part in the struggle for freedom, as King George graciously acknowledged in his telegram of congratulations to President Wilson, and we emerged from the conflict a nation of which we all may be proud.

The S. C. A. A. and the War

At the outbreak of the war, the State Charities Aid Association tendered its services to the Federal Government and to the State Government, and the Association, its officers and employees, were at the service of our country, realizing that satisfaction could only be found in doing our utmost to help to win the war. For myself, I felt that the Association could render no better service than to stick to its job and to carry on as effectively and thoroughly as possible its regular work. Through our work on behalf of dependent children, through our work for the promotion of the public health, our tuberculosis work and our mental hygiene work, and through our supervision of the administration of public charity and co-operation with officials in that administration, we could contribute to the conservation of human resources, and that was a very direct way of doing our bit to help to win the war.

During the past year, our Association has successfully carried on its regular work, and we are grateful to the office staff not only for the good work which they have done as representatives of the Association, but for the extra work which they did, especially in connection with the administration of the Draft Act and with the epidemic of influenza.

A Democracy Safe for the World

Since the signing of the armistice, there has been much consideration of the lessons to be derived from the world's experience during the past four years and from the history of the Allies over the Central Powers. We have been fighting, it is said, to "make the world safe for democracy," and we like to think that this fight has not been won. All that we can now say, however, is that the world has been made safe against the autocracy of imperialism. Whether it has also been made safe for democracy, as we understand it, that is, a democracy based upon the institution of property and individualism, and whether the democracy which we are hereafter to live under is to be a democracy safe for the world, are questions yet to be determined.

With despotic Bolshevism menacing Europe, with the sporadic outbreaks of the I. W. W. in this country, externalized, palliated or condoned by some sociologists, and ambitious statesmen, with the great army of railway employees demanding ownership of our railway companies upon the basis of sharing the profits and letting the government pay all the losses—the principle of "brads 1 win, and tails you lose"—with frenzied women burning in effigy President Wilson, because somebody, whom he could not control, or, if he could, ought not to control, did not give them what they want, and with absolute prohibition sweeping through the land, even one who is not a pessimist cannot escape a sense of the gravity of the problems which confront us.

But we can derive hope and encouragement from the thought that the world's experience during the last four years has demonstrated—and it would seem demonstrated beyond any possibility of question—that democracy as we have understood it in this country, based upon property and individualism, is the most potent agency for the advancement of civilization and for the development of the highest qualities of mankind. With their hastily assembled resources, the free nations of the world were able to present an impregnable barrier against the sudden and desperate assault of the Central Powers, and to triumph over all the obstacles, for the extra and considervations of the odious autocracies.

The Chief Lessons of the War

How was this miracle performed? Because the individual units of the Allies, on account of their greater self-reliance, resourcefulness and alertness, engendered by the spirit of national life, improved themselves to be superior to the individual units of the Central Powers, who had lost their sinews of war and crushed out of them and had become mere cogs in a vast despotic machine. This is to me the great lesson of the war. It is so clear that he who runs may read, and it is most amazing that just at this time of the supreme triumph of individualism over autocracy, the results are so clearly revealed with so much enthusiasm and defiance.

I am thinking of these things and talking about them because I have a feeling that upon our work and are relevant to a consideration of the value and importance of it. Our Association, by its care of children, its public health work, and its work in connection with the administration of public charity, is helping to improve the individual, to make him self-reliant and capable of enjoying the blessings of a true democracy. This we are doing with private funds and as a matter of individual enterprise. In the last analysis, therefore, the effect of our work and our methods should be to strengthen the foundations of individualism and, to the extent that we succeed in doing this, we are helping to strengthen and preserve our institutions.

Important Work Ahead

In looking forward to our immediate future, we have today two special reasons for hope and encouragement. Within a few weeks Mr. Polks, or I should say Lieutenant Colonel Polks, is coming back to us after two years of service in France, and he will come back enriched by his experiences and with a broader vision of hope and purpose. And let us always remember that the Rusell Sage Foundation for funds which have enabled us to do some of our most important work, and this latest munificent gift increases our sense of obligation and grateful appreciation for the assistance which we have received.

But let no friend of this Association and no contributor to its funds assume for a moment that this large gift relieves him from continuing his support. We have need and use for all the funds that we can obtain, and, indeed, had it not been for this unexpected legacy, we should probably have been obliged to curtail some of our most useful work, to the serious detriment of our Association and the public welfare.

Tuberculosis Nurse in Dutchess County

The Dutchess County Health Association has engaged Miss Irene Coltart, R. N., to do tuberculosis work throughout Dutchess County.
GUARD AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS
AS AFTERMATH OF INFLUENZA

The menace of tuberculosis as an after effect of influenza is being called to the attention of local tuberculosis organizations throughout New York State by the Association's Tuberculosis Committee in a bulletin recently issued for State-wide publication.

The bulletin states that the duty of the local organizations is to notify the people that this danger exists and to provide expert medical examination for those who, without local help, cannot have it. The bulletin says: "Leading medical authorities are watching with concern the harm and that attack of influenza may do to previously existing tуберкулез, which may be totally or partially inactive, as well as its development in persons previously believed to be free from it."

"Every person who has been ill with influenza and who has failed to make a reasonably prompt and complete recovery is urged to procure a thoracic x-ray examination and the cooperation of symptoms which are so closely related to those of tuberculosis and which often require repeated examinations by expert physicians in lung diseases to make the distinction between the two. Prolonged influenza, coughs and other symptoms may not necessarily be due to influenza, but may be due to tuberculosis which has been developed or 'lighted up' by an attack of influenza."

The State Tuberculosis Committee requests that local organizations inform the people of the community of the danger which exists and of the necessity of early, skillful medical examinations. Local organizations are urged to procure, through the State Committee, a supply of the leaflet entitled, 'Beware of Tuberculosis After Influenza,' for free distribution to those believed to be free from influenza. The importance of skillful medical examination is set forth and, where no tuberculosis dispensary has been established, it is urged that occasional clinics be held. Such a clinic would make available the services of a tuberculosis expert for all who need examinations and can not obtain them. Such occasional clinics are being carried on successfully in a number of places in several counties in New York State and at a relatively small expense to the local organizations and no expense to the patients."

Clinic Work in St. Lawrence.
St. Lawrence County's first tuberculosis clinic, recently opened by the tuberculosis nurse employed by the County Tuberculosis Committee, has charge of the arrangements. Dr. Stanley L. Wang of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee staff was the examiner in charge, and he was assisted by physicians from Government, Canton, Potsdam and Edwards. Twenty-three patients were examined, and the findings were: Incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, two; moderately advanced, four; far advanced, three; suspected tuberculosis, five; and non-tuberculous, six. Arrangements were made for a similar clinic at Massena.

Tuberculosis Nurse for Clinton County
The Clinton County Board of Supervisors has authorized an expenditure of $1,500 a year and expenses for the employment of a county nurse to look out for and supervise the residents of the county afflicted with tuberculosis. The committee named to select the nurse consisted of Supervisors Sample of Mooers, Cahalen of Peru, Healy of Dannemora, LaBounty of Sandy Hill and Arnold of Ausable.
COLONEL FOLKS AND FAMILY RETURN FROM FRANCE

WARM WELCOME FOR SECRETARY OF STATE CHARITIES AID

LT. COL. HOMER FOLKS, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who has been in Europe with the American Red Cross for nearly two years, is returning to this country with his wife and two daughters, the Misses Gertrude and Evelyn Folks, on the Carmania of the Cunard Line, which sailed from Liverpool on May 21 and was due here on May 31.

A hearty welcome awaits Col. Folks and family from the Association and hosts of friends.

Shortly before returning home, Col. Folks completed a three months' survey of after-the-war conditions in various European countries for the Red Cross. He has been formulating reports and advising with representatives of the Red Cross societies of various nations who were planning an international Red Cross organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Headed Vast Civilian Relief

Col. Folks has been abroad since July, 1917. He went to France originally as a representative of the Red Cross for the American Tuberculosis Commission but shortly after his arrival on the continent, was made Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross in France. In that capacity he directed for many months a vast work of relief and reconstruction among the civilian population. He built up a staff of 1,100 persons, and the enormous demands of the varied activities of his department absorbed as high as $1,780,000 in a month.

Among the various tasks to which the Department devoted itself were: supplying food, clothing, shelter and medical care to thousands of destitute men, women and children; reeducating war cripples; providing hospitals for sick children; establishing sanitoria for the tuberculous, and conducting practical demonstrations and campaigns of public health education. In recognition of his services for the Serbian refugees in France while he was Director of the Department of Civil Affairs, Col. Folks was decorated by the Serbian Gov.

(Continued on page 2)
NO LAY SUPERINTENDENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Legislature Did Not Pass Bill to Put Medical Task in Hands of Laymen

The people of the State who are interested in the tuberculosis cause and particularly in the tuberculosis of the State's infants and children, will be interested in the recent events up to the present time. The Thompson-McWhiney Bill making it possible for Nassau and Niagara Counties to have laymen instead of physicians as superintendents of the institutions, failed of passage at the recent session of the Legislature. The Association's Tuberculosis Committee assisted the local public health and tuberculosis organizations, social welfare societies and civic associations of the two counties in opposing the enactment of the measure. It was made clear to the leaders in the Legislature that the business of a tuberculosis sanatorium is to treat tuberculosis with a view to improving the condition, prolonging the life and restoring the working capacity of the patient; that the medical care of the patient is so intricately interwoven with the executive administration that the two cannot be successfully divorced; and that there is no well managed and efficient public tuberculosis sanatorium in the United States in which the final authority over policies and practice is vested in a lay superintendent.

COLONEL FOLKS AND FAMILY RETURN FROM FRANCE

(Continued from page 1) 

In many National Movements

Mr. Folks has long been prominent in the field of American charity and public health, and has been called upon to assume the leadership in many organizations, state and national. He was the First Vice-President of the White House Conference on Dependent Children, of which Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, was presiding officer. He was the leader of a committee of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1911, and President of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality in 1913. He has served on the National Tuberculosis and Child Labor Committee and is a member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Associated With Mr. Choate

As secretary and chief executive officer of the State Charities Aid Association, of which the late Joseph H. Choate was President for many years, Mr. Folks has been much toward the improvement of public and charitable institutions and the promotion of public health in the state and New York. Whiles he was Commissioner of Charities in New York city he organized the first municipal hospital for consumptives in the United States. During the legislative session of 1905 he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill creating a special State Probation Commission. Later he was appointed by Governor Hughes as Chairman of the Commission and continued as such until he left for France in 1917. He was secretary of a special Public Health Commission which secured the enactment by the New York Legislature of an entirely new public health law for the State which has since been copied in substance by a number of important States, including Massachusetts. One of the provisions of the law provided for the establishment of a State Public Health Council, with power to enact sanitary regulations having the force of law throughout the State. Mr. Folks has been a life member of this Council since its inception.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Mr. Folks by Albion (Michigan) College, and the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Mr. Folks by the University of South Carolina. Mr. Folks is a graduate of Albion and of Harvard University.

He is author of the book, "The Care of Dependent, Neglected, and Delinquent Children."
RURAL PROBLEMS CALLING LOUDLY FOR SOLUTION

MSS CURRY ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

A MONG the speakers at the International Conference on Child Welfare Standards called by Secretary of Labor Wilson in Washington, May 5 to 8, was Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the Department of County Children’s Agencies of the State Charities Aid Association. Miss Curry spoke on “Child-caring Work in Rural Communities.”

This conference brought together a notable gathering of child welfare experts from many nations. It came as a climax of the Children’s Year campaign of the United States Federal Children’s Bureau. The conference gave a decided impetus to child caring work in this and other countries.

Miss Curry emphasized the importance of better child welfare work in rural communities. She said that while, generally speaking, the cities were well organized and had machinery fairly adequate for dealing with their social problems, the rural districts of the country have failed both to realize the extent and gravity of their problems and to provide machinery to deal with them. She made an effective plea for better rural social organization and outlined the plan and scope of rural child welfare.

Miss Curry’s Wide Experience

Miss Curry is recognized as one of the leading students of rural social welfare in this country. She began her career of social work in southwest Washington as District Secretary of the Associated Charities, and later was with the District of Columbia Board of Charities. While in Washington she was also prominent as a member of the Board of Managers of the Children’s Division of the National Conference of Social Work and is also Chairman of the Committee on Correction of the National Country Life Association.

City vs. Country Needs

“City vs. Country Needs

“The need of social work in cities has long been recognized, and recently there has been an increasing recognition of an equal need in rural communities,” said Miss Curry. “In any large city will be found a long list of social agencies, each dealing with a particular social problem—charity organization societies and associations for improving the condition of the poor, that deal with family problems in the home; hospitals, dispensaries, visiting nurses and milk stations, endeavoring to cure and to prevent sickness; institutions, child-caring societies, child-custody societies, home-guard societies, child labor associations, day nursery, kindergartens, special industrial schools, and fresh air movements for children; probation and prison associations dealing with delinquents; lodging houses and temporary shelters dealing with the homeless man and wandering woman; social settlements, organized recreation facilities, saving and loan societies, committees on housing and sanitation, and scores of other agencies that seek to better living conditions in the city. The name of each of these organizations presents to our mind a recognized city condition demanding organized social service.

A Typical Rural Problem

“Let us now look at one family living in the country, one mile from a small town. The house is a two-room shack on the hillside. In one room live an old woman, her son, and from time to time anywhere from one to four or five relatives. This room is almost devoid of furniture, but is always clean. In the other room lives the old woman’s unmarried daughter with two children and the man who is the father of a coming baby. This room contains a bed, a broken stove and a chair, and is dirty beyond description. At noon on a warm day of early summer the woman and children were found on the filthy bed of rags. The one window two feet by three was tightly shut, as was the door. The air within was suffocatingly hot and heavy with unwholesome odors. The water supply for this dwelling is a nearby brook, and the only toilet facilities are those provided by nature on the hillside.

“The group abiding in this place pick up a living by doing odd jobs in winter, the old woman acting as a midwife and frequently using her one room as a maternity hospital. In summer the men, women and children pick fruit on a nearby farm. School attendance is irregular at all times, and during fruit season it ceases. And, let me add, these people are all of old, if degenerate, American stock.

“The situation described can be duplicated over and over in the rural parts of the country, and it presents problems of over-crowding, unsanitary conditions, irregular employment, lack of nursing care—especially maternity care—child labor, poor-school attendance and general neglect of the children, and many other anti-social situations.

(Continued on page 4)
Governor Smith Signs Bill to Raise Wages of State Hospital Employees

Better wages for employees in the State hospitals for mental diseases are provided through Governor Smith's approval of the Cotillo-Sammis bill which was passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

This increase was sorely needed because the State hospital employees, in spite of their arduous and often disagreeable work, have been seriously underpaid for a long time. As a result it has been impossible to get sufficient help. In all, there are about 6,000 employees in the system and recently there have been 1,000 places vacant. The lack of employees and the frequent changes, of course, affect the hospital standards.

The increase provided by the Cotillo-Sammis bill—an average increase of about 13 per cent—was extremely urgent, and the Governor is to be commended for his approval of the measure.

In a memorandum accompanying his approval he said:

Raise Absolutely Necessary

"This bill raises to the average amount of about thirteen per cent, the salaries of the employees in the State hospitals. I am advised by the superintendents of these very important State institutions that there are at present over a thousand vacancies in the service on account of the inadequacy of the compensation. This is resulting in the demoralization of the management and inability to properly care for these helpless wards of the State. I feel that it is absolutely necessary, therefore, that this bill should receive my approval. It carries an appropriation of $500,000. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that the passage of this bill will save to some extent the ten per cent increase of the salaries of all State employees provided for by Chapter 602 of the Laws of 1919. It will result in the increase of $312,000 and will undoubtedly result in preventing the demoralization of this most essential State service."

It is now hoped that it will be possible to fill the vacancies in the State hospital service.

PRIVATE FUNDS BILL VETOED BY GOVERNOR

Governor Smith has wisely vetoed the Sage-Machold bill which would have amended the State Finance Law by prohibiting the acceptance or expenditure by the State or any of its departments of money from private sources for any purpose whatsoever.

Opposition to this bill on the part of the State Charities Aid Association was based on the fact that most advances in social and health work have first been carried on as experiments through private funds and when such experiments have subsequently shown a need, these have been recognized by the city or State.

In New York State such experiments have led to the segregation of the insane in separate institutions; the establishment of out-patient departments and clinics in connection with insane hospitals; the creation of the Department of Health; the establishment of children's work in cities and counties, etc.

This method of progress is inevitable and advisable. The State should not expect money purely on an experimental basis, and if it should not and will not, no advance or progress would be made in the handling of many of the State's most important problems, particularly dealing with the care of the sick and dependent and in the prevention of mental and physical diseases, with such a restriction as was proposed. The State should expect private enterprises to experiment, to test and to suggest. His measure would have tended to hinder progress, to stagnate, as to perpetuate obsolete methods and practices.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILL TO ABOLISH USELESS BOARD

Commission on Sites, Grounds and Buildings Was Fifth Wheel on Wagon

The multiplicity of commissions, boards, bureaus and departments of State government was struck one blow during the session of the Legislature recently closed. The Legislature passed and Governor Smith has signed the Sage bill abolishing the Commission on Sites, Grounds and Buildings.

This commission has always been regarded as a fifth wheel on the wagon. Its duties conflicted with other State departments and officials, and from 1913, when it came into existence, down to the present time it accomplished almost nothing in the way of results. Meetings were held infrequently, usually with only one or two members present. Its purpose was to fix upon and secure sites for new State charitable institutions, but it failed to function properly and was a dead letter. This is one of the useless commissions whose abolition was recommended by Commissioner Charles H. Strong after his investigation of the State's system of charities.

5-YEAR FIGHT FOR COUNTY HOSPITAL NEARS THE END

Warren County at Last Acquiring Land For Tuberculosis Institution

The Warren County Board of Supervisors has purchased two parcels of land, approved as the site for the county tuberculosis hospital by the State and local health officers, and is prepared to condemn the third if the owner who is opposed to the hospital will not sell it at a reasonable figure.

This is another interesting chapter in the five years' struggle of Warren County to secure a site for this admirable sanatorium. Some owners of nearby properties who are needlessly apprehensive as to the effect the hospital will have on their property have been successful twice in the courts in their fight against the location of the hospital, winning in each instance on technical points.
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO COL. SALMON

Eminent Psychiatrist Decorated for Work With "Shell-Shock" Cases in France

The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded Colonel W. W. Salmon, M. D., Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, for his service as senior consultant in neuro-psychiatry to the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The citation said by General Pershing is as follows:

Colonel Thomas W. Salmon—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has, by his constant, tireless, and conscientious work, as well as by his unusual judgment, done much to conserve and restore active fighting lines. He was the first to demonstrate that war neurosis could be treated in advanced sanitary units with greater success than in base hospitals. Col. Salmon went to Europe first as a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate and train consulting and residential psychiatrists in the Surgeon General's office and a strong hospital organization in France, with skilled personnel of medical men, nurses, and attendants. Dr. Salmon afte entering the military service was assigned for a short time to the Surgeon General's office and then went abroad to carry out the government's policy in dealing with these cases. The success of the treatment of the so-called "shell shock" cases was one of the subjects of the report of the U.S. Army Medical Corps. In the course of his foreign service Dr. Salmon won promotion to the rank of colonel. He has recently returned to this country and taken up his work again at the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

CONGRESSMAN CULLEN ON DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Governor Smith has approved the bill authorizing the appointment of an additional member of the Hospital Development Commission—Congressman Thomas Cullen of Brooklyn, who previously served on the Commission as the representative of the minority membership of the Legislature.

MISS ADELAIDE DWIGHT TO INVESTIGATE PLIGHT OF ORPHANS IN ORIENT

Miss Adelaide Dwight, a Supervisor in the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association, has been named by the Board of Directors to make a survey of the conditions of the orphans in Palestine and Turkey for the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. The work is expected to occupy about four months.

Miss Dwight is particularly well fitted to undertake this investigation on account of her ability to handle and interpret foreign languages, her familiarity with the countries to be covered, and her wide acquaintance there. She was born in Constantinople and received her preparatory education there after which she came to the United States and entered Smith College from which she was graduated in 1900. Returning to the Orient, she taught in Constantinople until 1905 when she came back to the United States on a furlough but was unable to get back to Asia Minor owing to war conditions. Since that time she has been connected with the State Charities Aid Association.

Her survey, which is in the nature of a statistical investigation of the condition of orphans in the Near East, will take her to Constantinople, through Asia Minor, the Caucasus, along the coast to Smyrna, Aleppo, to Beyrut and Jerusalem. Constructively, she intends to initiate in each place a system of record keeping as formulated at the State Charities Aid Association, and shall facilitate organization in the field so that upon her return to this country she can act as a point contact and means of cooperation between the agencies there and the Committee here.

MISS ADELAIDE DWIGHT

MISS ADELAIDE DWIGHT

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE ON TUBERCULOSIS IN PLATTSBURGH

Excellent arrangements have recently been made in Plattsburgh by the cooperative action of public and private tuberculosis agencies to provide free expert medical examination of persons having or suspected of having tuberculosis. The Board of Health has provided quarters for holding physical examinations and the tuberculosis committee of the Women's Civic League has provided funds with which to pay for the medical service.

Dr. H. A. Bray, acting superintendent of the New York State Sanitarium for Inebriate Tuberculosis at Ray Brook, N. Y., and Dr. M. F. Lent, medical superintendent of the Stony Wold Sanatorium at Lake Kusqua, N. Y., have been engaged as the diagnosticians, and each physician will hold a clinic once in two weeks.

This admirable arrangement is the direct result of the series of clinics held in Clinton County by the State Health Department last October and November. Another result of this series of clinics was the employment of a county tuberculosis nurse by the Board of Supervisors.

DR. R. H. IRISH CHOSEN TO HEAD TROY CLINICS

Medical Service Placed On A Salaried Basis

The medical service of the tuberculosis dispensary maintained in Troy by the Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Association has been placed on a salaried basis. This change has been thought desirable to meet the expected increase in the volume of clinical work because of the recent epidemic of influenza. Dr. R. H. Irish of Troy has been engaged to take charge as medical supervisor of the clinics and to speak French and German. Dr. Irish has been connected with the dispensary for the past ten years and has rendered expert and devoted service gratuitously.

BILL TO ABOLISH HEALTH COUNCIL DIED IN COMMITTEE

The Gibbs-Zimmerman bill to abolish the Public Health Council, which was introduced early in the session of the Legislature, failed of passage. It did not emerge from the Public Health Committee of either house. Those interested in public health matters throughout the State are gratified that this measure, which would have greatly weakened the Health Department, was not enacted into law. To have abolished the Health Council, which is a body of experts devoting a great deal of time and applying technical knowledge to the development of the Health Code and to advising the State Department of Health on a great variety of public health work, would have been a decided backward step in the health program of the State.

DR. LITTLE RETURNS FROM FRANCE

Captain Charles S. Little, M. D., Superintendent of Letchworth Village, has returned from France, where he served for several months in the Neuro-psychiatric Division of the Medical Corps, and upon his discharge from military service will resume his position at Letchworth Village.

DR. RESTI AT HEAD NEW ROCKLAND COUNTY HOSPITAL

Dr. E. H. Restin, who for the past few years has been a member of the medical staff of the Loomis Sanatorium at Liberty, Sullivan County, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Rockland County Tuberculosis Hospital to be opened early this summer. This hospital has a capacity of fifty beds and costs approximately $90,000.

Dr. Restin is a graduate of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and previous to his work at the Loomis Sanatorium, was engaged in private practice at Mount Vernon.

WATERTOWN MENTAL CLINIC RESUMES

The Ogdensburg State Hospital has resumed the sessions of its free mental clinic in Watertown, suspended during the war. Twenty-five persons were present at the opening session held recently by Dr. Arthur G. Lane, First Assistant Physician. The Malone clinic will also resume in June.

BILL TO ABOLISH HEALTH COUNCIL DIED IN COMMITTEE
GOVERNOR SMITH VETOES COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE BILL

Measure Would Have Been Set-Back to Tuberculosis and Children's Work and Thrown It Into Petty Politics—Veto Is Commended

One of the more objectionable measures introduced at the session of the Legislature recently closed was the Pearson bill to amend the State Civil Service Law by providing for the establishment of county civil service commissions. The bill finally passed both houses of the Legislature but has just been vetoed by Governor Smith.

In the memorandum accompanying his veto Governor Smith says:

"This bill takes from the State Civil Service Commission jurisdiction over County positions throughout the State and provides instead that supervisors in Counties outside of Greater New York could by resolution adopted create county civil service commissions.

"I cannot see in this anything except a desire on the part of certain political interests to get control of the patronage of the county offices because they feel that with local commissions they can manipulate the civil service rules with greater facility than those of the State Commission, whose members are appointed for six years with overlapping terms."

WOULD HAVE HURT HEALTH WORK

This bill was opposed by the State Charities Aid Association and others on the ground that it would have been a decided set-back to the work of county tuberculosis sanatoria, county nurses, and county agencies for dependent children. Governor Smith's veto of this measure merits widespread approval.

The bill would have authorized the boards of supervisors to establish county civil service commissions. With the creation of such commissions the State civil service list, as applied to every county affected, would have ceased to exist. It is obvious what the situation might have been had there been merely better equipped, especially the smaller ones, as regards tuberculosis hospital superintendents, county visiting nurses, and county children's agents, if county civil service commissions had been authorized to establish lists confined to county residents, or to exempt positions from competitive examination, so that they might be filled by individuals favored for personal or political considerations not in harmony with the public interest.

There is no real need for county civil service commissions. The civil service has long been recognized as a State function. The Constitution of the State of New York and the Civil Service Law contemplate a system general and uniform in its application to the State and its civil subdivisions. At the head of this system, is the State Civil Service Commission. It has steadily built up an examination division, which in spite of some failures and short comings, is surely better equipped to meet the problems of civil service administration than 57 different county commissions.

Child Welfare Legislation In 1919

During the Legislative session recently closed, several bills were introduced to amend the general municipal law in relation to child welfare boards. The law as originally passed provided that allowances could be granted to a dependent widow deemed by the local board a proper person mentally, morally and physically to care for and bring up children under the age of 16, but that an allowance could be granted only if she had lived in the county in which application was made for the two years preceding her application, and if her husband was a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State at the time of his death.

Numerous bills to amend the provisions governing the granting of allowances were introduced; one to extend the privilege of allowances to stepchildren; one to extend it to widows over 65 in the City of New York; one to extend it to the widow and children of a man who at the time of his death had declared his intention of becoming a citizen. None of these, however, was passed in the State Legislature.

However, two bills were passed by the Legislature. One provides that upon the death of a widow who was receiving an allowance, the allowance, in the discretion of the Board may be continued and granted to any relative of such widow who shall care for and bring up the children. Governor Smith vetoed this bill.

The other bill passed by the Legislature extended the right to mother's allowances to any widow whose husband was "a resident of the State for a period of two years immediately preceding his decease, and whose child or children were born in the United States and who had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States within a period of two years immediately preceding his decease." By the approval of the Governor this amendment became law.

Nearly all of the counties of the State now make appropriations out of their own funds for the widows' pension law, and the administration of the relief to mothers is constantly improving. It seems a wise provision of the amendment of this act should be extended to children born in this country when the father had signed his intention to become a citizen.

The care of the poor is administered under a special law passed in 1916 which created the office of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in the County of Westchester. Under this act, the Commissioner of Charities was given power to make such arrangement for the care of needy chilren as might be authorized by the Board of Supervisors. Under this general provision, the Commissioner of Charities had the power to make arrangements for the care of any child in all parts of the county, although the cost of the maintenance of said children was eventually charged back to the county.

A recent case in the Chautauqua County juvenile court involves a fine point of law, that the judge first having obtained the approval of the Supervisor of the Town or of the Commissioner of Charities in the whole case may be. The Governor approved this amendment.

Funds Now in Hand For Herkimer County Hospital

Herkimer County has sold $250,000 in bonds authorized by an act passed by the Governor for the construction of a county tuberculosis hospital. The issue was purchased by Sherwood & Merrifield of New York for a cash price of $7,900. The bond bears 5 per cent interest and are in denominations of $1,000 each. It is expected that bids will be opened on July 1st and the construction begun early in the summer. The hospital is to be erected three miles east of Salisbury Center and six miles from Dolgeville.
NELBACH URGES WESTCHESTER COUNTY TO BUILD TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Deaths Average One a Day in County—Project for New Institution Has Been Long Delayed

The erection of the long delayed Westchester County Tuberculosis Sanatorium both as a means of providing buffet employment for discharged soldiers, sailors and industrial workers and to combat the spread of tuberculosis county wide was urged by George J. Nellbach, assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in a recent address before the Westchester County Woman's Club in Mount Vernon. Mr. Nellbach stated that similar action has already been taken by the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer County and construction work on the building will be started soon.

The speaker pointed out that leading medical authorities are watching with concern the heavy death and morbidity due to tuberculosis as well as its development in persons previously believed to be free from it. They expect an increased number of cases of tuberculosis resulting from the recent epidemic throughout the country.

100,000 Rejected By Army

"The war with its elaborate machinery for the physical examination of the youth of the nation as to fitness for military service, revealed in striking fashion the magnitude of the tuberculosis problem which confronts us at the present time," said Mr. Nellbach. "About 100,000 men were rejected by local draft boards because of tuberculosis. In addition to this number, 24,000 men who were passed as fit for service by the medical officers at recruiting stations or draft boards were subsequently found to be tuberculous by boards of specialists stationed at the various military camps and training stations. All these figures revealed more clearly than ever the crying need for a modern tuberculosis hospital for Westchester County.

3 COUNTIES REORGANIZE TUBERCULOSIS WORK AND ENGAGE PAID EXECUTIVES

During the past month the tuberculosis associations of Suffolk, Fulton and Otsego Counties have been reorganized and placed on a county-wide basis and full-time executives have been placed in charge of the work.

At its organization meeting, Richmond County Tuberculosis Committee elected the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. William G. Willcox of West New Brighton; vice chairman, Miss Mary Holode of West New Brighton, Mrs. Charles E. Simonson of West New Brighton, and Mrs. Benjamin Williams of Tottenville; secretary, Mrs. S. W. White of Green Ridge; treasurer, A. J. Wadhams of Tompkinsville. The committee has selected Miss Mary Evelyn Higgins, R.N., who has been interested in nursing and social work for the past seven years, as executive secretary. Miss Higgins was the acting night supervisor at the Manhattan Maternity Hospital, New York City, in 1912, and the following four years she had charge of an Infant's Milk Station under the Child Hygiene Division of the New York City Department of Health. She organized the public health work in Sharon, Conn., in 1917 and has just returned from a year's service in France where she was night supervisor of a 2,000-bed hospital.

Also elected to serve are the Fulton County Tuberculosis Committee which held its organization meeting recently: President, Fred Lewis Carroll of Johnstown; vice president, Dr. J. Edward Grant of Northville; secretary, Mrs. Edward Wells of Johnstown; treasurer, Miss Ethel Alley of Gloversville. The committee has engaged Miss Mary Carter Nelson for the combination position of county nurse and executive secretary. Miss Nelson is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses and has had experience in practically every branch of nursing. For three years she was employed as visiting nurse by the New York City Health Department and for two and one-half years was the state supervising nurse of the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Miss Nelson returned recently after fifteen months' service overseas where she was employed by the American Red Cross Commission on Tuberculosis in France.

Hon. A. L. Kellogg, of Oneonta, was selected as president of the Otsego County Tuberculosis Committee at its recent reorganization meeting. The other officers are: Vice presidents, Harris L. Cook of Cooperstown; Dr. G. E. Schoolcraft of Hartwick; O. A. Weatherly of Milford; and John D. Cary of Richfield Springs; secretary, Mrs. Edith Smith Loomis of Oneonta; treasurer, Hon. Charles Smith of Oneonta. Miss Olive G. Turner, the executive secretary whom the new committee adopted for several years a teacher and supervisor of normal training schools in Michigan. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has been assistant secretary of the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association.
GOVERNOR SMITH SIGNS SAGE-MACHOLD BILL — HIS ACTION WIDELY APPROVED

GOVERNOR SMITH has given further evidence of his determination to provide for a better handling of the problem of feeblemindedness in this State by approving the Sage-Machold bill which continues the State Commission for the Feebleminded created a year ago, carries out its main recommendations, provides revised commitment procedure, free clinics, colonies, districting of the State, change of the names of the institutions, and other reforms.

In approving the bill the Governor filed the following memorandum:

"In my first annual message to the Legislature, I called attention to the necessity of action looking to the care and treatment of the feebleminded.

"By Chapter 197 of the Laws of 1918, a commission was appointed to make a study of this question. By the provisions of the bill now under consideration, that Commission is continued and its recommendations are enacted into law. I had the good fortune to secure the services of Colonel Pearce Bailey, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases and a Professor in those subjects in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. For two years he was the head of the Division of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Surgeon General's office in the War Department at Washington, where his efficient and constructive work brought him in contact with problems connected with mental and nervous diseases all over the country. The Commission is organized and ready to proceed. I regard this bill as a forward step and it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I approve it.

"The bill is therefore approved."

There is very widespread approval of Governor Smith's action in signing this bill. He has consistently recognized the seriousness of the problem of dealing with the feebleminded in this State which has grown so serious through neglect in the past, and has given a great deal of personal effort to improving the efficiency of the State institutions and to initiating forward-looking policies which will provide for a better handling of the question of mental defect generally in this State. His courage and vision give promise of really getting somewhere on the problem.

No State Policy About Defectives

While the State has been doing a good job for many years in caring for its insane, it has not succeeded so well with the feebleminded. The Hospital Development Commission found that the separate institutions for the feebleminded are well run, but they have never been coordinated into a system and there never has been any definite State policy toward feeblemindedness.

The creation of a new commission to administer the law in relation to defectives was recommended by the Development Commission and resulted in the creation last year of a Commission consisting of a medical chairman, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor. This Commission made important recommendations which were submitted to Governor Smith and the Legislature in January.

The Sage-Machold bill now approved continues this Commission and contains the more important recommendations which it had made.

In addition to the lack of a State policy or a central administrative control for the institutions for the feebleminded, another obstacle to progress and the provision of adequate accommodations has been the confusion and overlapping in the laws about the commitment and care of the feebleminded. The new Mental Deficiency Law replaces the confused and conflicting provisions scattered through various statutes with one comprehensive law providing better procedure for commitment, treatment and administration. The bill is patterned after the Insanity Law which has worked well for many years. It provides for a procedure of commitment State wide in its application and uniform for all the institutions. It assures competent examiners of cases and safeguards the welfare and rights of both the patient and the community.

Duties of the Commission

The specific duties and responsibilities with which the statute charges the Commission are:

1. Administer the law in relation to the care, custody and treatment of the feebleminded, and make rules for the reception, care, training, parole and discharge of inmates of institutions for the feebleminded.

2. Prepare and keep a record of the feebleminded in the State and provide accommodations for those requiring institutional custody and training.

3. Establish free clinics for the examination and observation of the feebleminded.

4. Determine the capacity and population of the State institutions for mental defectives and report annually to the Legislature.

5. Recommend to the Legislature when necessary the establishment of new institutions and the type thereof.

The bill also provides for the division of the State into districts; provides for a procedure of court commitment; and authorizes the establishment of colonies in connection with institutions for defectives. The names of the State institutions are also changed in the interest of uniformity. They will henceforth be known as State Schools for Mental Defectives, dropping the old "Custodial" label.

The bill also gives a clearer definition of the powers and responsibilities of the State Commission for the Feebleminded which will enable it to initiate a progressive program. It is fully organized under the chairmanship of Dr. Pearce Bailey and is actively at work on its problems. The other members of the Commission are Charles H. Johnson, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Frank R. Utter, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

Here and There

Herbert P. Bisell, formerly a member of the State Commission in Lacay, now the State Hospital Commission, died recently in Lockport, N. Y.

Captain Elbert M. Somers, M. D., recently returned from duty with the American Red Cross in France where he served as Hospital Superintendent, has now resumed his practice in psychiatry in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Mary M. Glynn, wife of former Governor Martin H. Glynn, has been appointed by Governor Smith as a member of the State Board of Charities for the third judicial district, to succeed Benjamin W. Arnold.

George A. Hastings, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, delivered an address on "The Nurse in War and Peace" at the graduating exercises of the Nurses' Training School of the Ithaca General Hospital on May 6.

Major Frankwood E. Williams, M. D., who is attached to the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry in the Surgeon General's office in Washington, has been discharged from military service and has returned to his duties as Associate Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

SIX NEW MEMBERS FOR MENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

At the May meeting of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association six new members were elected, as follows: Mr. Oren Root of New York; Major Richard H. Hutchings, M. D., Superintendent of the Utica State Hospital; Dr. Marcus B. Reyman, Superintendent of the Thirty-third State Hospital; Dr. William C. Garvin, Superintendent of the Kings Park State Hospital; Major Mortimer W. Bayvor, M. D., Director of Clinical Psychiatry, Manhattan State Hospital; and Captain Elbert M. Somers, M. D., of Brooklyn. Designations were received from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Miss Marguerine Tucker of Philadelphia and were accepted with regret.
**COLONEL FOLKS WELCOMED BACK**

**Reason Given by S. C. A. A. Managers and Staff on Return from Europe**

**U. S. HELP PLEASED FRANCE**

T. COL. HOMER FOLKS, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was enthusiastically welcomed back to New York at a reception given by the Board of Managers and the staff in the Association rooms on June 10.

After nearly two years of service in the Red Cross in Europe, first as Director of the Department of Civil Affairs in France and more recently as chairman of a special mission to survey the needs of various allied countries after the war, Colonel Folks returns to this country in the best of health and enthusiastic over the opportunities in social work here.

Mrs. Folks and the Misses Evelyn and Gertrude Folks, all of whom were in war work in France, were also guests at the reception. Miss Gertrude Folks has completely recovered from her serious illness of a few months ago.

The Association rooms were attractively decorated with flowers and flags. Photographs taken by Capt. Lewis W. Hine, the official photographer of the mission, in Serbia, Greece, Italy, France and Belgium, were displayed. The pictures are a remarkable collection and bear impressive testimony of the plight of refugees in the Balkans and of the devastation wrought in the Belgian and French war zones.

**WELCOME BY MR. CANFIELD**

George F. Canfield, President of the Association, welcomed Mr. Folks on behalf of the Board of Managers in an eloquent and felicitous address. He said in part:

(Continued on page 4)

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**Why Let Valatie Institution Lie Idle When More Room Is Needed For Feebleminded?**

The State Farm for Women established by legislative enactment in 1908 is discontinued under a bill passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor.

This institution was established for chronic female offenders over thirty years of age. Last December it was taken over by the State Health Department as a hospital for venereal disease cases. Legal obstacles to the commitment of patients intervened, however, and not enough voluntary patients applied to make its operation feasible. Since that time several schemes and plans have been discussed to convert the institution to various other uses, but none of them materialized at this session of the Legislature.

The bill discontinuing the institutions leaves the buildings, the farm, stock, supplies, etc., as part of the property of one of the State prisons, and $6,000 is appropriated to run the farm and keep the buildings in repair.

It seems most unfortunate to have this institution closed and the bed capacity of about fifty thrown out of use when there is such need in the State for additional accommodations for the feebleminded, especially of the delinquent type.

If the buildings could be used as a colony for girls of the defective type from the Hudson Training School, or for defectives of the delinquent type from the various State institutions for the feebleminded, they would serve a very useful purpose and meet an urgent need. And such a plan could be carried out at slight cost to the State.

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**Governor Smith Coming to Letchworth Village July 9**

**Col. Folks Made a Chevalier of French Legion of Honor**

Since his return to America, Lt. Col. Homer Folks has been notified by the French Government that he has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services to the French people while serving as Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France. Eleven other Red Cross officers have also been made members of the Legion.

This is the second foreign decoration received by Col. Folks. Some time ago he was made a Commander of the Order of the White Eagle by the Serbian Government for his services to Serbian refugees.

Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mrs. Smith are coming to Letchworth Village on July 9.

Governor Smith will inspect the Village, will open four new dormitories, dedicate the Assembly Hall which has been named "Stewart Hall" after William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, and will lay the cornerstone for the new cottages for girls.

Governor Smith is very much interested in better State provision for the feebleminded and especially in the prompt completion of Letchworth Village. This will be his first official visit to the institution.
Making Westchester County Safe For Childhood

The care of children in Westchester County is one of the big civic reconstruction problems being undertaken this summer. A complete program for the welfare of children, for their health, education and recreation has just been prepared by the Westchester County Children's Association, which is an organization Smith College, with the cooperation of the welfare of children in the county and to improve conditions affecting child life.

The care of children in Westchester County is an outgrowth of the Children's Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, Westchester branch, which worked for the last two years to establish a Child Welfare Department of Child Welfare, caring for dependent children.

Westchester has a splendid Department of Child Welfare and is here to help Everit Macy, county Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. The county department has advanced by employing eight agents to safeguard and place destitute children. At the present time there are 1,300 dependent children in Westchester, 800 in institutions and board and 500 homes, there being 300 with their mothers. The mothers who care for them in their own homes receive an allowance.

Last year the county employed eight agents to safeguard and place destitute children. To broaden the scope of the work, public spirited women raised money for the support of three more workers in order that more children might be cared for.

The children now in private boarding homes receive their clothing from the Association. So well have plans been laid, the department of child welfare does not need to limit its plans for individual children to just the public money allowed. More children can be helped. Each child can receive the special care it needs, because the Association provides supplementary money where needed.

The new plans and plans for the children lay especial emphasis on health and recreation. The women will see to it that sufficient medical inspection is given school children in all parts of the county, and that all follow-up work is thoroughly and carefully done. Moving pictures will be watched throughout the county and conditions under which they are shown inspected at regular intervals.

Under the direction of Mrs. Caspar Whitney of Bronxville, the Department of Legislation of the Charity Association is thoroughly organized. Wherever the law touches the children the Association will help Everit Macy interpret their needs and to see that their welfare is safeguarded.

The women of Westchester are making a special study of ways of cooperating with all Americanization movements in the county. A children's court is one of the big future items of the new program. Children will be helped by the Association to stay in school as long as possible. Special scholarships are provided.

The city of Westchester County needs personal support and interest. A campaign for members was held the first week in June. This was the first time that the public had been given a direct chance to support the county in this special work. The directors of the Association include: Mrs. George D. Barron of Rye, president; Mrs. V. Everit Macy of Scarsborough, first vice-president; Mrs. Herbert L. Baker of Mt. Vernon, second vice-president; Mrs. Herbert McCoy of Peekskill, secretary, and James Speyer of Scarborough, treasurer.

SMITH COLLEGE EXTENDS SCOPE OF SUMMER SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK

At the request of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Association's Tuberculosis Committee is helping to bring the service provided by the Federal Board to the attention of soldiers residing in New York State, who have been discharged from the army on account of tuberculosis. A variety of courses of vocational training are open to tuberculous soldiers in receipt of compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act and whose disease is in an arrested stage.

The Association's Tuberculosis Committee has furnished to the Federal Board a list of specialists in the field of compensation and a list of those whose claims for compensation are pending.

Stimulated by the success of the last year's Training School for Psychiatric Social Work, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, now offers a more comprehensive Training School of Social Work. It will provide graduate professional instruction in psychiatric social service, medical social service, community service, and child welfare in courses which include a summer session of theoretical instruction combined with clinical observation, a nine months' period of supervised field work in existing social agencies in various cities, and a concluding summer session of eight weeks of advanced work at Northampton. The school opens in July.

This new school differs from other schools for social work not only in its separation of the clinical and social periods, but also in its instruction by the discussion method rather than the usual lecture system, by its emphasis upon the psychological approach to all social problems, its stress upon the application of the scientific method in sciences related to social work — biology, sociology, psychology and psychiatry — and particularly in the high degree of concentration afforded by the group life of the students in constant association with their instructors.

The rapid extension of the public health movement, with its influence upon the social aspects of both hygiene and disease has made the coexisting supply of medical social workers wholly incommensurate with the demand, for including mental disease, tuberculosis, and contagious diseases. In the case of the Red Cross and the Red Cross in France or in this country have realized in the past two years that social work is an indispensable ally to good medical work; secondly, that increased attention given to industrial disease and industrial work during the war is sure to be magnified still more by the fact that labor and all its interests will be more and more prominent in the public consciousness in the post-war years, and, finally, that problems raised by the wounded or mutilated from the United States and service will call for the best team work of doctor and social worker.
HUNGER, EXPOSURE AND DISEASE NOT YET DEMOBILIZED

ON the evening of the signing of the armistice, Lieutenant Colonel Homer Folks started with a corps of experts on a trip through Italy, Greece, Serbia and Belgium. The trip was made by direction of the War Council to get a unified survey of the needs of the allied invaded countries at the end of the war. His party were the first Americans to go overland through Serbia after the war. Just before leaving Paris to return to the United States, Col. Folks made a final trip through what was the war zone of France and Belgium. On reaching New York on May 21, he summarized his impressions of the European situation as follows:

Still Need American Help

"The need for American help is still as serious in some regions as it was at any time during the war. In some respects the situation went from very bad to much worse after the armistice. Old governments were overthrown and new ones not functioning. Everybody is suffering. Our aid could not have been needed more. The sufferings caused by the war went on after the fighting stopped, just as the expenses did. Transportation systems that had just held out through the war went to pieces. Food and fuel shortage became still more acute. Millions of refugees began to give up such jobs and shelter as they had and to go back, often walking hundreds of miles, to what had been their homes. Prolonged food shortages and bad sanitary conditions which could be resisted for a time, began to bear their full fruits in the form of epidemics and increased sickness and mortality in many forms."

These things make getting back to America from Europe seem like getting out from under a black overhanging cloud that never lifts. I am not thinking of the danger from Prussia, but of the sense of tremendous and irreparable loss and of vague impending danger which weighs constantly upon every thinking mind in Europe. It is almost impossible for us to realize the situation in France, for instance, the loss of about one-fifth of all the men of 18 to 50 years of age. To gain some idea of France’s sacrifice for civilization we may try to imagine our condition if we had lost in proportion and were mourning, not fifty thousand, but five million of our men. No great country has ever faced the future with such a loss in its man-power.

Serbia Terribly Sore

"But it is the allied countries further east, Poland, Roumania, Serbia, and others that need our help just now most urgently. The war has brought different evils upon different countries, but Serbia has had to meet them all. There is no war terror which is not familiar to her. Invasion, devastation, epidemics, cold, starvation, enemy occupation, exile, atrocities — no horror has been omitted, none except civil disorder. Serbia has stood as united in the East as France has in the West. But the new condition is one of suffering. The loss of about 20 per cent of her entire population, plus the sacrifice of all the normal increase. Again let us try to apply their figures to ourselves. If we had lost in proportion we would have lost twenty-two million people. Try to picture our condition if we faced reconstruction with a deficit of twenty-two million people, and then say, that is what Serbia is really like. It is a country with a devastated population and no remedial agencies. It is a country almost without doctors, with no medicines, and no hospitals, except such as the Red Cross, the Scottish women, and other allied friends provide. I speak of Serbia especially because I saw it fully, but even more distressing conditions exist in Poland and other Eastern countries, never forgetting Armenia."

Europe Is Discouraged

"Add to these things another factor, psychological, but important. While the war was going on people held up to a high pitch of emotion. Now everybody is disappointed and disillusioned. Everybody sees enormous losses which cannot be repaid but must be written off as dead loss. No reparation now nor later, can undo suffering undergone, nor bring the dead to life. Profound discouragement holds Europe in its grasp, and Asia also. It paralyzes effort.

"But here the sun still shines. Our economic life has been upset but we still have our men to set it right again. We still have our homes, our families; we still live in comfort; we are the richest nation in the world and one of the most populous. We had only just gotten into our stride in the war and we still have plenty of energy and the will to do. The flying machine has passed over, but the suffering, like the expenses, still goes on. We cannot fail to carry on in the ways that are still needed. We must continue for the sufficient reason that our help is urgently needed but we must also continue in order to prove our disinterestedness, which some now question — to prove that we were really moved by disinterested sympathy. We cannot forget that the war losses of all the Allies, while not incurred for our benefit, were nevertheless incurred for a cause which became ours, and from which we could not escape. We are our brother’s keeper, especially when he was hurt in a fight which became also an attack on us. American relief has done great things in which we may all take satisfaction in all the years to come. But we cannot fail in the job through and it is far from being done.

"Our Allies still need food, clothing, doctors, nurses, medicines, shelter, and perhaps above all need to continue to feel sure that rich America, the land of the free, still cares for them and will continue to bind up the wounds caused by the war. Hunger and disease are not yet demobilized.

"It is not a question of reconstruction, in the sense of rebuilding cities and villages. Nobody has had time to think about that yet. It is entirely a question of food, clothing, care of the sick, sanitary precaution, and of getting some kind of temporary shelter which will keep out the rain."

Harvard-Cambridge Exchange Scholarship

As Choate Memorial

A scholarship fund of $40,000 as a memorial to the late Joseph H. Choate, American Ambassador to Great Britain, is being raised among the alumni of Harvard University for the exchange of students between Harvard and Cambridge University in England. It will be known as the Joseph H. Choate Memorial Scholarship. Mr. Choate took his first degree at Harvard in 1852. He was President of the State Charities Aid Association for many years.

200,000 Children in Health Crusade

Pledging themselves to the cultivation of good health, more than 200,000 school children in New York State, exclusive of New York City, have been enrolled by the Association's Tut-yeulous Committee, assisted by the Junior Red Cross, in the Modern Health Crusade, a personal hygiene movement which is being developed in the public schools.

There are now crusaders in almost every county of the state, and the health creed of the crusade has become a part of the school program in hundreds of schools both rural and urban. The child who lives up to 75 per cent of the crusader’s health rules for two, five, and fifteen weeks becomes the recipient of a page, squire, knight and knight banneret in health chivalry.

The health ‘chorus,’ the performing of which each child is put on a special card to record on a special card over his own signature, are as follows:

"I washed my hands before each meal today."
"I washed not only my face but my ears and neck and I cleaned my fingernails today."
"I tried today to keep fingers, pencils and everything that might be unclean out of my mouth and nose."
"I drank a glass of water before each meal and before going to bed, and drank no tea, coffee or other injurious drinks today."
"I brushed my teeth thoroughly in the morning and in the evening today."
"I took ten or more, slow deep breaths of fresh air today."
"I played outdoors, or with windows open, more than thirty minutes today."
"I was in bed ten hours or more last night and kept my windows open."
"I tried today to sit up and stand straight, to eat slowly, and to attend to toilet and each need of my body at its regular time."
"I tried today to keep neat and cheerfully constantly and to be helpful to others."
"I took a full bath on each day of the week that is checked."
Col. Folks Welcomed

(Continued from page 1)

"Homer Folks, Ex-Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France; Lieutenant Colonel in the noble American armed forces; Chivalrous and valiant defender of the White Eagle, Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor:

On behalf of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association I greet you and give you a cordial welcome and confer upon you a title, equal in dignity to all the other—honorary—of the State Charities Aid Association!

I recall another occasion when we met to greet each other with recognition and respect: I mean ‘Mr.’ Folks, as he was in those days and to take note of an important event in the life of our Association. I refer to the occasion when we met to bid you good-bye and to wish you Godspeed as you were about to enter upon your duties as Commissioner of Charities for the City of New York and to take charge of the wards and dependents of our city. Today, happily, we are meeting, not for the purpose of saying good-bye, but for the purpose of welcoming you after two notable years in France devoted to the direction of the care of the much larger group of wards and dependents—the victims of the great World War.

You come back from regions of unutterable woe, from scene of destruction, suffering and sorrow, and you return to a land bathed in the sunshine of a widely distributed prosperity, though dark and clouded at times by alien and American acts of violence and anarchy.

The smiles upon the faces of your friends who greet you today express a variety of emotions. I rejoice that you and your family have returned safe and sound from the many perils that have beset you. We rejoice more that you have returned with an abiding devotion to great and beneficent work of the American Red Cross in France. We know how important that work was, how essential it was to sustain the morale of raged, war-weary France while laggard America was making her belated military preparations to take a part, relatively a small part, measured in time and suffering and sacrifice of human life, but a very brilliant and effective part, in the defence of the liberties of the world.

It is a Chinese conception that the achievements of the sons ennoble their ancestors. In like manner, we are sure that the Red Cross and the honors that have come to you have shed their lustre upon us, for we consider that in what you have done you have represented a very real and a very tangible sense of a representative of this Association, its spirit, ideals and purposes.

A wise man, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said something to the effect that the knowledge that there is in the city a man who has done some good work raises the credit of all its citizens. The fact that you who are one of us, whose notable and useful career has been for so many years bound up with us, have done a good piece of work, raises the credit of us all. And we like to think that, although we have been far removed from the scenes of your labors, we were, through you, contributing toward the winning of the war. We were with you, and having kept our doors open and your position vacant against your return, having granted you practically an indefinite leave of absence, and having followed all your doings with the keenest and most sympathetic interest, we hope we have bound you to us with love and esteem.

We need you and we don’t hesitate to confess it, but we hope also that you will feel that.

We still mourn the loss of our honored President, Mr. Choate. We shall never have his like again, but we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he always maintained the high standards of our Association and can hand it over to you with its prestige and its influence unimpaired.

And so, we welcome you. Your Association were never brighter. When we contemplate what con-

fronts our nation, we are thrilled to think how substantial a part of all that remains to be done may be done through the medium of the Office of Public Health. With its rich traditions of service, with its sound policies, its capacity for expansion and adapting itself to the ever-changing needs of the times, this Association, I am sure, furnishes the best possible instrument for making effective use of your experience and the great wealth of knowledge you have gained, in the field of preventive philanthropy and social service.

The World War with all its horrors and brutality, and its physical effects upon the community that humanity may plunge. It has also revealed the heights to which mankind should always aspire and with which it sometimes attains. If we could, through your influence and our combined efforts, make it possible that if we could always have a vivid conception of our duty to the State and our fellowmen, and experience that same selflessness of purpose and devotion to the public welfare, which has accomplished such marvellous results on the field of battle for a just and righteous cause.

"It will be your opportunity, Mr. Secretary, and your privilege to impart to us in years to come the spirit which you must have gained through your experiences in the past, your two years and to give us a renewed impulsion towards efforts for promoting the general welfare."

MR. WRIGHT SPEAKS FOR STAFF

On behalf of the staff, Henry C. Wright, who has served as Secretary pro tem, welcomed Mr. Folks back to the office, saying in part:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I have this opportunity of speaking for the staff. Our President has spoken on behalf of the Board. The Board sees you once in thirty days, but the staff sees you every day. The welcome that the staff extend is, therefore, thirty times greater than that extended by the Board.

As you come back you find us somewhat exemplifying the general attitude of mind in the country; it is of a state of shock, I presume you have already noticed this. I think a tabulation would show that nearly 50 per cent of the staff now here are strange faces to you. We want to say that those who have left in a great many cases have left because of the call of the war. A great many of the staff have gone to supplement their mental work. Very few have been tempted away because of higher salaries. Some have accepted a higher salary because they seriously needed it. You have no doubt discovered that war salaries are laggards when compared with war prices or wages.

But regardless of the fact that there are a great many new faces and new people in the staff, I think you will find the same State Charities Aid Association spirit, as before you went away. You will find the same spirit of loyalty, enthusiasm and devotion to work and ideals as when you left the staff, regardless of the fact that 50 per cent are new. Somehow there is a historic and self-perpetuating spirit here in this Association which goes on year by year."

COL. FINLEY’S TRIBUTE

Lt. Col. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who was Mr. Folks’ predecessor as Secretary of the Association and who has also been in Red Cross work abroad (in Palestine), made a very happy address. Among other things, he said:

"I suppose that most of you think that the State Charities Aid Association is a good cause and that you would like to help it. But Mr. Folks, or at any rate, that he discovered it. But I am here to tell you that it antedates the coming of Mr. Folks. I discovered the State Charities Aid Association. I belong to the paleolithic period."

I am glad to come back to this place which I feel has forgotten me. My service in life has long been to take a modest position and then disappear. The Association has become inviting to someone of large capacity.

There is a notable illustration of it here. When I joined the State Charities Aid Association, we had two rooms in University Place. I was the secretary at the munificent salary of $1,500 a year. I had a good salary and also shared the outer office with the secretary of the Society for First Aid to the Injured. I magnified the position in three years so that people in the neighborhood became interested in the Folks who had even then the promise of greatness in him. I wish to say that I envied him and that I wish I could be him. I am glad to be here on the Board of Managers when I came into this office who were finer and greater than any fourteen in New York City.

I am very glad to be here to greet this man who has gone out to do work in the world, to organize, to speak for our charities aid association. What a noble work he has done you know quite as well as I, though I had some opportunity to see him as I was in transit. I was very disappointed that we were not able to get into my part of the work and report on the work there. I am glad to be back here today. I am rather sorry that I wish there might be a State educational aid association and that Col. Folks might also be put at the head of that."

COL. FOLKS’ ADDRESS

With unfeigned pleasure at being back in the Association with which he has been connected for over twenty-five years, "Mr." Folks, as his associates in the staff prefer to call him, gave a very happy and stimulating address, expressing his high appreciation of the welcome extended to him, of the kindness of the Association in giving him the opportunity of absence to do the important work abroad, and describing some of the important features of the Red Cross program there. He said in part:

"I get back to the question of this afternoon in New York brought to my mind as I came in, the story of Booth Tarkington in which a boy of seventeen who ordinarily was a good and quiet boy and attended to his own affairs, for some reason set out one day on a career of crime. That story, having his way homeward, one ear somewhat torn, one eye black, his clothing torn, and showing other evidence of having been in swimming, he related how he needed money: 'I know I shall get a terrible l icing when I get there but,—it has been worth it!' I am somewhat, perhaps, in the same category as the boy, but instead of the l icing I get this!"

I must begin with a word of gratitude to the State Charities Aid Association and to its managers and staff. What Mr. Canfield said is perfectly true—that I could only go to Europe by your kind permission, and I remained there through your voluntary action; and far more than that, during my work there I at all times did actually feel myself in a sense the representa-
vative of the State of New York and of its kindred organizations. I felt that in a sense we were on trial, that perhaps for the first time a very big piece of relief and health activity, in a very critical time, which had to be done very, very speedily if at all, was entrusted to one whose career had been that of an executive agent in this work of kindness."

It would take a very long time to comply with the request to tell you all the interesting stories. We have received this afternoon to tell something about what was done in France. I am sure that I should utterly fail if I should try to convey to you the story of the difficulties of the first six weeks or two months. I never ran up against so many minor and impracticable difficulties and I have made slight and which were really very difficult.

(Continued on page 5)
Lieu. Col. Finley, I am sure, appreciates all of this and knows what it means to settle down in a tiny little room, which was not wide enough for one man to stand in, for the people, with typewriters which wouldn’t write, with some stenographers who couldn’t ‘stenop,’ telephones you couldn’t get through, nobody could understand, goods that could not be bought, and a government that you did not understand. At every move there were signs, a thousand reasons why this and that thing could not be done.

There were some advantages, too, about it. As Col. Finley knows, it was a pleasure not to be hedged about by civil service rules. And then there was one other advantage that I very greatly appreciated—having to worry about where the money was coming from.

As you know, I was assigned to an entirely different piece of work than I had any intention of doing when I went over. When I arrived a man whom I had seen only once before, Lt. Col. Grayson P. Murphy, then Major Murphy, insisted that I should do something else.

I remember still our first interview when he persuaded me to take that job because there wasn’t anybody aware who could try it. He said something like this: ‘Now, folks, I don’t know anything about this at all. There must be some place here where there are some people called refugees, I think, and there is a lot to be done, but I haven’t the slightest idea what that is, how much it will cost, or how to do it. Now, you just take hold of that department and do good to the people with what you have, no matter what it costs.’ So we proceeded on that basis.

I think my next expression of gratitude should be to the organized social agencies of America who responded so splendidly to our calls for help which were very numerous and, I admit, quite insistent. We received in all abundance and variety for civilian work from one source or another.

Then I want to say a word for the people who came. I do not think that a body of people could be gotten together who would work with a greater degree of devotion, with a greater degree of dedication, and with a greater amount of money, than these people.

It was a very difficult thing to interpret ourselves to our hosts, for we were guests in a foreign land by whose history we were not familiar with, a country which does things very differently from the way we do them at home. It was during the war, strained and weary, suffering losses that we shall never be able to understand, fully ourselves, harassed, anxious as to the future, and grieved and sad over their losses up to that time. It was so easy to go wrong and so difficult to go right and so hard to convince them that we simply wanted to be useful to them, to help share their losses. I think perhaps the most gratifying thing about our work in France was that after a few weeks we were accepted so absolutely by the French people as their helpers that no questions and difficulties of any sort were raised.

A New Chapter in Relief Work

The work that we found to do was, in its volume, its complexity and its urgency, something new in the history of relief activities. When we here are going to provide housing accommodations, and so forth, this big group didn’t like to have some little time to do it. If we are going to build a home for the aged, or other institution, we like to have a year to get a start before taking the people in. We didn’t have any year at all. Refugees were streaming in from various sources at most irregular times. For instance, 1,000 came in a day through Switzerland from the back of the

4,000 Bills at 1919 Legislative Session

The 1919 Legislature broke all records for number of bills introduced. There were 1,522 introduced in the Senate and 1,507 in the Assembly. Of these, 981 were amended and reprinted, making the total for the Senate 3,470 and for the Legislature’s consideration. There were 3,470 presented in 1918, 3,381 in 1917, and 3,073 in 1916.

During the thirty-day period Governor Smith determined the fate of 614 legislative propositions. He approved 385 and vetoed 229. Prior to adjournment on April 19 the Governor had approved 260 bills, making a total of 465 laws enacted for the year.

German lines. None of the people could provide for themselves, otherwise they would not have been sent. They kept doing things for a thousand more people. In the course of a few months we had set up an organization to help to house and feed them, made all the medical examinations of the children, taken care of all the sick in the hospitals, put the people on trains, met them when they arrived at their final destination, gave them a bed, a place to sleep, some blankets and some clothes and various minor necessities, so that, at least, things were well

It was no unusual thing for us to get notice that on day after tomorrow we would have to evacuate the city of so-and-so—20,000 people, with nowhere for them to go.

Half a Million Succeeded

It will be a very lasting and pleasant thing to remember that the big German drive came on in March of 1918. We had our machinery sufficiently organized so that half a million people who were driven out of their homes without anyone expecting it and forced away into all other parts of France, were, almost within twenty-four hours, found and helped. The American Red Cross and other organizations then put on trains, were met at the end of the line, and whatever was possible was done to help them find a place to stay and live.

That was one of our pieces of work, and perhaps that will have endeared us to the people of France more than anything else. It doesn’t make any difference what President Wilson does or doesn’t do, or what Premier Clemenceau does or doesn’t do, but to the people, very few people, that was the only thing that was done, and we were very glad to get help and they liked us all. They liked us through and through, and were awfully sorry to have us go away.

It concerned me about things about tuberculosis and some things about children, and some other things. The tuberculosis work, which is the thing in which I was primarily concerned, was very interesting. The situation was a little different from what we had supposed it would be, but it was found serious and demanding attention. We tried all the things we had done here about tuberculosis, and they all went ‘— and went’ perfectly well. The first need was to arouse interest in educational work.

This effort was an unqualified success. The tuberculosis exhibit and the child welfare exhibit appealed to the people enormously. If we gave away 70,000 pieces of literature in a day, you wouldn’t find five of those thrown away on the floor of the building or on the adjoining public places. They locked their doors and read them and they got informed.

The same is true about the children’s work, and if the results are as permanent as the tuberculosis work, it will only be because we have not a continuing body as we have in the Rockefeller Commission to see it through.

Survey Trip Through Europe

On the evening of the armistice I set out from France to form some opinion on the relative needs of the people of the various countries. That was a very absorbing experience—a very difficult experience in many respects—but still we like the whole, I think, a useful one. We couldn’t convey to you in a few minutes anything adequate of the things that we saw, but I would perhaps say this: That you as a group would understand the real losses of the war far better than most people because you are accustomed to dealing with questions of health and relief, and you know very well that any country is not to have its birth rate cut in half, or one-third off, or practically gone altogether for a period of years, and that such conditions mean to a country the tuberculosis work suspended and to lose in three years all the population that we made for the future.—so serious that it is difficult to see how ever they can be made good,—are the losses to human life, the increase in sickness and in the death rate, apart from the losses on the field of battle.

Shortage of food is a very serious thing. The government of France has forced the death rate so quickly responds as diminishment of the amount of food to which we have been accustomed. Nothing else explains the increase in tuberculosis in Serbia but the reduction of the amount of food available.

It would be unfruitful to tell you the details of things of that nature, except that they must command the sympathy and they make the utmost possible demands upon the statesmen of the world. The resources of the countries which have been wasted during the war and whose loss is perhaps the greatest, is that they have been the result of the final result of the war upon civilization.

It is very good to get back and it is very fine to see our own people in such a fine atmosphere and so fine an atmosphere and so many things being done to make people, on the whole, more comfortable and cheerful and better off. That wasn’t true in any of the countries which I visited except England. England is recovering from the war and is caring for the health of her people in a perfectly extraordinary way.

A very high authority has said that the war was fought to make the world safe for democracy. Peace must be made, I think, in this country to make democracy safe for the world, and democracy will only be safe for the world when it is constructive. It is very disappointing to find that democracy in some countries especially on the continent, perhaps does not mean what we had supposed it meant. That is to say, democracy emerging everywhere is still a government of protest and of protection of individual rights. Democracy on the continent of Europe means the word I am so good as to say you, and you shall not get any of my things away.' It doesn’t mean that ‘you and I will work’ together, but it means that you are part of the community.” But it does mean that in England, and if we are to live up to our opportunities, it must mean that in America. It strikes me that it really is the idea that the Christian Aid Association has always meant—that its present and future program will help make democracy mean contributing to the welfare of all of its citizens.”
49 Feebleminded Children in Schools of One City From Five Defective Ancestors

City of Ithaca Paying $2,250 a Year in Trying to Educate Them—Neglect of the Feebleminded Makes the Problem More and More Serious

An exceedingly practical piece of work showing the community and its educational authorities what a burden mental defectives are and how much they cost society is being done by Mr. F. D. Boyston, Superintendent of Schools in Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Ruth Dimmick, Psychologist.

In a recent report to the Board of Education, they presented highly important and significant facts deduced from their study of defectives in the local schools.

Their report showed that five persons of defective mentality have produced, through a few generations, 49 mentally defective children now in the local school system. These children cost the city about $2,250 a year for what little education it is possible to give them.

Their report follows:

**A SIGNIFICANT REPORT**

"One of the interesting developments in the study of the atypical child in the Ithaca Public Schools is the comparatively common center from which this type of child comes. This common center has been determined by following back from the child to the parent and grandparent and the relation of one group with another which at first seems to be quite independent and unrelated.

"One man four generations ago is the ancestor of thirteen (13) mentally defective children now in our schools. He is also the ancestor of seventeen (17) alcoholics, two (2) of whom have court records.

"Another man, five generations ago, is the ancestor of nine (9) mentally defective children in our schools, of four (4) mentally defective citizens not in the schools, of thirteen (13) confirmed alcoholics, of six (6) persons having criminal records two of whom have served state prison terms, and of twelve (12) persons who have led immoral lives.

"A third man, five generations back, is the ancestor of eleven (11) mentally retarded pupils in our schools. He is also the ancestor of fourteen (14) alcoholics, and three (3) persons with criminal records.

"Two sisters (sisters) three generations ago, are the ancestors of sixteen (16) mentally defective children in our schools. One sister has had eighteen (18) children of whom seven (7) girls are now living and all seven are mental defectives. One son is also mentally defective. Six (6) of these daughters have lived for years with different families and a daughter married her cousin (the son of the mother’s sister) so that all the grandchildren are illegitimate. There are six (6) grandchildren born of these cousins.

"The other sister had five (5) children. She has seven (7) feebleminded grandchildren. Nine (9) other grandchildren are infants. None of her children have been married.

"The descendants of these five people have intermarried until now we have forty-nine (49) mentally defective children in our schools from these five sources. These children cost Ithaca last year approximately $2,250.00 through the public schools in an attempt to develop the little mentality that is there. Within the next three to five years there will be added from these same sources some thirty more children providing the children now born live and the families remain in town."

**RAISING FUNDS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN IN TIoga COUNTY**

The Tioga County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association began a drive on June 8 to raise money to increase the work of the county agency for dependent children.

A quota has been assigned to each town. Large display posters have been placed in store windows in the various towns. These posters read as follows:

**JOIN The Tioga County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association.**

- Protect your County from the Scourge of Feeble-Minded men and women by sending them to proper institutions.
- Save Children from neglect and abuse at the hands of immoral and intemperate parents.
- Save taxes for this year and generations to come. Make your County a better place to live in.
- The Children of To-day are the Citizens of To-morrow. Shall we neglect them?
- The reformatories, hospitals, prisons and almshouses are caring for thousands of the neglected children of yesterday. Your taxes are supporting them. Think! Do your bit toward saving this generation of children.

JOIN The Tioga County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association.
TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE HELPING
3,000 MEN REJECTED BY U. S. ARMY

More than three thousand men who were rejected from the military service by local draft boards on account of tuberculosis have been reported to the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association which will assist them in securing sanatorium care, medical advice, and instruction in preventive hygiene, according to a bulletin just released to newspapers.

The list which contains the names of rejected men, living in New York State, was compiled in the office of the Surgeon General at Washington, D.C., by the National Tuberculosis Association. Similar lists have been furnished to each of the state tuberculosis associations.

The Committee's activities have transmitted the list to the State Department of Health and both organizations will cooperate in locating the men through city and village health officers, visiting nurses and local tuberculosis associations. When the names do not include the addresses of the men and difficulties are being experienced in locating them. Therefore, the assistance of local draft boards, postmasters, lodges, labor unions, letter carriers, etc., is being enlisted.

"From the standpoint of practical patriotism", writes Commissioner of Health Dr. C. W. C. Martin, "this is the duty of citizens who know the whereabouts of such men to furnish this information in order that they may be brought under treatment in tuberculosis hospitals or sanatoria or under medical and nursing care in their homes. Local health officers, visiting nurses or local tuberculosis committees should be notified in order that such assistance may be given. All men disengaged from the military service on account of tuberculosis and are not receiving care, are urged to consult their family physician or one of these agencies at once."

POSTHUMOUS AWARD TO
MAJOR WILLARD STRAIGHT

The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Major Willard D. Straight, deceased, for his services in the organization and administration of the War Risk Bureau in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The citation is as follows:

Major Willard D. Straight, (Deceased)

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In the service of the organization, development and administration of the War Risk Bureau his efforts resulted in marked efficiency in the handling of large volumes of insurance, as well as the numerous applications for allotments and allowances, which covered almost the entire existence of the American Expeditionary Forces. As an assistant in the First Section of the General Staff of the First Army he rendered particularly valuable services to the Government by his great energy and high ability."

Major Straight died of pneumonia in Paris on November 30, 1918. Mrs. Straight has served as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association for some years.

NEW LAW MAY DELAY
RELIEF OF NEEDY CHILDREN
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

The work of the Westchester County Department of Child Welfare is considerably affected by an amendment to Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1916 which went into effect on November 29 is to the so-called Westchester County Commission bill. According to the terms of the bill before it was amended, the County Commission had the power "to make such arrangements for the care of needy children as may be authorized by law". In this section the Department of Child Welfare, a branch of the work of the County Commissioner, had for two years made provision for children needing commitment under the poor law, sending notification of action taken in every case to the local city commissioner or town supervisor.

The amendment changes this section of the law by adding the words, "but no child shall be chargeable to any town or city in the county of Westchester shall be committed to any institution or placed in any home nor shall any expense be chargeable to any town or city in the county of Westchester unless said child without first having obtained the approval of the supervisor of the town, or of the commission of charities of the city, charged therewith, as the case may be."

This amendment now prevents the Department of Child Welfare from taking any action to provide for desert children until the consent of the local official is obtained. Whether this provision will bring about delay in the handling of emergency cases and will thereby cause difficulty in the child welfare work of the county remains to be seen. The amendment would seem to be a step backward in the work of the Welfare Department. The Westchester County as its influence is against centralization and toward increased power on the part of local officials.

S. C. A. A. Well Represented at the National Conference

The State Charities Aid Association was well represented at the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, June 1-8. In addition to its Secretary, Homer Folks, the executive committee, composed of Henry C. Wright, Secretary pro tem., George J. Nelbach and George A. Hastings, assistant secretaries. Mr. Folks and Mr. Nelbach represented especially the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and Mr. Hastings the Committee on Mental Hygiene. The Committee on Children were Miss Sophie Van S. Theis, Superintendent of the Agency for Placing Out Children, and Mrs. Constance Goodrich and Miss A. C. Haskins, Assistant Superintendents; Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Commission of Placing Out Children, and Miss Mary S. Labarre and Mrs. Jane S. Lewis, Assistant Superintendents; and Miss Mary R. Mason, Superintendent of the Agency for Assisting Women with Infants. The Social Service Department of the Mental Hygiene Committee attended in full. Mrs. Margaret J. Powers, Social Service Director, remained for the entire conference, Miss Isabel D. Hoes, Assistant Social Service Director, attended the first half of the session and Mrs. Marie von H. Byers, Social Service Assistant, the latter half.

Several addresses were given by present and former members of the Association. In the Division of Public Agencies and Institutions, Mr. Wright spoke on "The Basic Quantity Ratio and What It Means in Institution Effectiveness." At a meeting of the Committee on Protection of Children, Miss Gladys Mendum, Agent for Rockland County, gave an address on "Child Welfare Work in a Rural Community, Actual Happenings and Why." At another section of the same division Miss Ruth Taylor, Director of the Department of Child Welfare in Westchester County, spoke on "Child Welfare in Westchester County."

Col. Folks Talks on League

In the course of the week a special meeting was held under the auspices of the League of Free Nations Association. Mr. Folks gave an address on "The League of Nations." He emphasized the need for a permanent League of Nations to prevent future war. He pointed out that the League of Nations is based upon the principle of self-determination. Colonel Folks' address, which included examples cited from his own experiences abroad while representing the American Red Cross, followed presentation of the legal and political aspects of the Peace Treaty by Paul K. Engel, Editor of The Survey; and Allen T. Burns, director of the Study of Americanization of the Carnegie Corporation.

Next year's convention will be held in New Orleans.

GRAY SAMARITANS HEAR MISS HOES

Miss Isabel D. Hoes, Assistant Social Service Director of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, gave a talk on social hygienic problems to a group of Polish students at the International Institute for Young Women, under the auspices of a branch of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross. The students, known as the Polish Gray Samaritans, are being trained for social service in devastated Poland where they will return when the conditions permit. Miss Hoes read several actual cases typifying mental problems in individuals and families, illustrating the problem, most of which were drawn from the work of Westchester County, with the object of emphasizing the psychiatric thread running through all cases work and concluding with a little talk on the general principles of mental hygiene.
COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS AS AFTERMATH OF INFLUENZA

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT STATEWIDE SYSTEM OF CLINICS

To help local communities deal with an increase of tuberculosis expected to result from the recent influenza epidemic, the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee, in conjunction with the State Department of Health, has begun a campaign for the institution of tuberculosis clinics at which free expert medical examination and advice will be provided for persons who have or think they have tuberculosis.

The plans contemplate work in thirty-four counties of the state arranged in groups according to the needs and the local facilities available. In one group there are no special facilities available at present for the expert medical examinations for tuberculosis; in another, such necessary facilities are available, but neither no clinics are now in operation or the county is not thoroughly covered. Finally, there are counties in which occasional clinics have been held but not in sufficient number.

Efforts will be made to help all of these counties provide an adequate number of clinics, held at satisfactory intervals and as an established part of their public health machinery.

The superintendents and other members of the medical staff of tuberculosis sanatoria and specialists from health resorts such as those in the Adirondack Mountains and Sullivan County are participating in the work.

S. C. A. A. Assigns Large Staff

The Association’s Tuberculosis Committee has assigned the following members of its staff to this work: Drs. Elliott Washburn and Stanley L. Wang, as medical examiners (these physicians have had wide training and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in its varied manifestations); Dr. Charles S. Prest and Frank Kierman, as organizers and publicity agents; and Misses Elizabeth Hanson, Frances H. Myers, Elsa Brehaut, and Ada Whyte, as supervising nurses. The State Health Department has assigned Dr. M. Edgar Rose, director, Division of Tuberculosis, as medical examiner; and Dr. Halsey J. Ball, as organizer and publicity agent; Miss Mathilde Kuhlman, as supervising nurse; and its district sanitary supervisors. In addition, local health officers, physicians, public health nurses, tuberculosis committees, and kindred organizations are cooperating.

The campaign was started early in May in Allegany, Livingston, and Otsego counties, and has been exceedingly successful from the very outset. The attendance at individual clinics has ranged from 28 to 92, and in several instances, the clinic sessions have had to be extended into the evening and following day. The units have been in different counties and the organizers and field nurses are the first ones to go into the field. After a thorough study of the conditions in such counties including the number of tuberculosis patients and needs for clinics, the centers of population, etc., the places at which the clinics are to be held are determined. A conference is then called between the local physicians, health authorities and local tuberculosis organizations at which their arrangements for the clinic are made. The nurses cooperating with the local authorities and agencies then spend a week or two in the county visiting the clinics, and the field nurse, if one is employed, and explaining the advantages of expert medical examination for persons who have tuberculosis, that they may have it or those who had influenza during the recent epidemic and have failed to make a complete recovery.

The nurses working in cooperation thus visit a majority of the active cases of tuberculosis and through a campaign of newspaper publicity, talks before various clubs and organizations, suspicious cases and those who have failed to recover completely from influenza are persuaded to come to the clinic and receive a free medical examination. Invitations are also issued to the local physicians to attend the clinic and they are especially invited to bring in any of their doubtful patients for consultation.

92 Patients at One Clinic

On the day of the clinic the two field nurses and the organizer as well as the interested local workers attend the clinic and assist patients and examiner. Several of the clinics held thus far have been planned for one day only but over that the number of patients has been from sixty to ninety-two. It has been necessary to hold an extra session on the following day.

After the clinic has been held, the entire unit remains in the town for a day or two, going over the records and making reports. The members of the staff then communicate with the local visiting nurse, if one is employed, and the local health officers and physicians in an effort to inaugurate a follow-up campaign for the patients and to explain to the local workers the necessity of these clinics and to assist them in holding such clinics at regular intervals.

At the first seven clinics a total of 379 persons were examined for an average of 54 persons per session. Forty-three persons were diagnosed as having active, pulmonary tuberculosis, and of this number, 34 had not been previously reported to the local health authorities. Fifty-nine cases were diagnosed as suspicious cases, and 48 children were recommended as need of special feeding and fresh air treatment.

The 34 counties in which this special clinic campaign was to be instituted are Wayne, Genese, Seneca, Yates, Cayuga, Delaware, Broome, Columbia, Chemung, Greene, Allegany, Livingston, Otsego, Cayuga, Chemung, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Onondaga, Washington, Chautauqua, Dutchess, Fulton, Jefferson, Montgomery, Nassau, Orange, Tioga, Orange, Rockland, Suffolk, and St. Lawrence.

NELBACH APPOINTED ON THE FRAMINGHAM APPRAISAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Health Service, has appointed George J. Nelbach, assistant secretary of the Association and executive secretary of its Tuberculosis Committee, to serve on a committee of specialists appointed to appraise the Framingham (Mass.) Community Health and Demonstration Project. The committee, composed of thirteen members, will serve under the chairmanship of Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, formerly State Commissioner of Health of Massachusetts, but now with the United States Public Health Service.

The personnel of the committee, besides Dr. McLaughlin, chairman, are: Secretary, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health, Yale University; Dr. Wickliffe Rose, director, International Health Commission, Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Louis Hamman, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Charles V. Chapin, health officer, Providence, R. I.; Drs. Edgar C. Sydenstricker, United States Public Health Service; Miss Helena Stewart, Vice President, National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Dr. Anson J. Hayhurst, director, Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Ohio State Board of Health; Dr. Thomas A. Stroey, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Lawson Brown, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamill, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Dr. H. R. M. Landis, Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Framingham Demonstration Program was originally designed as a three-year activity, and the three years will be completed on December 31, 1931. While the program was designed with tuberculosis, the program has touched other health activities, and has developed the wide range of interests represented on the Appraisal Committee. It is believed by the Framingham Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association that this ap- praisal will be an invaluable aid in reaching a decision regarding the termination or possible extension of the Framingham program.

MISS WHYTE JOINS STAFF

Miss Ada Whyte, R. N., has joined the staff of the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee, as supervising nurse, and specifically to assist in the statewide movement for the holding of periodic clinics in the smaller cities and rural districts, described in another article in this issue.

Miss Whyte is a graduate of the State Normal School in Oneonta, N. Y. and of the Nurses’ Training School connected with Burdick Hospital, Fitchburg, Mass. She took a course in public health nursing given at Teacher’s College, Columbia University, under the direction of Professor Adelaide Nutting. Other Whyte was for two years superintendent of the Visiting Nurses Association of Philadelphia, Pa., and was connected for one year with the Budd-Rohrer Foundation in Philadelphia in the “Seven Baby” campaign; she carried on field investigations. Miss Whyte has just returned from service with the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the American Red Cross, Department of Civil Affairs, in France.
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"FINISH LETCHWORTH VILLAGE!" GOVERNOR URGES

DEDICATES A NEW BUILDING AND LAYS A CORNERSTONE

"Care of Defectives of Immense Importance," Says Gov. Smith

"Study Causes of Mental Defect," Dr. Bailey Urges

"Divorcing Politics From Charitable Work Bears Rich Fruit."
—Mr. Vanderlip

LETCHWORTH Village reached another milestone in its development on July 9 when Governor Alfred E. Smith opened and dedicated Stewart Hall, the school and recreation building, and laid the cornerstone for a new group of buildings for women.

Squaring his performance with the promises made in his campaign addresses and his messages to the Legislature, the Governor is insisting on better care for the feebleminded and is taking active steps to provide more institutional accommodations.

33,000 Defectives in State

In his address at the dedication of the new building the Governor said that there are at least 33,000 defectives in the State and only about 5,000 are properly provided for. Both the Governor and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village, urged the speedy completion of this model institution which will eventually house 5,000 patients and be the largest of its kind in America.

"The care of the feebleminded is of immense importance," said the Governor. He declared that the program now being developed by the State Commission for Mental Defectives "will have an important bearing on the future well-being of the entire population of the State."

A Laboratory Imperative Need

Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, in his address at the cornerstone laying, made a strong plea for more research into the causes of mental defect and especially urged the establishment of a pathological laboratory at Letchworth Village to serve all the State institutions for defectives.

"Our government spends millions in investigating diseases of men, animals and plants, but it spends nothing in research of the human brain which is, after all, the seat of all the activities of mankind," said Dr. Bailey. "We know much more about what kills apple trees and what oysters die, than we do of the causes of insanity; and the causation of feeblemindedness, bound up as it is with all the questions of development, with nutrition, early influences and surroundings, is still a closed book."

Fr. McGeen Asks Blessing on Project

The Reverend Vincent DePaul McGeen of New York, who accompanied the Governor to the Village, invoked the divine blessing upon the early completion of the institution, upon the study into the hidden causes of mental defect, and upon the good work which this important institution is doing.

(Continued on page 3)
"PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND THE TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN"

Mr. Nelbach quoted the following statement from the monthly bulletin of the Ohio State Board of Health and written by Miss Isabel W. Lowman, Associate Editor, Public Health Nurse Quarterly:

"I believe that this voluntary agency composed of intelligent, reasonable, fair-minded citizens, is in a certain sense the prototype of what all individual citizens will be some day if justice prevails, and that it stands for the people in their claim upon the municipality for protection. Theoretically, we Americans hold that the will of the people is expressed in the institutions and laws which are designed to serve them, yet in matters touching public health, at least, and in many other matters also we know that the people are without will and without desire because they are without knowledge. Therefore, it is right that, until such time as a large share of all citizens are anxious to secure their own welfare through the enactment and observance of wise laws, disinterested voluntary societies should stand as their sponsors and their representatives touching these benefits. The group desire which such a private society expresses, and which emanates from the composite consciousness of men and women who are laying down for the time being the work of individual ends in order to obtain benefits for others as well as for themselves, represents one of the highest forms of citizenship now known to us and it is a virtue peculiar to the times that have called it forth."

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Miss Mary S. Labaree, Assistant Superintendent of the County Agencies Department, is taking the summer course on Rural Sociology at the New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University, under Professor Dwight Sanderson.

Miss Labaree is also giving a course of lectures to a class of 20 home service workers of the American Red Cross, who are attending a special institute at the University during the same period. The American Red Cross expects to continue and extend home service work in the rural sections of New York State, and the State Charities Aid Association, in giving the services of Miss Labaree as one of the instructors to the training class, is contributing what it can toward making the movement a success.

The 49th annual convention of the Association of County Superintendents of the Poor and Poor Law Officers of the State was held at Prospect House, Shelter Island Heights, June 24-27. The Association is the oldest organization of charity workers, either public or private in the United States.

William Hunt, Commissioner of Charities of Buffalo, was elected President for the coming year. Fred W. Hollis, Superintendent of the Poor in Ontario County, was reelected Treasurer, and Louis T. Strong, Superintendent of the Poor in Lewis County, was reelected Secretary. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, was named as chairman of the Committee on Topics for the next year's convention, which will be held at Bemus Point, Chautauqua County, next June.

The conference was well attended, and much interest was shown in the program, which included papers on "The Child in the Reconstruction Period," by Charles H. Johnson; "Widows' Pensions," by Mrs. Sherman Clark of Rochester; "Mothers and Babies in Need of Special Care," by Miss Mary R. Mason of New York; "A Child's Temporary Detention Homes—the Reason for Its Need and Its Value to the Public," by Rev. S. E. Stebbins of Rochester; "War a Character Builder," by Hon. Truman Lewis Stone of Craig Colony; "Along Lines of Progress," by Robert W. Hebbard of New York City and "The Deeply Rooted, Vigorous Vine," by Dr. Robert W. Hill, Albany. A paper on "Relief in Cities," by Hor. Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities of New York City, was read by James E. Crouch of Rochester, as Mr. Coler was unable to be present.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and member of the State Commission on Mental Defectives, explained the new Mental Deficiency Law, and answered many questions concerning the handling of the mental defective under its provisions.

An informal dance was held in the hotel parlors on Tuesday evening, and the annual banquet occurred Thursday evening. On Wednesday a delightful boat ride and shore dinner was given to the visiting delegates by the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County. Three comfortable boats carried the guests on a sail around Shelter and Plum Islands, landing them at Paradise Point where a shore dinner was served.
“FINISH LETCHWORTH”
(Continued from page 1)

Already progress toward better provision for the feebleminded has been made during Governor Smith’s administration, and the Governor means to push measures to provide enough institutional accommodations for the defectives who ought not to remain at large in the community and to put New York State again in the lead in caring for them. It is planned to provide for 840 more patients at Letchworth Village this year. Four new dormitories with a capacity of 280 will be opened in a few days.

State to Regain Leadership

“I believe during my term as Governor more beds for the feebleminded will be made available than during any other similar period in the history of the State,” said Governor Smith. “New York many years ago was the pioneer in the care and treatment of mental defectives. Even though the State may have lagged behind other commonwealths in more recent years, the steps taken during the last six months go a long way to restore New York to her former enviable position. The most conservative estimates indicate that there are not less than 33,000 defectives in this State, of whom only about 5,000 are in proper institutions. All the institutions are full and have waiting lists. Every community has its quota of feebleminded who are not receiving proper care.”

Governor Smith was accompanied to the Village by his wife, his son, Alfred E. Smith, Jr., his daughter, Miss Emily Smith, and his military secretary, Major Glyn; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Board of Managers; and Mrs. Vanderlip; Franklin B. Kirkbride, Secretary of the Board; and Judge Mortimer B. Patterson and Thomas J. Colton of the Board.

A luncheon was tendered to Governor and Mrs. Smith and the Board of Managers at the residence of the superintendent of the institution, Dr. Charles S. Little.

400 People Present

The exercises at the institution attracted a large attendance of State officials, Rockland County residents, and many from New York who are interested in the care of the feebleminded. In all nearly 400 people were present. A buffet lunch was served to all of them in one of the service buildings. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Boys’ Band of the institution. There was an exhibition of school work by the pupils in the educational building in the afternoon. The police arrangements were in charge of the State Police in command of Major George F. Chandler.

In the course of the day the Governor inspected various buildings at the institution and expressed himself well pleased with the site, with the construction, and with the progress which has been made toward its completion recently. It was his first official visit to the institution since becoming Governor. On his way back to New York he also visited the State Hospital for Crippled Children at West Harverstraw.

Previous to the exercises at the institution, the Governor unveiled a monument to Corporal Harold Ferguson of Thiells, a member of Company E, 107th U. S. Infantry (old 7th), who was killed at Le Cateau, September 29, 1918. A detachment from the regiment was present.

Governor Approved $860,000 Grant

Governor Smith this year approved an appropriation of $860,000 passed by the Legislature for new construction at the institution, and on his visit to the Village laid the cornerstone of the service building for the new group of eight cottages for girls. He dedicated the completed assembly hall in the boys’ group, which has been named “Stewart Hall” after William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities and Chairman of the Commission which selected the site of the institution.

Governor Smith was introduced by Frank A. Vanderlip who paid a high tribute to the Governor’s interest in seeing the feebleminded properly provided for and who said that “the wisdom of divorcing politics from the charitable work of the State has borne rich fruit.”

THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

After commenting on the excellent site chosen for Letchworth Village some ten years ago, the Governor urged the prompt completion of the institution so that the accommodations for defectives in the metropolitan district will be speedily increased.

“This institution,” said he, “is beginning at last to show to the eye what the completed institution is to be. I have always insisted during my long term of service in the Legislature and more recently as Governor that adequate provision should be made for the insane and defective. I want to repeat a sentence from my inaugural message: ‘The whole question of the care and treatment of the feebleminded is one of immense importance to the State of New York.’ I had the satisfaction curiously in the session to transmit to the Legislature the first report of the State Commission for the feebleminded. It is a great satisfaction that the Legislature received the proposals which had been made after exhaustive study in a spirit of cooperation which has resulted in a most important advance in the State care of defectives. Not only was the new Mental Defective Act placed on the statute books, but the largest appropriation and authorization for new construction was made during the session.

While I was forced with regret to accept the resignation of Dr. Walter B. James as Chairman of the Commission on Feebleminded, I had the satisfaction to secure for this important post Colonel Pearce Bailey of New York City, whose work for the Federal Government during the war needs no comment.

“I believe during my term as Governor more beds for the feebleminded will be made available than during any other similar period in the history of the State. New York many years ago, was the pioneer in the care and treatment of mental defectives. Even though the State may have lagged behind other commonwealths in more recent years, the steps taken during the last six months go a long way to restore New York to her former enviable position. The most conservative estimates indicate that there are not less than 33,000 defectives in this State, of whom only about 5,000 are in proper institutions. All the institutions are full and have waiting lists. Every community has its quota of feebleminded who are not receiving proper care.

We are here today to inaugurate the new construction of another year, which will make available 500 more beds, and we shall shortly inspect four new dormitories with their 250 beds, which will be occupied during the next few days. All the preliminary work has been done here, and from now on the money spent will be largely in providing additional accommodations, until a total population of possibly 5,000 patients is ultimately provided for. It is possible here to provide beds more quickly and at a more moderate cost, than through the creation of additional institutions. I hope the day is coming when not only will the institution itself be completed, but when a considerable number of small farm colonies inexpensively built will dot the countryside and make possible the graduation from the parent institution, after training, of those capable of the freedom of farm life under proper supervision.

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"FINISH LETCHWORTH"

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"The new Commission for the Feebleminded, in close cooperation with the State Board of Charities and State Charities, has been charged with different phases of the main problem for which the new Commission has been constituted, to determine to what extent with a constructive program which is bound to have an important bearing on the future well-being of the State's feebleminded. The census which is to be taken will tell us just how many individuals need the help of the State. The responsibility of institutional care is now given to a steadily increasing number of those who should not be at large. The Department of Education in its special classes will care for an increasing number of those who fall behind the normal child but can safely be left at home with adequate training.

Would Extend Colony Care

"Colonies of the right kind, properly coordinated with the parent institution, seem to offer such a framework of practical results that the whole question of colony care should be studied by the greatest diligence by the State Commission, which I believe will ultimately formulate plans for a wise extension of what has heretofore been largely experimental. Dr. M. W. Parkinson, who has developed his colony at Templeton, Massachusetts, has done magnificent pioneer work. We can well afford to go slowly when going beyond the principle which he has proved workable and sound.

"The defective delinquent presents a more difficult problem, which I believe must be considered by the experts before a program can be undertaken. It is obvious that this type of patient cannot mingle with those who can be permitted the freedom of an institution like Letchworth Village.

Good Progress in Building

"In spite of the handicap of war conditions, the progress which has been made here has been surprisingly good. I hope the Board of Managers will do everything in their power to hasten the completion of the work now under construction. Letchworth Village is undoubtedly destined to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, institution for defectives in the United States. It is another Waverley, and as it has been described by Dr. John Smith, its worthy President, at the beginning, can I not add, only bigger and better? Visitors to Letchworth Village are more and more impressed with its splendid site and its possibilities.

"Stewart Hall, in which we are assembled, is to be dedicated to the social life and recreation of the institution. It is a satisfaction to me to be able to name this building Stewart Hall in recognition of the many years of loyal and unselfish labor of William Rhinelander Stewart, Chairman of the Commission which selected the site, President of the State Board of Charities, and a public benefactor of whom we can all well be proud."

Mr. VANDERLIP'S ADDRESS

In introducing Governor Smith, Mr. Vanderlip said that his interest and that of other members of the Board of Managers was so strong that "that Letchworth Village is made a credit to the State, that there shall be no waste of the tax payer's money and that every effort shall be made to push through to completion one of the most needed of the State's activities. There has been no politics in the development of Letchworth Village. Differing opinions, races and creeds are forgotten here, and the main object in view is always supported, no matter what political party is in power. The wisdom of divorcing politics from the charitable work of the State is to the good of this, I am satisfied with you as Governor Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, that this is an American reformer in the city and State and has the pride in his commonwealth which every true citizen should expect. We are fortunate in having a Governor, who, after long years in the Assembly, has taken the Governor's chair with a first-hand knowledge of the needs of the State, with a purpose to add to the commonwealth and administration devoted to the interests of all the people, irrespective of class, race or condition."

Mr. Vanderlip called especial attention to the care with which the institution has been planned and constructed. "From the start," he said, "there has been but a single object in view, to build the best institution possible, to get the best possible type of men and women to manage it, and to give the best care and treatment to the children who are sent here, often for the term of their natural lives.

Many Officials at Letchworth Exercises

Among those present at the exercises at Letchworth village on July 9 were:

- Governor Alfred E. Smith
- Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Jr.
- Mabel Glanm
- Miss Emily Smith
- Miss Belle Glanm
- Rev. Vincent DePaul McGowan
- Dr. C. A. Buddeber
- Dr. Walter B. James
- Mrs. C. A. Buddeber
- Frank E. Utter
- Mrs. William Hartman
- Frank A. Davenport
- Franklin B. Kirkbride
- Judge Mortimer B. Patterson
- Mrs. Mabel T. Flor
- Thomas J. Colton
- Dewey L. Johnson
- C. A. Buddeber
- Assemblers: Mary M. Lilly
- Assemblers: Harry E. Peak
- Albert C. Linder
- Walter G. Hamilton
- Dr. John Simonsen
- Dr. George A. Leitner
- George A. Hastings

Best Expert Assistance

"I believe I can safely say there has not been a single compromise made since the Board of Managers was originally appointed. Expert advice and assistance has been sought when ever expression of opinion arose, and the fullest opportunity for discussion and investigation of mooted problems has always been encouraged. One of the most excellent results has been the careful and thoughtful interest which has been taken in the welfare of the institution. The result, I think, is that we can all be proud of the work that we have done for the benefit of the feebleminded and for the good of the State.

Public Awakening to Problem

"This laying of a new cornerstone at Letchworth Village is significant evidence of the awakening of the public consciousness to its obligations in relation to the most numerous of the State's dependents—to those dependents for whom up to now no provisions have been made, and yet who, more than any others will repay well directed efforts in their behalf. This repayment will become evident by an increase in public order and safety, in the maintenance of its economy and productivity, and in the happiness of the feebleminded themselves.

"It is not necessary that what we are here to dedicate is the first step. Such is by no means the case. The first steps were taken many years ago, now and have been continued ever since, by talented men and women, who have quietly, conscientiously and persistently been at work both in our own institutions and outside of them. They have made this day possible. We medical men are sometimes prone to consider the question as solely medical, but we should not forget that the movement, especially in its relation to education, has been materially advanced by those who have approached it from its human and societal, quite as much as from its medical side.

"One cannot view this imposing and soon to be beautiful municipality, this model spotless town, without stopping to inquire what it all means; without being seized by the desire to know what the problem of the feebleminded is, where it is leading us, what the future holds for a necessity which already has resulted in so many buildings and streets.

40,000 Defectives in State

"The statistics in reference to mental defect gathered by the medical department of the army justify the belief that there are at least 40,000 feebleminded persons in this State. Realizing, as everyone in this audience does, that a feebleminded person is not to himself easily becomes a menace to public welfare, and certainly cannot make the best of himself, we are forced in the face of the facts to look upward and look elsewhere, and may, if we must go on multiplying institutions until every defective is under institutional control, and we have contracted for ten Letchworth Villages."

"That would surely be a discouraging program. But fortunately it is one which we do not have to contemplate at the present time. We are urgently in need of more beds, several thousand of them, but do not need to contemplate a mammoth program of construction just

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"FINISH LETCHWORTH"

(Continued from page 4)

yet for the reason that the final method of providing for the feebleminded has not yet been determined. The problem in infancy, still is one which requires extended study and experiment before the final answer will be plain. The hope, the well-founded hope, is that with better observation, earlier observations and perfected measures of control the stay of inmates in institutions will be for brief periods, after which they can be returned to the community under some supervision; and the brightest hope of all is that perhaps a wonderful creation will now be made in a way by means of which the production of mental defect may be checked at the source so that with the years the percentage of mental defect in the population, orphan asylums, and mental hospitals are well founded, and I believe that they are, the estimate that today would have to be made, as to the number of beds required for mental defectives would appear wildly extravagant 25 years from now.

More Research Necessary

The note of victory that this day seems to sound, is that the lavish provision, the architectural triumph of Letchworth Village remains a new public interest in the problem of the feebleminded and that those who authorized this wonderful creation will not now be found until our knowledge concerning the problem is better founded.

In the public is now so far involved and faces such an extension of its program that it will insist upon knowing, and must be informed, not only as to the best methods of caring for the feebleminded, but also that feeblemindedness is, how it arises and what are the means available to a civilized and democratic community of bringing about its decrease.

"We, who are entrusted for the present with the care of these matters, can give the answers to the questions the public will become more and more insistent upon having, only if we immediately provide means of research. We must establish a medical center in the trail of custodial care, but we cannot stop there. We must this day also make a beginning along the way of fundamentally confronting the problem, which is the way of research."

Research must follow three principal lines—sociological, psychological, and pathological. Sociological and psychological research do hand in hand and consist in the study of individuals and the adaptation of individuals by groups to appropriate surroundings, training, education and ultimate vocations. It involves the highest cooperation between many different agencies. Psychiatric and psychologists must work together in harmony, so that the result of an individual study and pathological laboratories with pathological laboratories and supplying them with competent workers in science. It is to this organization, no to study for mental defectives, that we must look for the really fundamental solutions for the future. Each one must furnish the answers to questions which from now on will be asked us by taxpayers.

"So what we are really celebrating here today is that we have reached the top of one hill. There is a climb ahead. The path still leads up to a point beyond anything we can discern, but that point can be reached. To reach it we will have to overcome many of the same difficulties that our predecessors and we ourselves are familiar with, but we have an advantage our predecessors lacked, which is public support. We also have methods to assist us which they went without; and in research we have a new staff which, if we use it properly will bring us, perhaps with unexpected rapidity to the end of our journey."

MR. STEWART'S LETTER

Stewart Hall, the school and recreation building, is named for William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, who was chairman of the commission which selected the site for Letchworth Village. Mr. Stewart was not present at the exercises on July 9. He sent a letter addressed to Mr. Vanderbilt, President of the Board of Managers, which was read at the exercises by Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and a member of the State Commission for Mental Defectives. Mr. Stewart's letter was as follows:

"It is a pleasure to learn by a letter addressed to me on May 15th by Mr. Franklin B. Kirkbride, Secretary of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village, that the Board had, by a resolution adopted the day before, given the Assembly Hall of the Boys' Group my name, and that it will be opened and dedicated in the presence of the Governor of the State on Wednesday, July 9th, on which occasion an invitation is extended to me to attend and take part in the exercises.

"I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred by the Board, and of the generous terms in which the resolution was framed. Strange though it may appear, in one who has now for more than a generation taken some part, though usually a quiet one, in the public life of this State, a constitutional reluctance, which is now controlling, disinclines me from attending and participating in public occasions such as this. In support of this feeling, let me quote Joseph Addison, that master of sentiment and style, who opens one of the numbers of his Spectator"

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TYPE OF DORMITORY FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AT LETCHWORTH VILLAGE. THIS CONSTRUCTION IS SUBSTANTIAL, PERMANENT, HEIGHTLY, AND ECONOMIC TO ADMINISTER AND MAINTAIN. THE INSTITUTION IS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN THE POOFHILLS OF THE RAMAPO MOUNTAINS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.
“FINISH LETCHWORTH” (Continued from page 5)

with this observation: ‘It is very difficult to praise a man without putting him out of countenance.’ So in lieu of my presence in St. John’s, I will, on seeing Mr. John Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, to those assembled there.

This suggestion was communicated to Mr. Letchworth, by Dr. William B. Kirkbride, of the State Board of Charities, who, I believe, in the following, and the whole of his paper, is the best example of the careful and accurate survey made of the site, so that in the location of buildings and their relations to each other, efficient management might be secured. The problem of providing water supply, sewage disposal, heating, transportation and industrial organization were studied before construction began. The project to secure the future provision of the requisite institutions not further than an hour’s ride by rail from the factory. But these days have passed, never to return, and the increasing representation and influence before construction began. The project to secure the future provision of the requisite institutions not further than an hour’s ride by rail from the factory. But these days have passed, never to return, and the increasing representation and influence of the factory have fulfilled its promise. It is gratifying to know that Governor Smith will be present on July 9th, and see what has already been accomplished. When a Member of the Legislature he befriendened the Village and he has lately shown his sympathy with the plans of the Managers by approving large appropriations for new buildings made by the Legislature during its last session. Progress seems to me satisfactory, for the project now more fully realizes its advantages. Before the passage of another decade, Letchworth Village should shelter and care for, in well-classified groups of buildings, all the feeble-minded persons of the State, as the leading institution of its type in the world.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat that the honor conferred by the Board in giving this Hall my name, is highly prized. I am proud to be associated with the memory of so good and useful a man as my old friend and colleague, William Pryor Letchworth.’

GETTING PLANS FOR THE WARREN COUNTY HOSPITAL

Prospects for starting work on the proposed County Tuberculosis Hospital in Warren County are brighter as a result of recent action of the Board of Supervisors. The Cameron and Titus properties will be used as the site and the Moore place of three acres which has been acquired by James Hill, one of the opponents to the location of the hospital on the Gurney Lane site, will be eliminated.

A committee has been appointed to select plans and specifications for the proposed hospital and submit them to the State Commissioner of Health and the Board of Supervisors for approval.

THIS MANLY BOY WANTS A HOME

GORDON is a wide-eyed, lively boy of ten, observant and interesting. When he was a boy he put up a good fight and he has defended himself in school against boys who teased him, but underneath he is an affectionate younger, who has a generous sympathy and wants a mother and father badly.

He was neither dined five years ago, leaving him at the mercy of an illegitimate father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who was married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again. Gordon had a hard life, did not live long enough to have his father, who married again.

NESTLER—BYRNE

Miss Harriet G. Byrne of White Plains was married on June 5 to John F. Nestler of New Rochelle. Mrs. Nestler is an agent of the Children’s Department under the Westchester County Commission of Charities, and her husband is a delegate of the New York State Delegates of the American Red Cross in France. Dr. and Mrs. Nestler will reside in New Rochelle.

MAJOR PARSONS GOES TO BUFFALO

Major Frederick W. Parsons, M.D., who has been in neuro-psychiatric work in the military forces abroad for two years, has returned and has been appointed Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital at Duff. Major Parsons was formerly first assistant physician at the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.
PUSH PLANS FOR HOUSING INSANE AND DEFECTIVES

Hospital Development Commission Enlarging Utica and Manhattan Hospitals

CAN'T USE ARMY CANTONMENTS

Temporary Quarters Sought for the Feebleminded—Plans Completed for 200-Bed Psychopathic Hospital in New York City—State Seeks Site From City

The Hospital Development Commission is making steady and substantial progress toward increasing the State's accommodations for the insane and feebleminded.

The keen interest taken by the entire Commission in the big problem, the amount of time expended by its members without salary, and the cooperative spirit in which they are working to better conditions, is being generally commented upon as one of the most refreshing and encouraging phenomena of State government.

Few unpaid commissions have had members of such large capacity and experience devoting themselves to whole-heartedly and disinterestedly to the solution of a difficult and complex public problem. The Commission consists of: Henry M. Sage, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as Chairman; H. Edmund Medoch, chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, Vice-Chairman; State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, Secretary; Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission; Frank M. Williams, State Engineer; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of State Hospitals; Frank H. Utter, Deputy Supervisor of State Charities; Senator John J. Boylan, representing the minority members of the Legislature; Congressman Thomas H. Cullen; Dr. Walter B. James, and Benjamin W. Arnold.

A meeting of the Commission was held at the Academy of Medicine in New York on June 23 with the chairman, Senator Sage, presiding. Announcement was made of the designation of Senator John J. Boylan as a new member of the Commission to represent the minority in the Legislature.

Cantonments Not Suitable

The Commission's metropolitan district committee, of which Congressman Thomas H. Cullen is chairman, reported that the Committee had gone thoroughly into the question of the possible acquiring of some of the army cantonments in the metropolitan district for State hospital purposes. Several of the cantonments were visited but none of them was found suitable for permanent hospital purposes.

Pending the establishment of a new State hospital in the district, whose relief from the overcrowding in the institutions in New York and vicinity is expected from additions to the Brooklyn and Manhattan State Hospitals. Plans have been approved for a new infirmary building on Ward's Island. Good progress has been made on enlarging the Brooklyn State Hospital, proper, and preliminary work is proceeding on the development of the Creedmoor division of the Brooklyn State Hospital. It is hoped that a substantial appropriation next year will make it possible to proceed with building at Creedmoor because difficulties as to sewage disposal have arisen and the Commission is hoping to clear them away before the next session of the Legislature.

To Push Marcy Development

State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, who is Secretary of the Commission, announced that bids will be received this month for a considerable amount of construction at the new Marcy division of the Utica State Hospital. It is the plan of the Commission to rush the Marcy development. This will not only relieve the up-State situation but will somewhat help the metropolitan congestion by transfers.

State Architect Pilcher reported the completion of preliminary plans for a State psychopathic hospital in New York City and the plans were referred to the medical committee for intensive study. It was stated that a desirable site for such a hospital is owned by New York City in the Borough of the Bronx. It is hoped that the city will provide the State with the site for this much needed institution.

The plans call for a 200-bed hospital.

Dr. Bailey Urges Quarters For Defectives

Colonel Peare Bailey, Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, called attention to the very serious and immediate need of the State's institutions for mental defectives. He said that the examination of men for military service had strikingly confirmed previous estimates of the prevalence of mental defect in the community and that there are undoubtedly between 40,000 and 50,000 mental defectives in New York, 2,000 of whom only about 6,000 are in institutions. He discussed the extension of colony care for the feebleminded and also suggested the State's leasing or buying available buildings of the various communities for the temporary housing of feebleminded while the State proceeds with its program to enlarge existing institutions on a permanent basis. Dr. Bailey was asked to submit formal and detailed recommendations on behalf of the Commission for Mental Defectives.

THE SURVEY ENTERTAINS RETURNING WAR WORKERS

The editors of The Survey gave a luncheon at the Cosmopolitan Club on June 27 in honor of Homer Folks, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Florence Kelley and Judge Julian W. Mack, all of whom have recently returned from Europe.

Mr. Folks, who is Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was Director for a year and a half of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France and more recently had made a survey of various countries in Southern Europe since the war. Miss Wald, who is headworker at the Henry Street Settlement, represented the Federal Children's Bureau of the United States at the International Red Cross Conference at Cannes, where the new League of Red Cross Societies was organized. Mrs. Kelley, who is secretary of the National Consumers' League, attended the meeting of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom, at Zurich. Judge Mack of the United States Circuit Court is President of the American Jewish Congress and President of the Zionist Organization of America, served as Chairman of the Committee of Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference.

There were about 100 guests present to hear the interesting addresses.

PAID SECRETARIES IN 2 MORE COUNTIES FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee has engaged Miss Sue Baker as full-time executive secretary. She will assume her duties on September 1.

Mrs. Baker is a graduate of Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass., and in 1922 was a volunteer worker under the Y. W. C. A. in Jacksonville, Fl., with clubs for girls in industry and also did follow-up work for cases discharged from the old hospital. During the war she was in the employ of the United States Public Health Service at Montgomery, Ala., carrying on publicity and organization work for the suppression of venereal diseases, malaria and for the promotion of infant welfare. Mrs. Baker has recently completed the training course for tuberculosis executives conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and the New York School of Social Work.

The newly-organized Poughkeepsie Tuberculosis Committee has engaged Miss Elizabeth Porter of Boston, Mass., as full-time executive secretary. Miss Porter, who entered the Poughkeepsie on July 1, is a graduate of Northwestern University and has just received the degree of Master of Arts from Simmons College. She recently took the institute course for the training of tuberculosis executives given by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the New York School of Social Work. Miss Porter has held the following positions: Research secretary, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston; supervisor of the state and secretary of Y. W. C. A. work in the State Normal School of North Dakota; instructor in additional accommodation work in the Michigan; instructor and head of the department of mathematics and preceptor of the dormitory at the State Normal School in Duluth, Minn.

The Poughkeepsie Committee was recently organized with the following officers: Chairman, Robert A. Kimball, Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Peckham, and treasurer, Thomas W. Pettit; executive committee: Dr. Grace Kimball, Mrs. A. L. Peckham, Thomas W. Barrett and Miss Laura J. Wylie.
700 Examined in 20 Tuberculosis Clinics

More than 700 persons have attended and been examined at the twenty clinics held in connection with the State-wide campaign now being carried out by the Association's Tuberculosis Committee and the State Department of Health.

The campaign has been completed in Livingston, Allegany, Otego and Delaware Counties and this month the two clinic units are working in Remus and the Broome Counties, with clinics scheduled to be held at Troy, Schaghticoke, Remus, Honeck Falls, Grafton, Nassau, and Binghamton, Whitesneys Point, Harpursville and Endicott.

In Remus and the Broome Counties new county tuberculosis sanatoria will be opened during the summer of 1920, and the first group is expected that new cases will be brought to light as a result of the clinic campaign. Special attention will be paid to securing prompt admission of such patients to the hospitals.

GENESEE AND MADISON ENGAGE COUNTY NURSES

Miss Rosetti Barbour, who has had considerable experience in social work, has been employed as visiting nurse of the Genesee County Committee. She will assume her duties August 6. Miss Barbour attended the Elmira School of Applied Design, and also studied social economy under Dr. Edward T. Devine, Columbia University, is a registered nurse in Wisconsin and has recently completed the institute course for the training of tuberculosis executives given by the National Tuberculosis Association and the New York School of Social Work. For two and one half years she was head nurse of the Neighborhood House at Pittsburgh and she was also industrial nurse for the Kohler Company, Kohler, Mich., instructing women and their families with respect to personal hygiene, industrial sanitation, home nursing, household economics and the care of children. Miss Barbour returned two months ago from overseas service with the Army Nursing Corps. She is temporarily in the employ of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee assisting the statewide campaign for occasional clinics now being carried on.

Miss Helen L. Cotter, R. N., of Utica has accepted a position as visiting nurse of the Madison County Tuberculosis Committee. She has entered upon her duties and has established headquarters at the City Hall, Oueda. Miss Cotter is a graduate of the Nurses Training School, Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia. She has had a postgraduate course at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and in 1918 was first assistant director of the Social Service Department of that institution. Early in 1919 she did some research work in the tuberculosis dispensary field for the Academy of Medicine of New York City and followed this up with taking the course for the training of tuberculosis executives conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the New York School of Social Work.

FOR A CHILDREN'S PAVILION

An appropriation of $500 for the employment of an architect to prepare plans and specifications for the children's pavilion in connection with the county tuberculosis sanatorium has been voted by the Oneida County Board of Supervisors.

J. F. THOMAS HEADS NEW SOCIAL SCIENCE SCHOOL IN THE WEST

Former S. C. A. A. ManMade Director of a Graduate Department at the University of Oregon

Capt. H. Sherburne House, formerly of the Placing-Out Department of the State Charities Aid Association, who has been in American Red Cross work overseas since the autumn of 1917, has returned to this country.

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Mental Hygiene, delivered the address to the graduating class of the Nurses' Training School at the Kings Park State Hospital on July 17.

Miss Julia Franklin Wells has returned from France after about two years' service with the American Red Cross. Miss Wells was on the staff of the Social Service Department of the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee before going to France.

United States Senator William M. Calder has placed in the Federal Appropriation Bill an item of $500,000 to cover the expense of deporting about 1,000 alien insane patients now in the New York State hospitals whose deportation was impossible during the war.

Miss Marion Taber, Secretary of the New York City Visiting Committee, has left New York for the summer. Miss Mary L. Putnam, Assistant Secretary, has charge of the Visiting Committee Office in Miss Taber's absence.

MONTGOMERY BRANCH OF S. C. A. A. INTERESTED IN EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

The Montgomery County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association held its annual meeting in Amsterdam on July 7. Walter H. Lipe was re-elected President for the coming year and was also re-elected Secretary, and Miss Ethel J. Carpenter as Treasurer. Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Fred. R. Greene and Mrs. W. B. Dunlap were elected Vice Presidents.

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of County Agencies, was present at the meeting and gave an informal talk on the progress of child welfare in Montgomery County and New York State. The Montgomery committee recently adopted a new constitution. The organization is deeply interested in the question of employees' welfare. In a recent address Mr. Lipe spoke of the necessity of closer cooperation of the manufacturers with the employees and the community, citing examples of welfare work practiced by the Beech-Nut Packing Company, particularly in regard to its system of benefits and certificates for sickness, old age, and natural death. He also outlined the plan for cooperation of manufacturers in retaining the services of a special nurse, thus releasing the county nurse for the rural districts. A nurse for preventive work is employed at the Beech-Nut factory. The function of such a nurse includes not only the immediate first aid assistance, but enters the sphere of preventive and educative hygiene and even approximately to that of a special worker, in family and industrial adjustments.
PAID EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES CARRYING ON TUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITIES IN 18 COUNTIES

TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEES REORGANIZE WORK ON COUNTY-WIDE BASIS

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News will be interested to learn of the progress made by the Association’s Tuberculosis Committees in the reconstruction of the local tuberculosis organizations.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the Association’s Committee made a study of the status of the organization and work of its local tuberculosis committees. This study disclosed three needs:

1. The extension throughout the rural districts of the tuberculosis services available in the cities, particularly free expert medical diagnosis, visiting nursing, and instruction of the public as to the essential facts about tuberculosis.
2. Leadership in the cities in bringing about coordinated programs of local tuberculosis work in which the various public and private tuberculosis agencies are assigned the functions that they should and can effectively perform.
3. Participation in the organized efforts to raise the standards of housing, living, and labor, as a means of preventing the development of active tuberculosis disease in adult life from the practically universal tuberculosis infection acquired in childhood.

Full-Time, Paid Workers

To enable the tuberculosis organizations to meet these three outstanding needs referred to above, it became necessary to change the field of local committee work from a city and village basis to a county basis and to induce the new county organizations to employ full-time paid workers trained in the technique of the organization and publicity aspects of tuberculosis work, with ability for leadership. Back in 1917 The National Tuberculosis Association had adopted a resolution at its annual meeting in Cincinnati recommending that paid, full-time, trained executive secretaries be employed by anti-tuberculosis organizations in localities having upwards of 30,000 population. After consultation with the local committees, the organizations in seventeen counties were put upon a county-wide basis.

One of the pleasing features of this committee reorganization work is the addition to the local committees’ personnel of a number of men and women who have demonstrated their capacity for service in the tuberculosis field through their activities in various war service organizations.

Executive secretaries are now employed by eighteen tuberculosis committees, and efforts are being made to secure qualified workers for four other organizations.

A list of the counties in which this reorganization work has been effected, together with a statement about the executive secretaries and their qualifications, is set forth below:

Erie County—The Buffalo Tuberculosis Association.

Has extended its work into the whole of Erie County. Expert clinical service is provided periodically for the villages and their outlying sections. Two full-time visiting nurses are employed to work in the county outside of Buffalo, and a series of lectures and motion picture demonstrations is being carried on in the villages. Executive Secretary: Hugo A. Brown of Buffalo, formerly President, Trade Union Section, Buffalo Tuberculosis Association.

Monroe County—The Rochester Tuberculosis Association.

Has extended its work into the whole of Monroe County. Executive Secretary: Mrs. Ethel McCormick Hendriksen. Experience: newspaper work and executive secretaryship for five years, Grand Rapids (Michigan) Tuberculosis Association.

Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee.

Has assumed direction of the tuberculosis work in the county in place of the unrelated efforts of a large number of local village organizations. Executive Secretary: Mrs. Sue Baker of New York. Education: Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass., training course for tuberculosis executives conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association, June, 1919. Experience: Volunteer worker under the Y. W. C. A. in Jacksonville, Fla., with clubs for girls in industry and follow-up work for cases discharged from the city hospital; United States Public Health Service at Montgomery, Alabama, carrying on publicity and organization work for the suppression of venereal diseases, malaria and for the promotion of infant welfare.


Onondaga County Tuberculosis Association. Has taken over the work of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Syracuse Associated Churches and Charities, and the Fayetteville Tuberculosis Committee. Executive Secretary: Mrs. Minnie E. Freeman of Syracuse, member Institute for Training of Tuberculosis Workers conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association, June, 1918. For several years social service worker of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Syracuse Associated Churches and Charities.

Albany County Tuberculosis Committee. Has taken over the work of Albany (city), Watervliet, and Cohoes Tuberculosis Committees. Executive Secretary: Miss Ida May Robins, R. N., of Brooklyn. Formerly supervising nurse of New York City Health Department. From 1912-1918. (Continued on page 3)
George Reilly, Who Longs For Jail

(Editorsial from The New York Sun)

In one of the City Magistrate's courts this week a professional criminal known as George Reilly was arraigned before a judge, having been arrested in the burglar's tools and a revolver in his possession. The offense is a serious one; the man was held in bail for trial in General Sessions. To the Magistrate he said, "I'm tired Judge, I want to go away for a while."  

This incident would have been depressing enough under any circumstances, but the fact that George Reilly is only 21, and that nine of those twenty-one years have been spent in penal institutions, makes of George Reilly a public character to stir the sympathy and arouse the fears of even the least emotional. George Reilly has never been anything but a criminal, it seems. At the age when other young men are just beginning to enjoy the full rights of citizenship he is a confined law breaker. At the age when he should have tired of "to go away for a while," which is the underworld's euphemism for going to jail. He cannot get rest outside of a prison; for him freedom means a constant unsuccessful struggle to keep hidden, to win a hard living by thievery, to dodge the police, to sink away from honest men, and not to be able to sneak up behind them to rob them.

What can be done with George Reilly? The State has done its best for him already, and that beat has made him what he is. We take it that the State first put him in a reformatory, and reformed out of him whatever good a harsh life may have left of his nature, and then turned him loose, and let him go his own way to the devil until that way crossed the law somewhat ostentatiously. When this occurred, the State locked him up again, only to turn him loose again, to lock him up again, until it now has him behind the bars once more.

Meanwhile George Reilly was costing the State and its people money. The taxpayers had to put up for his keep, his lodging, his cloths, when he was at large; George Reilly's nature, and the good life of the prison, nor out of it did he live on the fat of the land. Yet we dare say that if all he has cost were lumped together, it would make a sum greater than

Perhaps George Reilly was mentally deficient when the State began its processes of development on him. Perhaps he was physically wrong then. Perhaps a hospital, not a penal institution, was the place for George Reilly when first the State laid its corporate and benevolent hand on him. Who can say that a course in a sanitarium, an operation by a skilled surgeon, treatment by a trained alienist, might not have been better for George Reilly than a course in jail and the ministrations of keepers, whose trade is to maintain order, not to seek out causes?

It may be that to-day, instead of being in the Tombs, George Reilly, so treated in early youth, would be in khaki, or in navy blue, decorated, a veteran of the war; it may be that George Reilly, instead of being in an essential industry, with a well cared for trade somewhere near. Indeed, with proper treatment, he might justly be a quiet ordinary fellow, whom nobody would fear, and who would pay his taxes like any other respectable man.

Certainly if George Reilly were to-day a useful citizen, the State would be better off than it is, for he is a type, and once the State learned to treat him it could apply the methods to others, and save a great deal of effort and energy now wasted, or worse than wasted, energy in the efforts to put him to all pur-

JUDGE C. E. TEALE DEAD

Public Spirited Brooklyn Man Had Been President of Kings Park Hospital Board Since 1911

Judge Charles E. Teale of Brooklyn, President of the Board of Managers of the Kings Park State Hospital since 1911, died on July 21. His interest and affection for the hospital made him an invaluable official. The Judge was at one time City Magistrate in Brooklyn, Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City in charge of the Brooklyn office, and a member of various charitable boards in Brooklyn. His death is a great loss to the hospital and to the community.

FULTON ORGANIZES TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS

A meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the Fulton County Tuberculosis Committee was held in the Fulton Public Library on July 18. The following officers were elected: President, William Burnett; secretary, Dr. E. M. Anderson; treasurer, Lewis W. Emeric; executive committee, the officers and Mrs. G. G. Whitaker and Mrs. H. W. D. Mullikin.

The program of work which the committee outlined includes the establishment and maintenance, in cooperation with the Board of Education, of a fresh-air class for pre-tubercular children on the west side of the city; public health educational work and clinical service.

DR. ALBERTSON FOR OWSEGO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

Dr. Harvey S. Albertson of Oswego has been engaged by the City Board of Health to take charge of the city's public health center at an annual salary of $1,200. He will supervise clinic for tuberculosis, child welfare, infantile paralysis and venereal diseases, and act as examiner at several of these clinics.

Dr. Albertson has rendered valuable and de-

S. C. A. N. E. W.

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Secretary pro tem., Mr. Mortimer N. Buckner, Jr.
Mr. George A. Hastings, Editor

The State Charities Aid Association is supported in the main by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditures amount to about $125,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the cause of the Association.

In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $140,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer, 106 East 22nd Street.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

ONTARIO COUNTY TO HAVE PAID TUBERCULOSIS EXECUTIVE

Mrs. Harry I. Dunton of Canandaigua was elected president of the new Ontario County Tuberculosis Committee which was organized at a meeting held at Canandaigua on June 30. The other officers are: Vice-presidents, Dr. John Parmenter of Geneva, Malcolm S. Woodbury of Clifton Springs, Mrs. Earle S. Warner of Phelps; secretary, Miss Calista McCausley of Stanley; treasurer, H. A. Beeman of Canandaigua; directors: The above named officers and A. A. Bacon of Geneva, George E. Barton of Clifton Springs, Frank A. DeGrull of Canandaigua, Mr. Eta Hawkes of Manchester, C. Charles of Canandaigua, Dr. C. L. Lytle of Geneva, Mrs. D. E. Moore of Geneva, Mrs. E. T. Sheffer of Shortsville and Mrs. T. H. Truesdell of Geneva.

The formation of this new committee is part of a state-wide reorganization of tuberculosis activities on a county-wide basis which is being carried on by the Association's Tu-

D. C. A. N. E. W.

Entered at the Post Office of Albany as second class matter.

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The formation of this new committee is part of a state-wide reorganization of tuberculosis activities on a county-wide basis which is being carried on by the Association's Tuberculosis Committee. The board of directors of the new committee has decided to employ a full-time, paid, trained executive secretary.
organizer of various bureaus in Department of Charities of New York under administration of Mayor Mitchel and John A. Kingbury, Commissioner. 1918, director of housing, recreation, and industrial hygiene of women employees of Dupont Powder Plant, Parlin, N. J.

Oneida County Tuberculosis Committee

Has taken over the work of the Utica Tuberculosis Committee, the Rome Tuberculosis Committee, and an old Oneida County Committee. Executive Secretary: M. Turnearce Bull, R. N., of Boston. From 1912 to 1918, After-Care Agent of the Massachusetts Trustees of Hospitals for Consumptives. 1918 Chief of the Sub-Division on Tuberculosis, Massachusetts State Health Department.

Chautauqua County Tuberculosis Committee

Has taken over the work of the Jamestown, Dunkirk and former Chautauqua County Tuberculosis Committees. Executive Secretary: Miss Helen Patterson, R. N., of New York, formerly of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County Committee of New York City Hospital Training School for Nurses. Secretary for fifteen years of the Harlem District, Chautauqua tuberculosis Society, New York City. Superintendent, Montclair Convalescent Home, Verona, N. J. Chief nurse, Army Nursing Corps, Fort Ethan Allen, Vl.

Nassau County Association.

Organized 1914. Executive Secretary: John Fleischer. Experience: Publicity Work for Tuberculosis and closely related Social service movements.

Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Committee


Niagara County and Niagara Falls Tuberculosis Committee.

The two organizations jointly employ the executive secretary. Executive Secretary: William H. Davenport; graduate Dickinson College and New York School of Philanthropy. Chief, Housing Bureau, Baltimore Health Department. Secretary, Maryland State Board of Aid and Charities. Executive Secretary, Maryland Prisoners’ Aid Association.

Dutchess County Health Association.

Induced to take over the direction of tuberculosis work in the county, outside of Poughkeepsie. Sent its executive secretary, Miss Mildred Penrose Stewart, to the Institute for training of Tuberculosis Workers, conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association in January, 1919. The society also employs a full-time tuberculosis nurse, and has provided her with an automobile.

The Poughkeepsie Tuberculosis Committee

Reorganized in May, 1919. Executive Secretary: Miss Elizabeth Porter of Boston. Graduate of Northwestern University and Teachers College from Simmons College. Institute course for the training of tuberculosis executives given by the National Tuberculosis Association, June, 1919. Experience: Research secretary, Women’s Industrial Union, Boston, Mass.; instructor and secretary of W. C. A. work in the State Normal School of North Dakota; instructor in mathematics in the high school of Muskegon, Mich.; instructor and head of the department of mathematics and pre-engineering, two years, at the state normal school in Duluth, Minn.

Broome County Tuberculosis Committee

A sub-committee was appointed in February, 1919, with authority to engage in propaganda work. Executive Secretary: Miss Marie L. Hawley of St. Louis, Mo.; graduate St. Louis School of Social Economy. Member of staff, St. Louis Tuberculosis Society for four years. Took course for training of tuberculosis workers, National Tuberculosis Association, June, 1918.

Montgomery County Tuberculosis Committee

A combination of the Amsterdam Tuberculosis Committee and of a committee working in the county outside of Amsterdam, organized January, 1919. Executive Secretary: To be employed.

Ontario County Tuberculosis Committee

Reorganized July, 1919. Executive Secretary: To be employed.

Osgo County Tuberculosis Committee


Fulton County Tuberculosis Association

Organized February, 1919. Executive Secretary: Miss Mary Carter Nelson, R. N., of Whitesboro. Tuberculosis nurse, New York City Health Department; school nurse, Chicago Health Department; state supervising nurse, Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association; organizer, Rockefeller Tuberculosis Commission in France. Institute for Training of Tuberculosis Workers, National Tuberculosis Association, June, 1917.

Delaware County Tuberculosis Committee

Reorganized July, 1919. Executive Secretary: To be employed.

Genesee County Tuberculosis Committee

Reorganized April, 1919. Executive Secretary: Miss Rosetti Harbour, R. N. Education: Elmira Female College; New York City Teachers College; Art and Design, summer sessions, Columbia University. Institute course for the training of tuberculosis executives given by the National Tuberculosis Association. June, 1919. Experience: Head worker of the Neighborhood House at Pittsburgh; industrial nurse for the Kohler Company, Pewaukee, Wis.; instructing working men and their families with respect to personal hygiene, industrial sanitation, home nursing, house- hold economies and the care of children. Overseas service with the Army Nursing Corps. Supervising nurse, the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee.

Richmond County Tuberculosis Committee

Organized March, 1919. Executive Secretary: Miss Mary E. Higgins, R. N., of Staten Island. Education: Graduate S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island; Institute for Training of Tuberculosis Workers, National Tuberculosis Association, June, 1919; public health nurse, New York City Health Department. Organizer of health and social work, Sharon, Conn. Head nurse, 2000 bed hospital, Army Nursing Corps, France.

Greene County Tuberculosis Committee

Reorganized February, 1919. Executive Secretary: To be employed.

NELBACH CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH DIVISION OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE

George J. Nelbach, assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, has received notice of his election as chairman of the Division on Health of the National Conference of Social Work. The election took place at the recent annual meeting of the National Conference in Atlantic City. Mr. Nelbach’s election carries with it membership on the executive committee of the National Conference.

During the annual convention announcement was made that the Division on Health was authorized by the executive committee to appoint a special committee to study the relationship between standards of living and health and to make a report to the 1920 conference which is to be held at New Orleans. Mr. Nelbach will appoint this committee within the next month.

The personnel of the Division on Health as elected is as follows: Miss Ida M. Cannon, director of hospital social service work, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary, Kansas State Board of Health; Dr. David Edelsohn, professor of industrial sanitation, Harvard University Medical College; Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman; Miss Edna G. Foley, supervisor, Chicago Visiting Nurse Association (at present with the American Red Cross Tuberculosis Commission in Italy); Dr. Charles J. Hastings, health officer, Toronto; Dr. Harry R. Hayhurst, director, bureau of industrial hygiene, Ohio State Department of Health; Miss Edna G. Henry, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. H. W. Hille, executive secretary; Minnesota Public Health Association; Miss Mary E. Lent, associate secretary, National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Mrs. Thomas R. Crowder (formerly Dr. Grace Meigs, poetess and children’s book author), Chicago, Ill.; Miss Katherine Ostrander, supervising nurse, Michigan State Board of Health; Dr. Claude C. Friesen, U. S. Public Health Service; James R. Rawlings, general secretary, Relief Association, Fort Worth, Texas; Major W. A. Sawyer, War Department, Surgeon General’s Office; Miss Anna A. Short, chairman, Miss Helen A. Anderson, general secretary, Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Boise, Idaho; Lawrence Veiller, director, Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions, Chicago Tuberculosis Society, New York City; Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health, Yale University; Mrs. Bessie American Hunsley, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and Mr. Nelbach.
Around the Clock With a County Children’s Agent

“What Does She Do?” To Follow Her Activities For One Day Makes One Think: “What Doesn’t She Do!”

What does a County Agent for Dependent Children do?

The question is frequently asked. Let one of the agents answer it. In her annual report, Miss Harriet Ter Heun, of the Newburgh Agency, gives the details of one typical day. Apparently, there isn’t much an agent doesn’t do! This is how she spent the time:

Monday began with a call at the home where a child had been placed several months previously. She had grown considerably in those months and the reason given for the request to have her removed was the advance in the price of clothing and food-stuffs. Had this been the real reason it would have been possible to have arranged for the child to remain in the home, but facts, true and lamentable, made themselves known, and that the child must be removed and at once, was obvious. At thirteen to be deprived of the only home she had ever known, and through no fault of her own!

“Next call was on an unmarried mother, deserted by all who were once interested in her, huddled with her babe in the attic of an under-rented tenement, and to rid herself of baby, not because of lack of love, but because disgraced, penniless, homeless and discouraged, nothing else seemed possible. A visit to relatives offered little promise. The girl, always a drudge for her father’s ever increasing family, has decided that work with renunciation and a little suffering might improve her position. This would be more desirable, so left home wholly unprepared to meet the world and its angles. Too great temptation, partial ignorance, and no supervision were the factors to which her downfall was due. Home folks showed no charity other than that for a short period, room and food would be furnished while plans were made for the disposal of the babe, after which she could return to her home and again take up her duties as a servant in her father’s family. A satisfactory adjustment has been made at no city expense.

Father Hurt in Explosion

“On returning to the office agent was met by the father of three of the children under supervision. He had crawled to the office to say that he had been in an explosion, had been poisoned by gas, had for many hours been unconscious and unfound, after which he was taken to a hospital where he was delirious for several days. After regaining consciousness he had been unable to send a message explaining why the children’s board had not been paid and was worried fearing that he would be suspected of deserting the children, had therefore made his escape from the hospital and had hurried to Newburgh.

“Next came a telephone message from one of the board-mothers that a babe under her care was ill. The doctor was summoned and an immediate call was promised. This done we turn from the telephone to welcome a woman and her son. My boy has adenosid and enlarged tonsils; we have had a great deal of illness in our family and I cannot afford to have this boy operated upon, he cannot return to school until he has received attention.” Again the woman who cheerfully replies, ‘Send him to me, I will look him over and will attend to his needs at once if necessary.’ Invariably this ready response from woman folk for foster care appends to.

“The eighth call is over the telephone when a prospective foster-mother expresses pleasure in the child sent to her with the hope that she may invite the child to ‘remain and be one of us.”

Deserted with Four Children

“Now comes a woman to the office to state that the nephew for whom she has cared for many months must be returned to his mother. This mother, deserted by the husband, has four other children to care for and she is in miserable physical condition. The visitation of relatives must now be planned and executed as soon as possible. This client is dismissed as a letter must be written before the next collection. Before the letter is completed a woman comes to report that her sister-in-law has in some way disposed of her young, illegitimate child; she asks for an investigation and states, ‘the right type of family would never take a babe without proper procedure.”

“Number thirteen is from a newspaper man who has heard of the need for immediate relief in the East. He has some subscriptions to which he has added the fact that the need is only temporary and that the children are not in need of special care. This requires co-operation with the Associated Charities and a call on that body gives the assurance that they will assume the care of the family.

“The next visitor is the Director of another outstanding society who has come to talk over a constructive plan for three of the children in the care of that society.

“In the early afternoon comes a visit from the foster-mother with her little foster-daughter to show the improvement made by plenty of fresh eggs and milk, a life of the out-of-doors and live animal food. She brought with her a new hat, coat, and embroidered dress all made by mother, curls tied with large pink bows, in addition to a few receipts which the object of much love, of course made a marked improvement.

“An unmarried mother who comes to ask if support for the child cannot be provided by the father. To get confidences and real facts in such cases requires much time, sympathy, kindly persuasion and personal interest. This gained, shows the case is not local and that the hearing must be held in one of the towns. Arrangements are made at once over the telephone for the hearing two days later at 6 p.m. Agent to accompany the client.

Agent a Probation Officer Too

“Three-thirty and two girls who are on probation for truancy come to report, both have applied for home work or break; neither of whom are understood by their parents or have happy home surroundings. This is a trip to the local institutions with a homeless girl.

“Six p.m. By arrangement a father comes to pay his children’s board and while he is in the office another man comes to state he cannot longer provide for his nice-in-law who has grown obdurate and saucy and insolent; “Arrangements must be made at once for her removal.”

“And now at 7 p.m. a telephone message is delivered to notify us that an operation, on the following morning, will be performed on the boy who called earlier in the day. This necessitates a message to the principal of the school.

“Only three of the children involved in this day’s work were dependent and while not the rule, neither is it the exception for the child worker to spend a day such as this was, and yet we can say with Angela Storger:

“WORK

Thank God for the might of it,
The ardor, the urge, the delight of it— Work that springs from the heart’s desire, Because the brain is free to think of it. Oh! what is so good as the best of it, And what is so glad as the best of it, And what is so kind as the stern command, Challenging brain and heart and hand!”

OUR BIGGER FAMILY

BY TENNIE JONES

You know the Old Woman who lived in a shoe,
Overcrowded with youngsters—and what she did do?
Well, Westchester County has a call to a doctor who
They are looking to us—we must all do our share.
She simply whipped them, and sent them to bed.
We wish to teach them, to have them well fed.
To keep them, to keep them well and fit.
To clothe them, to see each done just its bit.

We care for the cripples; we nurse them when ill;
All our duties are for her.
So give us your names, and whatever each owns.
That is spared by the taxes and Liberty Loan.

We’re humble and modest, so do not be rash;
We’re willing to leave you a little spare cash.
We really don’t see any need for a billion
And we’ve never seen a drop even of a million.

When the famous Fied Piper led small tots away
To his fairytale fair, where they always could play,
One poor limping cripple was left out—for luck.
We must see that no helpless one meet with his fate.

COUNTY CHILDREN’S AGENCIES ATTRACT WIDE ATTENTION

The annual meeting of the Herkimer County branch of the State Charities Aid Association was held in Herkimer on June 13. The county agent, Miss Harriet Engberg, told of the need of the county children’s agency in the county. She said that many children are living in misery and squarol in some of the sections of the county.

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association, told of the play-fellow of the various agencies in the counties constitutes a pioneer movement for bettering social conditions in rural areas. The play has attracted the attention throughout the country. At a recent international conference called by Secretary of Labor Wilson the work of these county agencies was selected as the most significant child-caring effort in the United States.
ASSOCIATION HAS NEW CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

The County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association has purchased from the National Child Welfare Association a Child Welfare exhibit in order to fulfill the increasing requests from County Agents for Dependent Children for publicity material suited to their needs. This exhibit, consisting of panels, will be loaned as a whole or in part according to requirements of particular agencies. The panels which are 28 by 18 inches in size, mounted in light wood screens of five sections, and attractively illustrated in color, deal with the following subjects:

- "Prenatal Care for Saving Mothers' and Babies Lives,"
- "Physical Care of Babies,"
- "Physical Care of Children,"
- "Prevention of Tuberculosis in Childhood," "Alcoholism in Childhood,"
- "The Child and the Rural Community,"
- "Effective Thinking,"
- "Money Value of Technical Training,"
- "Posture,"
- "The Cigarette," etc.

WILLING TO SAVE SUGAR AND FUEL; HOW ABOUT SAVING BOYS AND GIRLS?

County Agent Who Is Conserving Them Remembers That "Boys Will Be Boys"

"CAN you go back in your imagination to the time when you were a boy of ten or eleven, hating to go to school, aching for it to close...at you might get out with the gang and have a good time; hating to wash your ears? Can you see the old swimming-pool; the dog tagging along at your heels, the jam-pot in the closet and the strap behind the door? Oh, we all were boys and girls once. Someone had to have patience with us, and look after us or we wouldn't be where we are today."

This is the spirit in which the work of conserving boys and girls is done by the State Charities Aid Association's County Agency for Dependent Children. The quotation is from the annual report of the County Agent, Miss Florence E. Hutchings.

"Let's give Jack and Mary a fighting chance at least," she continues, "and how can they have it if the environment where they eat and sleep is filthy; if the parents drink and steal; if the children themselves are starving and half-clothed?"

"The agency is trying to give them this chance. During the year, 1,297 interviews were held; 292 letters written, eight committee meetings held; five addresses given.

WHY ARE PEOPLE POOR?

There Are Many Causes, and Some of Them are Preventable, County Agents Find

Why are people poor?

The question probably never will be fully answered, but some light on the causes of dependency is being shed by the work of the State Charities Aid Association's County Agents for Dependent Children in various counties.

For instance, the County Agency in Orange County, according to the annual report of the Agent, Miss Caroline M. Cuddeback, has become acquainted with 834 families, of whom 306 required attention last year. In her report, Miss Cuddeback says:

"Various causes brought these families to a state of need. In 37 instances death had taken away either the father or the mother; in 17 instances illness incapacitated the breadwinner (of the 17, tuberculosis had laid a heavy hand on 10). In 65 other families either one or both of the parents were feebleminded and unable to support and manage a proper home. In 18 cases some physical defect in the children made special care necessary. All four of these were natural causes outside the control of the individuals themselves."

"The following groups belong to a different class, and show not so much inherent weakness, but willful disregard of the laws of God and man. In 24 there was excessive alcoholism, in 72 immorality of either the father or the mother, in 6 insanity brought on by excess, in 6 delinquency of the children themselves, in 31 alcoholism and immorality combined, and in 19 families a thorough investigation showed the family self-sustaining and in no need of outside assistance."

"How many counties are doing all they can to eradicate the preventable causes of poverty?"
42 FRESH-AIR CLASSES IN STATE
Special Work for Physically Subnormal Children Fortifies Them Against Tuberculosis

FRESH-AIR classes for the treatment of physically sub-normal children in the schools of sixteen cities of the State have been visited within the past six months and recommendations for improvements made by Andrew G. Johnson, fresh-air class organizer of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee. The fresh-air classes are closed in many of the schools during the summer months, but Mr. Johnson is visiting various localities that are about to build new school houses, with the object of inducing the education authorities to make provision in the plans for fresh-air classes.

The first fresh-air class in the State outside New York City was started in Rochester in October, 1909, and at the present time there are 42 such classes. Thirty of these are in the public schools, nine in private schools, and three are maintained by tuberculosis hospitals for tuberculous children. In the other fresh-air classes the pupils are not actively tuberculous but are selected because they are or have been exposed to tuberculosis at home and are likely to develop the disease if not given special care, or because they are otherwise physically sub-normal.

In most of the cities, corner rooms in the school buildings have been selected for these classes, so located that the sun shines into the rooms most of the day. Facilities for heat are usually provided so that the temperature can be raised from 45° to 60° F.

The equipment for such a class is comparatively inexpensive and usually includes felt boots and mittens, movable docks, cot, blankets and a specially made bag which provides proper protection and warmth for the body during cold weather. The various localities which have fresh-air classes also provide food for the children. Some schools furnish a light morning lunch, a hearty noon meal and an afternoon lunch.

Careful Medical Supervision

The school medical inspector gives each child a physical examination at the beginning of the school year, calling the attention of the nurse and teacher to the physical defects of the child. During the year the doctor visits the fresh-air class room usually once a week and examines any children whose physical condition may be called to his attention by the nurse or teacher. The school nurse inspects the children on her visits, weighs them, takes them to local clinics if necessary for special examination and treatment, visits the home when they are recommended better living conditions and gets data which will aid in understanding the causes of the child's condition. Whenever the nurse feels that a child's health has improved sufficiently to pass on to a regular class room that child is sent to the school doctor for a physical examination and if his physical condition is up to standard he is allowed to return to the regular class room.

A great deal of care has been taken in the selection of a fresh-air class teacher. The successful teachers understand the value of fresh air, are thoroughly familiar with the problems of ungraded schools, sympathetic, of even disposition and able to study the individual child and work for his improvement.

The programs for such fresh-air classes are more elastic than those of regular classes. Their first aim is health. The best fresh-air classes include drawing, music, manual training and garden work with special provision made for feeding and for rest periods.

The results obtained in fresh-air classes based on scientific records prove that children gain in weight, are less nervous and sleep better. They take a greater interest in school work, are more careful of personal hygiene, are able to withstand the shocks of the regular class room more easily and have more wholesome attitude toward life.

State Spending $3,302,750 For New Buildings

Contracts totaling $3,302,750 for new construction at State institutions for the insane and feebleminded are being let by the State of New York this summer. Several contracts were awarded during June and numerous others are now being advertised and will be let during July. The funds are sorely needed to relieve overcrowding in the institutions.

Following is the list made public by State Architect Lewis F. Pifer:

Utica State Hospital (Marcy Division), Utica. Three three-story buildings, brick construction and 1150 patients. The one chronic building will accommodate 200 patients, 50 attendants and additional staff for patients. The cost of 1150 patients each and additional rooms for staff; cost, $1,100,000.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown. Construction of a new building for chronic patients, 400 beds received July 1; cost, $380,000.

Middletown State Hospital for Idiots, Middletown. Mortuary and laboratory, two-story brick building, stone trimmings, finished throughout, operating rooms, laundromat, museum, photographic and dark rooms; cost, $25,000.

Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip. Additional quarters for acute patients, contract awarded in the amount of $34,000.

Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip. Boilers, stokers and ash handling; cost, $130,000.

Township Park State Hospital, Kings Park. Acute building, three-story brick building, fireproof, 200 patients, 20 attendants, rooms for staff; cost, $500,000.

Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn. Additional building, three-story brick building, fireproof through; cost, $300,000.

Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn. Laundry, two-story brick, fireproof addition; cost, $50,000.

Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn. Generators; cost, $15,000.

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie. Additions and alterations, contract amount to be awarded, appropriation $25,000.

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie. Underground work; cost, $15,000.

Eastern State Hospital, New York. Eight cottages in girls' group, one-story stone buildings, fireproof floor construction, accommodating 50 patients; contract for these buildings for the group, one-story stone building for dining room, with additional masonry; one-story stone building for kitchen, industrial building, group, one-story and basement, stone, for vocational training; underground heating and electrical installations for the above; laundry equipment. Total cost $470,000.

Newark State School for Mental Defectives, Newark. Construction of a building for insane, contract awarded in the amount of $50,420.

Newark State School for Mental Defectives, Newark. Outside connections; cost, $15,000.

125 OF 913 CLINIC PATIENTS ARE FOUND TO BE TUBERCULOUS

Campaign of Prevention Is Pushed in Broome and Rensselaer Counties

During the past month the clinic work which is being carried on in the State by the State Charities Aid Association's Tuberculosis Committee, in conjunction with the State Health Department and the various county tuberculosis committees, has centered in Broome and Rensselaer Counties. In both counties a new county tuberculosis hospital is to be opened within a short time. In Rensselaer County ten clinics have been held at Troy, Schaghticoke, Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer, Greenbush, and New Scotland, and in Broome County, at Binghamton, Harperville, Whitney Point and Endicott.

The results of the first 25 clinics held in Otsego, Delaware, Livingston, Allegany, Broome and Rensselaer counties showed that 913 persons had been examined, or an average attendance of approximately 37 persons. One hundred and twenty-five persons have been diagnosed as having active pulmonary tuberculosis, or an average of 5 for each clinic; 181 sputa were received and 264 persons an average of 11 for each clinic—were found to be apparently well.

WESTCHESTER SUPERVISORS AID COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

Provide More Agents at Better Salaries to Help Needy Widows and Do Other Important Work

At its meeting on July 7, the Westchester County Board of Supervisors provided more than $100,000 in assistance to the County Department of Child Welfare.

The Board increased the salaries of the eight agents already furnished the Department from public funds to $100 per month for the first year beginning July 1, $105 per month for the second year, and $110 per month for the third year. It also provided funds for two additional agents to be paid at the new rate. It added one stenographer to the staff of the Department, this stenographer to carry the work of the county clerks during part-time work for the department. The Board also granted the department permission to pay $4.50 per week board in private families for babies under 2 instead of $5.50 per week which had been to date the maximum allowed for children of any age.

The additional staff will be of great service to the Department in its attempt to catch up with the vast amount of work brought upon it by the influenza epidemic, which alone brought to the department in five months 90 applications for relief from the Mothers' Allowance Fund from women recently widowed and left with little children to support. The increased rate of board of babies will be of much assistance in finding enough board homes for very young children.
NEED STATE-WIDE SYSTEM OF MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS

State Departments Should Co-Operate to Make Diagnosis and Treatment Facilities Available in All Localities

Among the proposals made by the State Commission for Mental Defectives in its report submitted to the Governor and the 1919 Legislature was one for a series of Statewide joint clinics for the out-patient diagnosis and treatment of mental diseases and defects.

In accordance with this proposal, plans are now being made for the establishment and operation of such clinics in various parts of the State. Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chairman, and Dr. William C. Sandy, Psychiatrist of the Commission, are actively interested in the project. It is hoped that one or more of the joint clinics will be started within a month.

Clinics of this sort have been made use of by the State Hospital Commission for a number of years and there are now about thirty such clinics in connection with the State hospitals. It is obvious, however, that other State departments and agencies need the services of such clinics, and the conclusion is practically unanimous after conference among the State departments concerned, that they can effectively cooperate in providing such clinics jointly in various communities throughout the State. These would afford facilities for expert diagnosis, for advice as to treatment, and, in many instances, for treatment itself. Such a system of clinics would coordinate well with the proposed "health centers" which the State Department of Health is to establish throughout the State.

The Plan Outlined

In an article written for "Health News," the official publication of the State Department of Health, Dr. Walter B. James, former Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, outlined the proposal for joint clinics as follows:

"The importance of mental health as well as its relation to bodily health is daily becoming more and more widely recognized," he writes.

"There is a universally admitted need throughout the State for an extension of the opportunity for having mental examinations made of persons whose mental soundness is suspected. This need is felt by at least seven important State agencies—the State Hospital Commission, the State Commission for Mental Defectives, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, the State Commission of Prisons, the Probation Commission and the State Board of Charities with its numerous affiliated associations.

"In addition to these State Agencies, there are closely affiliated private organizations which also have a very direct interest in the establishment of such clinics, especially the State Charities Aid Association, which has already done a great deal of very valuable clinical work along this line and which has stimulated the establishment of Mental Clinics by the State Hospital Commission.

Clinics Now Exist

"The State Hospital Commission already has between twenty and thirty clinics, many of which are doing successful work, but these are not extensively or generally used by the other State agencies. It is not unlikely that they would be so used unless the remaining State Departments could have some part in and some responsibility for the formation and operation of these clinics.

"The present plan for State Mental Clinics, therefore, proposes a board of joint control, to consist of the directors of each of the above mentioned seven agencies. This board has already been formed at a meeting at which all of the organizations were represented.

"The creation of clinics throughout the State wherever they may be needed is intended. It is intended that for the most part the clinics shall be maintained by local agencies already existing, such as hospitals, dispensaries, county boards of child welfare and others.

Extend Health Center Idea

"Thus it is clear that this plan is merely an extension of the health center scheme which is being developed by the Department of Health. This department had already considered having a room for mental hygiene in connection with the various health centers. This is possible, indeed, that it may seem wiser to drop the name "mental clinic" and in each case to merely call the place a "health center." The plan is not intended, and this should be clearly understood, to establish departments of medicine, and surgery, or to furnish a substitute for the medical and surgical advice that is already adequately provided throughout the State by practitioners of medicine, but rather to cover ground, which at present is not covered, especially in the abnormalities of the mind.

Would Prevent Duplication

"Special services will be furnished by the staffs of the State Hospitals for the Insane from the State Commission for Mental Defectives, the Board of Education and the State Board of Charities and its institutions, and the Department of Health. It is believed that in this way a maximum of service to the people of the State can be had at a minimum of cost through the utilization of agencies already existing. It is the intention of the Board of Control to begin with the creation of such clinics in five or six selected towns, where immediate cooperation and interest can be had, and to gradually extend them, so that from beginning a State-wide system can be gradually developed.

"It has been thought best that at the outset the Board of Control of Mental Clinics, or, as it may be called in the future, of "Health Centers," should be informally created and not by act of legislature. Later, it may seem best to make it a matter of legislative enactment.

"The idea of such a clinic is not a new one, as already exists in an admirable form at Waverley, Massachusetts, where it is conducted by Dr. Fernald, head of the institution for the feebleminded. The present plan proposes to make the invaluable services of such a clinic as Waverley available to as many as possible of the citizens of the State.

"Such a clinic would naturally operate somewhat as follows: There would be a fixed day when patients could be brought for preliminary examination. It is doubtful if the whole would be made, the history taken, perhaps a physical examination and an inquiry into the family, before a diagnosis is made. A report would arrive at a conclusion and put the patient upon rational treatment and give the wisest counsel.

Experts' Services Available

"It is believed that such a system would provide as widely as possible for the citizens of the State the expert services of experts and the knowledge and experience which is necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders which are not available today. The experience of the new American asylum is that the labor of the medical profession in connection with the care of the feebleminded is being multiplied in quantity and quality.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND NOW UNDER EDUCATION DEPT.

Education of the blind is an educational problem and not a charitable problem. The Legislature and the Governor have recognized this fact by amending the Education Law transferring the powers of the State Board of Charities relative to the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, to the Commissioner of Education.

The State Board will henceforth have the power of visitation and inspection as provided in the constitution, and it is the power of the institution will be under the educational authorities. This school, under a slightly different name, was under the State Board of Education in 1855 and ever since has been under the State Board of Charities. Its object is to furnish the blind children of the State educational facilities and training in useful professions and manual arts to enable them to contribute to their support after leaving the institution. It has a capacity of 175.

GARST—HUBBARD

Miss Eleanor H. Hubbard of Sioux City, Iowa, formerly an organizer of the County Agencies Department of the State Association, was married June 7 to Warren C. Garst, Mr. and Mrs. Garst will live at Coon Rapids, Iowa.
Danger In Premature Discharge of Tuberculous Men From Army

Taking Steps to Retain Sick Men Longer in Sanatoriums For Their Own Good and Safety of Public

A situation seriously threatening the health of the nation has arisen as a result of the insistence on the part of parents and friends for the discharge from the army sanatoriums of soldiers suffering from tuberculosis, according to an announcement received by the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee from the National Tuberculosis Association.

Under a special order issued by the War Department the first of the year, parents or friends of a tuberculous soldier may obtain his discharge upon guaranteeing that he will continue to receive proper care and medical supervision. According to William H. Baldwin, treasurer of the National Tuberculosis Association, the order has been taken advantage of in a considerable number of instances in which, through misunderstanding, or because of mistaken kindness, discharges have been obtained for patients who should have remained for treatment in the army tuberculosis sanatoriums.

Investigations have shown that in many cases not only have the guarantees not been fulfilled, but frequently they were given by relatives who did not fully realize the real nature of the soldier’s ailment. The Surgeon General’s office has also learned that in some cases soldiers in military hospitals had secured discharges on guarantees obtained from friends who did not even know that the men had tuberculosis.

Fearing the spread of tuberculosis that will result if soldiers are prematurely taken out of military hospitals, as well as the danger to the patients themselves, army authorities are now seeking the co-operation of parents, as well as of private organizations engaged in the fight to control the disease.

It is believed that if the relatives of an afflicted soldier fully understand his condition and the special care he needs, they will desire that he remain under military jurisdiction for treatment, especially when they realize that with the sanatorium care offered by the army the chances for complete recovery are greatly enhanced.

The War Department has issued an order instructing the commanding officer at each of the army tuberculosis hospitals to send as soon as a man is received to each soldier-patient’s next of kin a letter giving full details of the case.

"Syracuse Herald" Exercises Strong Leadership in Fight for Children's Tuberculosis Pavilion

The newspapers of New York State for the most part have contributed effectively to the organization and extension of the anti-tuberculosis movement through their editorial support and liberal amount of space devoted to the subject in their news columns. Occasionally, here and there, a newspaper gives such conspicuously strong assistance to some particular local development in the campaign as to prompt The S. C. A. A. News to call the matter to the attention of its readers.

The Syracuse Herald is rendering yeoman service to the movement for establishing a children’s pavilion in connection with the Onondaga County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. It took some courage to be outspoken in behalf of this project, for the public remembers keenly the scandal connected with the construction of the sanatorium four years ago, when upwards of $200,000 was expended on the construction of a 100-bed sanatorium that should not have cost over $200,000.

Moreover The Herald has just come out in support of a proposal made at a recent meeting before the Board of Supervisors that the capacity of the hospital be doubled, instead of merely having the children’s pavilion. The Herald’s editorial in support of this larger program of construction under the caption, “Let Us Make a Good Job of It,” follows:

“Let Us Make a Good Job of It,” follows:

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“Let Us Make a Good Job of It,” follows:

“The public attendance at the Supervisors’ hearing on Thursday (May 15) was exceptionally large as well as representative, and the sentiment there manifested was unmistakably and emphatically in favor, not only of the proposed children’s pavilion for the sanatorium, but also a policy of structural enlargement for the hospital that will hereafter save it from the reproach of turning would-be patients from its doors because of deficient accommodations.

“From the testimony of the physicians who were present, including spokesmen for the State Health Department and State Charities Aid Association, it was evident that the sanatorium, despite its heavy cost, is structurally inadequate to meet the constant stream of patients that was brought out that the sanatorium is now overcrowded with 108 patients, whereas under the scientifically developed rules of the State Health Department the capacity of each county tuberculosis hospital should equal the mortality registered for consumption in the county for a given year. Last year there were 238 deaths from tuberculosis in Onondaga County. It is the transition of the local to the approved test of experts in this line of humanitarian work, the capacity of the Onondaga County institution is less than one-half what it should be.

"Now it should be self-evident to every citizen and taxpayer of the county that if we are to maintain an institution of this kind, it should be so planned and so conducted that its ends will be accomplished with thoroughness and without discrimination, and not, as at present, in fashion. No other discrimination in public service is so cruel and indefensible as that which bars a large proportion of sufferers from hospital refuge and treatment because there is not room enough for all. We simply cannot expect to have any stigma that goes with this melancholy condition. At present the county cannot be blamed if the condition exists. It has spent enough money in this direction, goodness knows, to insure the construction of a sanatorium that would not be so soon outgrown. But past mistakes and omissions, as we have already said, cannot now be undone. It is the duty of the immediate future that now confronts us, and we cannot shirk it, with good conscience, because some years ago our magnificent sanatorium project was partly shipwrecked by incompetents and malfeasance. No right-feeling man closes his ears and his purse to the appeals of the distressed because once upon a time his generosity was abused. What a warm-hearted individual should be true of the county. If the sanatorium project was mishandled in its inception, it does not follow that we should forever ignore our imperative obligation to save the incipient sufferers from one of the most dreadful of human maladies.

"We have learned our lesson, and it is certain as sunlight that any appropriation the Board of Supervisors may vote for the proper expansion of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium will be expended with lynx-eyed vigilance and will be productive of the best possible results.

"Three years or more ago The Herald started a newspaper agitation for a children’s pavilion at the hospital, and the Supervisors were then responsive to a limited extent, but the war, and particularly our participation therein, compelled a postponement of the undertaking for our own interest in the matter was stimulated by heart-breaking reports that came to this office of poor children in whom the seeds of tuberculosis had developed and who could be easily reclaimed by a scientific course of treatment at the Sanatorium, but to whom the door of hope and relief was closed for reasons already set forth. While such harrowing things are possible, our costly and irresistible sense of mockery will cease to be such when proper provisions are made for the separate treatment of children at that institution, and we are aware that the public is subjected to many pressing demands, but what demand can be more pressing than that which comes from afflicted childhood!"
"THE BIGGEST AND BEST FAMILY IN N. Y. STATE"

HOW THE S. C. A. A. FINDS HOMES FOR HOMELESS BOYS AND GIRLS

"Of course with families, as with puddings, the proof's in the product," said a visitor to the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association the other day.

"I would think," she continued, "that I had done pretty well with my — say at the most six or eight children — if the oldest boy was industrious and responsible, the oldest girl happily married or at work; if the growing fry looked well after their books, and the little ones had gotten a good start in right and happy ways and were going steadily ahead. But to have accomplished all this with over 3,000 children! It seems inconceivable! Yet that is the record of the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association which has welcomed, worried over and patiently cared for each and every one of its vast family — the biggest and best in New York State — during the past 21 years. The department has 80 or more boys and girls on its hands right this minute to place."

It is a fact, moreover, that these children sometimes have big handicaps to start with. They come from doorsteps and asylums and the streets, and some are mighty thin and dirty and sick, and have bad habits that are hard to break.

The most pathetic youngster noted by the visitor was a boy found a short time ago in an asylum. One of the young women happened to be passing through, and noticed a forlorn little thing huddled up in a corner. With dwarfed body, abnormally large head and a lifeless expression, John seemed indeed the feebleminded child the matron declared him to be. Who was he? No one seemed to know. All that the asylum's records told was that he must be about four years old, that his father had deserted his mother, and that she couldn't support him because she had another child. A special search failed to reveal the whereabouts of either of his parents, or the least information concerning them.

To tell the truth, John was in luck there, because the child with absolutely no connections to look after him gets first attention. The only question was whether he was really feebleminded. The doctor very soon cleared up that question. He wasn't at all, but had been cruelly neglected and simply needed a chance in some real home, with some one to notice him and talk to him and love him a little.

Now, through the effort of the Child Placing Agency, John has been boarding for the past few months with a kindly woman living in the country, who has a gift in caring for children. She was much interested in John, and thinks him an unusually bright child. He has already grown much taller and plumper, and whereas when he first came to her he said and did nothing, and the neighbors didn't believe that he would ever live, now he talks volubly, is lively and mischievous and very affectionate. Just take a look at John's picture, right on the next page and try to think whether you know of some one who would be happy and proud to father and mother him.

(Continued on page 2)
ASSOCIATION FINDS SITUATIONS FOR MOTHERS WITH INFANTS

One of the problems to which the State Charities Aid Association has devoted attention from the beginning of its existence is that of helping mothers with small children whose circumstances make it necessary for them to seek employment where they can keep their children with them.

For this work the Association maintains a strong department for providing situations and assisting the mothers by medical and nursing attention and friendly interest and counsel, and in numerous other ways. Last year this department was of assistance to 1,637 women with children.

While the husband of the woman in the accompanying photograph was in the United States military service in France, employment was found for the wife where she could keep the baby with her. The Committee aided numerous other mothers in similar circumstances during the war.

Through the cooperation of the Washington Square Home, The Caroline Rest, the Margaret Strachan Home, private boarding homes and other agencies, prenatal and convalescent care is provided for many very young mothers.

"THE BIGGEST AND BEST FAMILY IN N. Y. STATE"

(Continued from page 1)

There Are Many Like John

Faith isn't dead, and faith by works aren't things of the mythical past either. Every day little children are brought to the Child Placing Agency with almost as few visible signs of promise as John had.

But are the homefinders daunted? Not in the least. They set right to work, and after providing the newcomer with proper clothing, send him to one of their temporary homes, where it is a plenty of good food, sleep and invigorating play. Then, presto! That little man is the real human being he was always meant to be, and ready to compete for the affections of the world with "regular" fellows.

The children are only half the story. One can scarcely imagine how many homes there are, hungry for some child to fill it with happy pitter and clatter. To such homes, the Agency workers are good fairies.

Take the case of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, simple, quiet, home-loving people, with no children of their own. Mr. Brown, 37 years old, was head of the ice company's office in his city. Mrs. Brown, 36 years old, an excellent house-keeper, took a great present of pride in the appearance of her home. All their material wants the couple could satisfy, but they had gotten to the point where they didn't like living just for themselves—they were lonely. That big, light, sunny, immaculately kept house needed a child, and they knew it!

Mr. Brown, who had read of the work of the Child Placing Agency in a magazine, got in touch with the Association, and soon Mrs. Brown was writing: "I would like little Mary to make us a visit."

Now Mary was seven years old, dark, slender, talkative and made friends easily. So you can just guess that it wasn't long before she was "the whole thing" in that family, as a neighbor expressed it. In a year, which is as soon as the Association permits, Mary was adopted, and the father recently wrote: "We have had Mary in our home for over three years now, and we think as much of her as we would if she were our own daughter."

How Good Homes are Found

To indicate what good "mothers" the Agency workers are, you must realize that they are very careful to look up what kind of people the father and mother are who want to care for one of their children.

"Are you young enough to adapt yourself to a child's ways and needs? Have you a fairly good income? Is your home a good place for a little child to live in? Are your habits all right? What do your friends think about your fitness to go into this thing?"
Making The State Safe For Childhood

In 1907, the Russell Sage Foundation made a grant to the State Charities Aid Association in order that the work of the county agencies for dependent children might be developed. Since that date, annual appropriations amounting, in all, to $92,000 have been made.

The object of the work is to improve the standard of the child care throughout New York State by developing a practical system under the present laws, obtaining such changes, modifications or development of the laws as prove necessary, and securing a recognition and adoption of the system by officials and the community in as many counties as possible.

An Unenviable Record

When the first grant was made, New York had more children in institutions, supported by public funds than any other state in the union, both as to actual numbers and in proportion to the population. The State Charities Aid Association had already established three agencies for children, one in the town of Newburgh, the others in Columbia and Rockland counties. Each in its way was successful but there was little uniformity as to method. Under the law of New York, the commitment and care of destitute children rest with the Poor Law officials of each county. For this reason it is necessary to adopt the slow process of attacking the problem in one county after another as opportunity affords.

Assistant Superintendents of Poor

The plan of cooperation adopted by the county committees of the Association and the Poor Law officials provides for establishing agencies within their respective counties. Agents of the committee act as assistants to superintendents of the poor, and direct the work of the agencies. Poor Law officials remain responsible for the support of children needing care. Other expenses of the work in each county, such as the salary of the agent and the traveling and incidental expenses incurred in her work are met locally, partly from appropriations by boards of supervisors and partly from funds raised by the county committees of the Association. The County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association meets all expense of organization, standardization and supervision.

In twenty counties of the State, agencies for dependent children have now been established. The system has been recognized by the State Board of Charities as a practical and desirable one, also by officials and citizens in all the organized counties and by officials in numerous other counties in which public appropriations have not yet been secured. In three counties, Schenectady, Oneida and Dutchess, the system and standards established by the Department have been so thoroughly adopted that both the expense and the direction of the agencies have been taken over by the authorities, a result hoped for ultimately in all of the counties.

32 Agents Employed

In the county agencies, twenty-two agents are now employed, exclusive of Westchester County where the county child welfare department employs a staff of twenty-eight persons. The agents, who are trained social workers, have been appointed by the county committees of the Association upon the recommendation of the central office. In their capacity as assistants to Poor Law officials they investigate the circumstances of all children for whom public support is asked or who are in need of public care or protection, so that virtually no children are now accepted for public support without their investigation and approval. This has resulted in large numbers of children remaining in their own homes where family difficulties have been adjusted instead of being placed in institutions at public expense. If, however, children must become public charges, agents follow the welfare of each one so that, if normal, a child is decreased in family life for as short a time as possible, and if defective, it is given such custodial care as is best suited to its needs.

Homes Found For Children

Normal children requiring permanent care away from parents or relatives are reported to the Child-Placing department of the State Charities Aid Association for placement in free family homes. This department, from the organization of its work to May 1st, 1919, has placed in homes for adoption 2,914 children, in the ten years this department has been in operation. The children so placed during the past eight years were received from the county agencies. Since 1907, 10,500 individual children have been under the supervision of county agents. During that time, payments to the amount of $38,941.09 have been collected from relatives and friends toward the support of children in institutions or boarding homes at public expense. In 1918 agents of the department had under supervision 1,677 children who were public charges during the year and 1,036 who did not become public charges. In that year, 493 children were prevented from becoming public charges, and 378 children who were public charges were otherwise provided for. Forty-six defective children were transferred from private to State institutions and 113 were sent directly to the State institutions from their homes, making a total of 159 in this single year. All these results were accomplished by the agents for dependent children.

The immediate effect of such work has been two-fold: first, more adequate consideration of the particular needs of each individual child, with more carefully planned specialized treatment; second, an immediate reduction in the number of children requiring public support and an equally significant reduction in the length of time during which they require such support.

Agents Render Many Services

Agents cooperate not only with superintendents of the poor, but with other county officials, magistrates and justices, school authorities and others interested in various phases of child welfare, and with many private organizations. Agents have acted as probate referees, in investigations of destitute neglected and defective children, and have had charge of various phases of child welfare, with breast cancer in behalf of destitute, neglected and defective children, and the establishment of a county children's court in behalf of delinquent children and to deal with questions of guardianship. It has materially assisted in drafting and securing the passage of laws establishing a board of child welfare with broad powers in behalf of destitute, neglected and defective children, and the establishment of a county children's court in behalf of delinquent children and to deal with questions of guardianship. It has materially assisted in drafting and securing the passage of laws establishing a board of child welfare with broad powers in behalf of destitute, neglected and defective children, and the establishment of a county children's court in behalf of delinquent children and to deal with questions of guardianship. It has materially assisted in drafting and securing the passage of laws establishing a board of child welfare with broad powers in behalf of destitute, neglected and defective children, and the establishment of a county children's court in behalf of delinquent children and to deal with questions of guardianship. It has materially assisted in drafting and securing the passage of laws establishing a board of child welfare with broad powers in behalf of destin...
These Girls Bring Sunshine Into Childless Homes

"THE BIGGEST AND BEST FAMILY IN N. Y. STATE"
(Continued from page 2)

These are some of the preliminaries before the matter is finally arranged.

Then the child is kept busy, for until he is 18 years old, so that if things go wrong, there they are, those workers, staunch bulwarks for him to fall back against.

But after all there's really no getting around traits and qualities any more than there is getting around figures or facts. Finding the right home into which a particular child will best fit, and doing this over and over is just exactly as hard and as great a responsibility as 3,000 is compared to six or eight. And once in a while, as would naturally be expected, difficulties are met with, a child has to be returned, and the problem must be worked out all over again.

Avoiding Mistakes

For instance, there was Margaret, a well-built, fair-haired, blue-eyed, English child, 10 years old, whose mother married a second time. Poor Margaret! Her stepfather was even worse than the ones in the fairy tales. She was so beaten and abused by the man, an ignorant farmer, that she would sleep out in the woods rather than go home. She had to do all the work in the house, including cooking and washing, besides caring for the three younger children while her mother worked in the fields. The child had almost no clothing, and when cold weather came she wore a piece of canvas to keep warm.

"If dirt was heating, it might have accomplished its purpose," was the comment made by the young woman who went to rescue the child from this frightful place. Yet Margaret turned out to be an exceptionally bright child, affectionate, appreciative, helpful, and not over anxious to talk of her troubles. She responded quickly to all the new influences that now came into her life, and was sensitive, observing and adaptable.

But things weren't to be quite all right for Margaret even yet. In the first home in which

Sometimes when her foster mother suggests getting certain needed things, she says:

"Oh, no, I can't afford to buy them."

She has her own bank account and helps her father to keep his books, and she also runs incubators, or rather manages them, keeping track of the money.

Happy Margaret!

It is hard to say to which class of mothers most credit is due in all this work—the young women who search out the neglected children, and, no matter what their obvious shortcomings or how serious, see through and past them to all the good things of normal childhood under normal conditions; the boarding mothers who help the children back to health and happiness preparatory to getting permanently settled; or the mothers for good who deliberately assume all the responsibility that it means to guide little wayfarers up to maturity. They all deserve credit!

How Fathers Help

Any fathers in this work? Of course, there are! You may be one yourself. They are the ones who sign on this dotted line:

"I am interested in the work of finding homes for homeless children, and agree to send you the sum of $5.00 to place a child in a home.

Name

Address

Funds Are Needed

All of this work is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and the amount of work which can be done is limited only by the funds available. Funds are urgently needed to carry on and to extend this work which is of such exceeding importance and has an appeal as broad as humanity itself.

"In motherhood, properly instructed and respected, there is a potentiality of health and well-being for future generations beyond the dreams of the most enthusiastic sanitarians."
Is It Any Wonder the S. C. A. A. Is Proud of Its Boys?

It's Easy To Keep These Children Down on the Farm

NORMAL HOME LIFE FOR EVERY CHILD

The particular responsibility of the State for the protection of those of its children in need of special care is set forth in the fourth section of the volume, "Standards of Child Welfare—A Report of the Children's Bureau Conferences, May and June, 1919," which is being published by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"Every child," the section states, "should have normal home life, an opportunity for education, recreation, vocational preparation for life, and have moral and spiritual development in harmony with American ideals."

Copies of the publication may be obtained through the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGERS

The following additional appointments as members of the Boards of Managers of various State institutions have been made:

Mary L. Gibson, of Utica, to succeed William B. Reid, and Eliza Doyle, of Rome, to succeed Frank Blake, as members of the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

Mrs. Anastasia P. B. Reimond, of Haverstraw, to succeed Mrs. Alice C. Dewey, State Hospital for Care of Crippled and Deformed Children at West Haverstraw.

Mrs. Sarah F. Armstrong, of Penn Yan, reappointed, and Mrs. Mary A. Kane, of Geneva, appointed to succeed Arthur A. Beaven, State Custodial Asylum for Feebleminded Women at Newark.

Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Hudson, to succeed Mrs. Frederick P. Peabody, and Dr. Mark O'Meara, of Kingston, State Training School for Girls, Hudson.

150 Alumni From Hastings Orphanage Were in U. S. Service

One of the oldest orphanages in the State and also one of the best is the New York Orphan Asylum located at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Incorporated in 1867 to care for destitute orphans and half orphans, for many years it stood in the heart of New York City. It was a pioneer among such institutions in moving to the country and in dividing the population into cottage groups so as to give the children experience which would approximate that received in a normal family.

Dr. R. H. Keesler, the Superintendent, understands the practical psychology of childhood to an unusual degree. In his book "How 200 Children Live and Learn" can be found many suggestions for parents, and guardians as well as for managers of institutions.

A copy of "The Orphanage Messenger" evening what is designated "Our Family Letter Exchange" has just been received. It is a newsy sheet telling something of the 150 graduates known to have been in the military service and also containing letters from members of the various graduating classes from 1904 to 1918.

THESE FORLORN WAIFS HAVE HOMES NOW

"No mother's baby is safe until every mother's baby is safe."—Dr. S. Josephine Baker.

HAPPY DAYS

Little Elsie, less than two years old, and with the look of a hunted criminal! Mentally defective, they thought her. But listen to what her new mother writes:

"Elsie is quite a pretty child, happy and responsive, and very sweet. It seems impossible that she wasn't always our very own." Four-year-old sister Mildred's bright eyes and affectionate nature quickly earned her a good home also.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL WARNS OFFICIALS AGAINST PUTTING THE INSANE IN JAILS

Is Violation of Law and a Hardship to the Mentally Ill—Communities Should Provide Proper Places For Temporary Care

Sheriffs and police officials throughout the State have been notified by the State Commission of Prisons that Attorney-General Newton in a recent opinion holds that the detention of an insane or alleged insane person in a county jail or lockup constitutes a violation of Section 87 of the Insanity law.

The intended place of confinement under the statute is one where the insane person shall be "cared for in a place suitable for the comfortable, safe and humane confinement of such person" pending a determination as to his sanity, and it is the duty of the health officer to select some suitable person to act as attendant. The State Hospital Commission has frequently called the attention of local authorities to violations of the law in locking mentally sick people in a jail. No one would think of treating a pneumonia patient or other physically ill person in such a manner. Every community should provide a suitable place—preferably in a hospital—for the temporary care and treatment of the mentally sick. In his opinion the Attorney-General says:

Attorney-General's Opinion

"Under Section 87 of the Insanity law alleged insane persons who are confined in jails awaiting a determination as to their sanity are not accused of any crime. Incarceration in any jail in which any manner leaves with such insane person an impression that he is confined in an institution with and for criminals adds to the belief of persecution on the part of the insane, which illusion is one of the basic ideas which permeates the mind of the insane person."

"Aside from the detrimental effect of such detention we find there are other avenues just as expedient and doubtless more efficient and safe in disposing of the person of the insane patient. Pursuant to Chapter 207 of the Laws of 1914, any health officer in the State can, upon what is known as an emergency certificate secure immediate admission for the insane, either to a private licensed institution for the insane or to a State hospital for the insane, and his examination and commitment thereafter to take place within ten days from the date of admission. This law, therefore, avoids the necessity of the confinement of the patient in a county jail for any period of time whatsoever."

"Further, where a patient comes of a family with a home within the jurisdiction of the health officer, more humane treatment for the mentally ill should be provided, such as a nurse in the patient's home, until the proper disposition of his person is made. The detention of an insane person in a jail is naturally conducive to delays and perhaps untold harm to the patient because of the lack of proper medical attention.""

CANADA GAINING GROUND IN MENTAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene which was organized a year ago has begun the publication of a quarterly magazine, The Canadian Journal of Mental Hygiene. The first number appeared recently. The magazine is in style to Mental Hygiene, the publication of the United States National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The Canadian society has already achieved important results in the brief period of its existence. It has made a survey of the care of the insane, feebleminded and epileptic in the Province of Manitoba and will make one soon in British Columbia. It has done valuable work for the Canadian Government on the problem of returned soldiers with nervous and mental disorders and also in connection with tuberculosis. The committee is also developing plans for work in the fields of industrial and educational psychology.

MENTAL HEALTH IS THEME OF FOUR PUBLIC LECTURES

Cooperating with the lecture bureau of the New York City Board of Education, the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee has arranged the following course of lectures on mental hygiene in the public lecture series of the board during October and November, at Public School No. 64, Manhattan:

Oct. 13—George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, State Charities Aid Association, on "Why Should So Many Go Insane?"

Nov. 27—Everett S. Elwood, Secretary, State Hospital Commission, Albany, on "Steering the Human Machine."

Nov. 10—Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Associate Medical Officer of the Committee for Mental Hygiene, on "Mental Health Lessons from the Great War."

Nov. 24—Dr. Henry Smith Williams of New York, well-known writer on medical and scientific subjects, on "The Heritage of a Sound Mind."

A CHILD WELFARE SPECIAL

The Child Welfare Special, a traveling children's health conference is being sent out by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor as an experiment to determine the value of the automobile in rural child welfare work. With this is the first public showing of the Bureau's motion picture "Our Children." This picture shows how the citizens of one small town, Gadsden, Alabama, organized for child welfare and what they did to make Gadsden a safe place for children to grow up in.

Great Hope Lies In Social Medicine

By Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim

In a public address on "The Problems of Mental Hygiene," Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, emphasized the value of "social medicine" in improving public health and social conditions.

"I believe," he said, "that there is a most promising field for mental hygiene and the betterment of humanity in what Dr. Cabot of Boston has called 'Social Medicine,' which he defines as follows: 'Social medicine is done on salary and for the public benefit. Medical missionaries, all physicians in State and city sanitariums for the tuberculous, college physicians, school physicians, medical inspectors of health in industry, all who cooperate in the campaign for better homes, for the diminution of infant mortality, physicians working in prisons, reformatory, almshouses, asylums and public hospitals, all health officers in city, county, state or nation—such workers are engaged in social medicine.'"

"I believe that great hope lies in social medicine' as an aid to mental hygiene, and to Dr. Cabot's list, I would add the 10,000 members of the State Charities Aid Association, and all those who are engaged in uplift work of any kind and especially those engaged in teaching, for it cannot be doubted that the most profitable field of operation will be found among the young.

Early Effort Is Imperative

"We can not begin too early. 'Better babies' mean better men and women, and if every baby had proper food, air and light for the development of the body, and suitable environment for the development of soul and brain, the problems of vice and crime, as well as those of feeblemindedness and insanity, would have ceased to be the curse that they are today. Efforts for the proper development of the brain and body should not stop with infancy, but should be continued through childhood, for as I have said, a most profitable field will be found in the school."

"At entrance into a school every child should receive a thorough mental and physical examination, for often by discovering and correcting wrong tendencies, or removing defects, the child may be started upon the proper path with the result of changing his whole career. It is well known that removable mental and physical defects have caused many a child to fall in school, and consequently to be handicapped through all his life, when a proper application of the laws of mental and physical hygiene might have made him a successful student and opened the way to efficient citizenship."

"Indeed, we should not stop with child- hood, for manhood, too, has many things to learn which can best be taught by the skillful hygienist."

"Mental and physical hygiene are so closely related that one naturally follows the other, and to mental hygiene I would give the lead, for if a child is taught how to develop mental and moral hygiene, physical improvement will naturally result, for it has been said with truth that 'we must raise men's bodies still by raising souls.'"
TRAVELING CLINICS PROVE EFFECTIVE WEAPON IN FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS IN SMALL TOWNS

EARLY in 1918 the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association recognized the increasing need of additional tuberculosis dispensaries and clinics throughout the state.

This need was demonstrated in particular by the relatively large number of previously unknown cases of tuberculosis which were discovered by physicians attached to exemption boards, military camps and cantonments and naval training schools. It was also believed that the stress and strain of the war would without doubt create conditions and circumstances among the civilian population which would lend to the development of tuberculosis.

In an attempt to meet this need the Committee, on March 1, 1918, took on its staff two physicians of experience and special training to whom was assigned the work of encouraging the establishment of such dispensaries in cities which had none.

Prior to March 1st, 1918, tuberculosis dispensaries or clinics or "dispensaries for diseases of the lungs," or "public health" clinics for a similar purpose existed in a number of cities in the state but there were none in a substantial number of the cities.

As a result of the Committee's activities through those special agents almost every city of numerical importance now has a tuberculosis dispensary.

It is true that these are maintained by numerous different agencies and that the whole system is in need of standardization as to supervisory control, active management and medical and nursing efficiency, but many of them are doing good work.

The work of the two physicians emphasized a fact that had long been recognized by the Committee, namely, that a very real need of facilities for examinations of the lungs by physicians especially qualified to make them exist in communities which are too small to have regular dispensaries and which ordinarily are not so fortunate as to have resident physicians with any special training and experience in the diagnosis of tuberculosis more especially in its early stages.

Similarly, in such communities there usually exists a lack of nurses trained in a branch of public health nursing which is peculiar to tuberculosis; such work requires nurses who are especially trained to do it. In reality, it is usually more difficult for persons in poor or very moderate circumstances to secure such expert medical and nursing service in small towns and villages, especially in rural communities, than in the larger cities. In a measure this may account for the somewhat large number of cases of tuberculosis which have been discovered by the occasional clinics.

AID FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES

The Committee conceived the idea of securing the establishment of tuberculosis clinics in relatively small communities at which expert medical examinations would be provided at irregular and rather long intervals. Such clinics have been called "traveling" or "itinerant" clinics but the name "occasional clinics" appears to be a more appropriate title. The general scope of such clinics was outlined by the Committee was to utilize to the fullest possible extent all tuberculosis agencies existing in a community and which its was deemed to be needed and to supplement through its own resources whatever might be needed which the individual community could not for any reason provide for itself to make the clinic possible.

The three essentials for conducting an occasional clinic in a community are funds, a physician skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and nurses of which latter at least one must have training and experience in public health tuberculosis nursing.

It was decided to inaugurate the experiment in Westchester County because there existed in that county a large number of local tuberculosis sub-committees of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee which had funds available for the purpose and because most of the communities of the county were near enough to New York City to render available the services of physicians expert in tuberculosis and further because a number of the communities were fortunate enough to have public health nurses. Thus the three essentials for conducting a valuable clinic remained for the Committee to bring to the attention of the several communities in which the need of occasional clinics appeared to be greatest.

It remained for the Committee to outline to the several tuberculosis sub-committees the best method of procedure.

Specialist in Charge

This was the work of the special agents already referred to. It was agreed that the clinics would attract more patients and would be more favorably received by local doctors if the clinic physician was one of recognized ability in tuberculosis and one engaged in the community service or whom the community could employ by the clinic. It was hoped to thus assure the local doctors that the clinic was in no way intended as a substitute or interfered with their private practice. The local tuberculosis committee provided the place of holding the clinic, the rather limited equipment absolutely necessary, paid the examining physician and provided the nursing service. The parent committee sent one of the members of its advisory nursing staff to act as chairman.

The first occasional tuberculosis clinic was held at Harrison on May 15, 1918. The examining physician was Dr. Edward S. McVey, the staff nurse was Charlotte Sweeney of New York City and the nurse in charge was the tuberculosis nurse of the local tuberculosis committee assisted by other local nurses and by a member of the nursing staff of the parent committee. This clinic was a great success. Subsequently there have been held in the occasional clinic at Harrison, Tarrytown, White Plains, Larchmont, Mt. Kisco, Bronxville, and Port Chester. The general scheme has been closely followed although in a few instances the examining physician was one of the physicians attached to the staff of the parent committee. The expense of a clinic has been relatively small the only item of importance being the fee of the physician. In several of the communities repeated clinics have been held at irregular intervals as the need appeared.

The marked success of the Westchester County occasional clinics—reported orally and in print—attracted the attention of tuberculosis workers throughout the State and requests for similar clinics began to come in to the office of the Committee. The space allowed to this report is too short to permit a detailed rehearsal of all the occasional clinics which have resulted from this auspicious beginning in Westchester County. Sufficient it is to say that as a direct result these 'occasional clinics' have become state-wide. They have established their great usefulness in communities which much need them and which have suffered heretofore from their lack. They have brought to light the fact that much hitherto suspected but not known tuberculosis exists in the smaller but especially in the rural districts which has been in a way hitherto hidden due to our state much faster than the earnest endeavors of the larger communities have been supplementing it. They have come to stay and mark an epoch in the warfare against tuberculosis. They are practical, not expensive, satisfactory.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

As the work has extended over the state these clinics have been held and are now being held under the auspices of the State Department of Health and the State Charities Aid Association working jointly and by both working separately and by local communities working alone and of their own initiative. All existing agencies are cooperating to make them successful— including private physicians, physicians connected with state, county, and local tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals and attached to the staffs of the State Department of Health, the State Charities Aid Association and local tuberculosis dispensaries; state, county, and local public tuberculosis, public health, school and child welfare nurses; and state, county and local tuberculosis and public health officers of all kinds, all of whom add has been rendered by private individuals.

WHERE CLINICS HAVE BEEN HELD

Up to the date of this paper occasional clinics have been held in the following places:

- Albany County—Albany, Cohoes, Green Island, Latham, Ravenna, Voorheesville, Westerlo, Water- vit (2).
- Allegany County—Cañar, Cuba, Friendship, Weisville.
- Berkshire County—Binghamham (2), Haverpursville, Endictoi, White Plains (2), Olm (3), Weisville.
- Chenango County—New Berlin.
- Clinton County—Plattsburg (a month), Camplin- khohl, Dannemora, Eileen, Lyon Mountian, Standish.
- Columbia County—Chatham, Hudson, Philmont.
- Delaware County—Delhi, Sidney, Stamford.
- Dutchess County—Arlington, Rhinebeck, Staats- burg, Erieno.
- Erie County—Buffalo, Lackawanna, Gowanda.
- Essex County—Keeseville.
- Franklin County—Malone (3).
- Jefferson County—Carthage.
- Lewis County—Danville, Mt. Morris, Genevse.
- Monroe County—Rochester.
- Oneida County—Utica (2).
- Otsego County—Cortland.
- Onondaga County—Richfield Springs, Oneonta.
- Orleans County—Troy (5).
Y. W. C. A. Establishes Conference Center For Mental Health

In the interest of helping women and girls to solve their personal problems so that they may discharge with greater credit their enlarging obligations to the community, the War Work Council of the National Board, Young Women's Christian Association, has established a Conference Center.

It offers its services to any woman who wishes advice for herself or in behalf of friend or relative, but special attention has been given to women who need vocational guidance, or to those who have personal mental problems which they are unable to solve unaided. Appointments for conference may be made by telephone—Gramercy 2207—or by personal application at the Conference Center, Room 313, Flintron Building, New York City.

The staff includes two experienced psychiatrists, Dr. Albert S. B. Guibord, and Dr. Anne T. Bingham; a psychologist, Dr. Mabel R. Fernand, and a social worker, Miss Almena Dawley, who provides field work on cases not referred by other organizations having social service departments.

There is a growing belief that the time has come for mental hygiene work to branch out in various directions in the community. In this respect a word of praise should be given the Y. W. C. A. for its progressive action in acquainting welfare workers in department stores and factories with the objects of the Conference Center in order that incipient cases of industrial and social maladjustment may be referred to the psychiatrists for advice. It is to be hoped that the wise way in which the Conference Centre is undertaking to carry out its progressive plan will meet with the hearty cooperation of all interested organizations.

The plan in New York City may well be copied by other communities.

GOVERNOR SMITH PRaised FOR ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF FEEBLEMINDED

(Editorial from the Elmira Herald.)

Governor Smith's taking up of the question of better regulation and coordination of the State's institutions for the feebleminded and insane so that these institutions will be supplied with more and better means to carry out the work for which they were designed, is a commendable and forward movement.

It is the first time in many years that any Governor has stepped out of the routine of the business of running the other great State institutions, to pay attention to these that have been neglected shamefully. They are overcrowded, poorly equipped and their management are obliged to work under great handicaps.

This is one of the biggest questions that the Governor could get into. It has no partisan character and when the facts are laid before the people and the legislature they will realize the wisdom of the Governor's decision to go into the very important question.

MRS. SCHUYLER NAMED ON UTICA EDUCATION BOARD

Mrs. William J. Schuyler of Utica, president of the Oneida County Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, has been appointed to the position of city school commissioner in Utica by Mayor James D. Smith.

Mrs. Schuyler is prominently and actively identified with the Woman Suffrage movement, the Oneida County Board of Child Welfare, the New Century Club, the Consumers' League and the Women's Civic Club. She is the first woman appointed to the Board of Education in the city of Utica.

A Tiny Jeanne d'Arc

Is this tot trying to look like Jeanne d'Arc?

Anyhow, her sweet and appealing ways have already ridden to a conquest. And in her new home love is king.

The home was found for her by the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association.

EXPERT IN OCCUPATIONAL WORK

Miss Mary L. Putnam the new assistant secretary of the New York City Visiting Committee has been doing industrial social service work and directing occupational therapy experiments in hospitals for the past six years. She worked with handloom weaving and experimental problems in cement garden furniture under Dr. Herbert Hall, Deerernaus Mansion, Marblehead, Mass.; taught the industrial classes at the Sharon Trade School for Cardiac Convalescents, Sharon, Conn.; organized the occupation department at the Borke Relief Foundation, White Plains, N. Y., organized and directed for two years the occupational work at the State Hospital, Middletown, Conn.; directed occupational classes at the Psychopathic Hospital, Bureau of Social Hygiene, Belford Hills, N. Y., and at Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, and made a study of the problem of occupations for the tuberculous patients.

TRAVELING CLINICS PROVE EFFECTIVE WEAPON IN FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS IN SMALL TOWNS

(Continued from page 7)

Saratoga County—Ballston Spa, Comberville, Corinth, Hadley, Jonesville, Mechanicville, Saratoga Springs, Schuylerville, South Glens Falls, Waterford.

St. Lawrence County—Canton, Gouverneur, Potsdam, Ogdensburg, Massena.

Suffolk County—Greenport, Mastic, Lawrence.

Tompkins County—Dewittville, Ithaca, Homer.

Ulster County—Eldorado, Highland, Kingston, Pine Hill, Rosendale, Sidney, Woodstock.

Westchester County—Cambridge, Port Edward, Graniteville, Hudson Falls, Salem, Whitehall.

Westchester County—Bronxville, Harrison, Larchmont, Mount Kisco, New Rochelle, Ossining, Port Chester, Rye, Tarrytown, White Plains, Yorktown Heights.

3,000 People Examined

Records prove that since occasional clinics were started in New York State, exclusive of New York City, nearly 3,000 people have been examined by expert diagnosticians. Of this number approximately 600 were found to have tuberculosis and nearly 700 were classed as "suspects" and were urged to take precautionary measures, consult their family physicians, and attend future clinics.

RED CROSS TO PUSH PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN PEACE-TIME PROGRAM

Following the announcement of the Third Red Cross Roll Call, to be held November 2 to 11, when the American people will be asked to contribute $15,000,000 for the future work of the organization, an outline of the peace-time program of the American Red Cross has been made public. Foremost will be nationwide activity for the promotion of public health, and hand in hand with this crusade will go a vigorous campaign for the extension of the country's nursing remuneration, the broadening of Red Cross Home Service that in the war proved a tower of strength and helpfulness through the assistance it was able to give the families of soldiers and sailors; to be of general usefulness where other social agencies are lacking; greatly increased Junior Red Cross activities; extension of Red Cross facilities for emergency disaster relief; completion of relief measures for the victims of the war in this country and overseas, and preparation to fulfill whatever duties may be laid upon it as the official volunteer relief society authorized to assist the Army and Navy.

The plan of the Red Cross public health campaign calls for cooperation with other existing health-promotion and disease-prevention organizations throughout the United States, acting by itself where no health agency now exists, in an effort to reduce the high mortality due to preventable diseases and to improve general health conditions. Public health nursing will be one of the important features of this campaign.
GOVERNOR BREAKS GROUND AT MARCY FOR FIRST NEW STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE IN 20 YEARS

END CONGESTION, HE URGES; ALSO PLANS NEW DEVELOPMENT AT CREEDMOOR

Governor Guest at Luncheon

Preceding the exercises Governor Smith and family were guests at a luncheon given by the Board of Managers of the Utica State Hospital, at the residence of the superintendent of the institution, Dr. Richard H. Hutchings.

The Governor was introduced at the ground-breaking exercises by George E. Dunham, proprietor of The Utica Press, who is chairman of the Board of Managers. Other speakers at Marcy were Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, and Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, whose recommendation resulted in the Legislature passing and the Governor signing a bill to construct the Marcy hospital. The invocation was given by Rev. Edward H. Coley, D.D., who is a member of the Utica Board of Managers, and the benediction was pronounced by Rt. Rev. Monsignor James S. M. Lynch, D.D., LL.D. An attractive souvenir program prepared in the State Architect's office was distributed at the exercises. It contained data about the new hospital and photographic studies of the plans of various buildings.

Will Be Model Institution

The Marcy hospital represents the first big, concrete result of the work of the Hospital Development Commission during the past two (Continued on page 2)
GOVERNOR BREAKS GROUND AT MARCY

(Continued from page 1)

29,344. In the absence of any new State hospitals it has not been possible by enlarging the existing institutions to anywhere nearly keep up with the demand for accommodations, so that the State hospitals are now overcrowded by 6,235 patients or 21 per cent.

THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

The Governor’s address at the ground breaking exercises follows:

"The chairman said that this was an eventful day in my administration. It is more than that. It is a happy day for me personally aside from my official capacity at the breaking of ground and dedication of the site for the first of the new group of State Hospitals for the Insane, which has been built in twenty years.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the distinguished Senator from Albany, who is at the head of this Hospital Development Commission, to the State Architect and to the members of the State Hospital Commission for the great work they have so well on the way.

"As I pointed out in my inaugural message, the task of providing more adequately for the mentally sick is one of the most humane and important duties which confronts the State and I hope that the Legislature, the Board of Managers and the State Hospital Commission will push this new institution to completion at the earliest possible date.

"The whole question of the proper and adequate care of the insane is one in which I have been deeply interested while I have been in Albany, both as a member of the Legislature and as Governor. The care of this class of the sick—the sick in mind—is a duty which no state should shirk. We are striving for economy in government, but if I understand the people of New York State rightly, they do not want economy at the expense of efficient hospitals. Nor do they want any politics in the State hospitals.

Will Develop Creedmoor

"When this site is completely developed, it will relieve the congestion in the up-state hospitals. At the beginning of the Legislative (Continued on page 3)
GOVERNOR BREAKS GROUND AT MARCY

(Continued from page 2)

session of 1920, it is my purpose to seek an immediate appropriation for the development of the Creedmoor site as a division of the Brooklyn State Hospitals, in order that relief may come to the congested metropolitan hospitals and so that the whole plan so well and ably outlined may be carried to a successful conclusion. In the present condition of the State, any act of God will give His blessing to this great work, for the poor and afflicted.

New York has long been a leader among other states in caring for the insane. Its State hospitals are admittedly the best in the country, but they, on the other hand, continue to maintain high standards of care and treatment with the present serious congestion of patients. This congestion has been aggravated by recent outbreaks of the influenza so common in the overcrowded walled-in institutions. Therefore, it may be said that the Utica State Hospital started a great movement for State care of the insane which culminated in 1890, when the State passed the first enactment of the State Care Act in 1890. The passage of this act naturally threw a large number of insane patients on the care and equipment of the State, who had originally been cared for in county asylums and as a result the institution became greatly overcrowded and in 1898 when the Gowanda State Hospital was opened there were 21,000 needing institutional care. Today there are nearly 37,000. In spite of this increase this institution is in fact overcrowded for more than twenty years, so you will see the importance of the dedication you witness today.

Dr. Pilgrim also told of the progress being made in the treatment and cure of mental diseases. "The old legend, 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here,' which was supposed to be written above asylum doors, has been displaced by the star of hope, and our institution of today is hospitals in fact as well as in name," said Dr. Pilgrim. "A total of 8,674 cases were admitted into the various State hospitals during the last fiscal year. Within the same period, 3,489 were returned to their homes either cured or so much improved as to be able to live in the outside world without coming into conflict with its customs or its laws. In addition, a daily average of more than 2,000 others who were not well enough to be discharged outright were out on parole under systematic observation."

"The great need at present is for psychopathic hospitals where we can treat, care for, and advise patients and carry on research work at the same time. This is particularly needed in New York City and I hope it will soon be overcome. Senator Sage will tell you of some of the plans which have been worked out by the Hospital Development Commission to provide the means for early care and research."

GOVERNOR'S INTEREST RAISED

"I want to call attention to the valuable constructive work of Senator Sage, the Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, and to those other members of the Commission who have so ably assisted him; and to Senator Smith whose sympathies and help are always so willingly extended to the sick and suffering; and to State Architect Pilcher whose artistic and practical abilities have done so much to further the aims of modern psychiatry. All of these gentlemen deserve the greatest praise and the great debt that scientific psychiatry owes to them will not be fully appreciated until this institution stands completed in these slightly hills."

SENATOR SAGE'S ADDRESS

Senator Sage spoke in part as follows:

"The Hospital Development Commission was formed three years ago for the purpose of coordinating the various agencies in the State which have to do with the buildings and care of the State hospitals for the insane. For that purpose we tried to coordinate the scientific, constructive and financial interests of the State. The scientific interests are represented by Dr. Pilgrim, chairman of the Hospital Commission, who has just spoken. The constructive part is represented by Lewis F. Pilcher, State Architect, and Frank M. Williams, State Engineer, and the financial interests are represented by the chairmen of the financial committees of the State Legislature."

"We started with a definite purpose: We wanted to get from personal observation, the need of the hospitals of the State. The members of this Commission have visited every State Hospital and nearly every other institution in the State during the last three years. They have also visited other States and institutions in Canada. The first big concrete result of the investigation is this hospital."

"Instead of working at cross purposes as we had been doing we got those especially interested in this work working in harmony. We have been assisted by various State Agencies (Continued on page 5)"
RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION RECOMMENDS A
SWEEPING REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The Governor's Reconstruction Commission, of which Abram I. Elkus is Chairman and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary, recommends a reorganization of the State Government of New York.

The proposed plan, in the form of a report to Governor Smith prepared by the commission's committee on reorganization, was presented for consideration at a public hearing in New York on September 24.

The committee's recommendations provide, in brief, for the consolidation of the present numerous administrative departments, commissions, offices, boards and other agencies into a total of eighteen departments. The principle is adopted that the Governor, as the responsible head of the government, shall have the power to choose the department heads. The number of elective administrative officers under the plan is reduced to two, the Governor and the State Comptroller, who will act as an independent financial officer. Confirmation of gubernatorial nominations by the State Senate is retained under the proposed new scheme.

4-Year Term for Governor

The Governor's term of office, the commission advises, should be extended from two to four years, and a budget system be inaugurated vesting in the Governor the full responsibility for presenting to the Legislature each year a consolidated budget of all expenditures which in his opinion must be undertaken by the State.

Constitution Must Be Changed

The commission points out that the recommendations require constitutional changes in some cases, statutory revisions in others, and in still others only administrative changes. No constitutional changes could be made effective until January 1, 1922, since amendments approved at the next session of the Legislature must also be approved by the Legislature of 1921 and must then be approved by a majority of the voters at the election in November, 1921.

There is now in New York State what is called in the report "a miscellaneous collection" of 187 offices, boards, commissions and other agencies in the administrative branch of our present State Government, many of which will be wiped out altogether if the new scheme of reorganization and reorganization ever goes through.

The Proposed New Departments

The proposed departments, which the commission's plan sets forth as sufficient for the proper conduct of the State's business, are listed as follows:

- Executive Department
- Department of Audit and Control
- Department of Taxation and Finance
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Attorney-General
- Department of State
- Department of Conservation
- Department of Agriculture and Markets
- Department of Labor
- Department of Education
- Department of Health
- Department of Mental Hygiene
- Department of Charities
- Department of Corrections
- Public Service Commissions
- Department of Banking and Insurance
- Department of Civil Service
- Department of Military and Naval Affairs
- Superintendent of Prisons
- State Commission on Prisons
- Board of Parole
- Probation Commission
- Board of Classification

The Thomas Indian School would be transferred to the Department of Education.

The Institution for the Care and Treatment of Crippled and Deformed Children and the Institution for the Care and Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis would be transferred to the Department of Health.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath and the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford would be transferred to the Department of Military and Naval Affairs.

The report points out that these recommendations require both constitutional amendment and statutory revision before it will be possible to carry them into effect.

Charities, Correction and Mental Hygiene Are Reorganized

In the field of the care of the State's dependents, defectives and delinquents, the reorganization provides for:

1. A Department of Mental Hygiene headed by a physician, which will be responsible for the administration of all institutions for the insane, feebleminded and epileptic.
2. A Department of Charities, under the direction of a Board of Charities composed of twelve members, which will visit and inspect all State, county and municipal charitable institutions whether supported by public or private funds (except correctional institutions and institutions for the insane, feebleminded and epileptic).
3. A Department of Correction administering the State's policy with reference to the care of juvenile and adult delinquents.
4. A Council of Public Welfare, composed of the chairman of the Commission on Mental Hygiene, the Commissioner of Correction, the President of the Board of Charities, the Commissioner of Health, and the Commissioner of Education. This council, with advisory and investigational powers only, will act as a clearing house of advice and investigation in the general field of public welfare.

Boards to be Abolished

The following commissions, boards and departments would be abolished:
- State Hospital Commission
- Hospital Development Commission
- Board of Retirement
- State Board of Charities
- Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities
- Salary Classification Commission
- Building Improvement Commission
- Board of Examiners of Feebleminded Criminals and other Defectives
- Commission for the Care of Mental Defectives

Mr. Folks' Views
On the Report

The Reconstruction Commission's Committee on Retrenchment, of which Alfred E. Marting is chairman, gave an all-day public hearing on the report which the Commission has just made public, in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall, New York City, on September 24.

The recommendations in the report have not yet been considered by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association. Homer Folks, secretary of the Association, appearing unofficially, discussed some of the recommendations regarding the reorganization of the administrative and institutional machinery of the State for the care of dependents, defectives, and delinquents. He said in part:

"I am not at this time expressing any opinion on the general scheme of the proposed State government or on the general plan of the budget, neither of which have I had opportunity to examine with care. I am speaking only of the proposed changes in the management of institutions.

"This report came into my hands only two days ago. Speaking unofficially, I may say that from my cursory examination of it and the plan, in so far as it relates to institutional management, strikes me very well. A good many efforts have been made in the past to straighten out the tangle in the administrative and institutional machinery for the care of the State's defectives, dependents and delinquents."

(Continued on page 5)
Mr. Folks' Views on the Report

(Continued from page 4)

inquents, and it seems to me that perhaps this is better than any plan that I recall, with certain reservations which, I think, you will wish to consider.

Department of Mental Hygiene

"I particularly like the grouping together of mental diseases and mental defects. Pretty nearly everybody thinks this is exactly right. Its importance has become more and more obvious in the last two or three years."

I do not feel so clear as to the distribution of the so-called charitable institutions. In particular, I am doubtful of the wisdom of placing the juvenile reformatories under a department of correction which would in the nature of things be dominated by the prison department. The reformatories for adults, in my judgment, do not differ greatly from the prisons. The reformatories for juveniles have also in my judgment, different purposes and should be differently dealt with. I should be extremely sorry to see the juveniles placed in a department which is apt to be altogether for adult persons. Where to put them, I confess, is a difficult thing to decide. I do not think they would be better out of place in the educational department; the problem is primarily one of education, combined with discipline.

You have long been urging the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberous Meningitis at Raybrook and the Hospital for Crippled Children at West Haven to go with the Health Department. I think you have been right. I am sure, in favor of the tuberculous hospital being so placed because of its immediate connection with the State Department of Health, the State Health Department is doing. As to the disposition of the Hospital for Crippled Children, I am not quite so clear, but I think, on the whole, the hospital department is a good place to put it. I think putting the Old Soldiers' Home and the Woman's Relief Corps Home in the department of military and naval affairs is, perhaps—well, they had nowhere else to put it.

Probation and Parole Savings

"As to your suggestion about transferring certain institutions to the educational department, I do not believe this will accomplish anything in the way of economy. Furthermore, if you change the basis of subject of economy, I expect it is a good thing to inquire how such economies can have been previously obtained. I should think that those who are familiar with the institutions and their up-keep and administration are generally agreed that they are pretty economically run. The cost of such items as food, clothing, etc., even on an economical basis, is so great that a single mistake means a heavy loss to the State. To my mind, the most feasible method of reducing costs and securing real economy in the conduct of the State institutions is to keep them as far as possible under the administration of the State. To my mind, the most feasible method of reducing costs and securing real economy in the conduct of the State institutions is to keep them as far as possible under the administration of the State."

Probation system throughout the State, which has made it possible to keep them to remain under supervision in the community at a slight cost. The entire cost of the probation system last year was $82,096.76. The average number of persons on probation through the year was 9,434, and the average per capita cost of the year's probation was thus $82.94. This is only about one fourth of the cost of a year's imprisonment.

Retain Probation Commission

"There is an inaccurate statement on page 174 attributing to the effect that the State prisons are subject to the violation and supervision of the Probation Commission. This is not a fact. The Probation Commission has no relation to them whatever, never sees them, and never goes inside of them. I hope you will find some way of preserving in somewhat larger degree the identity of the State Probation Commission which has proved its efficiency and whose effectiveness is due in such great degree to the fact that it is dominated by an optimistic, forward-looking, volunteer spirit as compared with the routine and traditional attitude of many older and, in many cases, indelible departments. My recommendation would be to leave it alone as nearly as you can.

For Prevention and Parole Board

"The second example of effecting substantial savings by keeping people outside of institutions is the State mental hospitals for the insane. It has long been a pet project of mine to have these hospitals in the state hospitals for the insane. There is much more cost for a mental hospital than for an insane hospital. The State is expected to do without these hospitals, but their cost is much more than that of an insane hospital. The State is expected to do without these hospitals, but their cost is much more than that of an insane hospital."

Probation and Parole Savings

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State Architect and Secretary of the Hospital Development Commission, who drew the plans for the Marcy Hospital and the State Charities Aid Association, which has given us the most loyal aid throughout.

"The thing which we have found out is this: This Commission has developed so far beyond what we thought it would be and much of its success has been due to Dr. Walter B. James of New York, who is the chairman of one of our medical committees. Through him we have been brought into contact with the scientific end to a great extent; his work has been very much appreciated. We have developed a new type of institution, which is the last word in hospital building, and the cornerstone of that institution is the hope. We have gone a long way from the day when the insane man was locked up in a dungeon and fettered, but the Hospital Development Commission believes that there is no more reason why a man with a mental disease should not be cured if it is taken at an early enough stage, than a man with a physical disease. For that reason our efforts have been directed toward the institution, which is not an institution to lock people up in for the rest of their lives, but an institution to cure these people and put them back into normal life! We know therefore if we can only approach that desired end we have made a step forward in the care of the insane.

"Without minimizing the work of the rest of the Commission, I want to say that the man who really brought out and crystallized the ideas was Dr. James, and the man who is going to give expression to these thoughts in a practical manner is State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher. I think this Mental Hygiene will stand in the end a monument to these two men.

"We hope before very long to be able to start a psychopathic hospital in New York, and we hope that New York is going to give us the site. The plans have already been developed for such a Hospital. And with that in mind we hope to have some institution for mentally deranged where they can come when they feel mental disease coming on and when they can be looked over and cared for. If necessary they can stay there for a short time perhaps and go back to normal life. We hope to build an institution in the State of a certain capacity and to introduce into several institutions in the State which have not one already, a reception hospital where a new case may have the best of care and where, we hope, the majority of them will be sent out cured."
WESTCHESTER WANTS MR. MACY TO FINISH THE REORGANIZATION OF ITS COUNTY CHARITIES RENOMINATED FOR COMMISSIONER OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

Mr. Macy's Reforms Seen At a Glance

Stated in brief, some of the more important changes and improvements made by Mr. Macy are:
Brought about the abandonment of the old county almshouse and hospital sites and secured the purchase of 400 acres of land for new county buildings, now in process of erection.
Assisted in securing the passage of legislation exempting Westchester County from some provisions of the poor law and reorganizing the county’s system of charities and corrections, under a central head, with four departments. The new law provides for a County Commissioner of Charities and Correction, with a superintendent for each institution, and a director for the children’s department.
Changed the diet of the inmates to a scientific, balanced ration based on the daily census. The more easily digested food provided for the old and infirm cut down the institution’s cases of acute Bright’s disease 50 per cent.
Required physical examination by physicians of all inmates on admission, provided for segregation and treatment of those requiring it and made the physician’s certificate the basis of all assignments of inmates to work.
Made all purchases after competitive bidding, with all deliveries carefully checked by paid help as to quality and quantity. Supplies are issued to the several county institutions only on written requisitions.
Secured visiting staff of high grade physicians and surgeons to attend institutions regularly and arranged for dentists, oculists, and other specialists when needed. Employed paid bacteriologist. Improved hospital equipment.
Installed proper and adequate system of records, so that accounts with the towns are accurately kept.
The annual value of the produce from the county farm was increased from $5,000 to $10,000 in a single year. Since the enlargement of the farm, the annual value of the produce has been increased to about $20,000, all of which produce is raised for the consumption of the county’s wards.
Erected a saving of $18,798.23 in a year in the maintenance of the almshouse inmates and hospital patients and at the same time provided them a better diet than previously.
Saved the county $10,000 annually by preventing needless commitments of children to public institutions. This was made possible by the intelligent work of an adequate corps of children’s agents investigating carefully each case reported in need and obtaining where possible, funds from responsible relatives toward the children’s support.

Important War Work

During the war Mr. Macy’s qualifications for public service were signal evidence when President Wilson appointed him as Chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. In this capacity there devolved upon him the task of adjusting labor disputes throughout the country for the Departments of War, Labor and Navy. Mr. Macy’s service in minimizing labor troubles in the shipbuilding industry is now well known. While engaged in this work he was on leave of absence from his county office.
During the same time the Government took over the new county buildings which Mr. Macy was erecting at East View, Westchester County, and used them for hospital purposes. These have recently been turned back to the county, and Mr. Macy after his reelection will be in a position to proceed with the completion of the new structures to replace the old and inadequate ones which he found when he became commissioner and to finish the administrative reforms which he had undertaken and made considerable progress on before the war interruptions came.

Part of Plant 100 Years Old

It will be recalled that when Mr. Macy first assumed office the county sick and poor were housed in old ramshackle, unsafe, unsanitary buildings, some of which were nearly 100 years old. His first task was to endeavor to get a new and modern equipment. The Board of Supervisors acted favorably on his recommendations and from time to time voted appropriations until eventually a new plant costing $2,000,000 will be established. A new penitentiary has already been completed and occupied. The almshouse was practically completed when taken over by the Government and the building of a county hospital was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Macy’s reelection will give the county the inevitable boon of his continuing to supervise and direct this important building project. But more important than that will be the opportunity to continue the working out of the improved methods which he has instituted for dealing with the poor and sick and to put the administration of the county’s charities on a sound and permanent basis. Already his re-

(Continued on page 7)
Westchester County Wants Mr. Macy

(Continued from page 6)

forms have attracted nationwide attention and are3 pegging a model for improvements and changes in other counties all over the country.

Westchester's Big Problems

Westchester County is one of the most important counties not only in New York State, but in the country. Its problems of sickness, dependency, and delinquency are as great as those of many large cities. It needs a big man for such a big job, and no better man for the position than Mr. Macy could be found.

To put the office in charge of a man without that background would be unthinkable in a county the size of Westchester, and especially when such important administrative and building changes have been only partially completed. Westchester County will not snap horses in the middle of the street.

It has picked out a specialist for a specialist's job and it intends to keep him on the job until he has finished it. It is fortunate that a man of such large wealth and business interests is willing to devote his time unselfishly and wholeheartedly to this important public task.

Mr. Macy was critically ill last spring and underwent a serious surgical operation. He has now recovered his health and strength and will soon be in close touch again with the details of his previous task. He has built up an excellent organization of first-class assistants so that at all times the office is carefully administered. His deputy commiss

Mr. Macy is Public Spirited

Mr. Macy is the type of high grade man who all too seldom undertakes a public job of this kind. He is a man with the football of politics, and admin-

ister it according to sound business and sociological principles. In order to give time and attention enough to the office Mr. Macy resigned from almost thirty corporations, boards and committees.

Mr. Macy was born in New York 48 years ago.

He was a member of Macy, Jr., and trolley (Everett) Macy. His maternal ancestors were whale oil merchants in Nantucket and from that branched out into the general shipping business which laid the foundation for the family fortune.

But while Mr. Macy had a bent for business, he had a stronger bent for social work. At 17 years of age he was teaching wood carving to members of a boys' club in New York. A year or two later he became interested in the Penny Bridge neighborhood, a social sore spot between Tarrryton and Irvington in Westchester County. His mother gave him a house in the neighborhood and in this he con-

ducted a men's club for two years. In 1893 he was graduated from the Department of Architecture of Columbia College. He has never been in possession of any fortune, but has devoted his time largely to public-

spirited educational and charitable work. He was a senior in college when the University Settlement was established and helped draw the plans for the building. After his gradua-

tion he spent two years in Europe studying social conditions.

STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

The annual New York State Conference of Charities will be held in Syracuse November 11 and 13. The biennial annual conference of Probation Officers of the State will be held in the same city November 10 and 11.

New York's Archaic Poor Law

The office of Commissioner of Charities and Correction is not the easiest place in the world to do a job of good public work, get the results, which really mean something to the poor and to the taxpayers and at the same time contribute to the health and general well-being of the community. The practice of poor relief has always been much more or less a matter of expense and not necessarily of efficiency.

Mr. Macy has been finding out things about that poor law ever since he took office. But he and his carefully selected staff, comprising mostly college-trained men and women, have pushed on through the maze and tangles of the poor law and taken better care of the county's wards for less money than ever before, dropped support at the polls from voters of all classes, improved the county property, cut out thieving among inmates and graft among employees, and mothers and children, provided better treatment for sick paupers, given the county charges better food at less cost, weeded out the defective and delinquent, and built a stable haphazard population and sent them to the proper State institutions.

Children's Work Reorganized

The reorganization of the children's work of the office was described by Mr. Macy as a noteworthy achievement. The children of the county were carefully investigated, studied, and dealt with by an adequate staff of persons trained in child-

care work. Mental as well as physical tests were made to determine the intelligence of children, or for whom commitment was sought. Many needless commitments were prevented, and commitment to the proper kind of institution secured when commitment was necessary. In a short time about 1,000 boys and girls were rescued from virtual oblivion and put in a way to have proper home surroundings and to grow up happy and useful men and women.

But most important of Mr. Macy's constructive work was his program to pur-

chase an adjoining farm of 400 acres on which to erect the new almshouse, hospital and penitentiary. The passage of legislation to reorganize the whole sys-


MR. FOLKS RETURNS TO POST AT S. C. A. A.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, has returned from his war-time leave of absence and resumed his duties with the Association.

Mr. Folks returned to America on May 31 from France after nearly two years' service in the American Red Cross in Europe. For a year and a half he was Director of the Depart-

ment of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross in France, organizing an immense relief and health machinery among the civilian popula-

tion, and later, as head of a special Red Cross Mission, visited France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Serbia to make a survey of health and living conditions after the war. In the course of his work Mr. Folks was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and was decorated by two foreign governments, being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by France and a Commander of the Order of the White Eagle by the Ser-

bian government.

Mr. Folks has just received another French decoration in recognition of his services with the Red Cross in France. It is a gold medal awarded by the "Union Des Femmes de France," which is one of the three divisions of the French Red Cross that especially concerns itself with the care of French refugees. This medal is given in recognition of work done in behalf of refugees.

Mr. Folks, with his family, has spent the summer at Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks, completing his reports to the Red Cross and writing magazine articles and a book entitled "The Human Costs of the War," which will soon be issued from the press of Harper Brothers.

The October number of The World's Work contains an illustrated article by Mr. Folks on "Peace Time Pioneers." It reveals in a highly interesting way the conditions in devastated northern France and Belgium faced by the ref-

turning refugees and describes the efforts made by those who were driven out by the Germans to remake their homes among the ruins.

AMERICAN PRISON CONGRESS

The annual congress of the American Prison Association will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, October 20 to 24. The program of addresses and discussions is an at-

tractive one. Considerable attention will be devoted to the relation of mental disorders to the prison problem. Among the well-known authorities who are scheduled to address the convention during this phase of the question are Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. C. H. Ross, Dr. William Healy, Dr. William R. Cornell, E. R. Johnstone, Dr. V. V. Anderson, Dr. John H. Harding, and Dr. Her-

man Adler.
RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE IS RESUMED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK

"White Plague the Next To Go"
Is Slogan of Nation-Wide Campaign

THE sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals to raise funds for anti-tuberculosis work will be resumed this coming holiday season following last year's wartime interruption. They will be sold in an intensive campaign extending from December 1 to 31.

The seriousness of the tuberculosis problem has been greatly increased by stress of wartime conditions, the influenza epidemic, and the increased cost of living. A larger amount of money must therefore be raised to cope with it in 1920.

The National Tuberculosis Association has decided that at least $6,500,000 should be raised for the tuberculosis work of local, state, and national societies during 1920. It is estimated that $1,800,000 was raised during the 1919 campaign for the support of the movement during 1918. The sum of $8,250,000 was appropriated by the Red Cross for tuberculosis work in 1919 in lieu of a seal campaign during the last holiday season.

To Raise $82,500 in this State

Of this proposed tuberculosis "war chest" of $6,500,000 each state is asked to raise its share. New York State's proportion (outside of New York City) amounts to $82,500. This quota has been adopted by the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association as the goal of the 1919 Red Cross Seal Campaign, and has been apportioned to the various counties within the state according to population.

A comprehensive and thorough-going publicity and promotion campaign has been planned by the National Tuberculosis Association to be the foundation for the state and local drives for the necessary funds. Extensive plans for publicity, organization, and conduct of campaign have been submitted to the various state tuberculosis organizations, and our state committee after thorough consideration has decided to adopt them for New York.

The campaign by the National, State and Local organizations, will be focused so as to make the tuberculosis problem a public issue of tremendous importance at the time of the campaign, December 1 to 31.

White Plague "Next to Go."
The White Plague as the "Next to Go" will be the slogan of the campaign and a prominent feature of the nationwide publicity.

Intensive personal solicitation for funds, which will be received for by Red Cross Seals, will be carried out by team methods and carefully organized volunteer campaign groups. No effort will be spared in order to make the campaign strong and impressive and an effective appeal to the altruism of the people. The mail sale plan will be used to supplement the solicitation method both in cities and in the rural districts.

Division of Proceeds
The amount remitted by local organizations for the support of state and national work will be divided equally between our State Tuberculosis Committee and the National Tuberculosis Association in accordance with a sliding scale based upon the success of the entire national seal campaign. Under this arrangement a materially larger percentage is to go to the National Tuberculosis Association than was given to it in former years.

The percentages to be devoted to the support of the state and national work are as follows:

- 1) Localities which reach the quota assigned to remit 18.5 per cent for state and national work. Upon all funds over and above the quota the remittance to be 15 per cent on such excess for support of state and national work.
- 2) Those which remit or exceed 90 per cent of their quota but do not remit said quota to remit 20 per cent for state and national work.
- 3) Those which remit or exceed 80 per cent of their quota but do not remit 90 per cent of such quota to remit 21.5 per cent for state and national work.
- 4) Those which remit or exceed 70 per cent of their quota but do not remit 80 per cent of such quota to remit 23 per cent for state and national work.
- 5) Those which remit or exceed 60 per cent of their quota but do not remit 70 per cent of such quota to remit 24.5 per cent for state and national work.
- 6) Those which remit less than 50 per cent of their quota to remit 26 per cent for state and national work.

$582,000 Is This State's Quota—Tuberculosis Increased by War and Influenza

The keynote of the campaign is struck by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in a campaign letter: Mr. Folks said:

"The increased magnitude of the tuberculosis problem today is a challenge to the generosity of the people and to the constructive energies of its workers. It calls us to redirect our interest and spirit of service from the sufferings of the great war to the increasing casualties of tuberculosis at home. It bids us go forward with wider vision, deeper faith, and more confident and determined efforts, and to summon all people to this service."

STATE HOSPITAL MEN IN QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

The quarterly conference of the State Hospital Commission with the Superintendents and medical officers of the State hospitals was held at the Kings Park State Hospital on September 19 and 20. An address of welcome by the Very Rev. John C. York, secretary of the Kings Park Board, a program devoted largely to the scientific and pathological work of the hospitals was given. Dr. William J. Tiffany of the Bingham State Hospital read a paper on "How Can We Improve the Laboratory Work in the State Hospitals?" This paper was discussed by Dr. George H. Kirby, director of the Psychiatric Institute, and Dr. Walter H. Sanford, pathologist at Kings Park. Dr. Aaron J. Rossman of Kings Park gave a paper on "A Study of Hysteria," based mainly on material observed and developed at the State Hospital for war neuroses, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Dr. Harry A. Stockel of Kings Park discussed "War Nervousness as Observed in the Combat Area," and Dr. Hiram G. Hubbard of Kings Park, "The Improvement of Mental Disease Following Influenza." The laboratory men of the hospitals remained in New York following the conference and attended a special conference on their work at the Psychiatric Institute on Ward's Island.

S. C. A. A. TO WORK WITH S. P. C. C. IN OTSEGO COUNTY

Arrangements have been completed whereby the Department of County Agencies of the State Charities Aid Association and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Otsego County will henceforth cooperate in child welfare work.

The Otsego S. P. C. C. was reorganized a year ago, principally through the interest of Miss Florence Wardwell of Springfield Center. For some months past Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the Association's County Agencies Department, and Miss Wardwell have been planning a program and plan of cooperation. William A. Michaels, Jr., will remain agent of the society for the present. Miss Hazel Foster, formerly an assistant to Miss McElroy, Commissioner of Charities at Amsterdam, has recently assumed her duties as assistant agent in Otsego County. Later she will take the title of agent, and Mr. Michaels will become legal advisor.
BIG RED CROSS SEAL SALE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

GOV. SMITH, CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN, SOUNDS CALL TO ACTION

GOVERNOR Alfred E. Smith has summoned citizens of New York State to serve as County Chairmen for the Red Cross Christmas Seal Campaign of 1919.

The Governor himself will serve as chairman of the State Campaign Committee, State Commissioner of Health Dr. Hermann M. Biggs as vice chairman and Lt. Col. Homer Folks as secretary.

In announcing the appointments Governor Smith said:

“The increased prevalence of tuberculosis—whatever the cause or causes: stress of war conditions, the influenza epidemic, the high cost of food, or other influences—is a matter of serious concern to all public spirited citizens. The death rate from this disease in our Commonwealth has increased since 1916 from 115 to 126 per 100,000 living population. This is the highest rate reached during the last ten years. I feel it my duty, therefore, to summon the citizens of the State to greatly increased endeavor in the organized campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis.

“For many years the State and local health authorities have had the extremely valuable support and cooperation in their work of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and of its affiliated county and local tuberculosis organizations. These unofficial bodies, made up of representative men and women, physicians and lay persons, are performing very useful functions in bringing home to the people of the State the essential facts with respect to the nature, spread, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, in creating public sentiment for the enforcement of State and local legislation pertaining to tuberculosis, and in demonstrating the need of hospitals, sanatoria, visiting nurses, dispensaries, open-air schools, and other instrumentalities necessary in the warfare against tuberculosis. With unsflagging devotion these organizations carry on lines of work and perform services which it is not practicable for the State and local health departments, as official bodies to initiate and perform.

“In order to maintain and advance the work of these groups of public spirited citizens, a Red Cross Christmas Seal Campaign will be carried on this coming December. The people of the State of New York will join with those of other states in raising a tuberculosis budget of $8,509,000 for the country at large.

“The quota assigned to New York (exclusive of New York City) is $582,000, which, with the exception of a small percentage for the work of the National Tuberculosis Association, is to be expended for tuberculosis work in our State outside of the metropolis. Approximately 80 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of seals will be devoted to the work in the localities in which it is contributed.

“The men and women I have named have agreed to serve as leaders in this Christmas Seal Campaign in cooperation with the State and local tuberculosis organizations.”

List of County Chairmen.

The appointees, their counties and their residences follow:

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<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
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<td>Albany</td>
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<td>Orleans</td>
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(Continued on page 2)
RURAL COMMUNITIES AWAKENING TO LOCAL PROBLEMS OF HEALTH AND CHILD CARE

Evidence indicates that rural communities, especially since the war, are devoting more attention to dealing with local problems, such as caring for dependent children and promoting public health, and, in general, are looking more closely into the social conditions and needs of the community.

The Department of County Children’s Agencies of the State Charities Aid Association, which has done pioneer work in stimulating such activities in various counties, notes a new spirit of alertness and public interest in these problems. In a recent informal letter to the central office, the county agent for dependent children in a certain up-State county tells of the practical and effective work which is being done in that county. Extracts from her letter follow:

“We are in the midst of our campaign for membership. So far we have 55 members from three smaller towns. We have had meetings in five towns, and at these meetings a small case committee for each town has been appointed.

“The ladies that were on the Food Conservation Committee are now cooperating with us, working in their own towns. They have offered us the funds which remained in their treasury. The work is increasing. The committee is working in conjunction with the agency more and more, realizing that investigation is the worth-while method.

“The plans are drawn for a Community Building in memory of the soldiers. The school board [in a certain town] has employed an architect and arranged for a night-school this winter. So now we will have two nurses in the county. This school nurse will take charge of the follow-up work, after medical examinations have been given, so that children will be supplied with dental care and glasses, if necessary. We expect to have three tuberculosis clinics in the county. The tuberculosis committee is busy; it has arranged to visit some of the more remote members of one family, and funds for treatment of another boy who has tuberculosis of the lungs have been secured.

“The members in the different towns are working with us too. They have offered to take turns in preaching at the County House and to give some entertainment occasionally for the inmates.

“A very nice thing has just happened. Four Sunday-school teachers have been invited to visit the hospital, and will take charge of one of our children, paying its board and giving it an education, also clothing, or they will assume the expenses of some girl or boy in technical school.”

BIG RED CROSS SEAL SALE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR NEW TUBERCULOSIS OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 1)

$1 or $2 worth of seals and booth sales for those buying in smaller amounts.

“How Health Bonds” to Be Used

A new feature of the campaign will be the use of Health Bonds. These bonds, which are called Liberal Bonds in appearance and are in denominations of $5, $10, $25, $50 and $100. In effect these Bonds are redeemable for the amounts printed on the face. They permit the acknowledgment of the larger contributions without burdening the contributor with more money than he can conveniently raise.

The bonds carry the signature of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State and Chairman of the State Christmas Seal Campaign Committee, Arthur M. Biggart, State Commissioner of Health, and Vice-Chairman of the State Christmas Seal Campaign Committee, George F. Samuel, and Wm. H. Folk, President and Secretary, respectively, of the State Charities Aid Association, together with the signatures of Victor C. Vaughan, M.D., President, Sir William Oster, M. D., Honorary Vice-president, Gerald B. Webb, M. D., Vice-President, J. M. Glenn, Vice-president, and Charles J. Hartfield, M. D., Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association.

In lieu of coupons for interest in terms of money, the Health Bonds, they closely resemble the coupons, one for every month in the year, showing some of the ways in which the Red Cross Christmas Seal Money will be used: Local Anti-Tuberculosis Associations, Tuberculosis Sanatorias, Care of Tuberculous Soldiers, Open Air Schools, Preventorium and Children’s Tuberculosis Survey, Tuberculosis Clinics, Tuberculosis Visiting Nurses, Annual Physical Examinations, Modern Health Crusade and Health Education. (Continued on page 3)
COMMITTEE FORMED TO PUSH TUBERCULOSIS WORK IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

The policy of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee in changing the basis of local tuberculosis activity and volunteer service to a county-wide basis, with comprehensive programs of work, found expression recently in the organization of a committee for Sullivan County. Thirty representative men and women from twelve different localities in the county met at Memorial Hall, Liberty, and formed the Sullivan County Tuberculosis Committee.

The committee is an integral part of the Sullivan County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association, which carries on several lines of work. Mrs. A. McK. Hadley, of the staff of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee, organized the group and was one of the speakers on the program of the day. Dr. Frank Laidlaw of Hurleyville, District Sanitary Officer of the State Department of Health, took an active part in the meeting and promised his hearty cooperation. Rev. John H. Pritchard of Canandaigua, President of the County Branch of the Association, presided.

Otto E. Keller of Liberty was appointed president, and authorized to choose an executive committee of seven to direct the work. Miss Ina Tyler was appointed Executive Secretary of the Committee. Miss Tyler is also County Supervisor of Children.

Representatives of the Committee appeared before the County Teachers' Institute this year to further the movement to introduce the system of health education known as the Modern Health Crusade in the Sullivan County schools. The meeting was well attended and the principals and teachers displayed great interest in the project.

NEW SOCIETY TO PROMOTE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

After several preliminary meetings and conferences the New York State Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy has been formally organized and will hold its first regular meeting on October 10 to 12. The organization will be a branch of the national society. Its object will be to stimulate occupational therapy in institutions and outside and to improve standards in the work.

There is a growing interest in occupational therapy in public and private institutions in this State. The results obtained by occupational workers in the army have further demonstrated the value of occupation as a therapeutic measure. The new society will add its work to the already existing organizations in the state.

Miss Susan Johnson of New York City took a leading part in the starting of the new society. Dr. William B. Green, attendant of Bloomingdale Hospital, was chairman of the Committee on Organization which drafted the constitution for the new body. Twenty-one directors have already been named. Officers will be elected in the near future.

(Continued from page 2)

MISS STRACHAN SECRETARY OF NEW ONTARIO COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE

MISS M. LOUISE STRACHAN

Miss M. Louise Strachan, who has been a member of the staff of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee since February, 1917, resigned in September to accept the executive secretarialship of the recently organized Ontario County Tuberculosis Committee.

Miss Strachan is a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1911. She also followed courses in Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and in 1918 took a course of training in the tuberculosis institute conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association.

During the period of her service with this association she acted as assistant sales manager of the 1917 Red Cross Seal Campaign, as assistant director of the state-wide series of tuberculosis institutes held in 1918, as assistant in charge of the work for returned tuberculous soldiers, and assistant in charge of a system of health educational work for school children, known as the Modern Health Crusade.

Miss Strachan will make her headquarters at the Hallenbeck Building in Canandaigua which is a center for health and social activities for Ontario County. The officers of the County Committee are: President, Mrs. Harry I. Dunton of Canandaigua; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Malcolm S. Woodbury of Clifton Springs, and Mrs. Earle S. Warner of Phelps; Secretary, Miss Celista McClellan of Stanley, and Treasurer, Mr. H. A. Beeman of Canandaigua.

The Board of Directors is composed of the above mentioned officers and Mr. George E. Brown of Canandaigua, Mr. Frank A. DeGraff, Mrs. Eta Hawkes, Manchester; Mr. C. C. Keehne, Dr. C. C. Lytle, Geneva; Mrs. D. E. Moore, Geneva; and Mrs. E. T. Sheffer, Shortsville.

"THE HUMAN COSTS OF THE WAR"  

"The opening address in a series concerning public service, given under the auspices of the Municipal Court Educational Department of Philadelphia, was delivered by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. He spoke on "The Human Costs of the War." His address was based upon his book which is now in press, and which contains data gathered while he was Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France and in charge of the Red Cross Survey Mission in Italy, Greece, Serbia, Belgium and France.

EXPERTS AID COUNTY HOSPITALS ON BUDGETS

Autumn seems to be the season for budget making for Federal departments, State bureaus, hospitals, and public institutions generally. In the State of New York the tuberculosis hospitals at this time of year prepare budgets for submission at the annual sessions of the Boards of Supervisors held in November.

During the past year Doctors Elliott Washburn and Stanley L. Wang, of the staff of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis, have made several visits to the county tuberculosis hospitals with a view to helping them with the medical and administrative phases of their work. These visits have been well received. Out of this grew a desire on the part of the superintendents for the assistance of Doctors Washburn and Wang in the preparation of the budgets to be submitted to the county boards of supervisors. Both doctors have now visited most of the hospitals in the state and the budget matter and their assistance has been received with marked appreciation. They have conferred not only with the superintendents but with individual members of the boards of managers, and in some instances have attended the monthly sessions of the boards at the hospitals.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S AGENTS

Following is a list of agents for dependent children in the New York State, revised to date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chenango</td>
<td>Miss Amy P. Tapping, Jamestown</td>
<td>Chenumng, Miss Mary Denton, Kimball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Miss Antoinette McCarthy, Hudson Dutchess, Miss Cornelia Oughithee, Poughkeepsie Dutchess, Miss Emma Hopkins, Amsterdam</td>
<td>Mrs. Nellie Chandler, Poughkeepsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herkimer</td>
<td>Miss Hattie Engsberg, Herkimer</td>
<td>Miss Hannah Seabury, Herkimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Miss Emily Hopkins, Amsterdam</td>
<td>Miss Emily Seabury, Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>Miss Ethel A. Meehan, Newburgh</td>
<td>Miss Grace L. Putnam, Newburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Miss Morris Biddle, Goshen</td>
<td>Miss Ethel A. Meehan, Goshen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otsego</td>
<td>Miss Hazel Foster, Cooperstown</td>
<td>Miss Caroline Currier, Cooperstown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>Miss Gladys Mendum, Spring Valley</td>
<td>Miss Florence Hitchings, Westchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>Miss Ruth Newman, Bridgehampton</td>
<td>Miss Clara A. Kimball, Suffolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan</td>
<td>Miss Ina Tyler</td>
<td>Miss Clara A. Kimball, Sullivan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>Miss Ada Ellis, New York</td>
<td>Miss Ada Ellis, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Miss Helen Compton, Hudson Falls</td>
<td>Miss Helen Compton, Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester</td>
<td>Miss Ruth Tyler, White Plains</td>
<td>Miss Helen Compton, Westchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yates</td>
<td>Miss Helen Kneer, Pen Yan</td>
<td>Miss Helen Kneer, Yates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Making New York State Safe For Babies

The value of a social survey depends largely upon the soundness of the principles deduced from it and also upon the intelligence and faithfulness with which they are put into operation.

For the past six years the New York State Department of Health has been zealous in its efforts to safeguard the health of its future citizens, and the thoroughness of its work is shown in the report on "Child Welfare Stations" issued by the department. This report discloses how the infant mortality rate has decreased as the number of child welfare centers has increased.

How Deaths Have Lessened

The following table shows the decrease in the infant mortality rate in New York State (outside of New York City) with a corresponding number of increase in the welfare stations during the past five years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Others below 1000</th>
<th>Welfare cases</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Infant mortality rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>120*</td>
<td>1.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Per 1,000.

The mortality rate outside of New York City decreased steadily until 1918 when it showed the lowest infant death rate in the State’s history during the first nine months of the year. It was then that the scourge of influenza swept over the State during October and November brought the figures almost as high as they had been in 1914.

With the awakening of the community conscience to its social responsibilities throughout the war period, it is reasonable to believe that this force for social betterment will be effectively applied to carrying out the sound program outlined by the Children’s Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. There seems to be reason to expect that the next few years will put New York on the map as one of the safest zones for babies.

Significant Data from Saginaw

An interesting report on infant mortality in the city of Saginaw, Mich., has just been made public by the U. S. Department of Labor. According to this report, babies who expect to spend their first year of life in the city should be taken care of in a "safety zone." The report shows that it is more than six times as dangerous for a baby to be born in one section of the town as in another. The investigations of the Bureau have shown that the essentials of a safety zone for babies are that a majority of the fathers in it must earn a living wage, the mothers must not be employed during the year before or the year following the baby’s birth, the mothers must receive proper care when their babies are born, both fathers and mothers must be able to read and write, and the babies must be properly housed.

In Saginaw there were several wards where poor drainage, insanitary disposition of garbage and refuse, out door toilets, shallow well drinking waters and dwellings which lacked sewer connection rendered the section unsafe for babies. In the ward in Saginaw where the least favorable conditions prevailed, one baby out of every six died before he was a year old.

COMMISSION CARRYING OUT LAW REGARDING DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

The State Commission for Mental Defectives, of which Dr. Pearce Bailey is Chairman, is preparing to carry out the provisions of Section 24-A of the new Mental Deficiency Law by selecting temporary detention places for the observation of mental defectives arraigned on a criminal charge.

The initial steps have been taken in New York City by designating the psychopathic wards of Bellevue and the Kings County Hospitals, and the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, to receive such cases. The Commission is now giving attention to the designation of suitable hospitals or other institutions upstate for the purpose.

The law provides that any person alleged to be mentally defective, who is arraigned on a criminal charge, may be committed by any court or magistrate, before or after trial or conviction, to a hospital or other suitable place selected by the State Commission for a period of not to exceed ten days for examination as to his mental and physical condition. The examination of the person is to be made by two competent physicians or a competent physician and psychologist, and upon their report, the judge or justice may take appropriate action.

It is apparent that the carrying out of this law will result in economy to the State in the cost of commitment, will bring about a better classification of the defectives committed and tend to prevent a release back into the community of defective delinquents after a short prison term.

Prenatal Care Needed

It is only when the father’s earnings were small that the Saginaw mothers went out to work. The infant mortality rate for the babies of working mothers was 132.7 as compared with 78.3 for those whose mothers were not gainfully employed. A low income also means that the mother as a rule does not receive proper care before the baby is born. In Saginaw, a large proportion of the babies were due primarily to prenatal causes. "Prenatal Care" says the report, “is especially needed for the inexperienced young mother and in families in which the father’s earnings are low, judging from the high mortality among first-born babies and in the lower earnings groups.”

There were, however, in Saginaw, a sufficient number of safety zones to make the rates for the city as a whole comparable very favorably with other cities where the Children’s Bureau has made a similar study. The infant mortality rate for Saginaw is only 46.4, notably less than that for the city as a whole. Thirty-nine per cent of the births occurred in families where the father’s earnings were under 1,500 a year, a proportion exceeded only by Massachusetts. Boston. Thirty-nine of the infants who were born in Saginaw were born in Saginaw and New Bedford, Mass., one-fifth and two-fifths of the babies born in the first year. In the manufacturing cities of Brockton and New Bedford, sixty-one per cent of the babies were born in Saginaw, a large proportion of the babies through the inability to work. Only 0.6 per cent of the Saginaw mothers were illiterate, as compared with 13 per cent in Brockton, Mass., 10 per cent in Johnstown, Pa., and 5.7 per cent in Manchester, N. H.

A Fair Living Standard

But, although Saginaw is a comparatively safe place for babies, all babies do not have an equal chance to live. If every baby is to be given a chance, the report points out, every family must be enabled to maintain a fair standard of living and every expectant mother must be in a position to secure proper care and advice. In this way every part of the city can be made a safe zone for babies.

NEW CHILDREN’S AGENT IN ULSTER

On October 1, Miss Margaret Kasson resigned as Ulster County Agent to accept a position with the New York Charity Organization Society. The Utica Committee has appointed as Miss Kasson’s successor Miss Martha Davis of Auburn, Mass. Miss Davis has been in the service of the Utica Welfare and Charity Organization Society at Simmons College and her earlier field work was with the Boston Dispensary, Boston Associated Charities, and the Waldaig and Visiting Nurse Service League. For the last five years, she has been home and school visitor in the Boston Public Schools, spending several summers as a girl scout leader. She is therefore, well equipped to meet both the urban and rural social problems which Ulster County presents.
S. C. A. A. HAS NOW FOUND HOMES FOR 3,000 CHILDREN

3,000th Child Placed By Child Placing Agency

David himself is still a very little and babyish member of the family, with an irresistible smile, soft grey eyes, and a heart full of affection for his new mother, but many of his older brothers and sisters are grown up and settled. Some of the boys have served during the war in the Army and Navy and some of the girls are happily married and bringing up families of their own. Most of the members of this big family have long since forgotten that they ever belonged to the Child Placing Agency, and have settled down in their homes-by-adoption as if they had always been there. The households, the schools, the churches and the communities have gathered them in. To the Child Placing Department, however, they are all still members of one big family, and David, the latest and 3,000th addition will soon have many younger brothers and sisters.

HERE AND THERE

William T. Cross of Chicago has resigned as General Secretary of the National Conference of Social Work. His resignation is effective June 1, 1920. He has been Secretary of the Conference for six years.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Child Hygiene Association, formerly the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, will be held at Asheville, N. C., November 11 to 13.

The executive committee of the National Conference of Social Work has fixed upon April 14-21, 1920, as the dates for the 47th annual meeting of the National Conference, which will be held in New Orleans.

Miss Mary R. Mason, Superintendent of the State Charities Aid Association's Agency for Assisting Mothers with Babies, has been appointed a member of the local committee of the Inter-City Conference on Illegitimacy, which is studying the problem with a view to suggesting remedial legislation.

George A. Hastings, an Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, attended the annual conference of the American Public Health Association in New Orleans, October 23-30, and discussed the paper presented by Dr. Frankwood K. Williams, Associate Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, on the subject, "Fear and Anxiety."

Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, has been in the far west recently, restoring to relatives eight children who have been in State institutions. Three children were taken to their mother in Vancouver, others to Seattle, and others to North Dakota. The relatives of the children in each instance were willing to care for the youngsters, who ranged in age from 2½ to 13 years, but were unable to pay their transportation or to arrange for their safe passage. In order that the children might be given the advantage of home life instead of institutional care, the State Department of Charities arranged for their safe return to their relatives, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson acted as "mother" of the party.

MISS WEBSTER NAMED AS SECRETARY OF VERMONT CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Miss Josephine Webster, for several years Director of the children's work in Dutchess County, has accepted the position of Secretary of a newly-organized Children's Aid Society in the State of Vermont, and began her work November 1.

Heretofore Vermont has had no work in behalf of dependent children except that of the State Department of Health, which has been greatly handicapped by lack of trained workers, in planning for the care of the minor wards of the State, and for placing them in free family homes.

Miss Webster after graduating from Smith College, was graduated from the State Normal School at Albany. After teaching one or two years, she returned to Smith College where she took her A. M. Degree, and then became Assistant Principal of the Hindman Settlement School in the mountains of Kentucky. In the summer of 1914 she did relief work under the American Red Cross in Cincinnati, following the disastrous floods of that season. She received a research scholarship in the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy which she attended in 1914 and 1915, and became Dutchess County Agent for dependent children under the State Charities Aid Association in 1915, a position from which she resigned a year ago. Last winter while studying at Columbia, Miss Webster assisted the Association in placing children in free family homes, and for the past six months has been helping to make a survey of the child caring institutions in the District of Columbia under the direction of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Miss Webster is particularly well equipped both by training and by experience to handle the various phases of child care which will confront her in Vermont.

ORANGE COUNTY NOW HAS TWO CHILDREN'S AGENTS

The work of the State Charities Aid Association's Orange County Agency for Dependent Children has so greatly increased that the Children's Committee has found it necessary to employ a second assistant as assistant to Miss Caroline Coldenback who has been for several years the Orange County worker.

The committee has recently appointed, as this assistant agent, Miss Marion I. Rodgell of Newburgh. Miss Rodgell is a graduate of the New York State College at Albany and has been a teacher in the Newburgh High School. While in Newburgh, she did volunteer work for Miss Harriet Terfehn, the Newburgh Agent for Dependent Children. Since the close of the school year in June, she has been engaged in organizing work for which she prepared by attending an Americanization Institute.
THE COUNTY CHILDREN’S AGENT

She Who Has Come to Stay

"QUEER," exclaimed the Expert Accountant, examining his adding machine to see if there might not be a screw loose somewhere.

"Queer," echoed the Statistician, comparing the graphic charts which indicated the number of children cared for in institutions, past and present.

"Queer," murmured the Political Economist, and added, "It must be due to the Widows' Pension and the improved economic conditions.”

And then they all went over the figures again to see if they might not have been mistaken. But no, there were, 33,000 children in institutions throughout the state five years ago, only 28,000 last year, and the number is steadily decreasing. "And that," said the Statistician, "in the face of a world war, an influenza epidemic, and the natural increase in the state's population.

Queer, yes, but not so queer, if one takes into consideration all of the factors contributing to the decrease in the number of children in institutions. And one of those factors which undoubtedly exerts an influence over the final figure, is the County Agent for Dependent Children. Which immediately raises the question, Who is she? What does she do? Why have her? Where did she come from? And what is the course of education that it was the present home and the probable future of Johnnie Jones that interested her rather than the exhibition of his algebra problems, and who consequently became a social worker instead of a teacher.

Ideally she should be a combination of psychology, trained nurse, dietitian, social worker, lawyer, politician, orator, policeman, detective, and journalist because in the course of her everyday work she will be called upon in each and in all of these several highly specialized capacities. But she is only human after all and she succeeds in large measure according to the kind of tactful, understanding, compassionate, and serviceable personality,

A Growth from Small Beginnings

She usually appears in a community as an experiment because a few representative citizens in some corner of the county being convinced of the need for better care of child dependents, appeal to the Board of Supervisors for a County Agent. The County Board of Supervisors, in turn, have to call for a County Agent and with her the agency for the children, and the District Superintendents of Schools consults with her. The District Superintendent has been doing the same work. In the meantime, too, the number of children supported at public expense in institutions decreases; several are discharged to relatives financially able to care for them, and others are placed in free homes for adoption. When the results of the experiment are placed before the County Board of Supervisors the general public, they are in themselves so convincing that they invariably result in a vote to retain and support the experiment. It is the County Agent that her work is her best advertisement. Wherever the initial experiment has been made the county has found the experiment successful. In each county the agency for dependent children, and the County Board of Supervisors and the general public, are in themselves so convincing that they invariably result in a vote to retain and support the experiment. It is the County Agent that her work is her best advertisement.

A conference of the clinic physicians and social workers of the State hospitals for mental diseases was held at Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City on October 23. The conference was called by the State Hospital Commission and was held under the auspices of the Manhattan State Hospital and the Psychiatric Institute. Its purpose was to consider the out-patient work of the State hospitals and methods of improving it. Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, chairman of the State Hospital Commission, presided.

At the morning session the general topic was "The Social Hygiene and the Mental Health of Children." The topics of the morning session were as follows:

Dr. Pearl Bailey, chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, New York City Public Schools; Dr. George H. Kirby, director, Psychiatric Institute; Dr. William B. Cornell, Physical and Mental Diagnostician, State Department; Dr. W. E. Ely, Secretary, State Hospital Commission; and George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Board of Health.

At the afternoon session Dr. Thomas W. Salmon discussed "Psychoneuroses in Out-Patient Clinics;" Dr. Clarence O. Chase, of the Psychiatric Institute, and Dr. Arthur G. Lane of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, discussed "Management of Clinic Cases." Dr. Walter F. Raynor, Manhattan State Hospital, Dr. George W. Mills of the Central Islip State Hospital, and Dr. John A. F. Vicker of the Children's Hospital and Schools, Randall's Island, discussed "Mental Deficiency Problems in Clinic Work;" Miss V. M. Macomber, Organizer of Social Work, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, spoke on "Psychiatric Social Work for the Disordered Life;" Dr. G. M. Morris, New York City Board of Education, discussed "Records and Statistics in Clinic Work.

In the general discussion which followed, workers in the various hospitals and institutions outlined briefly the plan and scope of their work.

The amount to cover the agent's salary and expenses is usually small, in some cases not more than $1,000 a year. In the meantime the agent is left to find ways and means of increasing the amount. In some cases the agent has to do the work of a social worker, political reformer, and statesman, and to produce results. In some cases, the agent's time is so well spent that no one notices it.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS
AND CLINIC PHYSICIANS
OF THE STATE HOSPITALS

Emphasis in the near future will undoubtedly be placed upon the necessity for citizenship education of the children. The program of the County Agency for Dependent Children in every phase of its interests makes 1919 the year of its 25th anniversary. The agency is well established and has made its mark in the public mind. It is safe in predicting that public sentiment will insist that wherever such an organization is needed, work on it, its activities expanded and wherever communities have there to present neglected to establish such agencies they will be called into existent, for the very survival of the situation, so that in the not too distant future a flourishing County Agency for Dependent Children in every county will be well established. The State, through its activities expanded and better communities have to the present neglected to establish such agencies they will be called into existence, for the very survival of the situation, so that in the not too distant future a flourishing County Agency for Dependent Children in every county will be well established. The State, through its wide program to insure an adequately protected childhood. And when this comes about it is hoped that the fears of the pessimists that the year will show up even queerer things than they do now.
Good-Bye, Europe?
A Pleasant (?) Surprise

By Homer Folks

SOME two million American boys bade good-bye to Europe recently as they sailed from France or England, counting the days and hours until they should again see the Goddess of Liberty. Very generally, they have no desire to return, at least as soldiers. They wish to say “Good-bye” to the whole business which broke into the current of their former lives, put them into khaki, and sent them over-seas. They bring back chiefly recollections of mud, rain, cold, hunger, monotony, “corned WILLIE,” homesickness and, at the last, of seeing men wounded and killed. They were out to win and they won, but it was an unpleasant job and now they wish to forget it.

There is a natural tendency on the part of all of us similarly to say, more or less unconsciously, “Good-bye, Europe!” The feverish excitement of the war is over. Refugees are no longer being driven from their homes, wounded are no longer pouring homeward.

It is a tendency which must be resisted. We cannot say “Good-bye, Europe.” She is in no condition to be left alone, besides which, she will always remain a neighbour much nearer to us under modern conditions, than were the American colonies to each other at the time of the Revolution. She owes us billions of dollars. We expect to exchange with her goods and ideas as well. Together, and not separately, we have to work out civilization’s problems.

It is quite impossible, without having gone from country to country and without knowing where to look for the victims and results of poverty, hunger and cold, to understand the true condition of European countries today. The depletion of their human resources, in the last analysis their most valuable asset, remains appalling. Ruined buildings, railways, and roads catch the eye, but broken homes, orphaned children, maimed men, desolated firesides appeal to the heart. They appeal also to the understanding of him who looks forward to the future of these countries. No one can overstate the extent to which they need us—our reserves of strength of every description.

Of course, finally, they must rise through the development of their own innate capacities, but our help can tremendously shorten the period of reconstruction, can lighten the gloom, can steady the political and economic life which, in so many countries, is hanging in the balance. We could not say “Good-bye” if we wanted to, and it would be inhuman, short-sighted and unchristian to do so, if we could.

My own frame of mind is best indicated by my instinctive re-action to a recent remark attributed to Mr. Hoover. America had advanced the expenditure of one hundred million dollars for food for starving and impoverished Europe. The statement is attributed to him that “it will be a pleasant surprise” to Americans to learn that eighty-five million dollars is to be repaid to us. Mr. Hoover is one of the great outstanding figures of the country, but, in this case, my re-action is different. I can only feel what a pity! It is to me an unpleasant surprise to know that these impoverished countries, ravaged by war and disease, depleted in the ranks of their producers, with myriads of children suffering from malnutrition and lack of care, owe us eighty-five million dollars more than we had supposed.

Happily the American Red Cross has decided that it at least cannot for sometime, if ever, say “Good-bye Europe!” Having completed its emergency relief of hunger and suffering, it is entering upon an extended program of remedial and constructive health activities in southeastern and eastern Europe. It still carries the message of sympathy and solidarity. It still expresses the desire of the American people to help to heal the wounds and share the burdens which follow in the wake of and are a direct result of the Great War which became our war.

S. C. A. A. REPRESENTED
AT THE NORTH ATLANTIC TUBERCULOSIS MEETING

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and George Nielbach, Executive Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee, attended the Sixth Annual North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference in Philadelphia, Oct. 9 and 10.

Mr. Folks was President of the Conference. He presided at the opening meeting on Oct. 9, at which the subject of educational campaigns was discussed by representatives from six states and from the U. S. Public Health Service. Mr. Nielbach spoke at this session.

The Red Cross Seal Campaign was the subject of the afternoon session of October 9. Mr. Nielbach was chairman. Elmore Leftingwell, national campaign director, delivered a stimulating address about the organization and direction of the National Campaign. C. Ray Johnson, national publicity director, explained “Setting Up the State Campaign” and “Setting Up the Local Campaign.” Following this, each state campaign director gave a five-minute talk on the preparations for the sale made in his state and the outlook to date. From the talks of the state campaign directors, it was manifest that an exceedingly optimistic feeling prevails in the states of the North Atlantic Division regarding the outlook for the forthcoming Red Cross Christmas Seal Campaign. It is hoped to raise three times the amount raised in 1917.

At the public meeting held in the evening of October 9, Mr. Folks was one of the speakers in a symposium on “Pulling Together for Public Health.” He spoke of the function of private agencies in this cooperative enterprise.

The sessions of the conference were attended by 250 representatives from Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and were characterized by animated discussions.
ORGANIZING JOINT CLINICS FOR
MENTAL DISEASE AND DEFECT

Co-operation of State Departments and Institutions
Provides Better Facilities and Saves Time
and Effort

FREE ADVICE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL TROUBLES

PROGRESS is being made in the establishment of joint clinics under the auspices of the State hospitals for mental disease and the State Commission for Mental Defectives. The purpose of these clinics is to provide in the various communities, facilities for examination of cases of nervous and mental disorders and of mental defect, and to supply expert advice and suggestion as to treatment.

The State Hospital Commission and the State hospitals have been conducting clinics for mental and nervous disorders for a number of years, and now have about thirty such outpatient departments of State hospitals in operation. Recently it has been felt that the efficiency of these clinics would be increased and the communities be better served by combining with them a clinic for mental defect also. Accordingly, a program for a state-wide system of such joint clinics is being worked out.

Dr. Walter B. James, former Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, writing recently on the proposal for joint clinics said: "There is a universal admitted need throughout the State for an extension of the opportunity for having mental examinations made of persons whose mental soundness is suspected. This need is felt by at least seven important State agencies—the State Hospital Commission, the State Commission for Mental Defectives, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, the State Commission of Prisons, the State Probation Commission, and the State Board of Charities with its numerous affiliated organizations."

Dr. Bailey Pushes Project

Already, the cooperation of the State hospitals and the State Commission for Mental Defectives has been secured, and it is hoped eventually that the other State agencies will likewise cooperate actively. It is pointed out that such a system of joint clinics may coordinate well with the proposed system of health centers which the State Department of Health desires to establish throughout the State. Dr. Pearce Bailey, who is now Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, shares Dr. James' feelings about the wisdom of joint clinics and is devoting considerable time and effort to the promotion of the project. He has assigned to the work Dr. William C. Sandy, the Psychiatrist of the Commission.

Dr. Sandy has visited several of the State hospital clinics and conferred with the State hospital superintendents.

Joint Clinic at Watertown

The first of these joint clinics was opened recently at Watertown through the cooperation of Dr. Sandy and Dr. Paul G. Taddiken, Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg. For two or three years, the St. Lawrence State Hospital has been conducting a mental clinic at Watertown with great success, and the two sessions of the joint clinic with the Commission for Mental Defectives have proved even more successful.

Teachers, social workers and physicians, as well as the general public, have found it very convenient and useful to have facilities provided for expert examination of both classes of cases—mental disease and mental defect. Having one clinic or health center in the community, with specialists in different branches, avoids much loss of time and duplication of effort.

State Hospital Clinics Successful

The success of the State hospital clinics during the past few years has been very encouraging and augurs well for the success of joint clinics. Many people have been helped by early advice and attention to incipient nervous and mental troubles, and in a good many instances, the development of a more serious disorder has been checked. The field of mental defect, though considerably different, is not less important, and everywhere is seen an awakening public interest as to the need of finding mental defectives—finding them earlier in life if possible—and providing care and training appropriate to their needs.

Early Treatment Is Important

It is not generally realized by the public that many of the difficulties interfering with success and happiness in life are of nervous and mental origin. In many cases these may be removed or alleviated by prompt attention and treatment. Individuals may find themselves unable to carry on their work or continue in their daily associations with others owing to an unaccountable depression, weariness, forgetfulness, lack of ambition, or poor judgment. They may be becoming irritable or quarrelsome, with a decided change of disposition. These and other symptoms may mean a serious organic or functional trouble which, if neglected, may later necessitate treatment in an institution. For such persons, the clinic affords an opportunity to consult with specialists about their personal problems and difficulties and secure the advantage of early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

Parents, teachers, physicians and others may also refer to the clinic children who are backward in their school work, apparently from some mental defect, or who are showing from their slowness in development or abnormal behavior, that they are suffering from a nervous or mental trouble. The opportunity is also offered for advice in cases of older mental defectives. Interviews at the clinic and all information obtained are regarded as strictly confidential. Consultation and advice are free. Where continued treatment is indicated, patients are referred to their family physicians.

Two More Clinics Planned

Announcement is just made that plans are under way for the establishment of two additional clinics, one in cooperation with the Binghamton State Hospital at Elmira, and another with the Willard State Hospital at Ithaca.
"TUBERCULOSIS THE NEXT TO GO"!

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE IS ON!

Tremendous Drive For Funds to Halt Increase of Tuberculosis

GOVERNOR IS CAMPAIGN HEAD

Governor Alfred E. Smith, who is serving as Chairman of the New York State Campaign Committee for the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals to provide funds to combat the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis, has proclaimed December as the month for the seal sale campaign in this State in 1919.

In a strong proclamation issued under his seal at the Capitol in Albany, the Governor calls upon the public to aid in checking the ravages of the disease by making liberal purchases of seals to furnish money for the extension of hospital, dispensary and visiting nursing and other facilities.

Peace Chest of $6,500,000

The National Tuberculosis Association, under whose auspices the nation-wide sale is held, has set out to raise a "peace chest" of $6,500,000 this year in the country at large. New York State's quota (exclusive of New York City) is $582,998. The Committee on Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association (which is the sales agent in this State for the National Association) has apportioned this amount to the various counties within the State according to population.

"Tuberculosis the Next To Go"

The slogan of the campaign throughout the country is "Tuberculosis, the Next To Go"—go where yellow fever, small-pox, human slavery and Kaiserism, some of the other great enemies of human welfare, have almost gone. Liberal purchases of Christmas seals will help put the skids under the white scourge, tuberculosis.

The campaign in New York State was thoroughly organized during November, and 90,000,000 seals were shipped by the Tuberculosis Committee to the county campaign or-

(Continued on page 8)

THE GIST OF IT

The Fate of Some of the Greatest Enemies of Human Welfare.

Almost Gone
1. Human Slavery
2. Small-pox
3. Yellow Fever
4. Kaiserism

Going
1. Tuberculosis
2. Illiteracy
3. Veneral Disease:
4. Alcoholism

Help to Put the Skids Under Them!

One Good Way to Help is to Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals

H. F.

P. S.—War ought to go along with the others.

PROCLAMATION

BY

GOVERNOR SMITH

Buy Red Cross Seals To Fight Tuberculosis

Imposed by the necessity of more vigorous effort to check the increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis, Governor Alfred E. Smith has issued the following health proclamation:

WHEREAS, the prevalence of tuberculosis is a matter of serious concern to the State and to all its citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the public health authorities of the State and localities receive valuable support and cooperation in their work from the State and local tuberculosis societies; and,

WHEREAS, the funds for the support of these voluntary organizations are derived from the annual sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the month of December the period of the CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN and call upon the people of the State to aid the cause by their personal services and by liberal purchases of the Christmas seals.

(Signed) ALFRED E. SMITH,
Governor.
CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION
SUGGESTED FOR THIS STATE

Other States Improving Child Welfare Work by Revising Laws and Modernizing Methods

On October 16-18 there occurred in the State Education building at Albany a conference on child welfare which was of wide significance. This conference was held at the time of the Fifty-fifth Convocation of the University of the State of New York under the auspices of the State Education Department and the State Industrial Commission.

A number of admirable papers were presented dealing with the child in industry, from the point of view of the laboring man, the employer, the State Department of Education, the State Department of Health, and the child welfare forces of the State. The following report of the Committee on Recommendations was adopted:

Report of Committee

The Committee on Recommendations for Legislative Enactment, after careful consideration of the problems discussed at this Conference and due consideration of the laws of the various departments affecting child welfare, make the following recommendations:

1. That this Commission be appointed to collate and study all laws relating to child welfare with a view of their possible revision.

2. That the Commission be composed of members of the Legislature, representatives of the departments affected, and the public.

3. That with the approval of this conference, but to be left to the three departments—Education Labor, and Health—for approval and recommendations to the Legislature the enactment of a law creating a commission to which shall be appointed the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Health, and a member of the Industrial Commission, with an adequate staff.

The duties of this Commission shall be to coordinate the duties of the three departments in the supervision and enforcement of the laws relating to children.

4. That this conference shall meet one year from now under the auspices of the following three State Departments: The State Education Department, the State Industrial Commission, the State Health Department, the State Probation Commission, and the State Department of Charities. That this committee be continued between conferences for the purpose of considering proposed changes and other problems dealing with the welfare of the child.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation of the very excellent program prepared by the State Education Department and the State Industrial Commission on the subject of Child Welfare, and to thank the State Department of Education for devoting the Convocation program to this topic, and to the cooperating agencies which have made this conference a success.

On Saturday morning there was held a round table discussion, supported by a full lecture program, on the subject of Child Welfare. The discussion was on the following topics:

1. The question of the child and the community.

2. The question of the child in industry.

3. The question of the child and the public schools.

The Child Welfare Commission is particularly interested in the possibility of a Children's Code Commission to consider codifying the present laws relating to children, with such recommendations of change as may seem advisable. Ohio, Missouri, and Minnesota have led the other states in codifying their children's laws, and the other states have now provided for the appointment of commissions to codify the children's laws.

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VETERANS AND NEOPHYES IN S. C. A. A. STAFF

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Association, Homer Polks, Secretary, had occasion to review the length of service of members of the staff of the Association.

Five of the staff have been with the Association for over twenty years, viz: Miss Elizabeth W. Guly of the Child Placing Agency, 36 years; Mr. Polks, 26 years (with a separation of two absences of approximately two years each); Miss Mary R. Mason and Miss Jean Loomis of the Mothers' and Babies' Department, 25 years and 24 years, respectively; and Miss M. C. Osborne of the Treasurer's office 22 years.

There are now 65 members on the central office staff. On account of the war conditions, etc., there have been many changes in the staff in the last two or three years. Of the 65 present employees, 25 have been in service less than one year, and 24 between one and two years.

BUY RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS!
**PUSH IT BACK!!!**

This chart shows the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in the State of New York (exclusive of New York City) for the years 1908-1918, inclusive. There was almost a steady decline in the rate up to 1917, when we entered the war. In 1917 and 1918, however, the toll of death from tuberculosis began to increase, probably due to several causes: Stress of war conditions, high cost of food, influenza epidemic, the nervous tension of war strain, and other influences.

The 1918 death rate, it will be noted, is the highest reached in the last ten years. We have lost ground.

Shall this reverse be checked? It must be! We must counter-attack! How? By providing additional resources for increased efforts in the anti-tuberculosis field so that more hospitals may be built, more visiting nurses employed, more dispensaries and clinics conducted, more open-air classes for children opened, and more education given to the public in the prevention of the disease.

Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals!

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**CUT CASUALTY LISTS!**

*Increase in Tuberculosis Deaths Is a Public Challenge*

The increased magnitude of the tuberculosis problem today is a challenge to the generosity of the people and to the constructive energies of its workers.

It calls us to redirect our interest and spirit of service from the sufferings of the great war to the increasing casualties of tuberculosis at home.

It bids us go forward with wider vision, deeper faith, and more confident and determined efforts, and to summon all people to this service.

They will amply support a wise and resolute leadership.

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**POUGHKEEPSIE WOMEN TO PROMOTE PUBLIC WELFARE**

The Women's City Club of Poughkeepsie is planning to reorganize as a city and county club in order to bring about closer and more effective cooperation in the civic and political life of the community. Poughkeepsie is following the lead of the Albany Women's City Club which recently reorganized on a similar plan.

The object of the club will be to bring together women interested in the advancement of public welfare and to forward participation in political or civic matters of local, state or national scope. The club will also offer a meeting place where the women of the city and county may come together for the informal discussion of their various interests, and where the county women can find suitable accommodations during their stay in the city.

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**WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE.**

The annual meeting of the Westchester County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association was held on November 15 at the home of the President, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, in Ardsley. The annual election of officers took place and the following were chosen to succeed themselves: Adolph Lewisohn, President; Rev. Richard O. Hughes, 1st Vice-President; Miss Caroline Chester, 2d Vice-President; George A. Hastings, Secretary; James Speyer, Treasurer.

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*Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 100,000 Population, 1908 to 1918, in New York State (Outside of New York City)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>128.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>124.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>124.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>125.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>116.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>116.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>118.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>116.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>114.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>118.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>126.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Funds Raised by Your Buying Red Cross Christmas Seals Helped Establish Many Tuberculosis Hospitals Like These

Rockland County Hospital, Summit Park, N.Y.

Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Hospital, Troy, N.Y.

“What Would We Have Done Without a County Hospital”
Group of patients at Tompkins County Hospital

If you think this work worth while buy more seals this year and help establish more hospitals! They are urgently needed.

Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals! Buy More Red Cross Christmas Seals!!

What the Money from Christmas Seals Does

The annual sale of Christmas Seals has furnished the chief source of funds for the organization of the tuberculosis movement in New York State.

Hospitals have been built, visiting nurses employed, clinics held and other agencies for combating the White Plague fostered as a result of the sale of these little holiday messengers of health and good cheer.

The pictures on this page show some of the hospitals which have recently been added to the equipment for treating and preventing tuberculosis in this State. A picture on the next page shows a dispensary, one of 37 which have been established so that free medical examination for tuberculosis may be offered to those unable to employ specialists. Another of the pictures shows tuberculous persons, who, thanks to the Christmas Seals, are receiving the ministrations, assistance and kindly counsel of a visiting nurse.

The work of organizing, coordinating, unifying and giving leadership to the tuberculosis movement in New York State was started by the State Department of Health and the Tuberculosis committee of the State Charities Aid Association in 1907.

Twelve Years’ Progress

The record of achievement since that time follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Public Tuberculosis Hospitals</th>
<th>Beds in Hospitals</th>
<th>Tuberculosis Visiting Nurses</th>
<th>Dispensaries</th>
<th>Open-air Classes</th>
<th>Summer Camps and Preventoria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2,646</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the State Department of Health and the Association’s Tuberculosis Committee, (in conjunction with local boards of Health, local tuberculosis organizations, and county tuberculosis hospitals) have been organizing and assisting in the operation of free clinics in the smaller cities and rural districts—localities too small to need tuberculosis dispensaries. About 80 clinics with an estimated attendance of 3,500 persons have been held in 41 counties since the first of the year.

Fall of Death Rate Checked

In 1907, when the campaign began, the death rate from tuberculosis which had been steadily falling for twenty years, was 129.4 per 100,000 living population, and by 1916 it had decreased to 115.1. But with the coming of the war the downward trend of the death rate was checked, This stark, definite, challenging fact stands out, whatever may have been the cause or causes of the increase in tuberculosis—the strains of wartime conditions, the influenza epidemic, the high cost of living, or other influences.

The 1919 Christmas Seal Campaign is a call to the people to secure additional institutions to fight tuberculosis and by redoubled efforts to recover the ground lost during the last two years and advance further the control and prevention of the disease.
President Wilson Endorses Sale of Christmas Seals

President Wilson has endorsed the 1919 Red Cross Christmas Seal Sale, December 1 to 31, under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,000 allied organizations which include the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. More than $50,000,000 will be offered for sale to provide funds for the nationwide educational and preventive campaign in 1920. The President wrote to Dr. Charles J. Hatfield:

"Allow me to express again my deep interest in the work * * * I am very much interested to learn of the effort of the association to raise $6,000,000 that the State budgets may be financed for the coming year and write to wish the very best success of the effort."

GEE BUT WE FEEL GOOD
Mother and two sons, patients in Tompkins County Hospital.

Prince of Wales Buys Red Cross Christmas Seals

While in Washington recently the Prince of Wales purchased 100 Red Cross Christmas seals from Adrianne Mayer, the five-year-old health crusader, who recently was decorated by General Pershing for making a perfect score in the children’s health crusade against disease. The sale was the first made this year and the Prince promised to use the seals on his personal letters.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN RECEIVING MINISTRATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS VISITING NURSE

Buy More Red Cross Christmas Seals!
Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals!
Buy More Red Cross Christmas Seals!
Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals!
MENTAL HYGIENE EMPHASIZED AT THE STATE CONFERENCE

Annual Charities Convention Held in Syracuse — Archaic Poor Relief System Scored

The opening meeting of the annual State conference of Charities and Correction held at Syracuse, November 12, 13, and 14, was attended by more than 300 delegates from various sections of the State.

Extension of housing facilities in public institutions and in cities as a means of protecting health and promoting social and economic progress was urged in the annual report of Rev. Dr. Augustine O'Neill of Rochester, President of the Conference. A plea for adequate income was also sounded in the report. Inadequate means, the President pointed out, spells means congestion and deprivation of proper medical care.

Voting as a committee of the whole, the delegates elected Rabbi Louis J. Kopel of Buffalo, as president of the 1920 conference and accepted the invitation of Buffalo for next year's meeting.

MENTAL HYGIENE STRESSED

Various phases of mental hygiene, with particular emphasis upon the post-war progress made in this line of endeavor, were discussed at the Wednesday afternoon session. The meeting was directed by Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Commissioner of State Hospital Commission, who said the report emphasized as the fundamental needs of the State's future program for mental hygiene work, the establishment of new outpatient clinics, the extension of social service, the establishment of a psychopathic hospital and the widening of the field of occupational therapy.

In his address on "New Fields for Mental Hygiene," Dr. William B. Cornell, of the State Department of Health, urged that the campaign for public health include a constructive program for mental hygiene.

Dr. E. T. MacCurdy of New York, spoke on "Mental Hygiene Lessons from the War." He explained the concerted effort displayed by the War Department to eliminate agencies which tended to hinder and delay progress toward mental hygiene, and quoted statistics showing the success with which the military authorities met their problems. A paper on "Occupational Therapy" was read by Mrs. Eleanor Slagle of Chicago. General discussion of the various papers was led by Everett S. Elwood of Albany, Dr. George H. Kirby, Director of the Psychiatric Institute, and Dr. C. O. Cheney of New York City.

Provisional and reactionary conditions resulting from sudden reversion from war to peace-time industrial programs occupied the attention of the conference Wednesday morning.

ARCHAIC SYSTEM OF POOR RELIEF

That poverty exists to a degree likely to become acute in many sections of the State was brought before the meeting by Mrs. Phoebe Valentine of Schenectady, Commissioner of Charities in that city. She criticized the present system of overseers of the poor, saying that the system belonged to a generation now past. She recommended that voters in the various groups of candidates for this office give the office seekers closer investigation. Better selections by the voters, she said, will stimulate the work in all sections and relieve burdens now placed upon shoulders of individual social workers.

STATE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Wednesday evening session of the Conference was devoted to an analysis of the aims of the Reconstruction Commission. Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary of the Commission explained the Commission's proposed plan of reorganizing the government of the State as an introduction to a paper on "Coordination of State Public Welfare Agencies" by Robert Moses, Chief of Staff, of the Reconstruction Commission. This paper brought forth considerable debate.

John A. Hamilton, Chairman of Housing, spoke of the effect of the high cost of living upon housing problems. Formerly it was considered that an expenditure for rent should comprise no more than 25 per cent of the family budget, but due to increases in rents, the average family today is obliged to expend more than 25 per cent for rent or else lower their standard of living. Mr. Hamilton suggested several plans for dealing with these matters among them a plan for having the cities lease cheap land on the outskirts, for a long term of years, and erect simple, well-built homes which could be rented at small cost to workers.

An address on "Community Service" was delivered by Mr. Frederic Amsby of Buffalo.

Health Insurance

Compulsory Health Insurance was advocated by Dr. John A. Lapp of New York City who said that insurance should not be intended to handle the problem of poverty, but rather to stabilize the lives of the workers so that the burden of sickness should not fall most heavily upon those least able to bear it. In the general discussion which followed Dr. Lapp's address, Dr. Lee K. Frankel of New York said that he believed the question of health insurance should be left to the Department of Health. The question of wages during illness, he admitted, might be a question for legislation.

The Conference closed with the afternoon session on Thursday which was devoted to the study of problems in child welfare.

THE LOOK FORWARD

By Dr. Livingston Farrand

As we look into the future, we see in this country a program for the Red Cross which is far more fundamentally important than anything attempted before. It is to prevent the needless disease, the needless deaths and the needless suffering which can only be accomplished by applying the principles of science in the care of the sick. This program, which is being carried out in all classes of the population, is the American spirit of democracy and service.

NEW HOSPITAL ELEVATOR IN USE AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Blackwell's Island is at last truly linked with the mainland. Patients are no longer huddled around the dingey sheds on the south point of the Island by the elevator and so having only one transfer has not been carried out, and Bellevue patients are still carried by boat from 26th street. But the present method is a great improvement for the emergency cases. The New York City Visiting Committee has advocated the construction of this elevator building for many years, making urgent statements about the exposure and danger to patients, and following up the plan through its many delays in the offices of city officials.

The cornerstone was finally laid in Commissioner Kingsbury's administration, but it was not until November 7, 1916, that the first patient crossed the bridge.

NEW PSYCHIATRIST NAMED FOR CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Westchester County Department of Child Welfare has engaged Dr. Elizabeth I. Adamson as psychiatrist for its mental clinic. Dr. Alice M. Patterson, who formerly held the position, has resigned to return to institutional work in Massachusetts. Dr. Adamson is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati and has been associated with the Cincinnati General Hospital, the Athens State Hospital at Athens, Ohio, and with the Boston Psychopathic Hospital on the pursuit of the study of lying mentally defective children for the Department of Ungraded Classes of the New York City Board of Education.

Homer Folsom, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, addressed the State Federation of Women's Clubs in November, on "Public Health Problems in America and Europe."

Miss Edith Fosdick, who was an Agent in the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association a year and a half before she was made a Y.W.C.A. Worker, has married Raymond B. Fosdick, returned to the Child Placing Agency in October.

They Now Have Homes

Two children for whom the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association found homes. They have just been legally adopted.

Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals!
Something to Think About

By HOMER FOLKES

RETURNING to social welfare work in America after two years' absence, one finds new agencies, new ideas, new names, new workers, new words. They are not really new, since nothing is new, but there is a real change of emphasis. One hears a great deal about health centers, health coordination committees, community welfare, community buildings, federations, etc. All these things have one element in common—a greater emphasis of the factor of locality.

The effort to reconcile specialization with local coordination is age-old. In general, we in America have achieved our results through specialization—through permitting each specialized branch of national and state governments to be represented in the smaller units by their own men, presumably experts, under direct control from headquarters. It is not so abroad, in France, for instance. In the local department (half way between a county and state) the prefect represents and is the sole representative of the central government. All the specialized activities of the Republic must function locally through him. He naturally is not an expert in any of them—he is simply an administrator. Judging by concrete results, the American plan need not fear a comparison.

Nevertheless it is obvious that specialization can be carried too far. In a community of say 5,000 people it would be ridiculous to have separate organizations for infant welfare, tuberculosis prevention, care of dependent children, prevention of blindness, mental hygiene, juvenile probation, etc., etc., etc. These organizations would inevitably be composed largely of the same people, drawing support from the same pockets, and the unfortunate good citizens of the locality would have little time for anything except attendance in committee meetings. Obviously there must be consolidation. Happy the small city which begins with one generalized social welfare agency instead of finding itself later on obliged to consolidate a number of agencies some of which exist only on paper, at the cost of wounded feelings, if the job can be done at all.

For larger units of population, consolidation may not be necessary but coordination and a complete understanding are necessary, and consolidation in many cases may be desirable. Consolidation or even coordination ceases to be desirable when it begins to interfere with clearness of purpose, definiteness of object, and the full play of expert knowledge and specialized experience in the various kinds of work to be undertaken.

Fortunately, the State Charities Aid Association began as a generalized agency. Its wise founders did not try to foresee and define all the things it might need to do. It coordinated potentially at the outset and in practice. It has had to do with such varied matters as the visitation of public institutions, promotion of wise legislation, the prevention of tuberculosis, promotion of public health measures, the prevention of mental disorders, the care of infants, the placing of needy children in families, the dissemination of information on various phases of social welfare, the establishment of training schools for nurses, the better care of inebriates, the improvement of public outdoor relief, etc., etc. In all these lines it has aimed to secure the best expert service available and to give experts a large measure of control in their respective fields. Perhaps the element of local coordination should now receive greater attention.

There is no one solution of the problem. At present the pendulum is swinging toward coordination. It is wise that it should, but it need not swing too fast or too far. Otherwise there will be an equal reaction.

It is not a simple problem. It will bear a great deal of thought in every locality.

Think about it!

The annual meeting of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association was held in the Board of Trustees room, on November 19, with an attendance of about fifty members. Homer Folks, President of the Committee, who presided, gave an interesting address on his work with the Red Cross in Europe, and also recalled many interesting experiences and incidents of the early days of the Visiting Committee.

Miss Mary Jane Brown, an Agent in the Child Placing Agency, left the Association in October and was married to Roberto Augusto Andrade, of New York City. Mr. Andrade is a son of an ex-President of Peru. Miss Marguerite Tanan, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who has been doing government work in Washington, has taken Miss Brown's place in the Association.

S.C. A. A. BUDGET
$274,000 THIS YEAR

Rely on Confidence and Generosity of Members and Friends for Bulk of Sum

At the first meeting of the Association's Board of Managers this fall, the Board had to decide how much work it would undertake during the current year in behalf of the victims of tuberculosis, mental diseases, neglected childhood, and in improving the condition of public charitable institutions and hospitals and promoting public health. It also had to take into account the increased cost of services and supplies of every description. Only a very small part of its annual budget (10 per cent) is derived from a small fund accumulated by bequests. For the other 91 per cent it must depend wholly upon the confidence in it and the devotion to public welfare on the part of its members and friends. It demonstrated its confidence in them by adopting, after a long discussion, a budget for the current year calling for a total expenditure of $274,000, the largest budget adopted in the history of the Association.

It counts upon the fullest cooperation of every member in carrying out this program of reconstruction and practical patriotism.

STATE TAKES OVER NAVAL HOSPITAL ON WARD'S ISLAND

The Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, New York City, has taken over the Federal naval hospital which was erected by the U. S. Government on the Island during the war. The hospital is made up of about twenty buildings, including a laundry, garage, substation buildings, officers' quarters, storerooms, auxiliary buildings and surgical wards. There are accommodations for about 1,000 patients.

These additional beds will greatly relieve the overcrowding in the State Hospital, but most of the new space will be occupied by patients removed from the present East Building of the Hospital which is to be renovated and fitted up as an infirmary for men. The ward buildings of the naval hospital are two stories in height and built of hollow tile, with stucco finish.

This hospital is turned over to the State under the terms of the contract between the State and the government made before its erection. It now becomes permanently the property of the State.

NEW OFFICE HOURS FOR S. C. A. A. STAFF

In order to permit the members of the Association staff to start homeward before the evening rush on the subways and "L" lines, the closing hour has been fixed at 4:45 P. M. instead of 5:00 P. M., as formerly. To compensate for the fifteen minutes cut off the working day, the luncheon hour has been lengthened to fifteen minutes. The new schedule went into effect on November 3 and has met with general satisfaction.
Memorials That Live

WHY not living memorials to those who fought and fell?

Cold marble and solid bronze are scarcely fitted to immortalize the deeds of those red-blooded youths who marched to war and have not returned. Theirs was the supreme sacrifice for the cause of humanity—should not their memory be perpetuated in the further service of that same cause?

Such feelings have animated the people in a number of cities and towns in this country where already war memorials are being erected in the form of community houses, public health centers and other similar enterprises of a nature to render real service. How much better than a monument—a thing of beauty perhaps, but something to be looked at and forgotten—is such a working memorial serving humanity tirelessly, day and night, year in and year out, in the name of those whose lives were so nobly given.

Let the hero's memory live on in the throbbing, everyday life of the community and in deeds of mercy. This is a finer tribute than the most beautifully engraved inscription on the finest tombstone that money could buy and art chiseled!

Save the piles of granite for those who want them. Certainly these American soldiers would prefer to "carry on" in memorials full of human warmth and sympathy, memorials that live.

Service is as beautiful as structure!

Mr. Folks Sees New Factors in Social Work

To be absent from the country for two years gives one a new perspective when he returns and surveys anew the current social and public problems in it.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who returned to the United States last June after nearly two years of war work in Europe, and who is now back at his post in the Association, enumerated at a recent meeting of its Board of Managers the following new factors which he had observed in the field of social work:

1. The tremendous development of the American Red Cross and of its local organizations, and of their adoption of a permanent peace-time program, all of which make the coordination of the local Red Cross Chapters and branches and other local organizations, including those of this Association, a matter of immediate importance.

2. The greater emphasis everywhere on the coordination of local activities in such agencies as health centers, health coordination committees, civic centers, community councils, community buildings, etc.

3. The very great and very general interest in the subject of public health.

All these factors, he pointed out, offer increased opportunities for effective work, and all demand serious consideration and prompt action.

S. P. Davies Added to Staff of Committee on Mental Hygiene

The increase of work in the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee and the diversion of some of the time of Mr. Hastings, its executive secretary, to general Association matters, has necessitated the addition of another member to the Committee's staff. Stanley P. Davies of New York, has been engaged and began his duties on November 7.

Mr. Davies saw nearly two years of service in the army. He was commissioned as Captain in the Sanitary Corps and was on duty in the Administrative Division of the Surgeon General's office in Washington until the retirement of Surgeon General Gorgas. He was then transferred to New York City in connection with the Surgeon General's program for combating venereal diseases, and served as Director of the Army Social Hygiene Headquaters in New York City in charge of the prosecution of the social hygiene program in the army camps, posts and hospitals in the states of New York and New Jersey.

Since his discharge from the army in July of this year, Mr. Davies has been working with the Cleveland Foundation on The Cleveland Recreation Survey and is co-editor of Volume VI of that Survey on "Public Provision for Recreation in Cleveland." In addition to his regular duties here, Mr. Davies is on the staff of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University as Instructor in Extension Teaching.

Mr. Davies is a graduate of Bucknell University, class of 1912. After graduation, he spent a year in teaching and more than a year in employment work in Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1914, entered upon three years of post-graduate study in Sociology. The first of these years he spent at the University of Pennsylvania, and the last two at Columbia University where in May, 1917 he completed his residence work and passed the final examinations for the degree of Ph. D.
MORE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR INSANE AND DEFECTIVES

Hospital Development Commission Also Urges More Effort to Prevent Mental Disorders

A meeting of the Hospital Development Commission to consider recommendations to the Legislature as to this year's building program at the institutions for the insane and feebleminded, was held on the evening of December 2 at the home of Dr. Walter B. James in New York City.

The following members of the Commission were present: Senator Henry M. Sage, chairman; Assemblyman H. Edmond Machold, vice-chairman; State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, secretary; Dr. Walter B. James; Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, chairman of the State Hospital Commission; Frank M. Williams, State Engineer; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Frank R. Utter, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. Also in attendance were Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Miss Ethel A. Prince, Secretary of the State Commission for Mental Defectives; Mason C. Hutchins, Clerk of the Senate Finance Committee; Leon Demarco of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee; George B. Nichola, Chief Engineer in the State Architect's office, and George A. Hastings, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Big Budget Confronts State

Senator Sage, who is Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee as well as of the Development Commission, outlined the financial situation confronting the Legislature and the State this year. The total of the current budget requests of the various State departments and agencies is about $145,000,000. The revenues of the State are not sufficient to meet all these requests—if they were all wise and necessary. When the expenditures of the State for the current year are finally determined upon, they will probably be nearer $100,000,000.

In considering necessary new construction at State hospitals for the insane and the institutions for the feebleminded, the State is confronted with difficulties. Building materials are scarce and exceedingly high, and wages likewise. Yet the need of more buildings to relieve the overcrowding of 6,500 patients in the State hospitals and to provide for more of the feebleminded who are unprotested in the community is so urgent that the Commission desires to proceed with a building program as rapidly as the financial exigencies of the situation will permit. Building projects involving expenditures of over $10,000,000 for the insane and feebleminded have been entered upon, and of this amount, over $4,000,000 has already been appropriated.

Push Marcy and Creedmoor

The discussion at the meeting made it clear that substantial additional amounts will be appropriated this year. The Commission, however, favors for the present the keeping down of new authorizations to the lowest point compatible with proper care of the wards of the State. It seems likely that the State will (Continued on page 6)

To Name Director of Prevention and After-Care

At a meeting of the Hospital Development Commission, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Dr. Pilgrim and seconded by Assemblyman Machold, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The State hospitals for the insane are overcrowded to the extent of 6,235, and

WHEREAS, The Hospital Development Commission has adopted and is carrying out a definite program for adequately increasing the institutional facilities of the State, and

WHEREAS, Unusual industrial conditions, the scarcity and high cost of building materials and labor, and the heavy demands upon the finances of the State, make it difficult to carry out this program as rapidly as the needs of the State require, and

WHEREAS, The census of the State hospital for the insane and the State schools for mental defectives can be substantially and wisely reduced by decreasing the number of commitments and increasing the number of parolees,

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Hospital Development Commission records itself as favoring the prompt extension of preventive and after-care work of these institutions through the operation of clinics and the employment of field agents; and

Be it Resolved, That the Hospital Development Commission recommend to the Legislature the creation of the position of Director of Prevention and After-Care, to be filled by a physician, at a salary of $4,500 per annum, whose duties shall be to direct, supervise, and stimulate the out-patient activities of the State hospitals and the State institutions for mental defectives. Also that the number of field agents or after-care agents in the State hospitals be increased to the ratio of one agent for each 100 patients on parole, and the number of field agents in the institutions for mental defectives be fixed for the present at the ratio of one to each institution.

Many Are ASKED; How Many GIVE?

The pastor of a church in Yonkers made a good point recently when he urged his hearers, speaking of the large number of desirable causes asking for their support, not to confuse the number of times they had been asked to give with the number of times they had given.
S. C. A. A. NEWS
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Vol. VIII January, 1920 No. 4.
Published monthly by
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OF NEW YORK
No. 105 East 22nd Street, New York,
Publication Office, 883 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Contributors to the Work of the State Charities Aid Association

DURING the last year or two, on account of the high cost of printing and the scarcity of paper, the Association has omitted from its annual report the list of contributors to the work of the Association and its various departments. In lieu of publication in the current report, the Association, pursuant to a recent resolution of its Board of Managers, publishes herewith the following contributions for the months of October and November:

General Fund

Following is the list of contributions to the General Fund of the Association:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Myra H. Avery</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Benjamin Brewer</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. Anderson</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. L. Sutro</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Poole M.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lewis W. Wolf</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Albert A. Rhenquist</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry Munroes</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. G. F. Canfield</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D. M. Canfield</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$8.335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total of the Association's budget for the current fiscal year is $274,000. Only a very small part of this annual budget is derived from a small fund accumulated by bequests. For the remainder the Association must depend upon the understanding and generosity of its members and friends.

Mental Hygiene Committee

Following are the contributions to the Mental Hygiene Committee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Florence M. Rhet</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. George F. Canfield</td>
<td>$1,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,245

This Committee carries on a State-wide campaign for the prevention of mental diseases and defects, and for the improvement of institutional and public care of the mentally defective. The New York Committee on Feeblemindedness was recently combined with it, and the budget of the Committee for this year is about $24,000, only half of which has thus far been pledged.

Child Placing Agency

The following contributions were made to the Association's Child Placing Agency, which has found family homes for more than 3,000 children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss N. E. Mohler</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Louis R. Salomon</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Walter G. Fisher</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Misses Frothingham</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. L. F. Bixler</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. W. Dohi</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. H. Knapp</td>
<td>$11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Elizabeth W. Emmons</td>
<td>$65.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. George E. Brooks</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Helen H. Green</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Henry DeJong</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Paul Reisch</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Misses Dohi</td>
<td>$6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. R. W. Zimmershouse</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry DeJong</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. Michael</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edward Steinbach</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. R. S. Starok</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Horgan</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. C. Gourley</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. M. Jenkins</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. H. Childs</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
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Total: $1,240 87

Special Children

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss M. F. Randolph</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. Van V. Whitehall</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. H. Kealke</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. H. Pierson</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. B. Reed</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. E. Taylor</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. W. L. Johnson</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. H. Lendahshe</td>
<td>$57.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. B. B. Boucher</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
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Total: $1,782 93

MOTHERS' AND BABIES' COMMITTEE

To the Committee on Assisting and Providing Situations for Mothers with Young Children, the following contributions were made:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John Henry Hammond</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Eliza S. Burt</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Marjorie Smith</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Jane E. Rice</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. A. K. Pryor</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. E. George</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Eton C. Hooker</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. William D. King</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Albert Turner</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George E. Dickinson</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Samuel Thorne</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. B. Rathbone</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. George F. Canfield</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. M. Bacon</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. T. G. Bergen</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $267 62

During this past year this Committee has been of assistance to 1,673 women with children.

New York City Visiting Committee

The following contributions were made to the New York City Visiting Committee, which devotes itself particularly to the visitation, inspection and improvement of New York City hospitals and almsgroups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John Henry Hammond</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Arthur Turner</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. D. F. Klinefors</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. William Williams</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. M. Reiner</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. C. Dohle</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss E. L. Nichols</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary H. Schaller</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary R. Harper</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Emma N. Ireland</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Julia T. Emerson</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Bertha A. Irving</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. T. L. Dohle</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. D. Morgan</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alice A. Haddad</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Frederick C. Boynton</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. A. N. Feller</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss J. F. Curtis</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Cora D. Fuller</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. J. Wadhamse</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. G. Canfield</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. L. Morgan</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Paul Tuckerman</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Blanche Potter</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $199 00

Contributions to the Association and its various departments are invited. They may be sent to M. W. Buccker, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

If the contribution is intended for any particular branch of the work, the department should be designated.
S. C. A. A. BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE GAY CHRISTMAS PARTY

A Christmas party was given at the offices of the State Charities Aid Association for more than 100 of the Association's little boys and girls who are under temporary care while awaiting placement in permanent homes.

The children gathered at the office on Christmas afternoon, where a tree was provided for them. The office was decorated with greens, holly, and multi-colored balloons, and the tree was laden with bright colored ornaments and gifts. The tree was the special gift of two of the Association's children who have been adopted. These children, remembering that they were once homeless and destitute, gave up their own tree for the homeless and destitute children now under the care of the Association.

Each little girl present was given a doll, each little boy a mechanical toy. There were ties and collars, handkerchiefs, books and stationery for the older boys and girls. One of the members of the staff told Christmas stories to the children, other members gave a Punch and Judy show, and Santa Claus appeared in person and gave out the presents to the children. The older girls helped serve the ice cream and give out the candy. A number of the boarding mothers were present with the children.

Among the members of the Board of Managers who attended the festival were Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Dwight Chapin and Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association, also were present.

DR. REEDER CONSULTANT TO CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THIS ASSOCIATION

The State Charities Aid Association is happy to announce that Dr. E. B. Reeder, Superintendent of the New York Orphanage at Hastings, has been appointed to act as a consultant to the Children's Department of the Association.

Dr. Reeder is generally regarded as perhaps the highest authority in the United States on the administration of child caring institutions and in regard to child welfare work generally. Recently he kindly expressed a willingness, in response to inquiries from this Association, to render occasional services as an expert adviser in matters of child welfare to this Association or to any child caring institutions and agencies in the State at our request. He accordingly was appointed by the Board of Managers at its December meeting.
MENTAL HYGIENE FORCES JOIN HANDS TO PROMOTE STATE-WIDE JOINT CLINICS

Renewed Emphasis on Preventive Work in Mental Disorders—Joint Committee of State Departments to Stimulate Activity

The two dominating lines of thought at the State Hospitals' conference on mental clinics and psychiatric social work, held at Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, recently, were:

1. The importance of preventive work and,
2. The need of greater cooperation between the State hospital clinics and other agencies, both public and private.

The conference was called by the State Hospital Commission, and held under the auspices of the Psychiatric Institute and the Manhattan State Hospital. Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, presided.

READY TO "PULL TOGETHER"

The general topic of discussion at the morning session was "Plans for Cooperation." As is usually the case when people come together in their work, it was found that the State Hospital Commission, the Commission for Mental Defectives, as well as the State and City Departments of Education, State institutions, and private organizations, were only too willing to work together harmoniously when the way for doing so could be pointed out to them.

Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chairman of the Commission for Mental Defectives, and Dr. Walter B. James, of the Hospital Development Commission, both explained the advisability of finding a suitable environment in which the mentally defective could be made useful to the community. As Dr. James pointed out, mental defectives are not a problem per se, it is their behavior with which the social workers have to reckon. Without the moron, much of the useful work of the world would not be performed, and the usefulness of the clinic and the social worker can best be employed in securing for the feeble-minded the environment which will ensure the maximum of happiness for themselves and the maximum of usefulness to society.

Dr. George H. Kirby, Director of the Psychiatric Institute, spoke of the widenings of clinic interest from parole work into the field of social psychiatry and the gain to State hospital physicians from working at the more hopeful side of their problem. He made a plea for a standard mental clinic which should not be isolated, but surrounded by medical and relief centres.

The Schools and Mental Hygiene

The school as the greatest opportunity for prevention of mental disorder was shown in an address by Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, Director of Ungraded Classes in the New York City public schools. All of the adult behavior problems which the clinic is called upon to help solve for the community, are presented in embryo form in the schools and it is necessary for the State to use even greater intelligence in handling its segregated problems of behavior than it uses in directing the proper attention to adults. The mental hygiene work in the future must see that those graduating from ungraded classes are safeguarded before being allowed to enter industrial fields. One of the things which mental hygiene can do is to see that the neurotic child is first regarded as a child, and that the Labor Law takes cognizance of his mental age. A mentally retarded child of 16 may, in the eyes of the law, be ready to leave school, but if he is not given some test which shows that his mental growth has reached maturity at that age, then he is not yet ready to be discharged from the ungraded class into industry. Miss Farrell also said that the teachers were ready to cooperate with the clinics, but the physicians must tell them what was needed. "It is not enough," she said, "to say that a child be placed in an ungraded class; you must tell us what you want him to get in that class."

Other speakers at the morning session were Dr. William B. Cornell, Physical and Mental Diagnostician of the State Department of Education; Everett S. Elwood, Secretary of the State Hospital Commission, and George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

Lessons From War Psychiatry

After an adjournment of one hour for luncheon, the afternoon session was opened by an address by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, upon the advantages to be gained by a study of the psycho-neuroses in the outpatient clinics, both to the patients themselves and to the physicians and social workers. Dr. Clarence O. Cheney of the Psychiatric Institute, read a paper upon the management of cases not requiring hospital care. He showed an extensive study of 100 cases treated at Cornell clinic during the past year. Dr. Arthur G. Lane of St. Lawrence State Hospital, discussed the same subject from the point of view of out-patient work in more rural communities, and outlined steps necessary in the handling of such cases. "The Clinic as an Aid in Extending the Parole System" was presented by Dr. William W. Mills of Central Islip, and Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor of Manhattan. Dr. Mills spoke of the futility of revising the diagnoses at the parole clinics, which leads to greater accuracy in hospital reports. Dr. William C. Sandy of the Commission for Mental Defectives, and Dr. James F. Vavassour of the Children's Hospital and School on Randall's Island, spoke on mental deficiency promises new clinic work, and showed types of cases which would benefit by such help.

The results of an investigation made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene as to the number of cases of psycho-neuroses which had applied to the War Risk Insurance Bureau for compensation of seven different State men who will have to be adjusted to civil life. Miss V. M. Macdonald of the National Committee, spoke of these men as being largely problems for out-patient advice and social service assistance, rather than hospital treatment.

In speaking of records and statistics in clinic work Dr. Theodore J. Neumann of Hudson River State Hospital, made a plea for records which should be uniform, concise and complete, while Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, statistician for the State Commission showed the value of complete and systematic record keeping to the Governor and the legislature in enabling the latter to make legislative measures to meet the needs of the public and the hospitals.

The remainder of the day was devoted to a general discussion by social workers from various clinics and institutions, reviewing the plan and scope of the work, and in making constructive suggestions for the future.

Joint Committee on Clinics

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to supercede the previous committee and establish a new joint committee of seven different State departments to cooperate in the establishment and operation of joint clinics for mental diseases and mental defect. The committee consists of the following members:

Everett S. Elwood, Chairman Representing the State Hospital Commission
Dr. Pearce Bailey, Secretary Representing the Commission for Mental Defectives
Dr. John A. Smith, Secretary Representing the Department of Health
Dr. William B. Cornell Representing State Education Department
Charles H. Johnson, Secretary Representing State Board of Charities
John F. Tremain, Secretary Representing Commission of Prisons
Charles L. Chute, Secretary Representing Probation Commission

A meeting was held on November 12 in Syracuse during the State Conference of Charities and Corrections at which it was decided to provide for these clinics being held regularly rather than at intervals. A pamphlet is to be issued by the State Hospital Commission explaining plans for operation of joint clinics, which will be sent to the seven interested departments and organizations for distribution.

NEW MEMBERS OF S. C. A. A. BOARD

Colonel Grayson M. P. Murphy, Colonel James H. Perkins, and Dr. James Alexander Miller have been elected to membership on the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association.
An American Who Knows How to Appreciate a Serbian

William J. Doherty, former Deputy Commissioner of Charities in New York City, who was recently sent to Serbia by the Serbian Relief Committee of America (recently reorganized as the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America) to take charge of the work of providing for the great number of Serbian children orphaned by the war, has returned to the United States temporarily after making substantial progress in organizing the work in Serbia. He is now raising a large fund to carry on the work in Serbia and plans to return there soon.

In a letter from Mr. Doherty, which preceded him to the headquarters office in New York, describing the establishment of a working base and headquarters in the city of Cacak, Serbia, contains an interest-compelling account of the heroic work being done by Miss Losanitch, a Serbian woman, in behalf of the suffering children of the country. Travelers who have returned from Serbia with a high regard for the Serbian people and their courage and perseverance in the dark days since the war as well as during the excitement of the struggle, say that Mr. Doherty is "an American who knows how to appreciate a Serbian."

Extracts from Mr. Doherty's letter to the American headquarters follow:

"To tell you about Cacak, means to write about that heroine, noble little Serb woman, Miss Losanitch. She is a nervous breakdown at the present time, and no wonder, after all the hardships and trials through which she has come. How she has ever stood up under the strain and accomplished so much, is simply a marvel to me. She has my highest admiration and that likewise of all the members of my party. My hat is off to this noble, modest little woman who has tenaciously clung to her work when the outlook seemed anything but bright.

"She has had the entire building repaired, painted, scrubbed and rid of vermin and fleas. She has secured some thirty valuable cows from the government and is to get some horses and mules, likewise free.

"Her courage is of the highest. Despite the fact that she had no equipment and little help, and a building not ready, when an emergency arose and forty orphans were turned loose from an orphanage, she took them in, and, despite the most severe handicaps, is giving them shelter and food. It was one of the most heartrending sights to see these helpless tots, sleeping on the floors for want of beds, yet try to imagine what would have happened to them were it not for the courage and big-heartedness of this little woman. The Committee is deeply indebted to Miss Losanitch and I trust will show its appreciation upon her return to America. I want her back here in Serbia with us just as soon as possible. We need her help. She has visited and I am convinced capacity to help carry on this job. The contacts she has established are most valuable.

"Only a Miracle Can Prevent Ten Millions From Freezing Or Starving in Europe and Near East"

-Henry Morgenthau

"Nothing on earth except a miracle from heaven can prevent the death by freezing and starvation of from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 people in Europe and the Near East this winter."

This statement was made in an address in Washington on December 2, by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, who has recently returned to this country from an official mission to Poland.

"You can travel for days in Eastern Europe," Mr. Morgenthau added, "and see no faces that are not wanly emaciated, and gaze into eyes that are not dull and almost expressionless from lack of food.

"At this moment the greatest problem facing the American people is this: Are we going to stand aside while Europe flounders in agony into dissolution, or are we to rise to our opportunity and our duty and rescue these suffering peoples? Emerson said that 'America represented God's last attempt to save mankind.' It certainly looks as though the time when we were to make good this prophecy had arrived."

CHILD WORKERS OF SIX STATES IN CONFERENCE HERE

An informal conference of child placing case workers was held in New York City on December 4 and 5, the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association having general charge of the arrangements. About 50 guests were present, representing Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew organizations in Greater New York and the nearby states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Among the topics discussed were: "The Selection of Foster Homes with Special Emphasis on Standards," "What the Intelligence Tests Have Taught Us about the Children Who Have Come Under Our Care," "Supervision of Special Types of Children, such as (a) Young Infant in a Boarding Home; (b) Difficult Child of 10 in a Free Home; (c) Attractive Child of Bad History in an Adoption Home."

The members of the conference were guests of the State Charities Aid Association at luncheon at the National Arts Club, Mr. William Hamlin Childs acting as host.

"Food or Chaos In Mid-Europe, Hoover Says"

Urges Sale of U. S. Grain on Credit to Starving Poles and Austrians

Chaos will result in Central Europe if the United States does not allow Finland, Poland, Sweden and other nations to have breadstuff on credit, Herbert Hoover predicts.

He says that 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of people in Central Europe are facing starvation, and that from a selfish viewpoint, "we cannot expect to have peace and a recuperation of the world if we allow the creation of another cesspool like Russia."

Mr. Hoover advised that Congress should allow the Grain Corporation to control the advance of wheat and flour on credit to the countries now in dire distress.

"We have in the United States a great surplus of wheat and flour in the hands of the Government Grain Corporation. This surplus, in the ordinary course, would be sold to foreign countries for cash. The particular peoples mentioned above, owing to their economic situation, are totally unable to find cash. The question, therefore, arises as to whether we should not devise some method by which we can purchase on credit a certain amount of this surplus that will otherwise go solely to cash purchasers."
MORE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR INSANE AND DEFECTIVES

(Continued from page 1)

proceed this year, among other projects, with work on the new Marcy Division of the Utica State Hospital, will inaugurate the new development of the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, and get the State Psychopathic Hospital in New York City under way. Work to complete Letchworth Village for mental defectives is also to be pushed.

To Increase Parole and Preventive Work

In view of difficulties in the way of extensive building at this time, Dr. Pilgrim called the attention of the Commission to the wisdom of extending the preventive and parole activities of the institutions. By having more free clinics for the early discovery and treatment of mental disorders and defects, and by having field agents to supervise patients undergoing treatment in their homes or paroled from the institution to complete their convalescence outside, it has been proved possible to keep down the population of the institutions remarkably.

At the present time, there are about 2,100 patients on parole from the State hospitals still living under parole supervision, living and being supported in their own homes. The number has grown to that from 141 in 1914. If there were more clinics with sufficient staff to be assigned to the field agents, this work could be further increased. It needs, however, very careful supervision to avoid paroling the wrong patients and in order to provide adequate supervision for those who are released on parole.

On motion of Dr. Pilgrim, seconded by Assemblyman MacBride, the Commission adopted resolutions recommending to the Legislature the establishment of the position of Director of Preventive and After-Care, and increasing the number of social workers. It believes that the recommendation of the Hospital Development Commission along this line is one of the most important recommendations which it has made and that the Legislature should approve it promptly. No similar expenditure of money would come anywhere near producing the great results both in a financial way to the State and in the way of better and more prompt treatment of incautious cases of mental disorder and of convalescents from mental disease.

Compared to the whole amount spent by the State for the insane, the amount spent in the work of the Committee on Mental Hygiene, and of the largest sum expended, the importance of the State hospitals and the institutions for the feeble-minded cooperating with other State departments like the Health, Education, Charities and Prison Departments, in establishing joint clinics or health centers where medical advice and treatment and hospital and mental conditions can all be provided in one central place in the community. Such joint clinics prevent much multiplicity and waste of time incident to separate clinics.

Temporary Quarters For Defectives

Miss Prince, on behalf of the Commission for Mental Defectives, submitted recommendations for the rental of available buildings in various parts of the State for temporary use to increase bed capacity for mental defectives. It was pointed out that the State is at present caring for only about 4,000 mental defectives in its institutions. It is undoubtedly safe to say that the State is looking after only about 10% of the total number of mental defectives within its borders—a very low record of achievement and one which does not compare favorably with the more adequate provision in other departments.

The Commission believes that the present institutional capacity should be increased to 10,000 to meet the custodial needs for the next 10 years. It will take time, and meanwhile the need of immediate additional accommodations for the feebleminded persons of the State. The Commission recommended the rental of available buildings accommodating about 300 patients which can be rented, equipped and operated for about $4,000. The Hospital Development Commission approved of this recommendation.

Permanent Facilities For Defectives

The recommendation of the Commission for Mental Defectives as to the enlargements of permanent facilities of the State was unaccomplished during the next ten years is as follows:

1. Completion of Letchworth Village and enlargement to the 3,000 limit.
2. Completion of the Joint State School from 2,000 to 3,500.
3. Doubling the capacity of the Newark State School, giving it a total capacity of 2,000.
4. Adding 500 beds to Syracuse, giving it a total of 1,500 beds.

There was a discussion of plans for finishing Letchworth Village. The Commission feels, however, that the main group of the institution have been erected or assured, and the symmetrical and uniform type of construction carried out as to the central part of the institution, modifications may be made in the other buildings yet to be constructed. It is felt that less expensive construction will do and that perhaps two-story buildings will be satisfactory for some of the types of patients to be accommodated. The Commission decided to confer with the Board of Managers in order to work out the details of the situation.

Big Saving in Coal

State Architect Pilcher reviewed at length various requests and proposals for this year's construction and the need to save money from savings in the consumption of coal at the various institutions which have been secured through the abolition of the construction and operation of power plants and by making available expert advice to the operators of these plants. Expressions of gratification on the part of the Governor resulted in the request that Mr. Pilcher had been able to secure along this line were made. It was pointed out that such savings were especially fortunate and timely because of the crisis concerning coal supply.

CIVILIZATION'S INSTITUTION OF WAR

The December number of Harper's Magazine contains an article by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, on "Civilization's Indictment of War." It is based on Mr. Folks' experience in Europe as Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France, and later as Chairman of a special Red Cross mission which made a survey of various European countries after the armistice. The indictment against war as set forth by Mr. Folks is summarized in the following paragraph from his article:

"The essence of this war was that it denied the validity of all toward which we had been striving. It set up new standards and declared that darkness, cold, hunger, poverty, disease, crippling, killing, hate, orphanage, widowhood, were proper conditions of life. If enforced these newer ideals, at first in limited areas and then in every-broadening circles, until, in some degree, they have assumed the character of a continent. Today the world is full of strikes. We need not look for subtle explanations. They are the direct legitimate results of a people, in the process of carrying a step farther the newer ideals of life. They are hunger, insufficiency and barrenness of life expressing themselves, along with an implied reliance upon force rather than persuasion and orderly procedure."

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

In WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Because of the pressure constantly put upon it by the Department of Child Welfare and other social agencies to provide care for sick children, the Westchester County Hospital at Eastview has now opened two wards of ten beds each, one for girls and one for boys, in its general hospital. These beds are being rapidly filled with children with various kinds of physical ailments. The demand for adenoid and tonsil operations is already great, and much surgical work of all kinds is being done.

The hospital is also especially well equipped to handle orthopedic work.

Marked progress is also being made in the fight against tuberculosis. At a recent meeting the County Board of Supervisors passed an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of furniture and equipment to make possible the immediate use as a children's hospital of the building known as the men's dormitory of the old almshouse. This building is being rapidly fitted up as a temporary hospital for the many tuberculous children of the county who are now being brought from school. In addition, through the efforts of Miss Arthur, the county nurse, a clinic for the examination of suspected cases of tuberculosis, either children or adults, is being held regularly at the county hospital on Saturday mornings each week. Many social agencies are making use of this opportunity to secure immediate and expert diagnosis of their cases. These steps recently taken by the county hospital are bringing much relief to many children throughout the county in need of immediate care and attention.
The War And The Children

T
he child mind coldly and scientifically studied in the psychological laboratory, is a thing very different from the child mind as it is revealed to one who has lived close to the heart and soul of childhood. The open sesame to those inmost recesses of a child's thoughts and feelings consisits in one and only one thing—the genuine love of children. Homer Folks' book, open sesame, as his article, "The War and the Children," published in "The Survey," issue of November 8.

In this article, which is the substance of a chapter in Mr. Folks' book, "The Human Costs of the War," to be published shortly by Harper Brothers, Mr. Folks presents the war in light of all the terror and tragedy which it brought to the children of the European nations. He says that the primary aspect of the war, perhaps the very saddest, that had been vaguely known about but surely not fully realized by any of us. Mr. Folks makes the reader feel almost as realistically as if he had been one of those very children, not only the physical but the mental anguish that crushed down the lives and spirits of these unsuspecting, once chubby and happy youngsters.

What greater pity than to rob childhood of its bright and sunny day! To quote from Mr. Folks:

Childhood Life's Springtime

"Normally, childhood is the springtime of life. Always the sun shines, summer is coming with fruit and flowers. Home is the center of the universe, a sure refuge if any danger threatens from the great unknown outside world. Father is the superman, easily able to vanquish any enemy, in a model of strength, the very incarnation of power and of wisdom. Big Brother has many of father's qualities, but is not so busy and perhaps understands a child better and is more ready to join in the serious and venturesome amusements of playtime. Mother is the source and sum of tenderness, and, with numinous powers to heal all hurts and to summon the sun from behind the clouds that occasionally cross the April skies. It does not need riches, palaces, or college graduates to make up this environment for childhood. Give children ever so slight an opportunity, and their sublime optimism and unconquerable idealism will construct an almost perfect home, set in their own world, of the barest, scantiest, and commonest of materials. To them it is perfectly beautiful, and its delight changes to affection, experience and ideas constitute the rich soil out of which the living soul of the child rises into a human life."

Into this land of dream reality there came in 1914 a terrible shock. "With one rude blow it shattered the picture of spring-time joy, and substituted for it the gloom and threatening sky and the bitter cold of November."

"Its first blow to childhood throughout Europe was a summary judgment. The supramundane, which miraculous strength had kept the world in order and whose companionship, in the brief intervals when he had time to be companionable, stood out as a possession of almost miraculous events."

"For no reason that appealed to the child—because somewhere a bugle sounded, or someone brought a bit of paper with some typewriting upon it to the door, 'Dad' had to go away. Life thereupon became very quiet and monotonous. Mother seemed very still. There was nothing to do but to look forward to the time, which Mother said would be soon, when 'Dad' would come back. Life became chiefly a matter of waiting."

"Big Brother went away too. The games in which he helped, which were the best games of all, could be played no longer." "It meant that the child became thin, weary, downhearted, peevish, always wanting something. To the physician it meant stunted growth, a delay in physical development which could never wholly be regained, a dozen cases of tuberculosis of the glands or of the joints where before there were two, and in ability to withstand children's diseases which ordinarily seem to come and go leaving little impairment for the future. Insufficient nourishment was so widespread in the world and among large as to threaten life and those who buy their daily food and upon whom the full burden of higher prices immediately falls—that it was far beyond any stretch of the imagination."

War Comes Home to Children

"For a proportion of these children the war very quickly changed from something vague and far away, which was nothing like Big Brother, to something terrible, something of explosions, of terrific noise, something so dreadful that they must leave their homes and never before it. Home had been a place of absolutely sure protection from all danger, but this was something so terrible that a house was no longer safe. In a second it would convert a home into a mass of ruins. It spared nothing. The child's playthings, the furniture in his room, the doors, windows, partitions, walls, and walls of his house, all crumbled into bits at the touch of this terrible thing. The child did as he was told. He picked up his pretty bundle, which he had carried a bundle which was so heavy that it immediately began to make his back ache, and was so heavy that he was so sorry that he could hardly take another step, it was hopelessly heavy and more uncomfortable than he had ever been in his life, and then they went to the long railway ride; or perhaps they had to walk all the way. They were hungry, cold and crowded. There was no place to sleep. Finally, after what seemed like an endless sea of time of traveling, (which, in fact, several days), they arrived 'somewhere.' Even then there was no good place to go. The plans of them would be crowded in together in some big building which had no separate rooms in it. It had no beds, no stores, no nice warm blankets. It was all so bare, dirty and uncomfortable and everybody was so downhearted that the children wept bitterly. They were hungry, cold and crowded. There was no place to sleep. Finally, after what seemed like an endless sea of time of traveling, (which, in fact, several days), they arrived 'somewhere.' Even then there was no good place to go. The plans of them would be crowded in together in some big building which had no separate rooms in it. It had no beds, no stores, no nice warm blankets. It was all so bare, dirty and uncomfortable and everybody was so downhearted that the children wept bitterly. They were hungry, cold and crowded. Finally, after what seemed like an endless sea of time of traveling, (which, in fact, several days), they arrived 'somewhere.' Even then there was no good place to go. The plans of them would be crowded in together in some big building which had no separate rooms in it. It had no beds, no stores, no nice warm blankets. It was all so bare, dirty and uncomfortable and everybody was so downhearted that the children wept bitterly. They were hungry, cold and crowded. Finally, after what seemed like an endless sea of time of traveling, (which, in fact, several days), they arrived 'somewhere.' Even then there was no good place to go. The plans of them would be crowded in together in some big building which had no separate rooms in it. It had no beds, no stores, no nice warm blankets. It was all so bare, dirty and uncomfortable and everybody was so downhearted that the children wept bitterly.

War's Future Effect on Children

"What are the effects of all this upon the child's impressionable soul? What remains to him of that rosy future which had held out its hand so enticingly in the early days? Life had been false to him; it had lied to him; it had promised him warmth, shelter, comfort, love and comfort. It had brought him noise, exile, hunger, cold, loneliness and homelessness. It is the impressions of the early years which persist throughout in giving a drift to character, which shape the instinctive attitudes and presumptions of life, which are the foundation on which the future is built. Every generation in America have been able to hope for a brotherhood, which is more than the dream of a few. Can you imagine that generation of children look forward, in what can they believe, whom can they believe, when life has proved so false in one generation?"

The choice of Miss Tapping for this responsible position is a deserved recognition of her very able work in Chautauqua County and of her capability and character.

S. P. D.
A PRACTICAL AND PATRIOTIC PROGRAM

In these days when radical differences of opinion are being thrust forward so violently, may it not be well to ask—on what are we all agreed? Do we not all agree as to the following:

1. That the consensus of scientific opinion as to demonstrated methods of preventing disease should be carried into effect, unless the financial considerations involved are prohibitive, or the administrative problems impracticable.

2. That there should be available for the sick, within accessible distance and without prohibitive cost, authoritative diagnosis, the essentials of sound medical treatment, and intelligent nursing care.

3. That persons "unable by their labor to maintain themselves" and without resources, should be certain of receiving, on application, prompt, adequate, discriminating, constructive aid from either private or public sources.

4. That every member of the community should be informed, by a variety of methods, as to the important factors making for vigorous and long life, and that this should be done repeatedly until these facts become matter of common knowledge.

5. That every school child should be physically examined by a competent and conscientious physician not less frequently than once a year; that any suggestions resulting from such examinations should be conveyed to the child’s parents; and should be followed up preferably through public health nurses until carried into effect; that parents should receive such advice and aid if any as may be necessary to secure this result.

6. That for every person showing evidence of mental deficiency or disturbance there should be available at stated intervals within accessible distance and without cost competent expert consultation and diagnosis, and if needed social service, and that for those found by such examination and diagnosis to be in need of institutional care such care should be provided by the State.

7. That every child whose physical, mental, or moral development appears to be abnormal should be the subject of careful, expert study, and that such steps as are fitted to correct such abnormality and to safeguard the child should be promptly taken.

8. That every prospective mother should be informed as to what prenatal measures will promote the welfare of the prospective child; and that after the birth of the child, the mother should receive information as to what measures will conserve its health and development, and such aid as may be necessary, if any, to give it proper care.

9. That public and private institutions should be so conducted as to accomplish the objects for which they are established, and should be at all times clean and sanitary, and humanely administered, and so conducted as to exert an educational effect upon their inmates, and, in order that the community may know that such is the case, that they should be open to inspection by the State.

Social welfare work is simply taking the next steps toward the things we all believe in.

Query: If we all are in favor of these things why not have them?  

H. F.

$19,600 For S. C. A. A. Needy Cases Received From N. Y. Times Appeal

Again this year, The New York Times did a valuable public service by publishing holiday appeals for the "100 Neediest Cases" of New York philanthropic and charitable organizations.

For its cases the State Charities Aid Association has received $19,621.54—$3,478.57 more than last year.

The total amount raised by the appeal for all the organizations participating was $185,340.00.

Each year since 1912 The Times has published these neediest cases, a few weeks before Christmas, giving the public an opportunity to help in a substantial way persons in distress and need of relief. Every cent of the money contributed to the "100 Neediest Cases" is used for direct relief, the organizations giving the services of their staffs. Of the 100 cases published this year, 26 were State Charities Aid Association cases, whose appeals were made in behalf of homeless, destitute children, and mothers with children.

Artemas Ward Gives $1,000

The largest single contribution given to the State Charities Aid Association came from Mr. Artemas Ward, with a letter saying: "The appeal for the one hundred neediest cases, published by 'The New York Times,' prompts me to send to your Association, the enclosed check for $1,000, toward the relief suggested. I greatly appreciate the great work which your Association is doing."

Clubs have sent contributions, children have sent their savings, and some contributions came with letters on black bordered stationery, having been given as memorials. Money has been sent from the West and South; many people who are temporarily in New York hotels have sent checks to help the needy of this city. Letters enclosing contributions say:

"I am enclosing a check for $5 which I shall be glad if you will use for Case No. 177 reported in today's Times. I am enclosing Liberty bond coupons for $7.90, and my check for $7.10. Will you please divide it among cases 17, 23 and 37. The struggle of the present time should not be worse while we could not be with the people we love."

"It is with greatest pleasure that I send you my 'bit' for the 'One Hundred Neediest Cases,' as reported in today's Times. I am enclosing Liberty bond coupons for $7.50, and my check for $7.50. Will you please divide it among cases 10, 92 and 96. Of course, if these cases are already cared for, use the money at your discretion, though my own preference is for the helpless children who lack both friends and the necessities of life. If there is any other way that I can help these or other children, I should be glad. Thanking you for keeping me thinking to my own Christmas joy, and with the heartfelt wishes for your success."

"Enclosed you will please find check for $100 to be applied to case No. 32 as reported in yesterday's edition of The New York Times. May this be the means of bringing some slight alleviation to the distress of the children and families therein mentioned. I know how much you must be pressed for funds, but some of them need not be excluded because of your need."

"I am a poor woman being helped to get along myself but will feel happier if I can think I am helping poor little Leonidas W.—case 6—with my little donation enclosed, $1.00."

Managers Thank The Times

Expressing its appreciation of the public service rendered by The Times in publishing these cases, the Board of Managers of the Association passed the following resolution at its December meeting:

WHEREAS, The New York Times has again brought to the public the accounts of "100 Neediest Cases," thus acquainting the people of the city with the actual details of the cases and needs of some of the most destitute people in the city, and

WHEREAS, The published appeal is bringing generous and immediate response from the public; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association desires to express its grateful appreciation of the fine service rendered by The New York Times to the cause of thoughtful and adequate relief of the necessities of these neediest families in New York.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT NAY BROOK

Dr. Albert H. Garvin, who has been Superintendent of the New York State Hospital for Venereal Tuberculosis at Nay Brook for the past twelve years, has resigned to accept the post of Superintendent of the new Municipal Sanatorium at Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Garvin returned just a month from France, where he had served for nearly two years as Head of the tuberculosis department at the American Hospital. To fill the vacancy, Dr. H. A. Bray, who has been the efficient Assistant Superintendent of the hospital for a number of years and who was Acting Superintendent while Dr. Garvin was in Europe, has been appointed.
New York State A Leader in Per Capita Sale of Red Cross Xmas Seals

36½ Million Sold Here Out of 400 Million Total in U. S.—Funds Will Aid Fight on Tuberculosis

THIRTY-SIX and one-half million Red Cross Christmas Seals representing $365,000 for tuberculosis work were sold during December in New York State outside of New York City. This is indicated by the preliminary reports of the campaign received by the Tuberculosis Committee of the Association. This is a 116 per cent increase over the sales in 1917 when the total reached 17,500,000. The per capita sale for this entire territory is seven and one-half cents for each inhabitant. This record places New York State in the lead for per capita sales throughout the United States among states having an approximately equal population.

Fourteen committees, including eleven counties and three cities, reached 100 per cent of their quotas. One other county reached 95 per cent, and another 83 per cent. Three other counties and three additional cities report receipts of between 70 and 80 per cent of their quotas.

Reports made at the conference of the State Secretaries in Chicago, January 8-10, indicated that the nation-wide Christmas Seal Campaign has resulted in the selling of 400,000,000 seals throughout the country. The proceeds are $4,000,000. With the sale of 36,500,000 seals in New York State outside Greater New York, our State Committee has maintained its record of raising approximately one-tenth of the national budget for the battle against tuberculosis. The success of the campaign makes possible more extensive efforts against tuberculosis on the part of the local tuberculosis committees in 1920 than have ever before been carried out.

A conference of secretaries of State Tuberculosis Committees throughout the United States was held at Chicago, January 8-10, upon the call of the National Tuberculosis Association to consider plans for tuberculosis work during 1920.

It was decided that there should be a Christmas Seal Campaign in 1920 and the seals should bear the Tuberculosis symbol of the double barred cross instead of the Red Cross. Harvey Dee Brown, assistant secretary of this Association's Tuberculosis Committee, represented that committee at the Chicago conference.

STATE HOSPITALS CRIPPLED BY HELP SHORTAGE

Dr. Biggs and Dr. Bailey Report Extreme Shortage of Nurses and Attendants

FOURTH OF POSITIONS ARE VACANT

Patients Are Kept Indoors For Lack of Nurses to Take Them Out For Air and Exercises

THE report of a special investigation made at the direction of Governor Smith, into conditions at the Central Islip, Brooklyn, and Manhattan State Hospitals, by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, reveals the fact that these hospitals are being seriously handicapped in their care and treatment of the insane through lack of adequate staffs of employees, especially of attendants and nurses.

While somewhat undermanned in the medical staff, the shortage of attendants and nurses is very pronounced, so that, now, one attendant is asked to look after from 25 to 50 patients, whereas, there should be one attendant for every 8 to 12 patients. In the words of Dr. Bailey, who personally inspected these hospitals: "This shortage has resulted in the collapse of these hospitals as progressive therapeutic institutions."

The most serious evil, resulting from the lack of help, is that noisy and disturbed patients, who cannot be handled in large groups by one or two attendants, get little or no outdoor exercise, and only such outdoor air as may be obtained by sitting on the porches. Hydro-therapeutic measures have been practically abandoned, as there is no one to give them, and the amount of noise and confusion in the wards is much greater than it should be.

An extreme instance of overcrowding is shown in one female ward, at the Central Islip State Hospital, where the ward, with a normal capacity of 187, actually cares for 400 patients.

Health Work State's Most Profitable Expenditure—Smith

"The State can make no more profitable expenditure than that wisely made in public health education and in advancing public health administration."—Extract from Governor Smith's message to the Legislature.

(Continued on page 5)
Contributors to the Work of the State Charities Aid Association

Following is a list of the contributors to the work of the State Charities Aid Association during December.

General Fund

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Mr. William P. Clyde</td>
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<td>Misses, Scherfer, Schramm &amp; Vogel</td>
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<td>Mr. William H. Schmidt</td>
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<td>Estate of Joseph H. Choate</td>
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Total...$1,118.00

Child Placing Agency

The following contributions were made to the Association's Child Placing Agency, which finds families home for children:

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Godeau</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. D. DeBruin</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. E. Klee</td>
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<td>Mr. Grant Varner</td>
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<td>Misses, W. L. and A. H. King</td>
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<td>Mr. Healy C. Reilly</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Greaves</td>
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<td>Mr. F. A. Wilson</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ziegler</td>
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<td>Misses, Myra A. and Myra S. Valentine</td>
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<td>Dr. and Mrs. John W. Wheeler</td>
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<td>Mr. B. E. Cole</td>
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<td>Misses, A. C. and W. Bradley</td>
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<td>Misses, A. F. and A. L. Bachelor</td>
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<td>Mrs. James A. Conboy</td>
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<td>Mr. Charles P. Soden</td>
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<td>Mrs. L. D. Montgomery</td>
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<td>Mrs. George A. Brown</td>
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Total...$3,655.65

Special: Temporary Care of Children

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<td>Mr. Robert W. Chambers</td>
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<td>Mr. H. Richard Harris</td>
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<td>Mr. George E. Shea</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. H. Luttrell</td>
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<td>Misses, E. and H. Dods</td>
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<td>Mrs. Walter E. Spence</td>
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<td>Mrs. Agnes G. and M. Peabody</td>
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<td>Mrs. John B. Joy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Samuel M. Fisher</td>
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Total...$1,104.22

Total...$4,760.87

Mothers' and Babies' Committee

To the Committee on Advising and Providing Situations for Mothers with Young Children, the following contributions were made:

<table>
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<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. George W. Perkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. F. H. Stmeye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Branden Matthews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. H. W. Allen</td>
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<td>Mr. W. E. Storm</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. Scoville</td>
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<td>Mrs. W. L. White</td>
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<td>Mr. W. G. Whitney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. J. Dodge</td>
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<td>Mrs. James Timpson</td>
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<td>Miss Augusta P. Stude</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misses, E. and J. Willard</td>
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<td>Mrs. Morton L. Peary</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert W. deForest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Harris Pahneck</td>
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Total...$275.00

Mental Hygiene Committee

Following are the contributions to the Mental Hygiene Committee:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Whitney Warren</td>
<td>$ 120.00</td>
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New York City Visiting Committee

The following contributions were made to the New York City Visiting Committee, which conducts the work of inspection and inspection and improvement of New York City schools and almshouses:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Louis Nelson</td>
<td>$ 3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. B. Bacon</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Harriet D. Gibbe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. Taylor Payne</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederic S. Lee</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<td>Mrs. W. L. White</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. H. Whitmore</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. Hull Browning</td>
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Total...$135.00

Contributions to the Association and its various departments are invited. They may be sent to M. N. Buckner, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

If the contribution is intended for any particular branch of the work, the department should be designated.

WHITNEY COTTAGE REOPENS

Miss Whitney, President of the Child Placing Committee, has again opened Whitney Cottage for Children at Oyster Bay, L. I. Miss Whitney has placed in charge of the cottage an experienced day nursery worker. Little children who are in need of special care of any kind shall be given personal attention at the cottage and stay only when placed in homes of adoption.
GREATER EFFORT FOR PREVENTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS

Joint Committee on Clinics Pushing Statewide Program

The new Joint Committee on Clinics, the personnel of which was published in the last number of The News, has launched plans for the carrying out of the program of increasing the number and activities of the mental clinics throughout New York State. The Committee will promote the following measures:

1) A greater degree of cooperation with existing social agencies, including vis-à-vis sees and other health workers.
2) Uniting the mental clinics as rapidly as possible with the health centers being established throughout the State.
3) Additional publicity for all clinics and plans for holding public meetings in various centers where clinics are now operating.

The Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association has been actively aiding the establishment of new joint clinics by the furnishing of special articles to the newspapers in their several localities. This publicity has brought excellent results, as, for example, at the first joint session of the Binghamton mental clinic held recently, where 33 cases were presented for examination.

The joint clinics now being conducted by co-operation of the State Commission for Mental Defectives with the State hospital of the district in which the clinic is located, are as follows:

- Binghamton, Child Welfare Association rooms, Community House, 71 Collier St., second Monday, 7 30 a.m. to 9 30 p.m.
- Jamestown, Visiting Nurse Association rooms, Market Building, Brooklyn Sq., third Wednesday, 7 30 a.m. to 9 30 p.m.
- Mina, Nantau General Hospital, every Monday, 1 to 3.30 p.m.
- Watertown, City Hospital, third Wednesday, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sisters' Hospital, third Thursday, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- Plattsburg, Red Cross rooms, City Hall, every Wednesday, 7 30 a.m. to 9 30 p.m.
- Yonkers, St. Joseph's Hospital, second and fourth Wednesdays, 7 30 p.m.

In cases where the services of an additional specialist in mental defect are requested, the State Commission for Mental Defectives has arranged to send a physician from one of the State schools for mental defectives, or from the Commission itself, to advise on cases of feeblemindedness. In other of the joint clinics, the mental defectives are being examined by the specialists from the State hospitals along with cases of mental and nervous disorder.

The State Board of Charities has also been cooperating in the joint clinics by furnishing the services of two psychometric examiners, who are present to assist the doctors in examining cases of mental defect. These joint clinics are available to the various State departments represented in the Joint Clinic Committee.

HALF-MILLION IS ASKED TO START CREEDMOOR HOSPITAL

On the first day of the current session of the Legislature, Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the construction of buildings and plant, and the development of grounds at Creedmoor for the new Creedmoor division of the Brooklyn State Hospital.

When this money is made available, it will make possible a completion of this exceedingly necessary development to remedy overcrowding in the insanitary hospitals in the metropolitan district. The urgency of such construction permitted the bill for a special appropriation previous to the regular Appropriation Bill.

Governor Smith has expressed himself as favoring the early beginning of this work and his approval of the bill, when passed, is expected.

On January 12 the same bill was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman H. Edmund Machholz, who is also Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission.

This Year's Steps Toward Finishing Letchworth Village

The following are being urged upon the Legislature as the steps which should be taken this year toward finishing Letchworth Village:

1. Appropriations to finish the construction now under contract.
2. Authorization (wht. initial appropriation) for new group of buildings for infants females.
3. Hospital Development Commission to authorize Board of Managers to proceed with development of plans covering all remaining construction to complete Village, and the Commission to direct the State Architect to give the Board necessary assistance.
4. $10,000 item to cover continuation of employment of consulting engineer.
5. Switch connecting spur track with store house and power plant.
6. First section of a hospital.
7. Assembly hall and school building for improvable girls and adult women's groups.
8. Higher rates of pay for institutional employees.

STATE HOSPITALS CONGESTED AND UNDERMANNED

Over 1,000 Vacancies Among 4,200 Ward Positions

The State Hospital Commission has sent a special report to the Legislature regarding the extreme shortage of help and overcrowding in the State hospitals. The report shows on December 1, a total of 38,113 insane patients on the books of the institutions, of whom 35,736 were in the hospitals and 2,377 on parole. The certified capacity of the hospitals is 29,344, and the overcrowding is 6,393, or 21.8 per cent, of the resident population.

Buildings for 4,316 additional patients are under contract or authorized, which shows gratifying progress in providing additional accommodations. Even when these buildings are completed in the future it will leave unprovided for an excess of 2,000 patients.

Noteworthy is the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, New York City, has been made by the transfer to the State by the Navy Department of the buildings erected on Ward's Island in 1918 for a Navy hospital. These buildings, which when refitted will accommodate 980 patients, are estimated to cost not more than $6,000. A new hospital to accommodate 3,000 patients is being erected on the Marcy site near the city of Utica. Extension additions are being made to the Brooklyn, Middletown, Kings Park and Central Islip State Hospitals.

A marked increase in paroles made possible by the establishment of mental clinics and the employment of social workers is reported; the average daily number increasing from 1,141 in 1911 to 2,281 in 1919. One believes that the extension of this system will further relieve the burden imposed on the State.

Shortage of Help

The shortage of help in the State hospitals during the past two years has been a problem ever more serious than that of the shortage of the physicians and employees who left the hospitals to enter war work have not returned, and others have resigned to accept more lucrative positions. The shortage of help at times has amounted to more than one-fourth of the entire working force. The hospitals have been unable to meet the situation fully, as the wages they can offer to employees are definitely fixed by law. A general increase of wages for State hospital employees was provided in 1918, but this left the compensation considerably less than is being paid in industrial and commercial lines. The Commission recommends a very considerable increase for all branches of the service, the necessity for which is supported by the fact that on December 1, 1919, out of a total of 4,953 authorized positions in the ward service, 1,020 were vacant. The Governor, in his annual message to the present Legislature, recommends that the salaries in the State hospitals be made "adequate, in order to command the necessary help."

The Commission highly commends the physicians, nurses and attendants who have remained in the hospital service and have cheerfully undertaken extra duties, worked overtime, and sacrificed their vacations in order that the patients might not suffer from neglect and that adequate standards of care might be maintained.

DR. SOMERS APPOINTED TO DEPORTATION BUREAU

Dr. Elbert M. Somers of Brooklyn has been appointed Deputy Medical Examiner of the Bureau of Deportation of the State Hospital Commission. Dr. Somers, who has recently been in private practice in Brooklyn, was formerly a State Hospital service of the Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital. He served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in France during the war.
REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT WOULD BENEFIT INSTITUTIONS, MR. FOLKS TELLS MANAGERS

PRESENT HIT-OR-MISS SYSTEM HAS TOO MANY CONFLICTING AGENCIES

"Our present system of State government is a hit-or-miss, heterogeneous something, sprawling all around in No Man's Land between the cabinet form of administration wholly responsible to the Governor and a board of regents system, not responsible to the Governor at all," said Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, addressing the annual meeting of the Association of Managers of the State charitable and reformatory institutions in Albany on January 16.

To do away with needless, overlapping and conflicting bodies dealing with State institutions, Mr. Folks advocated the plan of reorganization and reconstruction proposed by Governor Smith whereby the large number of boards, bureaus and commissions would be reduced to a few responsible and responsive departments, with heads appointed and removable by the Governor, as he knows, in a large degree, will be disappointed, and in spite of the fact that it will incidentally do quite a little damage in the early stage of things. Admitting these facts, nevertheless, the advantages clearly outweigh its disadvantages, and it should be supported by all of us.

Two Theories of State Administration

"There are two and only two theories of State administration as related to the executive and the relation of the Executive to State administration is the cardinal factor in the Reconstruction Commission's recommendations. One theory is that the Governor has a short term, cannot know much about the work of the various State departments themselves, and that therefore, unless in exceptional cases, his part in administration should be simply the selection of a commissioner or commissioners, and in removing them if they do badly. For the reason, we have commissioners with much longer terms of office than the Governor and commissions with members whose terms of office expire at various intervals, the underlying purpose being to secure a greater continuity, and thereby a greater efficiency than could be had, if all heads of departments were appointed anew every two years by the Governor. The logically complete application of this theory is the Education Department. Here even the appointment of the members of the large unpaid, advisory boards, such as the State Board of Education, chosen by the hands of the Legislature and no one Legislature can appoint more than a small fraction of the board. It is the culmination and apotheosis of irresponsibility, so far as the Governor is concerned. It is also the least well adapted to large administrative responsibility. It is particularly true of the Board of Regents for the fact that the duties of the State educational authorities are largely of a quasi-judicial character, to be performed by a big man for Commissioner of Education, who then becomes, in effect, the court of appeals under the education law.

The Cabinet System

"The opposite principle is that, in order to secure unity, coordination, and responsiveness to public opinion as registered in elections, all heads of departments should be appointed be and be freely removable by the Governor; that their terms of office should be coordinate with his and that, thereby, he should retain complete and unimpaired control of the executive work of every branch of State government. This is the essence of the cabinet system of government, as distinguished from the Reconstruction Commission, which reduces departments to a small number and, with exceptions, places them under commissioners whose term and effect is the same as that of the Governor because he has freedom of removal, making the Governor's term four years. Our present system is a hit-or-miss, heterogeneous something sprawling all round in No Man's Land between the principles stated above. A remark is attributed to our distinguished Plan vis-a-vis Maierlinck, that he liked to be either definitely radical or definitely conservative on every question, for the reason that the man who thinks in a clear, efficient, and sticks to has a chance of being right, while the man who takes the middle of the road is always wrong. That applies roughly to our present State situation.

"The Board of Regents system is unthinkable, in my mind, as applied to the administrative departments generally. On the other hand, the nearest approach in the existing State Government to the plan of the Reconstruction Commission is the appointment of a single Secretary of the State Health Department,—a single commissioner appointed by and removable by the Governor, whose term of office is eight years. Probably everybody would agree that the plan in this case has worked well. I have no doubt that we will have a large and effective Department of Education if the Legislature allows the State government the proper and Education Department if the Reconstruction Commission is adopted.

Four-Year Term for Governor

"One point I should like to emphasize most emphatically and that is, that it would be an unthinkable calamity to establish the new plan if the Governor's term of office were to be two years instead of four. To create the presumption (which would be the case) that all departmental heads should be changed every two years would be to introduce chaos and wholesale incompetency into the executive departments of the State. Far better put up with what we have, or go toward the other extreme of creating Boards of Regents to which the State departments, getting them away as far as possible from an executive changing every two years.

"As persons interested in State institutions, we have a special reason for favoring the reconstruction Commission because of the many different plans which have been proposed for doing away with needlessly, overlapping and conflicting bodies dealing with State institutions, which have been proposed without careful and distinct choice. It brings together the feebleminded and the insane, a very great step in advance, which is not possible under the present system. Improvement will be great in the prisons and adult reformatories.

The Probation Commission

"I spoke of certain incidental and temporary damages which would follow the plan as it happens to be framed at the moment. These things, which have been proposed, have difficulty of their own. Among these are: merging the State Probation Commission, which has largely to deal with juvenile courts and juvenile offenders, in the Department of Correction which, inevitably, will be dominated by the prison factor and by prison-minded people, as it practically always has been in most all State programs. Putting the juvenile reformatories in this department is, to my mind, open to the same objections. Our State juvenile reformatories have swung back and forth from time to time, from the educational ideal to the disciplinary ideal. When the educational ideal has been dominant, they have been very carefully studied and institutions; when the disciplinary ideal has been dominant, they have been very carefully studied and institutions, which tend to confirm offenders in evil ways and to dismiss them as incipient professionals.

"To those who are in the position which I was in a few weeks ago, who have sincerely tried to see the light about this reconstruction plan, who have felt doubt about it as a thing based too much on a priori considerations and devised to fit any old State rather than a historical development of this particular State, I would emphasize the fact that in the portions dealing with our particular interests,—State institutions—historical development and conditions have been very carefully studied and fully taken into account. To those who are hesitating to give their approval to the Reconstruction Commission's proposals on their merits, regardless of who are for and who are against them, I would say, 'Come on in, the water is fine.'

Important Duties of Institution Managers

"I was asked to say also a few words about the duties of the members of the Boards of Managers of State charitable institutions, and I welcome the opportunity to recall the obligations which all good citizens are under to the hundred or more public-spirited citizens who are performing these difficult and thankless tasks. The powers and duties of managers are..."
"Monuments With a Heart and Soul"

The Red Cross Bulletin, in a recent issue, tells how the Red Cross has taken up the campaign for "monuments with a heart and soul."

Among the most valuable monuments of this type, the Red Cross believes, are public health centers, and it has already begun its campaign for the establishment of such community enterprises as war memorials, not in the larger cities only, but even more in the out-of-the-way towns and villages where public health work is almost unheard of.

Speaking of the health center, The Bulletin says: "It may be an imposing marble edifice, or it may be a converted store. A building may be erected, rented, borrowed, or a few rooms may be acquired. It need not necessarily be an expensive proposition. A dignified and attractive building for health activities is needed in most communities, for health authorities are in general inadequately housed. Modern civic pride demands handsome housing of schools, libraries and court houses, so why not for health departments? Such a center would be a fitting war memorial. It would be a monument with a heart and soul in it, far more practical and useful than a voiceless, lifeless shaft of granite, marble or bronze."

REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT WOULD BENEFIT INSTITUTIONS, MR. FOLKS TELLS MANAGERS

(Continued from page 4)

(1) To Know What Their Institution Is For. In every Board of Managers there should be at least two or three managers who have gone to the bottom of the philosophy and social purpose underlying that type of institution, who know out of what wave of new interest, or scientific discovery, or human awakening it grew; who personably know the best institutions that type in the country at least once a year; who are able to check up net results and actual output of the institution as a whole in the light of the underlying purpose for which it was established and who cannot be side-tracked from this solemn duty, by the difficulties of making the connection with the laundry pipes or securing a sufficient amount of coal.

(2) To Get a Good Superintendent. Obviously to do this they must know what the institution is for. Their discretion in this matter is indeed much restricted by civil service and other laws but the range of discretion, in fact, is larger than is generally supposed. Cooperation with the civil service authorities will often go a long way toward making possible the existence of an eligible list from which the best men in the country can be appointed while lack of interest might result in an unsuitable list. There is absolutely nothing to make up for an error at this point. There is no possible way of making a poor superintendent into a good one.

(3) To Not Encroach upon the Superintendent's Authority. It is absolutely fatal for the managers to try to manage the institution, except through the Superintendent. He has a hard enough time as it is, to control a big, unwieldy mechanism. He may do it if he has the backing of his Board in the sense that no orders, instructions or criticisms come from subordinates except through him, but if they go over his head to subordinates direct, his usefulness is finished.

(4) To Know as Much as They Can About the Workings of the Institution, from the Inmates' or Patients' Point of View. A superintendent must inevitably see the thing in the terms of control from the top, in terms of deputies, supervisor, employees, buildings and equipment. The managers should restore to the situation the perspective of the individual patient. I would suggest to managers that, instead of making a superficial and cursory survey of the entire premises with the superintendent, they stop before some one patient and ask what life looks like to him, where did he sleep last night, what bedding and bed clothing did he have, when did he get up in the morning, does he have a chance to be cleanly and decent, what did he have for breakfast and what will he have for lunch and dinner, how much useful work does he have a chance to do, how much liberty is there, what does he do for fun, has anything to read, what has he to live for! Along this line, the important facts about the institution are to be learned.

"If I might venture one suggestion in very general terms to the Governor, whose interest in the State institutions has been so genuine and so effective, it would be that, among the large number of citizens who, as volunteers, have given public-spirited services of the highest value during the war and who, up to that time, perhaps, had not been conspicuous for their public service, there may be found many men and women of high attainments, exceptional power, familiarity with large enterprises, who can be induced to continue unsalaried and public-spirited work of a public nature, as managers of State charitable institutions and find in that a patriotic opportunity, second only to that presented by the war."

Other speakers at the meeting were Governor Smith, Franklin B. Kirkbride, Secretary of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village; Dr. Charles H. Little, Superintendent of Letchworth Village; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Thomas H. Lee, Deputy Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, and Major B. L. Goggin, Supervisor of Special Classes of the State Department of Education. Percy L. Lang, President of the Board of Managers of Craig Colony for Epileptics and President of the Association, presided.

Increased Usefulness of Child-Caring Institutions

Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, has addressed the following letter to superintendents of child-caring institutions throughout the state:

"The State Board of Charities sends to you its best wishes for 1920 and hopes that you may be more fully aware of usefulness both intensively and extensively.

"From our knowledge of charitable institutions in this State, we are convinced that the word which most fully expresses their ideal is—service. As a State Board we try to think of our own work in the same terms and during 1920 would like to cooperate with you in attaining this common ideal. Because of our proximity to the State departments, national agencies and other sources of information, we believe that we ought to be of even greater usefulness to you than institutions that we have been. For instance, if you are thinking of playground material, children's books, children's games, clothing, equipment, drinking fountains, school room methods, educational equipment or other plans for the extension of your institutional activities, could we not time your energy and possible mistakes by placing before you complete information on these various subjects? We may know how to look and thus bring to you data from a greater variety of sources than you otherwise would be able to receive. In other words, we desire to place ourselves at your service as a bureau of information and advice and shall be glad to be of assistance to you in this or any other capacity."

STATE HOSTIALS CRIPPLED BY HELP SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 1)

and where, at the same time, only 14 attendants, out of the normal number of 32, are on duty. Beds have been crowded in so that they are practically in contact. In a male ward, at the same hospital, having a normal capacity of 175 patients, there are actually 246 patients, while the regular number of attendants has been reduced from 35 to 14. In another ward, where there are 675 cases of the more serious type, 90 of whom are very disturbed and dangerous, there are only six day attendants where there should be, at least, double that number.

Are 1,000 Workers Short?

Conditions in the Brooklyn and Manhattan State Hospitals and, in a smaller degree, in the State hospitals, are similar, as shown by the fact that, on December 1, out of a total of 4,263 positions in the ward service of all the State hospitals, there were 2,560 vacancies.

The reason for the shortage of help, which has resulted in such deplorable conditions, seems purely economic in character. It would not be difficult to obtain competent people, who like the work, to serve as attendants, if salaries were raised to a point such as they can receive when working on the outside.

With the results of this investigation before him, the Governor has urged the Legislature, in his annual message, to make hospital help proper increases in salaries, and to extend hospital facilities so as to relieve the overcrowded. The Governor has also given publicity to the Biggs-Bailey report.
GOVERNOR URGES MORE PAY FOR INSTITUTION HELP

MESSAGE EMPHASIZES PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE WORK

I
N his second annual message to the Legisl
ature, Governor Alfred E. Smith devoted much attention to the matter of public health and social welfare. While-admitting that "we have no reason in this life to expect perfection in any line of endeavor," the Governor did insist that "we have reason to expect progress consistent with experience and the enlightened age in which we live."

The Governor showed himself to be particularly concerned about the serious situation confronting the State hospitals and the State institutions for mental defectives through the inefficiency of the present accommodations and the shortage of help due to the low wage scale now in effect.

Extracts from the Governor's message follow:

Recommends Better Pay For State Hospital Workers

The hospitals of this State are well and ably managed. With a total census on December 1 of 38,111 patients, the State hospitals for the insane have had a very trying year, principally because of the shortage of physicians and the extreme shortage of ward employees. These conditions have been aggravated by the serious influenza epidemic and the problems resulting from overcrowding.

The ward service of the State hospitals calls for a total of 4,382 positions, and on December 1, 1,020 of these were vacant. This condition is due in part to the actual labor shortage in this country and in part to the low wages paid. If the State is to give the service it should to its unfortunate wards, the salaries of nurses and attendants must be made adequate. The work of caring for the insane requires so much tact, patience and skill that it should be well paid.

An increase in wages was granted last year, but a still further and more extensive increase will be necessary this year if the State is to carry on this great humanitarian project in a creditable and praiseworthy manner. The State must meet private competition, and, if we are to continue to secure the services of competent people and to hold those we already have, we must meet the salaries that are offered to them in fields outside of the State employ.

A short time ago I requested Dr. Pearce Bailey and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs to make a survey of several of the State hospitals and to report to me. Their report I have on file in this office, where it is available for reference.

I, therefore, recommend that the finance committees of both houses con

consideration to the question of making the salaries adequate in order to command the necessary help.

Spent Now On Defectives

$1 Spent Now On Defectives

Will Save State $10 Later

Estimates based on surveys and established figures drawn from the medical department of the State indicate that there are at least 40,000 mental defectives outside of institutions in this State. Our institutions accommodate only 4,000. A large proportion of mental defectives, under proper training and supervision, can be made healthy, happy and useful. Without it many of them drift into criminal classes. Three-quarters of those admitted to institutions, and these, of course, are the worst cases, are capable of a useful labor, whereas left to themselves, they are almost certain to become public charges sooner or later. Used and controlled they multiply rapidly and produce more mental defectives.

The feebleminded now are mostly at large, a considerable portion with improper home surroundings. They are in the almshouses where they do not get the care to make them productive as they could be made in the State institutions. They are in the jails and reformatories under small sentences, upon the termination of which they will be released again to the community.

We not only have no adequate provision of beds, but the appropriations are inadequate to maintain the present capacity by reason of the increased cost of everything. Two of our institutions have nothing left for maintenance and are maintaining empty beds for the simple reason that they cannot buy food or clothes for new inmates. The condition apparently cannot be remedied for at least two months, and is one which should never be allowed to repeat itself. We need recognition on the part of the people of New York of this problem which is at once humanitarian and of great practical importance. It is safe to say that every dollar spent now on the supervision, training and care of the feebleminded, will in a few years save the State ten. This problem must be recognized at once and squarely met. Instead of 4,000 beds, 10,000 beds should be provided as soon as they can be built. Our present high standards of new construction should be maintained and the State build for permanency as rapidly as funds will permit.

Institutional care should by no means be the whole program, however, for the feebleminded. Many who have good homes can live at home, help their families under some guidance and supervision. But the supervisory authority, and funds for exercising it, should be given the State Commission for mental defectives in order to determine whether the homes are proper or not. This is a vital question, as the homes of the feebleminded are frequently bad. In this field a system of home visiting to follow up persons discharged from our institutions to assure their permanent well-being is recommended for immediate enactment by budgetary provision for such activity.

Existing institutions should be improved. When visiting the Syracuse State Institution for Mental Defectives last August, I was shocked to find that the main building, with old-fashioned interior construction of wood, built in 1834, had accommodations for feebleminded children on the fourth and fifth floors. The population of this institution should be reduced and the accommodation of other accommodations until only the ground and first floors of the present building are used for sleeping purposes. The character of the population taken into account, can hardly be exaggerated.

Urges Most Liberal Help To State Health Department

Health is more than the concern of the individual; it is the concern of the State. I would, therefore, urge upon you the development of a broad health policy for the State, based upon an extension and reorganization of the facilities at the disposal of the Department of Health. In spite of the fact that we are gratified by the steadily rising death rate of the State, it is, nevertheless, true that the percentage of rejections for disability under the recent draft indicates an amount of preventable disease that shows the State to be in a condition that is far from satisfactory. The State should recognize herein an admission because the health of the State is in large part to conditions which should have and may be prevented by a more careful supervision of health through all periods of life.

I am informed that competent medical advice in the rural districts is becoming more and more difficult to obtain, owing to the tendency of physicians to concentrate in the centers of population. The country districts are in many instances practically abandoned, and earnest efforts to persuade physicians to go into these districts have been made by the Board of Health.

The time has, therefore, come when there should be some plan of reorganization of health administration within the counties themselves under the supervision of the State health authorities.

All the problems relating to public health must be kept unclouded by any political considerations or policies. Just as your honorable bodies have shown great generosity and sympathy with the purposes of the Department of Education, I would urge that the Department of Health receive a liberal share of your attention. The State can make no more profitable expenditure than that wisely made in public health education and in advancing public health administration.

The future progress that the careers open to physicians in the public health service should be made attractive and that the compensation of health officials of all kinds should be more nearly adequate to the service which they should be required to render to the public. This is the only way to ensure that the best qualified men be attracted to the service and the best results for the State be attained.

As a practical measure, the State should be redirected in regard to health matters, so that each community could support a proper public health administration. There should be established throughout the State (Continued on page 7)
GOVERNOR URGES MORE PAY FOR INSTITUTION HELP

(Continued from page 6)

an adequate system of public health centers, in conjunction with local health activities, where the necessary public health supervision can be provided for all classes of institutions for the aged, mother, the infant, the little child, the young adult, and the older men and women of the community.

The State should subsidize the local health efforts and thus bring about a coordination of private and public health facilities so that every health center could command the services of a full-time health officer and the necessary public health nurses. Public health laboratories should be maintained in each of the larger cities, where necessary work may be undertaken for the counties and the important diagnosis of infectious diseases made. Many diseases are insidious at the onset and their subsequent course may be prevented if the condition can be discovered sufficiently early to administer relief successfully.

I would urge most liberal provision for the Department of Health. Knowing the all-too-ready tendency to consider expenditure for health protection non-essential, the committee is prepared to step ahead through protective and constructive measures, meet the situation and maintain our citizens at the highest pitch of their health efficiency.

All the information which I have been able to secure during this last year relating to the Department of Narcotic Drug Control has strengthened my conviction to urge upon you the necessity for abolishing the present delegation of the State Government to a separate department, and transferring it as a bureau to the Department of Health.

Other Recommendations Concerning Social Welfare

The Governor recommended that the law empowering counties to appropriate money to county boards of child welfare, to care for dependent widows with children, be made mandatory.

The Governor again recommended health and maternity insurance as a State function.

The committee reported favorably on the recommendations of his Reconstruction Commission to a later date in the session at which time he said that the report of the Reconstruction Commission would be transmitted to the Legislature with his own comments thereon.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY APPOINTS MRS. VALENTINE TO WELFARE POSITION

Mrs. Phoebe H. Valentine, formerly this Association’s Agent for Dependent Children in Schenectady County, and for the past two years Commissioner of Charities of the city of Schenectady, has been appointed Superintend- ent of the American Amalgamated Industrial Welfare with the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

Mrs. Valentine was the first woman to be a member of the Mayor’s cabinet in Schenectady, and as Commissioner of Charities has done very acceptable and constructive work. She is a graduate of Syracuse University and has been active in charitable, civic and suffrage affairs in the Capitol district for several years. She is admirably qualified for her responsible position.

UP-STATE PAPER ALSO PUBLISHES “NEEDEST CASES”

Hudson Republican Performs Holiday Service Like N. Y. Times in New York

“Christmas Eve on Lonesome” might have been the portion of many of the dependent children in the State this year if the Association’s County Children’s Agencies had not lived up to the opportunities of the season. In many cases adult dependents as well as children were included on the Christmas lists. Reports indicate the needs of the children in Seneca, Otsego, Orange, Yates, Herkimer and Rockland counties were the centers of unusually extensive holiday activities.

Columbia’s “Five Neepest” Following the example set by The New York Times in New York City, the Columbia County Committee on Children cooperated to place before the public the needs of the community’s five neediest cases: a widow with three children, little food, and the rent unpaid; a small girl with clothes and milk enough to go round; a mother who was expecting her eighth baby and hadn’t had a new dress in twenty years; a little girl who was born; a boy of thirteen filtering a deserting father’s place as head and sole support of his mother and four younger children; a family of ten children, whose father as the sole reliance for the present. The appeal found its mark. The cash contribution of $320 was $67 in excess of the amount asked for, and food and clothing were also donated in large quantities. The editor of The Republican was so much pleased with the results of the campaign that he included the following announcement on Christmas morning:

“The Republican means to make this a permanent feature and from this and will gladly receive contributions to it during the year, its distribution to be in the sole charge of the State Committee’s representative and the head of the Red Cross, for ringing the bell for needy cases approved by them and needing special care at Christmas time.”

Rockland Over the Top

The Rockland County Branch of the S. C. A. A. was also particularly successful in raising a large cash fund. In response to two hundred letters of appeal, the committee received contributions totaling $414.61. In addition, several Sunday Schools sent boxes of food, and one of these schools took full responsibility for bringing the Christmas spirit to five inmates of the Hospital for Crippled Children.

The committee also added the cooperation of several other groups—the Girl Scouts, the children of the Reformed Church in Spring Valley, a group of ladies in the same community, the Elks lodge, and the Mothers’ Club of Stony Point.

Cooperation in Seneca County

The Seneca County Committee included on its Christmas list all the destitute children of the community, and all the dependent children in institutions, boarding-homes, etc., as well as the adult inmates of the County Home. Stockings filled with nuts, candy and small toys were bought by the portion of the younger dependent children, and were also distributed to all the recipients of out-door relief in the town of Waterloo. Small packages were distributed with a community tree, a supper, and a trip to the movies for the children. The Red Cross and a number of church societies cooperated in the preparation of gifts, and used the county committee as a distributing agency.

Christmas Hair-Cuts at Cooperstown

At Cooperstown the Civic League, the Elks lodge and the Overseer of the Poor cooperated with the Otsego County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the distribution of Christmas presents and Christmas cheer. A novel feature of this holiday celebration was a shopping tour of the supermarket with the barber-shop a double-starred entry in the guide book.

Many holiday gifts relieved the exchequer of the Orange County Agency of Christmas responsibilities and provided for the purchase of clothing, candy and presents for the many in the boarding-homes. With the assistance of two girls’ church societies, the Agency extended its holiday work to the invalids in the Alms House.

Penn Yan’s “Giving Party”

The Junior High School at Penn Yan celebrated Christmas with a “giving party” to which each child was invited as well as money to be used in the purchase of dolls, toys, and clothing. Everything contributed by this compassionate St. Nicholas was turned over to the Yates County Society for distribution. In Herkimer County the churches supplied funds, and here again the S. C. A. A. acted as distributor of Christmas cheer.

MISS INA TYLER ACCEPTS POSITION IN THE WEST

Miss Ina Tyler, who has been the Association’s agent for dependent children in Sullivan County, has accepted the position of Home Service Secretary in one of the rural counties of Minnesota. Miss Tyler’s work in Sullivan County has been so effective that she has been asked to conduct similar work in numerous other rural fields.

She is a graduate of the St. Louis School of Social Economy, and had experience as secretary of Charity Organization Societies, as field worker in the Michigan Commission to Investigate Public Relief, and in juvenile court work before accepting the Sullivan County position. The good wishes of the Association accompany Miss Tyler to the new field which she has entered.

VALATIE INSTITUTION TO BE USED FOR DEFECTIVES

“Why let the State farm for women at Valatie lie idle when more room is needed for the feebleminded?” is a question which has been raised frequently in dealing with defectives. If a bill, introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman Machold, becomes law, this question will be answered satisfactorily by turning the institution over to the State Commission for Mental Defectives.

The bill provides that the State Commission may use the institution and the materials, supplies, stock and equipment, etc., in connection with any of the State schools for mental defectives. The measure also transfers the title of the institution from the State Prison Commission to the State Commission for Mental Defectives.

The State Farm for Women, established by legislative enactment in 1908, was discontinued under a bill passed by the 1919 session of the Legislature and, since that time, the institution has been lying idle.
BELLEVUE MAKING MORE USE OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

N. Y. City Visiting Committee Helps Provide Diversional Work For Hospital Patients

Occupational therapy as developed in army hospitals during the war is to be adapted to peace-time conditions in Bellevue Hospital, if the plans of the Hospital Occupation Committee, organized in connection with the New York City Visiting Committee, State Charities Aid Association, are carried into effect.

Occupational activities are already under way in the neurological wards at Bellevue and the committee has just launched a drive for funds to make possible the extension of the work to the surgical and psychopathic wards.

The basis of the committee's plan is a survey of conditions at Bellevue made by Thomas B. Kidner, who was formerly in charge of re-habilitation work in Canadian military hospitals. Mr. Kidner's report named the neurological, psychopathic and surgical wards as the most important field for occupational training, and recommended light work for bed-ridden patients, heavier work at a table at the end of each ward for patients who could sit up, and something approaching vocational training in shops for those patients who were able to move about freely. The project has the complete approval of the hospital authorities, who have already made arrangements to provide small rooms adjacent to the wards for use as shops.

Dr. O'Hanlon, Superintendent of Bellevue, says that the work already done has been "very satisfactory." In a letter addressed to the hospital occupation committee, Dr. Foster Kennedy, attending physician in the neurological wards, says as follows: "The occupational education which has been begun in the Neurological Wards of Bellevue Hospital has been of the greatest therapeutic value to the patients and has vastly improved their morale and therefore their health."

Now is the time to begin building right kind of housing

After-the-War Construction Should Avoid Grievous Mistakes Made in Old Tenements

The present shortage of houses and apartments in cities generally, throughout the State and country, due to the curtailment of building operations during the war, means that as soon as conditions in the building trades once more approach the normal, there will be a large amount of new construction.

Therefore, now is the time—before building operations begin on a large scale—for those interested in good housing in all communities to take steps to insure that dwellings erected in the future conform to reasonable standards of health and sanitation. State laws do not regulate the type of dwelling permitted; the matter is largely one of local ordinance and enforcement.

What serious damage can result from the failure of communities to insist upon certain standards of construction is revealed by the situation in New York City at the present time. Although the ordinance with regard to "new law" tenements was enacted in 1901 and has been enforced since that time, nevertheless, according to figures of the Housing Committee of the Reconstruction Commission, there are more than 400,000 apartments in "old law" tenements erected prior to 1901 which are the dwelling places of 2,000,000 New Yorkers. Attempts are now being made through the offer of prizes to architects, to renovate these old tenements in such a manner as to satisfy the "new law" requirements, but this process is a slow one.

The moral is plain: Build right in the first place and permit no inferior, unsanitary structures to be erected. Don't, by all means, repeat the mistakes made in New York's old tenements!
STATE MENTAL HYGIENE SOCIETIES OF U. S. HOLD CONVENTION HERE

War Brought a New Impetus to Nation-Wide Mental Health Movement.

The third convention of the state societies for mental hygiene throughout the United States was held in New York February 4 and 5 under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in cooperation with the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. The purpose of the meeting was to stimulate a greater public interest in the mental hygiene movement and to plan for the widest possible application of the principles of mental hygiene thus far proved in civilian and military work. The meetings attracted a notable gathering of psychiatrists, educators and persons interested in the organized movement for mental health.

There are now state mental hygiene societies in New York, Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Representatives of many of these societies were present at the convention. The thriving new Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene was also represented by a strong delegation. The official delegates of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association were Miss Florence M. Rheti, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. George F. Canfield, President of the Association.

The convention began on the day following the annual meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and many of the convention guests also had the privilege of attending that meeting.

Mental Hygiene and the War

"Mental Hygiene and the War" was the subject of a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of February 5. Major General Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the United States Army, presided and paid high tribute to the work done during the war by the Neuropsychiatric Corps in the cantonments and hospitals in this country and overseas. He also emphasized the importance of vigorously promoting a peace-time mental hygiene program throughout the country.

A paper on the "Applicability of the Neuropsychiatric Examinations in the Army to Civil Problems," by Dr. Pearce Bailey, who was head of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry in the Surgeon General's office during the war and is now Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, was read in Dr. Bailey's absence by Dr. William A. Sandy, Psychiatrist of the State Commission.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, who was Senior Consultant in Neuropsychiatry of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, delivered an address on "Some Mental Hygiene Lessons of the War."

A paper on the "Influence of War on Research in Neuropsychiatry," by Dr. Harvey H. Cushing, Surgeon, Chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital of Boston, was omitted because of Cushing's enforced absence due to the storm.

Dr. Southard on Trade Unions

A meeting especially for physicians was held at the New York Academy of Medicine on the evening of February 4. Dr. Edward D. Palmer, Professor of Neuropsychiatry at the New York University Medical School, presided.

Dr. E. F. Southard, Director of the Massachusetts Psychiatric Institute, Boston, gave a stimulating paper on "Trade-Unionism and Temperament: Notes on the Psychiatric Point of View in Industry."

[Persons in attendance at the convention and the wide circle of friends of Dr. Southard were greatly shocked and grieved to learn that the following day Dr. Southard was stricken with pneumonia at a hotel in this city and died three days later. His death cuts short a brilliant and useful career."

In the course of his address Dr. Southard said that industry offered as legitimate a field (Continued on page 3)

A WELCOME to the American Legion!}

Among the new factors to be reckoned with in all matters of civic and social welfare is the American Legion. However closely its corporate objects may be defined, legislators, administrators and candidates for public office will be asking themselves constantly, "What will the American Legion think of this?" It is a unique and exceedingly powerful factor in the field of public welfare.

Speaking for the subjects with which we are directly concerned, those in the general field of social welfare, we heartily welcome the influence, whether direct or indirect, expressed or implied, of the American Legion.

The American army in the great war represented youth, vigor, vitality, efficiency and determination. It also represented straightforwardness and a certain humanitarian attitude. The peoples of Europe probably think first of the American soldier as dealing the final blow for saving civilization, and then they think of him as playing with children. In every city of France where the doughboy was on leave, he was seen in the streets and parks playing with French children, carrying them on his shoulder, joining in their games, and making himself most acceptably one of their number. They trusted him; something in his frank, straightforward, direct manner elicited from them an immediate response.

Youth, in its vigor and vitality, may occasionally forget the needs of age or childhood or weakness, but American youth never consciously neglects them. The members of the American Legion can be counted on as individuals, if not as an organization, in all our efforts for better care of the needy, preventing sickness and distress, and, generally speaking, raising the level of well-being.
Contributors to the Work of the State Charities Aid Association

Following is a list of the contributors to the work of the State Charities Aid Association during January:

**General Fund**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Richard March Hoe</td>
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<td>Mr. H. J. P. Volck</td>
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<td>Mr. Louis H. Solomon</td>
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<td>Mr. Joseph P. Day</td>
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<td>Mr. Willard Parker Butler</td>
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<td>Mr. A. L. Rand</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. A. Anderson</td>
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<td>Mrs. Helen Rich</td>
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**Total** $1,125.00

**Child Placing Agency**

The following contributions were made to the Association's Child Placing Agency, which finds free family homes for children:

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<td>Mr. Edgar W. Van Winkle</td>
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**Total** $1,115.00

**Mental Hygiene Committee**

Following are the contributions to the Mental Hygiene Committee:

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<td>Mr. William Persons Hamilton</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Douglas Sloane</td>
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**Total** $1,500.00

**New York City Visiting Committee**

The following contributions were made to the New York City Visiting Committee, which devotes itself particularly to the visitation, inspection and improvement of New York City hospitals and almshouses:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Through Miss Florence L. Burt...</td>
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<td>Miss Edith G. Bowden</td>
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**Total** $225.93

**New York City Visiting Committee**

The following contributions were made to the New York City Visiting Committee, which devotes itself particularly to the visitation, inspection and improvement of New York City hospitals and almshouses:

**Special** $50.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Committee</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<td>Mr. W. V. Bigland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Robert S. Brewster</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Nathan Byrne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. William Church Osborn</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Gertrude L. Holt</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Helen C. Butler</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Grace Andrews</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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</tbody>
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**Total** $651.00

**Contributions to the Association and its various departments are invited. They may be sent to M. N. Buckner, Treasurer, 105 East 2nd St., New York City. If the contribution is intended for any particular branch of the work, the department should be designated.

**EXAMINE 2971 PATIENTS AT 72 TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS**

The medical examiners of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association conducted 72 clinics during the year 1919, at which 2971 patients were examined, an average attendance of 41 per clinic.

The "occasional clinic" service conducted by the committee in various parts of the State has proved a very useful and effective weapon in combating tuberculosis.
STATE MENTAL HYGIENE SOCIETY
OF U. S. HOLD CONVENTION HERE
(Continued from page 1)

to psychiatry as war had done inasmuch as war had for a time assumed the proportions of the most compelling force in the world. The task of the psychiatrist was to study personality as a whole and to separate out the various types. The interest of psychology was general as opposed to the specific interest of psychiatry. Dr. Southard accepted the four categories of trade unions as outlined by Dr. C. H. Bayne printed book, "Trade Unionism."

These four types of unions were classified according to their functions as follows:

(1) The "free" type of union represented by the American Federation of Labor; (2) The up-and-up type represented by the Woman's Trade Union League; (3) The revolutionary or socialist, anarchistic type represented by the I. W. W.; (4) The predatory type as represented by certain hold-up or gorilla unions.

Psychiatry in Medical Schools

The other address at this evening session was delivered by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. His subject was "Psychiatry in Medical Schools." He made a strong plea for more psychiatry in the curricula of medical colleges. He reminded the general practitioners to appreciate the significance of mental disorders and to aid the movement for earlier treatment of mental disorders with attention to the whole problem of mental disease and defect.

One of the most interesting sessions of the convention was that held on the afternoon of February 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria on "Mental Hygiene of Childhood." Miss Julia Latrobe, Chief of the Children's Bureau at Washington, addressed the audience as follows: "The Psychology of Infancy" (with cinematographic demonstration), by Dr. John H. Waite of Johns Hopkins University; "The Experiences of the Child: How They Affect Character and Behavior," by Dr. C. Macle Campbell of the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital; "Program of Mental Hygiene in the Public Schools," by Dr. E. Stanley Abbot, Medical Director, Mental Hygiene Committee of Public Associations of Pennsylvania; "Childhood—The Golden Period for Mental Hygiene," by Dr. William L. Rimland, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. An audience of about 500 people, including many teachers and child welfare workers, attended this session. Those who were interested in the psychiatric field and their remarks were heard with keen attention.

Round Table Discussions

Apart from the public meetings of the convention the active workers of the various state societies held a series of interesting and stimulating round-table discussions. These meetings took place in the Assembly Hall of the Sage Foundation Building. They were presided over by Dr. Salmon of the National Committee and George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

Among the topics discussed were: "Financing Societies for Mental Hygiene;" "Problems in the Establishment of Community Clinics;" "Relative Values in Methods of Publicity;" "Problems of Legislation;" "State Society Problems Relative to Discharge, Readjustment and Planning." The speakers included the medical directors of the various state societies and visiting workers in the mental hygiene field.

Following the round-table gathering on Thursday morning, February 5, the representatives of the various state societies were entertained at luncheon by the National Committee at the National Arts Club.

"Here is Much Plenty to Do"

Serbian Physician Writes Mr. Folk about Conditions Since the War.

An interesting letter has been received by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, from Dr. Bochko Konievitz, a Serbian physician who cared for him while ill for a few days during the trip of the American Red Cross survey mission to Serbia a year ago. The letter indicates that the Red Cross, through the office of Dr. Konievitz, writes he is "the new and so inexperienced President of the County Society for the Care of Needy Children." In one respect, his letter reads: "Wishing to give you a brief idea of the state of things in the capital [Belgrade]—there is much plenty to do."

The letter follows:

Alexinatz, 20 December 1919.

My dear Mr. Folks: It was with greatest pleasure I received last week your cordial letter, and some days later the books from the Health Office—just the thing I needed so much. The boys at the Red Cross are welcome to me, the new and so inexperienced President of the County Society for the Care of Needy Children.

Sorry, I was for long time not in Belgrade to meet Mr. Doherty and learn something from him; but here is much plenty to do and I wish I could go to the capital (the locomotive stops somewhere in open road to take breath and needs sometimes 30 to 40 hours to make 200 km. to Belgrade); and lastly, I am only three months at home and in good health. For there in Belgrade I contracted the malarial dysen- tery and was very ill, lying in the same bed and room as you. And the medication was worse than the illness, but not in vain, for I now live and work and with such delightful success that my patients get cured if only seeing my cheerful countenance. I was at last relieved from the military service, came to my regular occupation, found my family well, and am at last post of discrimination ready to perform my duties of things) enjoying delights and comfort of my sweet home—well deserved after vicissitudes of the seven years' warfare, 1912-1919.

Perhaps it looks sometimes we Serbs are too much given to this "well deserved rest," but if you remember that in seven years we suffered much, and still have, plenty of depressant moments; then—pity I cannot sufficiently express my thoughts in writing, and we are not together to pursue our discussions—but to visit America remains only my desire and dream.

Please accept my most cordial regards and thanks for the books you sent me.

Bochko Konievitz.

The following nominations as members of the Boards of Managers of various state institutions have been sent to the Senate by Governor Smith:

William H. Heox, of Binghamton, nominated as a member of the Board of Managers of Binghamton State Hospital.

Mrs. Frances Donnelly, of Brooklyn, nominated, Brooklyn State Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Perry Cooke, of Buffalo, nominated, Buffalo State Hospital.

Elia M. Bemy, of New York, nominated; Mrs. Anastasia P. R., of New York, nominated, Fannie M. Pollak, Central Islip State Hospital.

Henry Killeen, of Buffalo, to succeed William P. Wiering, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.

Joseph Schwartz, of Yonkers, to succeed William B. Dinmore, Hudson River State Hospital.

Matthew T. Tobin, of Brooklyn, nominated, and D. Hanna, of Riverhead, Kings Park State Hospital.

Mrs. Julius Kemp West, of New York, nominated, Manhattan State Hospital.

Floyd Halsted, of Goshen, to succeed Frank Harding, Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.

John S. Bronk, of Rochester, nominated, Rochester State Hospital.

Mrs. Mary S. Goodale, of Watertown, nominated; and Thomas Dineen, of Ogdensburg, Lawrence State Hospital.

Clarence Edward Williams, of Utica, to succeed John D. Kerman, Utica State Hospital.

William S. MacDonald, Willard State Hospital.

Judge Mortimer B. Patterson, of Nanuet, nominated, Letchworth Village at Thiells.

Miss Susan Hoagland, of Brooklyn, nominated; and Mrs. Abbie A. Hammam, of Rome, Rome State School for Mental Defectives.

Miss Susan Hoagland, of Brooklyn, nominated; and Mrs. Abbie A. Hammam, of Rome, Rome State School for Mental Defectives.

Mrs. Jessie B. Durston, of Syracuse, nominated, Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives.

Percy L. Lang, of Waverly, nominated, Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sunnybrook.

John E. Lockington, of Lima, nominated; and Harry P. Darling, of Rochester, to succeed John McKee, State Agricultural and Industrial School at Potsdam, Oswego County.

John F. Brennen, of Hudson, nominated; and Mark O'Meara, M. D., of Kingston, State Training School for Girls at Hudson.

James C. Wood, of West Haven, State Hospital for Care of Crippled and Deformed Children at West Haven.

Daniel P. Hays, of Pleasantville, the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills.

Marie Agnes Cheadle, of Peekskill, to succeed Laura B. Clarke, Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.

Charles L. Pfeifer, of Buffalo, to succeed Herman Johnson, Thomas Indian School at Iroquois.

KENNEDY LECTURES GIVEN
BY DR. SALMON THIS YEAR

The New York School of Social Work announces that Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, will deliver the Kennedy Lectures for 1920 on "The Place of Mental Hygiene in Social Work." The lectures are given on Thursday and Friday at 2:30 P.M., March 4, 5, 11, 12, 18 and 19, from 4:30 to 5:30 in the Lecture Hall, 129 East 22d St.
SEVEN SULLIVAN COUNTY STORIES

These are not fairy stories, nor stories of children in a faraway land. They are stories of children in Sullivan County, New York, and they are only a few of the many such stories which become known to the County Agent for Dependent Children in the course of his work.

A County Agent is a real doorway of opportunity for neglected, needy, and dependent children of any county. By the way, has your county a County Agent? Anyhow, read these stories:

COUNTY AGENCY INSURES PROTECTED CHILDHOOD

A County Agency for Dependent Children insures a protected childhood. It is more than a commendable philanthropy—it is an economic necessity. It does more than promise results—it secures them.

A Boy Who Was Transplanted to Opportunity

It is interesting to transplant pious and rose bushes into fresh fertile soil and watch them grow. But it is much more interesting to restore to their heritage of a mother and home life, and incidentally the county stopped paying $624 a year for their maintenance.

A Re-unitied Home Which Saved the County $624 Per Year

There is nothing more pathetic than a broken-up home, and unless care is taken there is nothing more expensive for the county which pays the bills.

When the father of the Adams children died back in 1908 and the home was broken up, Sullivan County had no Agent for Dependent Children. Had there been an Agent we should undoubtedly know today why one of the children died and what happened to the other two who had reached the age of sixteen years were consequently discharged from county supervision and disappeared. Nobody knew and apparently nobody cared what became of the children's mother. Again if there had been an Agent, it is probable that the three younger children never have spent those six or seven years in an institution, at a yearly cost to the county of $208 apiece.

Ten years later the Agent came. One of her first concerns was to find the mother of the children and after a two days' search she did find her, living in a comfortable home with a man who she was not legally married although she had been living with him for nine years. The man was a stone-mason and the woman in her home was a housekeeper earning sixty-one dollars. They were amply able to support the children, and the Agent told the woman that she must meet the cost of their support. Thus appealed to, the mother naturally wanted her children returned to her.

A Seventeen-Year-Old Girl with a Eight-Year-Old Child

As a rule society is kindly and tolerant with the eight-year-old child, but it is unjust and often unscrupulous in its attitude toward the sixteen-year-old girl with the mind of a child of eight.

Grace was such a girl. She lived with her grandfather and her three uncles. Since her grandmother's death, six years before, the neighbors had tried to look after her. When she was thirteen several school authorities advised the family to keep her at home, as she could learn nothing more in school. Both family and neighbors were unsuccessful in keeping her at home. She ran away frequently, and stayed out until one and two in the morning, and being without moral stamina, and with nothing to fall back on, the eighteen-year-old, was easily led astray. It was only when the County Agent was called that Grace's mind was tested by an expert. She was immediately placed in the hands of a well-meaning woman, thereby insuring mutual protection to the girl and to society in general.

A Deserting Husband Who "Changed His Mind"

In many communities deserting husbands are so uncommon a spectacle that their disclaimers cause little comment. But they do cause something else, they cause an enormous expenditure by the county which must necessarily assume the support of the deserted children. John was a typical deserting husband. Perhaps he had deserted before; at any rate, when he went out with his wife and his children back to her mother who could barely support her self, the neighbors became suspicious of his intentions and notified the County Agent that he was preparing to leave town. It was thirty miles from the Agent's headquarters to that village, but she knew that the call was important. One of the children was a small baby, and the mother could not leave it or the other tiny tot and go out to work. The little family would soon be in dire need and the lawful breadwinner would soon make good his escape. So she lost no time in getting to the village where she located the man and told him in no uncertain tones that although he might refuse to live with them any longer he was legally bound to support them. She offered him the alternative of putting up a bond for the support of his children. After the desertion involved too much, and forthwith arranged for the return of his wife and children to their old home. It might be too much, and forthwith John said he would be happy ever after, but at least John is living up to his obligations and he, not the county, is supporting his family.

A Child's Release From The Bondage of Fear

That children in the United States to whom the constitution guarantees the right to "the pursuit of happiness" may be living in very terror of their lives from day to day seems incredible, but unfortunately, even in New York State, such conditions may exist, and may be passed by unnoticed unless there is in the community someone whose special business is the protection of the children of that community.

Because the truant officer told her that Lillie's mother refused to send her to school although the physician showed her to be physically able to attend school, the County Agent went to the home. The family consisted of Lillie, a little girl of ten, her mother and her grandmother. They gave as their reason for keeping the child at home their fear that she would be murdered or kidnapped. Then told fantastic stories of Lillie's father to poison them all, asserting that he had in fact poisoned a younger child. They feared poison in poisoned milk, poisoned water, and they fed the sensitive child on these (Continued on page 5)
1,500 RECOVERIES IN STATE HOSPITALS
FOR INSANE DURING THE PAST YEAR

Annual Report of Hospital Commission
Shows Institutions Still Overcrowded

The thirteen civil State hospitals for the insane, which were built to house 29,344 patients, actually contain 35,579 according to the annual report of the State Hospital Commission for the last fiscal year.

The serious overcrowding continues in spite of the fact that $1,033,580 was spent last year for new construction, repairs and improvements at the institutions. The overcrowding is 6,535 patients—or 21 per cent beyond their certified capacity.

During the year, a total of 46,968 patients were treated in the civil State hospitals, 1,584 in the hospitals for the criminal insane, and 1,311 in the private institutions, a total of 49,881. The net increase of patient population in all institutions during the year, however, was only 244.

The hospitals discharged a total of 3,419 patients as benefited by treatment. Of these, 1,550 were considered as recovered, 863 as much improved, 979 as improved, and 50 as insane.

More Effort to Prevent Insanity

Confronted by the serious overcrowding of the institutions and the high cost of building, the Commission is making vigorous efforts to prevent mental disorders through the establishment of clinics for early discovery and treatment, and by the employment of field agents to look after patients paroled from the hospitals to their homes to finish their convalescence. In this movement the Commission is cooperating with the State departments of health, education, charities, probation, prisons and mental defectives in order to establish joint clinics, or health centers which are available for mental cases coming to the attention of all those departments. The chief functions of these joint clinics are:

- Examining backward, nervous, or "queer" school children.
- Examining juvenile delinquents.
- Treating persons having incipient nervous or mental disease.
- Treating epileptic patients.
- Giving advice to patients discharged or paroled from the hospitals.
- Giving support and encouragement to delinquents paroled by the courts or penal institutions.

Insane Cost: State $12 Millions

The report shows that the actual total expenditures of the State Hospital department during the year were $11,985,695.55. Of this, $10,774,568.65 was for personnel service, maintenance and operation of hospitals; $1,033,380.98 for new construction, repairs and improvements; and $177,789.64 for administration. Owing to the high prices of supplies, the average per capita cost of maintenance of patients was $304.69 as compared with $262.82 in 1918 and $208.91 in 1914. The Commission calls attention, however, to the fact that the Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the cost of all commodities has increased 40% since 1914, while the cost of maintenance in the State hospitals during this same period has increased only 45.6%.

SEVEN SULLIVAN COUNTY STORIES

(Continued from page 4)

The County Agent had the two women examined. They were pronounced insane and sent to the State Hospital. Then she hunted up Lillie's father, an honest, hard-working man, and placed the child with her mother and sister. At first the child's mind was too dominated by the fear that she could scarcely be induced to eat, but it was carefully explained to her that her mother and grandmother were 'sick in their minds' and that the stories they had told about her father were untrue, so she gradually grew less afraid of him, and one day she threw her arms about his neck and kissed him. The man's heart was gladdened by the restoration of his child from whom he had been separated for five years, and the little girl had been transformed from one of terror to one of happiness.

VII

A Young Mother—A Baby—And A Home

Betty was only fifteen and about to become a mother when the Agent's attention was called to her. She lived on the barren acres all alone for days at a time, at such times as her father was at work her mother was wandering abroad. The father was ignorant, weak-minded, on the whole well-meaning, although he had done some fine things for his family. Her mother was notoriously immoral. Sometimes the family had a boarder and they all slept in one room. At the time Betty was referred to the Agent, her mother had been living in another part of the county several months as the wife of another man.

The father of the unborn child was a man ten years Betty's senior and of fairly good reputation. He had no place to take her if they were married except to an aged aunt who was ill and had an illSTERING the baby. Betty was taught housekeeping and was given her first religious training. During this time the father of the child, with the encouragement of the Agent, was working to make a home for Betty. At the end of a year they were married. The Agent is always a welcome visitor in the home and Betty describes the different view of life which came to her as a result of her year's training, and now because of her new outlook Betty is trying to influence her mother to abandon her irregular life.

JUNIOR RED CROSS OF NASSAU COUNTY STARTS
TRAVELING DENTAL CLINIC FOR CHILDREN

A practical measure for providing dental care for school children was inaugurated last Fall as part of their peace program by the Junior Red Cross of Nassau County. The county contains seventy schools with an enrollment of 25,000 children, many of whom never had any dental attention, and those who went to a dentist often did so at the expense of their school work. The plan for a traveling dental shop was conceived and executed by Mrs. E. C. Brower of Roslyn, L I, who is chairman of the Red Cross Committee on schools of the county. The initial expense was small when one considers the amount of good which such an equipment can do in country districts where medical and dental facilities are lacking. The equipment consists of a car, costing $750, a specially constructed prophylactic chair, which cost $80, and instruments and case costing $244.31. The dentist in charge has been engaged by the year, and he is assisted by a public health nurse provided by the Board of Education. The equipment was purchased with funds raised entirely by the Nassau County school children of the Junior Red Cross, and they know that the car belongs to them, which enhances their interest in it.

The Red Cross Dental Educational Car made the rounds of all schools in the community. The nurse lists the things to be done to the children's teeth and submits an estimate of the cost to the parents. Prices are low. It costs 25 cents to have one tooth filled, 35 cents for two, and 45 cents for three. If a family cannot afford to pay the bill the cost is charged against the school. Dr. Wm. T. Menney is the dentist in charge of the car, and the experiment has already proven to be a great success. So far as known, this is the first traveling clinic of its kind in the State.

A STATE PROGRAM FOR CARE OF
THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Attention of readers of the S. C. A. A. News was called to an article entitled "A State Program for the Care of the Mentally Defective," which was delivered at the Child Welfare Conference in Washington, D. C., in May, 1919, by Dr. Walter K. Fernald superintendant of the Massachusetts State School for the Feebleminded. We believe this is the most complete, the best proportioned, the sanest and most comprehensive statement which has been made on the subject. The address has been recently recorded and a copy can obtain one, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
NATIONAL COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZING FOR RURAL SOCIAL WORK

Miss Curry of S. C. A. A. Attends
Annual Convention and Reports for Corrections Committee

Miss Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Agency Department of the State
Charities Aid Association attended the second
annual conference of the National Country
Life Association in Chicago, III. Rural Health
was the theme of the year's program.
Reports were received from the committees
on Homemaking, Education, Local Government,
Recreation, Health and Sanitation, Country Life Organization, and Rural
Charities and Corrections. Miss Curry giving the report
on Health and Sanitation Committee.
The most important and significant report of the Conference was given by the Special
Committee appointed to confer with national
organizations engaged in rural social work, of which H. Thompson, of the U. S.
Department of Agriculture, was Chairman.
This committee held a conference held in Washington, at which was represented
the following organizations interested in the rural social work field - American Library
Association, Boy Scouts, Federal Council of Churches, National Catholic War
Council, War Camp Community Service, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's
Christian Association, and the National
Country Life Conference. Members of the Council of
National and Other Governmental departments were also in attendance, including
the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, Office of Farm Management, State
Relations Service, Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education, Department of Labor
Children's Bureau, and the Commission on
Living Conditions.
The Committee's report consisted of three
parts: (1) the conclusions of the Conference; (2) outline or programs of work of the
national organizations engaged in rural social work, and (3) a report regarding a proposed
manual of suggestions for rural social work.
A Social Work Committee is widely significant not only because of the conclusions reached by the
representatives of the various societies attending the annual conference, but also because
these conclusions have been endorsed by the organizations
represented. The following principles applicable to
rural social work were adopted:

Principles for Rural Work

1. The need to be met by social work in any rural county or local community
should be defined by the county or the community itself with the aid of such exter-
ternal assistance as may be available and helpful. This aid in the first instance
should generally take the form of educational efforts.
2. Social work in a county or local community should have the support of genuine
public opinion and the active participation of farm people in its prosecution. It should
have the financial support of the whole community rather than that of only
a few individuals or agencies as such.
3. (a) Agencies for rural work should be promoted to meet actual rural needs and not
to establish or extend organized social work contacts with none of the agencies engaged in
rural social work.
(b) In the choice of agencies for social work in a given county or local community,
attention should be given only to those agencies that have decided what particular service or services may be
most needed and will receive most general support in the given county or community.

When Women's Motor Corps were organized to meet the needs of war-time, people were
too busy to think what future these organizations had. But peace-time finds ample
opportunities for service, which are being filled in various ways. The New York Motor
Corps of America is using its ambulances to cooperate with the Department of Public
Health in conveying drug addicts to the hospital in New York City. Nassau County also has a
Motor Dental Clinic, and now comes a report from Westchester County which tells of the "Health-Mobile."

One of the Red Cross Ambulances, under the direction of two Red Cross nurses, has
been converted into a completely equipped
model child welfare station. It contains mater-
ials and clothes for children in need of services.
Its burden of work will be transferred to Westchester County where the local Red
Cross Auxiliary, the Nursing Association and the Health Department cooperate in securing
headquarters for an exhibit.
In addition to this, a practical demonstration of scientific care of the child is given
from the machine, which will be shown at the Public
Health nurses are employed the exhibit is
placed under their direct supervision. "Little
Mother's" clubs are shown how to bathe and
dress the baby and to prepare its food. They
are also taught to work wholesome foods suit-
able for their mothers after the birth of the
cell, for in many families no nurse can be
afforded. The Little Mothers so obtain an
invaluable fund of information about the care
of children which will help them later in their lives.

NEW YORK'S DISPENSARIES

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy
of Medicine Dr. E. H. Lewiski-Corwin, Executive Secretary of the Academy, presented
a report on the results of a year's investigations
and study of the Public Health Committees of the Academy on "The Dispensary Situation in New York City." The investigation showed that less than 2 per cent of the New York City
dispensaries were thought to be taking undue advantage of such aid and were not regarded as
the best sources. About 10 per cent were found to be economically unable to obtain proper
medical service in any other way. The other
The short-handed hospitals are charged with paying for the services of a physician, but who
came to the dispensary for special treatment of one sort and another that they could not afford
to themselves elsewhere.

SHORT-HANDED HOSPITALS

Editorial from The New York Evening Sun

The shortage of nurses is widely known but not always understood until one is suddenly
needed in a family. It is also well enough understood that almost every hospital is suffering
for lack of professional equipment—both doctors and nurses are too few to carry on
the work without great difficulty.

Still, it comes as a shock to hear that the shortage of employees at the Central Islip,
Brooklyn and Manhattan State Hospitals for the Insane has resulted in their "collapse," yet
such is the language of a report just made public in Albany, signed by Dr. Herrmann M.
Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, and Dr.
Peacoe Bailey, chairman of the Commission for Mental Defectives.

The matter is of instant importance to the public, and action by the Legislature is required
at once, in the public interest. It may be that the nurses and attendants cannot be found
to keep these hospitals in operation, but it is more likely that a question of rate-of-pay has
arisen. The mental hospital as a whole has long ago called public attention to the need
for larger appropriations for the State's charitable institutions. It appears that this State
is no longer able to care for some of its helpless wards. This condition can hardly be allowed
to remain permanent.

MADISON SUPERVISORS GRANT
$3,000 FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The Board of Supervisors of Madison County, following a report of the year's work from
Howard O. Phillips of Carneysburg and Miss Helen Cotter, R. N. of the County Tuberculosis
Committee, voted an appropriation of $3,000 for
the work in 1929. This is a well-merited recognition of the work done in the county the past year.

GEORGE E. DUNHAM HONORED

The building for acute patients in the Utica
State Hospital has been renamed Dunham Hall
in acknowledgment and recognition of the long
and faithful and efficient service of Hon. George E.
Dunham as a member and chairman of the
Board of Managers.
"THERE AIN'T NO PLACE TO GO AND NOTHIN' TO DO BUT TO GET OUT WID DE GANG"

But the Chautauqua County Children's Court and Detention Home Are Changing the Situation

PUTTING JUVENILE OFFENDERS ON THE ROAD TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Perhaps no phase of child care has been given more attention in recent years than has the machinery for handling delinquent children and children in need of legal protection. There have been juvenile courts in most of our large cities for some years past, and more recently an increasing number of rural juvenile courts have been organized. New York State has lagged somewhat behind in the juvenile court movement, only Monroe, Ontario and Chautauqua Counties having established such courts.

A juvenile court to succeed must have the assistance of a probation officer or officers and it must have a proper place of detention for children awaiting a hearing, as well as for children in need of special study before a decision as to their disposition can be reached. The following account shows the development of the Chautauqua County Juvenile Court, of its probation system and its county detention home. Under the sympathetic guidance of County Judge Ottoway, the children in need of court protection in Chautauqua County are receiving more careful study than ever before.

Tony's Story Describes Things

Tony was a little undernourished shaver of fourteen, an Italian, and he had been committed to the Chautauqua County Detention Home at Fredonia with the probability of immediate transfer to a State reform school. He was one of a gang, the leader, in fact. He had committed many depredations and was responsible for much petty thieving in his own neighborhood. He was in the court room awaiting a hearing. For the two weeks previous he had been in the detention home, a real home, where people had cared about him. Little by little the detention home mother had gained his confidence until he was willing to tell his story to her. The burden of the telling was this.

"There ain't no place to go and nothin' to do but to get out wid de gang."

Underneath the seeming naughtiness of the lad the detention home mother saw qualities in him that would go towards the making of a good citizen, had these qualities ever had a chance to develop.

On one side of the juvenile court room lined up the witnesses who were bringing charges against young Tony; on the other side the detention home mother, who had come to court against her usual custom. The witnesses told their story of petty thievings and window breaking. The judge listened, and then the detention home mother told hers. She pleaded that the boy had never had a chance. She felt that if he were tried just once in a good farm home, away from the gang, where there were things to do that interested him he would make good. Judge Ottoway heard her story, then he placed the boy on probation to the county probation officer for trial in a home. No one said a word when the judge made his decision and his charge to the small culprit before him. But Tony turned, walked to the detention home, put his arm around her neck and remarked: "I just want to tell you, Judge, that mother was a good old sport to come here to plead for me." And Tony is making good. We know it from the probation officer. We know it from the farmer. And he is making good because he is away from the gang and has something to do.

Court Now In Second Year

On July 1, 1918 there was organized, under a special law, the Chautauqua County Juvenile Court as a separate session of the County Court. The services of Reverend Herbert Melching of Dunkirk, were secured as probation officer of the court. The N. C. A. A. County Agents for Dependent Children, Miss Tapp and Miss Mertz, were designated as probation officers by the Judge in particular cases.

Judge Ottoway of the Juvenile Court felt that he could not make decisions affecting the whole future of the children unless he had an opportunity to know more about each child coming before him. Most of the children who come into the hands of the law never have had a square deal; they are usually victims of bad heredity or environment or both. But little is known of their families, their friends or of the children themselves.

On the recommendation of Judge Ottoway, the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County appropriated sufficient money to open the Chautauqua County Detention Home, on April 2, 1919, which was to receive children awaiting a hearing before the juvenile court.

The court is thus provided with two assistants for studying delinquent children—one the detention home which gets acquainted with the child whose future is to be determined, the other the probation officer who makes a study of the family, the neighborhood and the school from which the child has come.

Deal With "Difficult Boys"

The detention home is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, situated in the city of Fredonia. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have acted as foster parents to boarding children ever since the establishment of the County Agency for Dependent Children in Chautauqua County in 1912. During these years this competent couple have given home care and training to all kinds of children, including the so-called "difficult boy." It seemed natural, therefore, to develop this boarding home into the needed detention home for the county. No destitute children are received in the detention home, it being kept strictly for the care of children who have been charged with delinquency. By the addition of a dining room on the first floor, with a dormitory for boys above it, the family home was easily adapted to meet the needs of the new institution. A small room, barred and locked, was provided, for some times a young offender has to be taught by a short stay in such a room that the way to personal liberty is to consider the rights of others. Usually it takes a boy but a short time to learn the lesson when the necessary knowledge is wisely applied by such foster parents as Mr. and Mrs. Nelson. The detention home is first of all a real home for the children cared for therein, and in many instances they receive therein their first glimpse of wholesome home life.

An Americanization Agency

Children are kept in the detention home for a period of from two days to three months, according to needs of the child. The average length of time is two weeks. The home acts as a clearing house, a way station for children under the jurisdiction of the court. It is also doing its bit in the Americanization problem, for many of the children coming within its shelter are foreign-born, with parents unable to understand. When the parents come to visit their boys, often with an interpreter, they learn that America is interested in having healthy, happy children so they go away with more sympathy for their adopted country.

The Chautauqua County Court has been in existence only fourteen months while detention home and the part time juvenile probation officer have existed for only five months. Although started in the face of much meager equipment, the court with these two adjuncts has already provided more friendly roads on which juvenile offenders can travel toward good citizenship.

NEW MEMBER ON STAFF OF COUNTY AGENCIES DEPARTMENT

The County Agencies Department of the Association has added to its staff an assistant superintendent who will devote her time to advising and assisting communities desiring to organize county child welfare agencies. Miss Margaret C. Carey has been appointed to this position. Miss Carey is a graduate of Massachusetts State Normal School, and later took special courses at the University of Chicago, and brings to the Association both teaching and organizing experience. As educational secretary of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, and director of the War Camp Community Service in Connecticut, Miss Carey has dealt in a practical way with numerous child-care problems as well as with community organizations.

NEW COUNTY CHILDREN’S AGENT

Miss M. Joyce Crosby has been appointed County Agent for Dependent Children in Chautauqua County, to succeed Miss Amy Tapping who resigned to do Y. W. C. A. work in Poland. Miss Crosby is a graduate of Wells College. She has worked with the Connecticut Children's Aid Society, and during the last year and a half has been a district worker in the Home Service Department of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Miss Crosby will join the Board of Child Welfare in Chautauqua County.
WESTCHESTER CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT COLLECTS
$11,500 TO HELP PAY FOR CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS

Holding Parents and Guardians Up to Their Responsibility Saves
Money of the Taxpayers

THE Westchester County Department of Child Welfare reports that during the past year, its
agents have collected $11,517 from parents and guardians toward the care of children in
institutions and boarding homes. This sum is more than the salaries for the same period of
the ten children's agents paid by public funds.

The department's collections have increased steadily in the past few years from $551 in 1915
to this year's amount, which is a 22% increase over the amount collected in 1918, $9,196.

This result is gratifying not only from the standpoint of the taxpayer of Westchester
County as it lessens his burden, but also from the effect it has upon the parents of the children
in stimulating their interest in them.

The department, especially since the influenza epidemic, is constantly faced with the problem
of providing institutional care for children where the father is able to pay something
toward their maintenance, but who because of the death of the mother, cannot receive ade-
cquate care at home. In such instances, the father's expenses are carefully estimated, his
income verified, and a certain amount decided upon which he is expected to pay each week
toward the care of his children. In the past, it was quite common for parents to feel, when
institutional care was given their children, that it was not necessary for them to have further
financial responsibility, and that food and clothing for the children were miraculously provided
without anyone having to pay for them. This freedom from responsibility often resulted in
weakening the parent's interest in his children.

The collections have, for the most part, been in small amounts and have taken a great
deal of time and effort; in some cases, it has been necessary to bring a court charge of non-
support. The Department of Child Welfare feels that the time spent in this way, however,
has been more than justified because it has resulted in other and better plans for the children's
future, and it has often shortened the length of the child's dependency.

DR. BAILEY URGES MORE ATTENTION TO
SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

Col. Pierce Bailey, Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, in a public
address on reconstruction in nervous and mental diseases stated that the principle of psy-
chiatric and psychological classification of sub-
normal children should be widely extended. It
should be followed, he said, by assignment of
about 90 per cent of these children to special
classes, and the remainder to suitable institu-
tions. At the end of the school period the sub-
normal child should not be turned loose on the
community, but placed under a parole system
directed by a suitable commission, and in the
event of his failure, he should be committed to
an organized institution. The educational
departments of State municipalities are, there-
fore, the most promising agencies in the con-
trol of the menace of nervous and mental dis-
case in criminyology, but they can not succeed
with this unless the medical profession
interests itself in the problem and assists them
by supplying competent advisors and workers.
If the children were properly safeguarded, he
feels, there would be a marked reduction in the
rate of insanity and criminity, and a general increase in productiveness.

What the State Charities Aid Association Does

The main activities of the State Charities Aid Association are:

Placing destitute children in free family homes.
Emploving county agents to look after dependent children.
Providing situations for mothers with babies.
Preventing impancy and helping to secure earlier and more ade-
cquate care for the mentally diseased and defective.
Preventing sickness and disease, helping to secure adequate care of the sick, and promoting measures
for better public health generally.
Preventing tuberculosis and helping to secure adequate hospital and dispensary facilities.
Providing after-care for equivalent cases of infantile paralysis, outside of New York City.
Inspection and improvement of public institutions.
Promoting remedial legislation.

"COMMITTEE ON
TUBERCULOSIS AND
PUBLIC HEALTH"

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association at its February meeting unanimously voted to change the name of the Association's "Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis" to "Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health." This change has been recommended by the executive committee.

From the time of its establishment, and especially since the appointment of a special health commission in 1913, this committee has ac-
tually concerned itself to an increasing degree with the question of public health in general. The
change in name is not of great importance in objects or methods but is simply a recognition of
what has been the fact for several years.

Furthermore, in the smaller communities of the State, especially in the northern part of the State, the work of the committee in this line has been of great importance and the results very satisfactory.

Several of the State-wide organizations, established for the prevention of tuberculosis or for the promotion of health among the poor, have taken the name of "public health association" or have changed their names to something more comprehensive.

The scope of anti-tuberculosis work has steadily broadened in the light of experience. The
agreement between the National Tuberculosis Association and its auxiliaries, under which the
charitable work is done, contains a working definition of anti-tuberculosis work which
includes the work of the committee in the State of New York.

The new name is more in keeping with the work that has been done and the work that is being done.

SUPTS. OF POOR HOLD MID-WINTER CONVENTION

The midwinter convention of Superintendents of the Poor of the State was held in
Albany February 17 and 18. Owing to the severe storm in the northern part of the State
and the suspension of train service, many delegates were unable to be present. Some 25 or
30 officials, however, met and discussed the

Supt. of the Board of the State Board of Charities, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association, was elected to the newly formed board.

At the meeting, the officers of the Poor of Monroe County, the Poor of Orange County, and the Poor of Putnam County, were re-elected. The members of theboard are appointed by the Board of Directors of the State Board of Charities.
AN EPOCH-MAKING PUBLIC HEALTH BILL

STATE-WIDE SYSTEM OF HEALTH CENTERS TO COMBAT SICKNESS

State to Assist Counties and Cities in Financing Plan For Better Medical Care

An epoch-making public health measure designed to meet the problem of medical care in rural communities and industrial centers has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Henry M. Sage and Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold.

The bill provides for a comprehensive extension of the public health work of the State through the establishment of a system of statewide health centers, with an appropriation of State funds to supplement the expenditures made by counties and cities in carrying on the work.

The bill is generally regarded as epochal in public health work—as the most notable measure of its kind in this State since the new Public Health Law of 1913, which has since been widely copied by other states. It has the approval of the State Department of Health and many other medical experts. It is also in line with the recommendations made by the sub-committee on health of the Governor's Reconstruction Commission, and his approval of the bill, when passed, is regarded as assured.

Appropriations by State
The bill makes provision for annual State grants for the construction and operation of hospitals and clinics, these amounts to supplement moneys provided by the communities. Provision is also made for pay patients whose fees will contribute toward the maintenance of the health centers.

In a word, the purpose of the bill is to make available to the general public in rural as well as urban communities all over the State, the advantages of adequate, modern, medical, surgical, hospital and diagnostic facilities for the treatment of sickness and the prevention of disease. The bill authorizes the establishment of health centers by a county, city, or consolidated health district.

Senator Sage points out that while medical science has made extraordinary advances during the last twenty-five years, the benefits resulting from these discoveries are available, generally speaking, for only a small fraction of the population. It is only in the larger cities and especially in connection with large hospitals and teaching centers that the best type of modern medical practice, including laboratory facilities, consultation of specialists, and other benefits of group medicine are available.

Doctors Scarce in the Country
The number of physicians in practice in rural districts is steadily decreasing; in fact, in some of the smaller and more remote communities.
Resolutions Adopted by the State Charities Aid Association Approving Health Center Bill

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association at a special meeting held on March 26 adopted the following resolutions approving the Sage-MacMold Health Center Bill:

Whereas, recent progress in both the practice of medicine and the prevention of disease makes it necessary that there shall be everywhere available laboratory facilities, clinics with specialists in attendance, public health nurses, and all the requisites for diagnosis including opportunity for observation in hospitals;

Whereas, under present conditions, these facilities are generally lacking in rural districts and in towns and villages and industrial centers, and, for this reason, the practice of medicine in such districts is becoming less attractive and the number of physicians in such districts is diminishing, some districts being left entirely without medical resources, and

Whereas, a bill has been developed by the State Department of Health with the aid of the Public Health Council and in consultation with other experts, providing for the establishment in such regions of health centers whose chief object is to make these needed facilities available in all parts of the State, and

Whereas, the establishment and operation of such health centers would be a logical development of the establishment of tuberculosis clinics, infant welfare stations, venereal disease clinics, mental clinics, and other facilities, in the promotion of some of which this Association has been actively identified, and would help to standardize, coordinate and supplement all such activities; therefore,

Resolved, that the State Charities Aid Association hereby approves the objects and the general plan of the health center bill as formulated by the State Department of Health and introduced by Senator Sage and Assemblyman MacMold, believing that its enactment would be one of the most important steps ever taken in this State toward the prevention of disease and the better care of the sick, and

Resolved, that the President and Secretary of the Association be authorized and directed to use every proper means to promote the enactment of the bill into law, with such amendments, if any, as full discussion and consideration may show to be desirable.

SUPERINTENDENTS NAMED AT THREE NEW COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Dr. Elliott Dorn, Dr. Grover A. Stillman, and Dr. H. A. Davis have been appointed medical superintendents for the new Chautauqua, Delaware, and Nassau County Tuberculosis Hospitals, respectively.

Dr. Dorn comes to his new position from a similar one at the Steuben County Tuberculosis Hospital, previous to which he had been for a number of years resident physician at the Otselville Sanatorium, New York City's hospital for incipient tuberculosis cases.

Dr. Stillman of Delhi, N. Y., is a graduate of the University of Maryland, Medical Department, Class of 1913, and recently returned from medical service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Dr. Davis takes up his new duties after a year's service on the resident physicians' staff at the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Ray Brook.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION

The Westchester County Council for Public Health Nursing, the newly organized federation of public and private agencies doing public health nursing work in Westchester County, has opened offices in the Court House at White Plains and has secured as its executive secretary, Miss Lucy D. Adams, R. N., recently secretary of the Social Service Department of the Bristol (Conn.) Visiting Nurse Association. Miss Adams will conduct her work in close co-operation with the County Public Health Nurse and with the County Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the offices of the three agencies adjoining.

As the County Department of Child Welfare and the Westchester County Children's Association (which is the County Children's Committee of the B. C. A. A.) have headquarters in the Court House, the close and constant cooperation which has existed between the social and the nursing agencies of the county will be greatly facilitated.

Westchester is the first county in New York State to federate all of its nursing work on a countywide basis.

AN EPOCH-MAKING PUBLIC HEALTH BILL

(Continued from page 1)

munities, the number has reached the vanishing point. It is said, too, that the quality of men who are taking up the study of medicine has deteriorated, due in part to the fact of the long and extensive training required before admission to practice and because the rewards of medical practice are not commensurate. Forty-eight districts of the State have applied to the State Health Department to send them physicians as these districts were without medical service. In one typical rural county where there were 52 physicians in practice, an investigation by the State Department of Health showed that these physicians had been on average in practice 25 years, and that during the last ten years only 4 new physicians had commenced practice in that county.

More important even than this consideration, is the fact that not only is medical service lacking in many districts, but trained nurses are lacking, and where they are available, it is becoming more and more impossible for the average individual to obtain or pay for their services. Likewise, with the shortage of domesticservants, the smaller cities and rural districts, it is becoming more and more necessary when people are seriously sick, owing to the lack of servants, physicians and nurses, that they shall be removed to a hospital if they are to receive even ordinary care. Often times, too, these hospitals are inadequate, undermanned, lacking in laboratory facilities and the services of expert consultants and specialists, and so are not organized to give the best type of service.

For More Efficient Service

The purpose of the Sage-MacMold bill, therefore, is to make efficient medical and surgical service more generally available, to provide more adequate compensation for medical and surgical service so that a better quality of service can and will be obtained, to furnish State aid so that the health centers can be provided and, through State supervision, their medical work can be standardized and a higher quality of care insured. To aid in securing these ends, highly qualified visiting consultants are to be furnished by the State Department of Health to aid local physicians in diagnosis and treatment, and modern laboratory facilities of all kinds auxiliary to the service of the State Laboratory are to be provided. The local physi- cians rendering service in connection with the hospitals, clinics and laboratories are to be properly compensated.

The health bill, therefore, brings to the very doors of those who are sick the services and ministrations of physicians, scientists and nurses which, under present conditions, are generally available only to persons of means and especially those living in the larger centers of population. From the standpoint of community organization of public health efforts, the centers will serve an extremely useful purpose in combining all the local health efforts and assuring a real community control at a given center, which will contain hospital, clinic, diagnostic and treatment facilities and will, in every sense of the word, be a real community center of efforts to provide better treatment of the sick and the prevention of sickness. The need of this was shown all too plainly in the record of the dramatic reduction in the number which revealed anew the suffering, poverty and decreased personal efficiency resulting from illness and bad hygienic conditions.

(Continued on page 3)
What the Sage-Machold Health Center Bill Does

1. Makes it possible for a county, city, or consolidated health district to establish and maintain one or more health centers and to secure State aid therefor.
2. Authorizes the Board of Supervisors of a county and common council or Board of Estimate of a city to establish one or more health districts, create for each district a Board of health of five members which appoints a full-time salaried district health officer.
3. The object of the health centers and the proposed district health organization is to meet the problem of medical care in rural communities and industrial centers. There are provided at each health center for the treatment of sickness and the prevention of disease adequate hospital, dispensary, diagnostic, nursing and social service facilities.
4. Each health center is administered by a board of managers of seven members appointed by the Board of Supervisors of the county or the common council or Board of Estimate of a city, with the approval of the State Commissioner of Health. The board of managers appoints the salaried medical superintendent of the health center.
5. A health center may consist of any one of the following, or any combination thereof:
   a) A general hospital especially established for the purpose or any existing hospital by lease or contract arrangement with any existing hospital or hospitals.
   b) Out-patient dispensary which may include any of the following types of clinics: Maternity, prenatal, child welfare, tuberculosis, venereal disease, maternal, school children, dental clinics, and general medical, surgical and diagnostic clinics.
   c) Laboratories for clinical, bacteriological, chemical, and X-ray, auxiliary to the laboratories of the State Department of Health.
   d) Public health nursing service (including school nursing), for the discovery of communicable or other diseases, for visitation of such cases, and for follow-up work with patients discharged from the health centers.
   e) Cooperative effort with the State and local education authorities in the medical examination and treatment of school children.
   f) Periodical medical examination for residents of the health district who desire it.
   g) The center may serve as a headquarters for all other public health, medical, nursing, and welfare agencies in the district desiring to make appropriate use of such facilities.

6. All facilities of the health center shall be available to any person in the district in need of medical and surgical care; a moderate fee covering actual cost is charged if the patient is able to pay, but free treatment is provided for any case where necessary.
7. Authority is given to the State to make annual grants of funds to construct, equip and operate the health centers. These amounts are to be supplemented by funds provided by the Board of Supervisors of the county or the common council or Board of Estimate of the city and by fees charged patients. The health centers are authorized to accept gifts, donations, or bequests of funds or property.
8. In the control, management, and operation of the health centers and administration of the health districts is under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Health. The State Department of Health is authorized to make available to the health centers the services of medical, surgical, diagnostic and consulting experts.
9. Physicians, surgeons and other experts, whether local or visiting, shall be properly compensated for their services. Local physicians may avail themselves of the laboratory and other facilities of the health centers in their general practice.

MISS COLLART APPOINTED BY BROOME COUNTY ASSOCIATION

The position of executive secretary for the Broome County Association has been filled by the appointment of Miss Irene Collart, R. N. She was recommended for the position by the Tuberculosis Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

Miss Collart took the course of training for executive work in the tuberculosis association field given by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the New York School of Social Work last January and February. She is a graduate of Roosevelt Hospital, and prior to her appointment to the Broome County position was the county tuberculosis nurse of the Dutchess County Health Association. Previously she had been public health nurse for the township of Amenia in Dutchess County and during the war served as Red Cross Nurse at a large base hospital in Chaumont, France.

MISS MURPHY NAMED AS COUNTY NURSE IN GENESSEE

The position of county nurse and executive secretary of the Genesee County Tuberculosis Committee has been filled by the appointment of Miss Anna G. Murphy, R. N. She was recommended for the position by the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

Miss Murphy takes the place of Miss Rosetti Barbour who resigned on account of ill health. Miss Murphy is a graduate of the Henry Phipps Institute which operates a tuberculosis hospital, dispensary and visiting nurses service in Philadelphia. She has also had considerable experience in tuberculosis work both in the field and in hospitals and sanitoriums in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Connecticut, and in Nova Scotia.
Contributors to the Work of the State Charities Aid Association

Following is a list of the contributors to the work of the State Charities Aid Association and its various field agencies during February:

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Contributions to the Association and its various departments are invited. They may be sent to M. N. Buckner, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

If the contribution is intended for any particular branch of the work, the department should be designated.

**SURVEY OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS**

Father Keegan Head of Commission That Studied Welfare Work of 297 Parishes

An important survey of the Catholic charities of the Archdiocese of New York, made under the supervision of a special charity survey commission headed by Reverend Robert F. Keegan, all the archdiocese's secretaries for charities; and directed by Dr. John A. Lapp, editor of *Modern Medicine*, has recently been completed and the recommendations are now before Archbishop Hannon.

The survey embraced the Catholic institutions in Manhattan, the Bronx, Staten Island, and seven state aid counties, with 297 parishes.

There are 26 hospitals with a bed capacity of 4,715, and these institutions treated 44,630 patients last year. Catholic agencies treat 42,422 handicapped children last year. There are 20 institutions engaged in the care of dependent, defective, or neglected children.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain data as a basis for co-ordination of the welfare activities of the diocese. A campaign to obtain an annual fund of $500,000 to administer the Catholic charitable enterprises of the diocese will be held this year on April 18 to 24.

**A JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS**

If you read *S. C. A. A. News* every month, you will be interested in the *Survey*. The *Survey* is the national journal of social progress, linking up problems of child welfare with problems of industry, education, civic, public health, relief, and livelihood.

The *Survey,* says Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, "is about our only means of getting some idea as we go along of what is happening in the whole field of social welfare." The office of the *Survey* is at 112 East 19th Street, New York.
COUNTY CHILDREN'S AGENTS IN 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

67 WORKERS HOLD 2-DAY DISCUSSIONS; DECADE SEES BIG GROWTH

THE Tenth Annual Conference of Agents for Dependent Children of the State Charities Aid Association was held in New York City February 26 and 27. In attendance were the 67 young women who are doing child welfare work in New York State in connection with the Association. Of these, thirty-six were County Agents for Dependent Children from all parts of the State; four were members of the central office staff of the County Agencies Department; twenty were members of the staff of the Placing Out Department of the Association, and seven were students of the New York School of Social Work, who are doing child caring field work under the direction of the Association. The number of workers in attendance at this conference was in marked contrast to the number at the first conference of agents held in 1911, when only sixteen were present.

At that time the County Agencies Department consisted of a superintendent, two assistants, and eight field agents. The Placing Out Department then consisted of a superintendent and four field agents. In 1911 the agents in attendance were from the City of New York only. The counties represented then were Rockland, Schoharie, Dutchess, and Herkimer Counties.

In 1920 the agents represented, in addition to the above counties, Chautauqua, Chemung, Niagara, Orange, Seneca, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, Westchester, Yates, Otsego, and Suffolk counties.

Practical Value of Discussions

The subjects of the program of the conferences each year have been selected with a view to discussing the practical problems met in county work. Almost all of the topics this year were centered on actual case problems. That this sort of round table discussion was of practical value was evident from the comments that were made. One agent writes: "The subjects seemed to be the ones that were my greatest problems." Another: "I do not think that I have ever attended anything of the kind before where everything covered the points needed so well."

The first morning of the conference was devoted entirely to the consideration of one case, its initial treatment by the County Children's Agent, and later by the Placing Out Department. A critical study was made of every step taken, which brought out both the strength and the weakness of the social case work as related in the record. The discussion was opened by Miss Curly, Superintendent of the County Agencies Department, and was participated in by Miss Theis and Miss Haskins, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Placing Out Department. The afternoon session was divided into two parts. One, under Mrs. Learn, Assistant Superintendent of the County Agencies Department, was devoted to an informal discussion of office methods. The second section was conducted by Dr. R. R. Lander, Superintendent of the New Orphanage and Consultant to the Children's Department of this Association. He led a stimulating and helpful discussion on the habits of children and how to help children overcome them.

Children Who Cannot Be Placed

The second day's conference had for its first topic "What Becomes of Children When Returned to Counties as Unsuitable for Family Life?" This subject was introduced by Miss Labaree of the County Agencies Department, who analyzed the cases of 69 of the children who, after being tried in several homes, have been returned to the counties in the last ten years. It was interesting to note that 40 per cent of the children proved disposable because of mental, physical, or moral factors, and the return to the counties were transferred to State institutions for feebleminded. Miss Haskins and Miss Bushnell of the Placing Out Department aided in a discussion of this subject. Other topics of this second day's program were: "The Family Requiring Home Supervision Rather Than Commitment of Children," and various phases of improper guardianship, which were presented by Mrs. Learn of the County Agencies Department, Miss Theis of the Placing Out Department, and Miss Mendum, the Rockland County Agent.

One of the most helpful hours of the two days' conference was the session on venereal diseases. Mrs. E. J. Mitchell of the New York State Department of Health outlined the policy and plans of the Department in combating venereal disease clinics in various parts of the State. She stated that 42 such clinics had already been organized and pointed out what social workers could do in cooperating with the Department in getting such clinics established in their localities. Miss O. M. Lewis of the Massachusetts General Hospital, gave a most helpful talk on what a social worker should know about the symptoms and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea. Both speakers answered many questions relating to special case problems.

On the evening of February 26th, the visiting agents were entertained at a dinner given at the Madison Square Hotel, the entire Central Office staff of the County Agencies and Placing Out Department being present. It was a great pleasure that Mrs. William B. Rice, long a Vice-President of the Board of Managers of the Association and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and also be present at the dinner. Mrs. Rice has from the beginning been the inspiration of the agents and all who knew her and also be present at the dinner. She is held in the workers, she was presented with a Buschke book of violets and orchids, Miss Mendum of Rockland county making the presentation.

In token of the affection and esteem in which she is held by the workers, she was presented with a Buschke book of violets and orchids, Miss Mendum of Rockland county making the presentation. In celebration of the tenth conference of children's agents, Miss Caroline Cuddeback of Orange County, on behalf of the county workers, presented Miss Curly with a bouquet of sweet peas, saying that it was given in token of the affection and esteem in which she is held by the workers, she was presented with a Buschke book of violets and orchids, Miss Mendum of Rockland county making the presentation. In token of the affection and esteem in which she is held by the workers, she was presented with a Buschke book of violets and orchids, Miss Mendum of Rockland county making the presentation.

The American Red Cross has opened a Bureau of Public Health Information as a part of its health service. It is located at the new headquarters of the Chapter, tenth floor, 119 West 40th Street; telephone Bryant 8660. It is open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock.

Up-to-date information on public health matters will be given free to all enquirers. The bureau plans to serve as a clearing house for the 83 public health agencies in New York County. At the Bureau will be lists of free clinics of all kinds, with information regarding where they are open and how they can be used.

Every Red Cross member, or other person interested in public health, will be welcome at the bureau. Printed material on a number of subjects will be offered for free distribution. General information will be given on all phases of public health activities, not including personal medical advice. If the bureau does not know how to answer a particular question, it will find out and send the enquirer where the information can best be secured.

Through the co-operation of the Bureau of Public Health Information, an interpreter will be provided for those not speaking English, and wishing information on health matters.

"WAR BEST FRIEND OF DISEASE"

The March number of Harper's Magazine contains an article entitled "War, Best Friend of Disease," by Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who served as Director of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France during the war. This article will constitute a chapter of Mr. Folks' book, "The Human Costs of the War," which will soon be issued from the press of Harper Brothers.
NUMEROUS CHANGES IN WIDOWS’ PENSION LAW ARE PROPOSED

Five Measures in Legislature To Extend the Benefits of the Original Law

In 1914 the State law was passed creating Boards of Child Welfare to administer allowances to needy but competent widows with children under the age of 16. From time to time numerous amendments have been offered—nearly all of them with the intention of extending relief to groups of widows, or to mothers, not eligible under the original law.

As usually happens, a widow to receive an allowance must be not only a competent mother, but must have resided in the county two years prior to application for allowance. Hon. Eugene A. Phiblin, justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, and former District Attorney of New York, and now a member, with much discrimination, has been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State at the time of his death.

The Legislature in 1917 amended the law so as to include widows whose deceased husbands were residents of the State for a period of two years immediately preceding death, and whose children were born in the United States, and who had declared his intention to become a citizen within a period of two years immediately preceding death. Under the present Legislature, five bills have been introduced, each extending the law to cover other groups of widows or of mothers, as follows:

1. Senate No. 37 would extend the period from two to five years in which the deceased husband should have declared intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

2. Assembly No. 481 would define widowed mothers to include (1) mothers whose husbands have died (2) mothers whose husbands are inmates of State Hospitals for the insane, and (3) mothers whose husbands have been sentenced to prison for a term of one year or more.

3. Senate No. 247 would cut from the law the sentence which stipulates that the husband must have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death, and provide that an allowance might be granted to any competent widow who had lived in the state for two years preceding application for allowance, whether his children were born in the United States or not.

4. Senate No. 377 would make the section dealing with the granting of allowances. Its intent is obscure as the Boards of Child Welfare can make no allowances to institutions. The new section provides that “allowances made for children pursuant to this article shall be uniform, whatever made to institutions or to the mother of such children.”

5. In addition to the amendments which would extend the privileges of the bill to widows not now eligible, the Senate amendments, three other amendments have been offered:

   1. Assembly No. 555 provides that the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties shall (instead of may at their discretion) appropriate and make available funds for the Board of Child Welfare, which, under the law, must be appointed by the County Judge.

   2. Senate No. 444, Assembly No. 487 provides for a method of determining the time during the year if the yearly appropriations to Boards of Child Welfare have become exhausted, and an additional appropriation is desired.

   3. Senate No. 919 requests the Board of Charity, provides that in case any member of a Board of Child Welfare fails to attend any scheduled meetings, that they shall be dropped from the Board unless formally excused by the County Judge in writing, for illness or other sound reason, and that such vacancies shall be filled by the County Judge as provided in the law.

Judge Phiblin Dies at 62;
On S. C. A. A. Board 17 Yrs.

Hon. Eugene A. Phiblin, justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, and former District Attorney of New York, and now a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association for the last seventeen years. He was born July 24, 1857, and was educated at the College of St. Francis Xavier, Seton Hall, and Columbia University Law School. He had long been a prominent figure in charitable work, and served as a member of the University of the State of New York.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association on March 17, Mr. George C. Canfield, President of the Association, announced Justice Phiblin’s death and referred to his distinguished public service, the loss of his services, and the sense of his death. Governor Smith announced that the Governor’s message of the death of his death was recorded in the following minute adopted by the Board:

"Hon. Eugene A. Phiblin, who had conspicuously served the State as a member of the State Board of CHARITIES for several years, became a member of the State CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION and a member of its Board of Managers in January 1903. From 1907, Judge Phiblin was a member of the Committee on Charitable Institutions. During the entire time he was a member of the Board, Judge Phiblin’s valued advice was always at our service. He was chairman of the Committee, of which Mr. Chote was Chairman, to consider proposed amendments to the Constitution for the Annual Convention in 1915, and gave the most useful counsel at the meetings of that committee. Judge Phiblin’s position on all matters affecting State charitable institutions was characterized by a fine public interest and abhorrence of any intrusion of any political or personal interests, and in addition that these institutions be managed on a high plane of efficiency and with direct and sole regard for the accomplishment of the purposes for which they were established.

In the death of Judge Phiblin, the Association has lost a valued adviser, and the charitable interests of the State lose a staunch friend and defender.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK APRIL 14-21.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work will be held in New Orleans April 14 to 21. Dr. William H. Parker, head of the Department of Social Science in the University of Cincinnati, has been appointed General Secretary of the organization, succeeding William T. Cross, resigned. Dr. Parker assumed his duties March 1.

S. C. A. A. FAVORS REORGANIZATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association on March 17, resolutions were adopted approving the recommendations of the Governor’s Reorganization Commission which relate to the administration and inspection of State institutions. The resolutions were as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association approves in general the recommendations of the Reorganization Commission so far as they relate to the inspection and management of State institutions and the creation of a Council of Public Welfare, except that providing for the transfer of juvenile reformatories to the Commissioner of Correction for purposes of inspection; and

RESOLVED, That, in case it should be found that the resolutions providing for the general plan of reorganization are not likely to be adopted this year, urge the adoption of a concurrent resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment, making possible (1) the inspection and administration of institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic by the State Hospital Commission; (2) authorizing the State to appoint a head of the State Hospitals Department a commissioner or commissioner; (3) providing for the reorganization of the State Board of Charities and confining its inspection and visitation of such institutions to reformatories for juveniles; (4) providing that the Legislature may from time to time transfer any institution under the control of a group of institutions for purposes of inspection from the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities, the State Hospital Commission or the State Prison Commission to any one of such authorities, or to the State Department of Health or the State Department of Education.

This action had been recommended by the Association’s Committee on State Charitable Institutions and the Sub-Committee on Reorganization of the Mental Hygiene Committee, which held a special joint meeting on March 12 to consider the reorganization proposals.

George A. Hastings, an assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, represented the Association at a public hearing held by the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly at Albany on March 23.

HALF-MILLION GRANTED TO START CREEDMOOR HOSPITAL

The Legislature has passed and Governor Smith has signed a bill appropriating $500,000 for development of the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital. This improvement was recommended by the Development Commission. The extra accommodations are sorely needed to relieve overcrowding in the insane hospitals in the metropolitan district, especially in Brooklyn State Hospital.
SEEKING BETTER LEGAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

Children's Bureau Regional Conferences on Illegitimacy Formulating New Standards

HERE was recently held in New York City a significant conference of a selected group from the eastern part of the United States to study the question of legal protection of children born out of wedlock, a similar conference having been held previously at Chicago, Ill.

Both of these conferences were organized by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in cooperation with the Inter-city Conference on Illegitimacy. The New York Committee of the Inter-city Committee is under the able chairmanship of Father Robert F. Keegan. Miss Mary R. Mason is the representative of the State Charities Aid Association on the committee.

Both conferences emphasized the rights and responsibilities of the child, the mother, the father, and the State, with general agreement that the welfare of the child is of paramount importance. It was pointed out that the machinery and methods employed for the welfare of children of illegitimate birth must be flexible, and that justice can be obtained only by treating each case carefully and considerately as an individual problem. The need for wisdom and sympathy in directors and agents of public and private bodies and for adequate administrative organization was brought out.

Minnesota, through legislation passed in 1917, affords a greater amount of protection to children born out of wedlock than does any other American state. In most of the United States, as Professor Freud pointed out, the legislation for the support and care of these children is archaic.

Standards Are Set Up

The minimum standards common to both conferences are as follows:

1. Birth registration: All births should be registered, but in the case of an illegitimate birth the name of the father should be recorded on the birth certificate only after an adjudication of paternity or on the written consent of the father. Judications of paternity should be reported by courts to the birth registration authorities. Records of births out of wedlock should be confidential, open to inspection only upon order of court, and transcripts for school or work purposes should omit facts concerning parentage.

2. Reporting to administrative agency: All births not clearly legitimate should be reported to a properly authorized public agency.

3. Establishment of paternity: Proceedings to establish paternity should be instituted by the mother. If she is unwilling, and the public agency above referred to deems it advisable, in the interests of the child, proceedings should be instituted by the public agency. The law should provide for either a civil or criminal proceeding; and the court given jurisdiction should be one of socialized experience and equipment, and the proceedings should be as informal and private as possible.

4. Father's responsibility for support of child: The father of child born out of wedlock should make financial provision for the adequate care, maintenance and education of the child, having reference to the father's economic condition. The court should have continuing jurisdiction with reference both to custody and support during the minority of the child; the acceptance of lump-sum payments should be in the discretion of the court; and settlements out of court in order to be valid should be approved by the court.

5. Inheritance and name: After an adjudication of paternity or an acknowledgment in writing by the father, the child born out of wedlock should have the same rights of inheritance as the child born in wedlock. Assumption of the name of the father after adjudication of paternity should be permissible.

6. Care by the mother: The mother should be persuaded to keep her child during the nursing period at least, whenever possible, but the enactment of compulsory legislation is not recommended.

7. State supervision: The duty of the State to protect the interests of children born out of wedlock is recognized and affirmed. With due allowance for local variance and need the conferences recommend the creation of state departments having responsibility for child welfare, whose duties should include responsibility for assisting unmarried mothers and children born out of wedlock. The State should license and supervise private hospitals which receive unmarried mothers for confinement, and all private child-helping and child-placing agencies. Full opportunity should be afforded, however, for the development of private initiative, and there should be cordial cooperation between private agencies and the State.

A joint committee representing the two regional conferences will be appointed by the Children's Bureau to formulate a single statement of principles based on the resolutions adopted by the conferences, and the proceedings of the conferences will be issued in printed form.

CITY CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

The eleventh annual New York City Conference of Charities and Correction will be held May 25-27.

State To Establish a Psychopathic Hospital

THE movement for the establishment of a State Psychopathic Hospital in New York City in connection with the State hospital system, which has been agitated more or less ever since 1905, is at last about to be realized when two bills now pending in the Legislature are passed.

The first of these bills is in the form of an amendment to the Insanity Law in relation to the Psychiatric Institute, and provides for the removal of the Psychiatric Institute from its present location on Ward's Island, to the new quarters to be provided for it as a part of the State Psychopathic Hospital. The bill authorizes an expenditure of $700,000 for construction of the hospital with an immediate appropriation of $25,000.

The objects of the Institute are: "Conducting studies into the causes, nature and treatment of diseases affecting the mind, brain and nervous system, to discover and apply more efficient means of prevention, treatment and care of such disorders in order that their number shall be decreased; conducting regular and special courses of instruction for physicians and others in order to improve methods of care and treatment of patients; for the development of methods of prevention and of care through an out-patient department."

The second bill is in the form of an amendment to the already existing act authorizing the City of New York to acquire a site and lease the same to the State for the establishment thereon of a reception hospital for the insane. The wording is changed so as to substitute the New York State Psychiatric Institute for the reception hospital formerly planned.

Plans for the construction of the psychopathic hospital have already been perfected by the Hospital Development Commission and other experts who have advised with the Commission, and are the result of much study and effort and inspection of psychopathic hospitals already established in other places. For working out the details of the plans, particular credit is due to Senator Henry M. Sage, Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and Hon. Lewis P. Plichter, State Architect. The best features of the Henry Phipps psychopathic clinic connected with the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, and of the Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, have been adopted.
Bill In Legislature to Raise Wages of State Hospital Workers

The result of the efforts of the State Hospital Commission and a committee of the State hospital superintendents to work out a fair wage adjustment for the employees of the State hospitals is contained in the Cotillo-Jenks bill which is now pending in the Legislature.

The passage of this bill will mean a total increase this year of about $950,000 for the employees. Changes are also made in the rates of commutation to employees living outside the institutions and these changes call for an additional increase of about $145,000, or a total of $1,125,000. The bills, however, make the schedule rates retroactive to January 1, 1920. The increase provided in these bills, therefore, covers a period of one and a half years, making it necessary to appropriate $1,650,000 this year; the bill carries this amount.

The employees of the State hospitals were also given a relatively small increase last year when about $500,000 was added to the pay-roll. It is estimated that the total pay-roll for personal service in the State hospitals, including medical officers, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, if all positions are filled, will approximate $5,000,000. There are more than 6,000 employees in the State hospital system, and over 35,000 patients in the thirteen civil State hospitals.

The Cotillo-Jenks bill calls for an upward revision in the entire schedule of salaries of the employees and provides for very substantial increases. The bill, if passed in its present form, will be retroactive to January 1, 1920.

Raise for Ward Workers

The largest increases proposed are in the ward service. Charge or registered nurses would receive under the new schedule a minimum of $65 a month and a maximum of $74 as compared with $50 and $60 respectively under the present schedule, or an increase of approximately 24 per cent. Other nurses and charge attendants would receive under the proposed plan a minimum of $56 and a maximum of $64, as compared with $44 and $54 respectively at present. This represents an advance of about 22 per cent.

Wages for attendants, both male and female, would be equalized by the provisions of the bill. Heretofore male attendants were allowed from $6 to $9 a month more than women attendants, but in the pending measure the principle of equal pay is recognized. Under the new schedule all regular attendants, male and female, would receive a minimum of $44 and a maximum of $56 monthly. This represents an average increase for the men of about 28 per cent and for the women of about 59 per cent.

Increases throughout the other hospital services range from about 20 per cent for the lower paid positions to between 10 per cent and 15 per cent for the higher paid clerical positions, etc.

Provision for more rapid advancement from the minimum to the maximum wage is made in the Cotillo-Jenks bill. Under the old law the increase is at the rate of $2 per month for each six months of continuous service; under the proposed plan increases are at the rate of $4 per month for each six months of continuous service.

Additional money allowances for employees living outside the institution, especially for heads of families, are also made in the new bill.

Governor Again Vetoes Soldiers’ Home Bill

Wisely Holds That Dependent Veterans Should Not Be Relegated to Forlorn Custodial Institution

Standing firmly by his conviction that veterans of the World War who become dependent should be provided for in a more intelligent and more humane way than relegating them to a custodial home, Governor Smith has again vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature providing for admission of New York State veterans of the World War to the State Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home at Bath. The Governor vetoed a similar bill last year.

His courageous action in disapproving these bills commands very general approbation among those who have given thought to the best method of caring for such dependents. His veto is in line with the newer conception of justice to the defenders of the nation, namely, not to relegate them to a forlorn custodial institution to “rust out,” but by means of proper training and education for some useful work for which they may be suited in spite of their handicaps, to make it possible for them to live self-supporting, self-respecting and useful lives.

The bill was open to serious objection because when the World War started definite plans were made by the Federal government to care for the injured and disabled soldiers in a much more intelligent and humane way than the Civil War veterans were cared for. An institution, no matter how good and well run, not only removes a man from productive life but from participation in social, civic and governmental problems—in fact from almost everything that makes a real man.

As Governor Smith said in vetoing the bill last year: “Whatever care or assistance should be rendered to them (veterans) by the State should, so far as possible, be extended to them in their own homes.”

The care and training of dependent veterans is, of course, a Federal rather than a State duty.

More Field Agents For State Hospitals

Pursuant to a recommendation of the Hospital Development Commission, provision is made in the Appropriation Bill, recently introduced in the Legislature, for increasing the number of field agents in the State hospitals for the insane to the ratio of 1 to each 100 patients on parole, making 21 instead of 13 as at present.

One field agent for each of the State institutions for the feeble-minded is also provided.

The Development Commission’s recommendation that the position of Director of Prevention and After Care be created to supervise the clinics and social workers was not acted upon favorably this year. It is hoped that this very necessary position will be created next year.
BILL PASSED TO CREATE CHILDREN’S CODE COMMISSION

Provides for study of confused and archaic laws about children

In the last week of the session, the Legislature passed a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles W. Walton of Kingston and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Marguerite L. Smith of New York, creating an expert commission of sixteen members to make a thorough study and propose a revision of the confused and archaic laws of the State relating to children. The Governor’s approval of the measure is hoped for. The commission is to report its recommendations to the Legislature at the next session.

The bill as passed carries an appropriation of $5,000 toward defraying the cost of the study.

Five State Departments united to seek from the Legislature an overhaul of the laws about children. The ideas of the departments of Education, Health, Charities, Probation and the Industrial Commission were crystallized in the bill which was passed. The measure creates a Children’s Code Commission consisting of three senators, three assemblymen, five persons representing the State departments, and five citizens to be appointed by the Governor to make a thorough study of the confused, conflicting and scattered laws relating to children, with a view to revising the statutes and modernizing the methods of child care throughout the State.

In the words of the bill, the Commission “shall collate and study all laws relating to child welfare, investigate and study the operation and effect of such laws upon children, ascertain any overlapping and duplication of laws and of the activities of any public office, department or commission thereunder, and make recommendations to the Legislature of remedial legislation which it may deem proper as the result of its investigations.”

The bill is the outcome of recommendations made by a Conference on Child Welfare held in Albany last October, at the call of the State Industrial Commission and the State Department of Education. That Conference named as a committee to seek legislation: James M. Lynch and Frances Perkins, of the Industrial Commission; Dr. Frank P. Gilbert, Lewis A. Wilson and Miss Olive M. Jones, of the Education Department; Dr. Matthias Nisell and Dr. J. A. Smith, of the State Department of Health; Dr. Charles H. Johnson of the State Board of Charities; Mrs. Mary E. Paddon of the State Probation Commission; Peter J. Brady, Edward A. Bates and Miss Nelly Kelly, representing labor organizations; James F. Foster and Edward H. Fiesinger, representing employers; and George A. Hall, representing civic organizations.

Many States Study Question

In addition to the State departments advocating the codification and improvement of the children’s laws, many civic organizations and representatives of employers and of labor have urged such a study. Similar studies by children’s code commissions have already been made in the states of Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Delaware, Oregon, Michigan and Wisconsin, where the commissions have already reported to the legislatures. Commissions are at work in Connecticut, South Carolina, Indiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Montana.

Organized study of laws affecting the welfare of children through officially appointed State commissions began nine years ago. In the last three years the movement has grown so rapidly that sixteen states are now included among those who have recognized the importance of unifying and improving legislation for the protection of children. Almost two-thirds of the states of the Union are now actively interested in a study of their existing child-caring laws. All child-caring societies of importance in the country are favoring the appointment of such state commissions.

In New York State some codification and modification of the laws are seriously needed. The laws have been amended from time to time with little regard to unification or of modification of related sections. Sections relating to child care are to be found in eighteen or twenty of the State laws. A definition of terms has been almost entirely omitted, and the interpretation of the laws by the various ascertain in the State therefore lacks uniformity.

Provisions Are Scattered

In studying the single point of the care and support of a child by the parent, it is now necessary to consult at least five laws: Domestic Relations Law, Section 2; Criminal Code, Section 14, Sections 921 to 926; Penal Law, Sections 482 to 486; Education Law, Sections 628 to 629; Poor Law, Sections 80 to 74.

The only definition in the New York laws of (Continued on page 4)
$4,821,000 IS APPROPRIATED FOR HOUSING OF INSANE AND DEFECTIVE

The annual State appropriation bill, recently passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Smith, contains substantial appropriations for new construction and permanent betterments at the institutions for the insane, feebleminded and epileptic, which eventually will help relieve the overcrowded condition of these institutions.

The appropriation bill, as a whole, calls for a State expenditure of about $74,000,000 for the present year. Adding to this special appropriations contained in separate bills, which have already been passed or which are likely to be passed, the total State budget for the year will approximate $118,000,000. This is an increase of about $25,000,000 over last year, due largely to increased costs.

For State Hospital Construction

A special bill passed early in the session of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, appropriated $500,000 for the construction of buildings and plant and development of grounds at the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital.

In addition to this, the appropriation bill grants to the thirteen civil State Hospitals $3,675,900 of appropriation, and additional authorizations of $1,461,750, making a total of over $5,137,650, or a grand total of over $5,637,650 when the special Creedmoor appropriation is added. This figure is a large increase over the $2,513,700 granted for new construction and permanent betterments at the same group of institutions last year.

Items for Hospitals for Insane

The appropriations and authorizations for the State Hospitals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Appropriation authorised</th>
<th>Additional authorisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>$33,900</td>
<td>$23,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>$225,750</td>
<td>$120,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>$190,000</td>
<td>$450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>$596,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>$285,000</td>
<td>$565,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massena</td>
<td>$328,000</td>
<td>$328,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>$445,000</td>
<td>$745,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>$448,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica-Marcy Div.</td>
<td>$1,960,000</td>
<td>$1,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: $5,675,900 $1,965,750 $5,137,650

For Feebleminded and Epileptic

The total of appropriation and authorization for the feebleminded and epileptic and the Craig Colony contained in this year's appropriation bill and in the supplemental appropriation bill is $3,415,380, as compared with $2,260,380 for the last year. This is a part of this year's appropriation goes to Letchworth Village. The detailed accounts for new construction and permanent betterments at the institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic are as follows:

For Defective and Epileptic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Appropriation authorised</th>
<th>Additional authorisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letchworth Village</td>
<td>$870,000</td>
<td>$720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$1,950,000</td>
<td>$1,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>$3,400,000</td>
<td>$3,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Colony</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: $4,453,380 $770,000 $1,415,380

STATE COMMISSION URGES BETTER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OF DEFECTIVES

The annual report of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, recently submitted to the Legislature, states that institutional accommodations for at least 10,000 more defectives in this State are needed at once, but the report likewise points out that considerable improvement on the problem of uncarefors feeble-mindedness can also be made by better community supervision of defectives. The Commission points out that not every defective needs institutional care. In a public statement issued on the report, the Commission says:

"Regarding work outside of the institution, the Commission has this year asked from the Legislature appropriations for four positions to be known as field agents. The Commission believes that if every defective leaving the ungraded classes in the public schools could be supervised, could be assigned to positions which they are capable of holding, and if the parents could be instructed, many defectives might be saved from becoming institutional charges. A large proportion of defective delinquents are delinquent only because they have not been helped and guided in early life.

"The Commission has found that when once a right habit is instilled in a feebleminded person it is as hard for them to unlearn that habit as it was to learn it in the beginning. Much of the hard work of the world is being done by so-called defectives who need supervision and guidance, but who do not need custodial care."

Free Mental Clinics

"In order to reach the community still more widely, the Commission, with six other State Departments, entered into a plan for State-wide mental clinics, which has met a great demand. These clinics are held at various places in the State under the auspices of the State Hospital Commission, the State Commission for Mental Defectives, the State Department of Education, and others. The most expert advice on mental disease and mental defect is available, and the great response which the clinics have met shows what widely the need is felt. Mental examinations have been made of school children and advice given as to their proper care, treatment, etc. Where institutional care is indicated, the parents or welfare organizations are helped, and thus closer bond is made between the Commission, the community and the State institutions.

The Commission consists of Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chairman; Charles H. Johnson (Secretary of the State Board of Charities), and Frank R. Utter (Fiscal Supervisor of Charities).

CHILDREN'S YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The second anniversary of Children's Year finds the United States more determined than ever to make the whole country safe for children. Humane and intelligent child welfare work is being carried on vigorously in almost every State in the Union, and to date 38 States, the District of Columbia and Hawaii are working in close cooperation with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor to put the work of Children's Year on a permanent basis.

Minimum standards for the protection of mothers and children in the United States were formulated by the Children's Bureau at the close of Children's Year in 1919. These standards are being carried out in the country and in some places already applied.

California Sends Warning To Eastern Health-Seekers

Tuberculosis demands rest, food, fresh air and peace of mind. This may not mean a change of climate.

California has two public institutions with free care for non-residents.

With funds to live for a year, come, but do not rely on finding light work for yourself.

The State Board of Health warns you, because it wishes to spare you homoeo.

Bureau of Tuberculosis

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

AUTO FOR SENeca COUNTY AGENT

The Board of Supervisors in Seneca County, at a mid-year meeting, passed a resolution appropriating $500 toward the purchase of an ambulance for the use of the County Children's Agent, Miss Florence Hatchings, on the understanding that the County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association would finish paying for the car and would assume the insurance and upkeep. Unfortunately, the county has no funds in the treasury upon which it can draw for this purpose at this time, so that the appropriation will not be available until the 15th of February, 1921. The County Committee of the Association, however, is taking steps to borrow $500 on the strength of the resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, so that a car may be immediately purchased.

Seneca County is the ninth county to arrange for the purchase of an automobile for the use of the Children's Agent.

MISS THEIS IN EUROPE

Miss Sophie Van S. Theis, superintendent of the Associated Women's Agency for Placing Out Children, has been granted a leave of absence for four months which she will spend in Europe. Miss Theis sailed for England on the Carmania on April 13. She will return about August 1.
TUBERCULOSIS SECRETARIES HOLD FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

26 LOCAL WORKERS JOIN CENTRAL STAFF FOR 2-DAY DISCUSSIONS

The first formal meeting of the executive secretaries of various city and county tuberculosis committees of the State Charities Aid Association in conference with the members of the staff of the Central Tuberculosis and Public Health Committee took place in New York City, March 31 and April 1. It was a very significant meeting. Most of the 26 executives have just completed their first year's work in the fields where they have been engaged in the reorganization of tuberculosis work following the close of the war.

For several years it had been felt by the State Tuberculosis Committee and the National Tuberculosis Association that in a community of 5,000,000 population or more the tuberculosis control program could best be carried on by the employment of trained workers giving their full time to the work. Early in 1919 an opportunity was offered to put this policy into effect in several counties by the grant made by the American Red Cross for the maintenance of tuberculosis control work during that year. Now 26 city and county tuberculosis committees employ such executives, most of them giving full time to tuberculosis work.

It was a decided inspiration to the members of the Association and of the staff of the Central Tuberculosis Committee to meet this group at this conference. One realized that the work of the State Tuberculosis Committee had now gained strong local rootage in all of the important centers of population in the state and in many rural localities.

Welcome by Mr. Folks
The conference was welcomed by Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who expressed his appreciation of the fact that the tuberculosis campaign in the state outside of New York City had developed so as to make such a group of workers possible and such a conference a necessary part of the Association's activities. Various sessions of the conference were presided over by George J. Nebbach, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee, whose familiarity with the work done by the secretaries and knowledge of their particular problems enabled him to draw out in the discussions the most interesting and significant phases of the work being done.

The local tuberculosis hospital and how it can be assisted in fulfilling its mission was the first subject considered by the conference. Mr. Folks described the work of the hospital, and how it was planned to expand the facilities of the hospital and make it a center for the treatment of tuberculosis in the city. Dr. Elliot Washburn of the State Committee spoke of the services which the hospital was rendering to the city.

Other topics covered during the week's conference included the work of the various tuberculosis organizations in the state and the cooperative efforts of the various committees to improve the health of the community. The conference ended with a meeting of the executive committee of the State Charities Aid Association and the staff of the Central Tuberculosis and Public Health Committee.
S. C. A. A. NEWS

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Mrs. Owen Root
Mrs. Mildred Stinson
Mrs. Louis J. Neubach
Assistant Secretaries Miss Louisa Lee Schleyer
Mr. George H. Hastings
Treasurer Mr. Mortimer N. Buckner

Mr. George A. Hastings, Editor

The State Charities Aid Association is supported in the main by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditure amounts to about $150,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to secure the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $140,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited. Checks should be made payable to the order of MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer, 106 East 52nd Street.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00, are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF REQUEST:

I give and bequest to the "State Charities Aid Association," the following sum of money, to be used for the purpose of said Association.

PASS BILL TO INCREASE WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS

At the regular meeting of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association held on April 1, the following resolution was adopted in support of the Cottillo-Jenkins bill which was later passed by the Legislature granting substantial increases in the wages paid all employees of the State hospitals:

Whereas, the extreme shortage of help in the State hospitals has seriously impaired the efficiency of those institutions, in regard to adequate treatment and particularly in regard to the therapeutic and occupational work, and

Whereas, it is recognized that this shortage of help can be met by the payment of more adequate wages to the employees of the State institutions, and more satisfactory accommodations, and

Whereas, the Cottillo-Jenkins bill calls for a substantial increase in wages for employees of the State hospitals and is the result of careful study of the situation on the part of the State Hospital Commission and a committee of the State Hospital Superintendents, therefore it

Resolved that this Committee go on record as approving the Cottillo-Jenkins bill and urging its passage by the Legislature and approval by the Governor.

SPEAKERS WHO FAVORED SAGE-MACHOLD HEALTH CENTER BILL AT PUBLIC HEARING

Following is a list of the persons who spoke in favor of the Sage-Machold Health Center Bill at a public hearing before the State Finance Committee in Albany April 14:

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health.

Dr. Dwight Sanderson of Ithaca, Professor of Rural Organization at the State College of Agriculture. Prof. Sanderson also spoke for Professor Jordan, President of the New York State Agricultural Society, as Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Dairymen's League, and for S. L. Strivings of the State Federation of Farm Bureaus.

A. L. Brockway of Syracuse.


Gabriel Davidson, General Manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.

Mrs. W. H. Reichard of the Troy Women's Club.

Dr. Helen M. Palliser, Health Officer of the City of Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Edward Everett Hale of Schenectady, representing the local Women's Club, the Consumer's League, the League of Women Voters, and Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Hale is also a Supervisor.

Miss Mildred F. Stewart, Director of the Dutchess County Health Association.

Dr. Edwin M. Goebel, a Sanitary Inspector and also a representative of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.

Dr. William A. Howe, Director of the Department of School Medical Inspection of the State Department of Education.

Monsignor J. L. Kelly of Schenectady.

Dr. Mary Gage Day of Kingston, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Dr. E. H. Wolcott, President of the Board of Managers of the Monroe County Tuberculosis Hospital.

Homor Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Dr. James F. Rooney of Albany, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society.

Mark Daly of Buffalo, representing the National Civic Federation and the Associated Industries of New York.

John N. O'Hanlon, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the State Federation of Labor.

Dr. Walter B. Goodale, Superintendent of the Municipal Hospital at Buffalo.

Miss Estelle M. Lee, Executive Secretary of the Yonkers Tuberculosis Committee.

Mrs. Susan Baker, Executive Secretary of the Northampton County Tuberculosis Committee.

Miss Mary Carter Nelson, Executive Secretary of the Fulton County Tuberculosis Committee.

Persons who appeared to offer criticisms or suggest changes in the bill were:

Dr. William L. Heere of the Kings County Medical Society.

Dr. William Gilmore of the State Christian Science Society.

Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, Commissioner of Health of Buffalo.

William Rand, Corporation Counsel of Buffalo.

PROVIDES NEW STATE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Apropos of two bills passed by the Legislature late in the session, making possible the beginning of work on the New Psychopathic Hospital to be located in New York City, the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, at its regular meeting on April 1, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the need of a psychopathic hospital in New York City in connection with the State hospital system has long been recognized and urged by this Committee, and

Whereas, the Sage-Machold bill, now pending in the Legislature, authorizes an expenditure of $700,000 for the construction of this hospital with an immediate appropriation of $25,000, and

Whereas, the bill further provides for the removal of the Psychiatric Institute from Ward's Island to New York City to be a part of the new psychopathic hospital, and

Whereas, a further bill introduced by Senator Sage and Assemblyman Machold authorizes the City of New York to acquire a site for this hospital and to lease the same to the State, therefore be it

Resolved, that this Committee go on record as approving both of the above mentioned bills and urging their passage by the Legislature and approval by the Governor.
HEALTH CENTER PLAN IS WIDELY Favored

Look To See Sage-Machold Measure Enacted
Next Year

SELDOM does a new public health measure in the Legislature of such importance and far-reaching possibilities as the Sage-Machold Health Center Bill command such immediate interest and general approval.

Although the bill to make possible the establishment of a Statewide system of health centers with State aid was not introduced into the Legislature until March 25, the extent of the public interest and approval of the bill was very evident by the time a public hearing was held on the bill before the Senate Finance Committee in Albany on April 14.

"Few bills of the season have been greeted with such marked approval," said The Albany Argus in reporting the hearing.

Labor, Medicine, Women Approve

Among the interests which approved the bill either through representatives at the hearing or through endorsements sent by letter or wire, were: The State Federation of Labor, The State Medical Society, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, noted authorities in preventive medicine, sanitary science and public health administration, representatives of public health and welfare bodies, the Grange, the State Dairymen's Association, and the State Department of Education.

While the primary purpose of the bill is to meet the problem of unattended sickness in country districts by providing better medical, nursing, diagnostic and laboratory facilities, the measure would also mean better care of the sick and more effective prevention of disease in cities. Approval of the measure came from both urban and rural districts.

Country Districts in Bad Way

It was from the country districts, however, that the strongest endorsement came. Representatives of organizations composed of rural residents not only formally approved the bill, but eagerly pleaded for the advantages of medical facilities which it would bring to neglected country districts. Many localities now suffer in times of sickness and epidemic because of the great scarcity of physicians and the lack of nursing facilities.

Speaker after speaker made it clear that unless something is done to attract more physicians to the rural districts and to provide them such facilities as laboratories, libraries and the assistance of specialists and consultants to aid them in the diagnosis of disease and the treatment of their patients, many sections of the State face enormous suffering and loss from sickness and disease.

Not to Interfere with Cities

There have been, to be sure, some criticisms of the bill. An erroneous impression gained currency immediately after the bill was introduced, that it was the intention to interfere with city departments of health in some instances, and transfer their duties and functions to the boards of supervisors. This, of course, was not the intention, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, health commissioner of Health, immediately wired the mayors of various cities to that effect. The bill was promptly clarified by an amendment.

Many who favored the fundamental principles of the bill, suggested various relatively minor changes. Numerous minor amendments were made subsequent to the hearing.

Hope For Bill Next Year

The passage of the bill next year is regarded as likely. If such a measure is passed, supplementing the model Public Health Law of the State secured in 1913, New York State will again take the lead in public health work throughout the country. A step will have been given to the country districts medical wisdom and facilities which have all too generally become concentrated in the cities. As Dr. Biggs said in discussing the bill at the hearing, the number of physicians in practice in small cities and rural districts is steadily decreasing. This is due to the fact that many are attracted to more lucrative practice in the cities and also because fewer men are being graduated from the medical colleges. Fifty-eight districts of the State have appealed to the State Health Department to send them physicians as they were totally without medical service.

"The broad purpose of this bill," Dr. Biggs explained, "is to make efficient medical and surgical care more generally available; to provide for physicians more adequate compensation for professional services, to insure better quality of medical and surgical care, and to furnish State aid so that the health centers described actually will be provided, and their medical and surgical work standardized, through State supervision, and thus a higher quality of professional service assured. To further aid in securing this end, highly qualified visiting consultants are to be made available by the State Department of Health to assist local physicians in the diagnosis and treatment of difficult and obscure cases, and modern laboratory facilities of all kinds, auxiliary to the service of the State Laboratory, are to be provided."

Dr. Biggs also quoted Diersaeli as saying many years ago in a debate on a public health bill, in the English Parliament, that public health is the foundation on which rests the happiness of the people and the power of the nation—that the care of the public health is the first duty of the statesman.

Co-ordinate Existing Clinics

Mr. Folk's of the State Charities Aid Association said that health centers are the logical next step for the State to take in the prevention and cure of disease. Clinics for tuberculosis, infant welfare, mental disorders, and venereal diseases are already on hand in considerable numbers throughout the State.

"These four sets of public health activities have been very largely uncoordinated and unrelated," he said. "Some of the clinics have remained under the management of voluntary committees, others under public health officers, some under medical authorities and still others under some combination of private and public control. The essential feature of the Sage-Machold Health Center Bill is provision for coordination of all these existing public health activities and the setting up of such additional clinics, diagnostic services, hospitals, laboratories, etc., as well as complete the chain of facilities required for a well-rounded, effective, modern campaign for the prevention and cure of disease."
Medical Authorities Who Approve Health Center Bill

Following are some of the authorities in preventive medicine, sanitary science and public health administration, who approved the Sage-Machold Health Center bill, with excerpts from their statements thereon:

Sir Arthur Newsholme, K. C. B., M. D., F. R. C. P., formerly principal medical officer of the government department of health in England, an international authority on public health, states: "The Sage-Machold bill will, if passed, mark an important advance in the history of public health and in the welfare of the people. It is a great step forward in the fight against disease and I have no doubt that if the New York Legislature leads the way, its pioneer example will have great influence throughout the world."

Major-General Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon-General of the United States Army: "In my opinion, the establishment of health centers as provided for in the proposed bill will be an epoch-making advance in the practice of medicine, and I sincerely hope that the proposed bill will become law."

Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service: "In regard to the proposed hospital and clinical development of the Health Center bill, I wish to state that this constitutes one of the greatest needs in health progress today. Unfortunately, the present scheme of group practice of medicine is prohibited to a large part of our population on account of the cost. People with moderate incomes cannot afford such benefits unless they associate at institutions as a charity or on a teaching basis. Furthermore, such group practice is available only in medical centers. As I understand your bill, it will bring the group practice to all of the people in the State."

Colonel Frank Billings of Chicago, former president of the National Tuberculosis Association: "I heartily endorse the movement to establish health centers outlined in the proposed amendment to the Public Health Law of New York."

Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health in Providence, R. I., a national authority on communicable diseases: "The bill is well conceived and evidently worked out with great care. I am sure that it would mark a most welcome improvement in public health. Even in our large cities facilities for the care of the sick are insufficient and far from accomplishing what should be done. In small towns and in the country, conditions are far more unfavorable. I have long been of the opinion that the care of the sick should be closely correlated with the more strictly preventive work which is usually considered by the public as the sole function of the health department. Two exceptionally good features of the proposed bill are that it contemplates and provides for such correlation and secondly that it brings out the desirability of the association of outpatient clinical work with hospitals whenever possible. While isolated clinics for certain diseases and in certain places are doubtless necessary, I believe that it is far better when possible to connect such work as closely as possible with hospitals providing for bed treatment. If I were a health officer in the State of New York I would certainly be glad of the opportunity of supporting this measure."

Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Director of the Department of Preventive Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Wisconsin: "This is the real way to obtain the fruits of preventive medicine. Health centers are further useful in serving as a clearing house for all sorts of social activities, and they also serve to coordinate public and private health and philanthropic agencies. One difficulty with the present health administration is that it is too far removed from the people and their problems. Health centers bring sanitation in close touch with the people, and promote the art of hygienic living."

Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, Director of the Trudeau Foundation at Saranac Lake, former president of the National Tuberculosis Association: "This is another evidence of Dr. Biggs' markedly far-sighted ideas in administration of the public health of the State. The plan as a whole appeals to me very much, as it is entirely along the line of sound medical practice as well as community sentiment."

"I take it that this bill contemplates giving the family doctor a chance to improve himself and at the same time be not antagonized by the people. I feel it will not rob him of his fees. This plan will have my cordial support."

Dr. L. Emmett Holt, child specialist, New York City: "It (the bill) aims to solve a situation which at the present time is getting almost intolerable so far as medical service is concerned throughout the State of New York."

Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health in the Medical School of Yale University: "I am more than glad to express my very warm approval of the bill introduced by Mr. Sage. The older view of the public health movement as one which dealt solely with the sanitation of the environment and the suppression of epidemics has certainly given way to a conception which includes an organized attempt to supply the medical and nursing service necessary to enable the community to get well and to keep well. I agree most heartily with Dr. Biggs in his presentation of the critical inadequacy of medical and nursing service in the rural districts, and the plan embodied in Mr. Sage's bill seems to me a wise and statesmanlike attempt to meet this need. We have grown accustomed during the past ten years to look to New York State for leadership in all public health matters, and if this bill is passed it will once more place New York in the forefront of American commonwealths and will furnish a splendid example of constructive health legislation, not only to this country but to the world."

Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research: "In general it is safe to say that practical medicine will fail unless there is concentration and cooperation of the efforts in the rural districts as provided for in this bill."

Dr. V. C. Vaughan of the Medical School of the University of Michigan: "I approve the Sage-Machold bill quite exactly with what I have had in mind and have been preaching for some years. The practice of medicine must be radically changed. The country health and community health communities must grow up and be as common as high schools."

ENDORSEMENTS FROM LAYMEN

Among endorses of the bill from laymen interested in public health work are:

W. N. Giles, Master of the New York State Paraphernalia, and a somewhat familiar with the Sage-Machold bill, and look upon it with favor.

C. A. Ritchie, Vice-President of the Broome County Health Association: "This bill is in the right direction, and the Legislature is deserving of the support of the citizens of the State in general."

Dutchess County Health Association (H. N. MacCracken, President): "The Dutchess County Health Association, speaking from its five years' experience of public health work in rural districts, supports the medical profession and the Sage-Machold bill. It believes in using the adoption of the Sage-Machold Health Center bill."

MENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH CENTER BILL

In line with the action previously taken by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association in approving the Sage-Machold bill now pending in the Legislature to establish throughout the State a system of health centers, the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the Association, at its regular meeting in April, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association recognizes that the facilities for the prevention and earlier discovery and treatment of mental ill should be emphasized very much more widely than at present; and

Whereas, it recognizes that mental health can best be promoted as an essential and integral part of a general health program; and

Whereas, the Health Center Bill now pending in the Legislature would provide mental clinics for out-patient cases and hospital beds for the observation, treatment, and care of patients suffering from mental diseases, as part of the general health center; resolved that this Committee expresses its approval of the Mental Hygiene portion of the Health Center Bill by the Board of Managers of the Association, and its hope that the bill will become a law.

STUDY HEALTH CENTER BILL

Readers of The S. C. A. A. News are asked to study the Sage-Machold Health Center Bill and to familiarize themselves with its provisions and their application to local health conditions. The bill is exceedingly interesting in its general plan and the detail in which it is presented. The health worker and public official should become familiar with this proposal which promises so much in the way of better care for the sick and more effective prevention of disease throughout the State. Copies of the bill may be procured by writing to this office so long as the supply holds out.
Health Centers Are Logical
Next Step for State to Take in
Prevention and Cure of Disease

New Plan Will Co-ordinate Tuberculosis, Infant Welfare, Mental and Other Clinics and Provide Additional Facilities

Recent developments of public health activities in New York State include the following:

(1) Beginning with 1907, when the State Charities Aid Association established its Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the establishment of tuberculosis clinics throughout the State;

(2) Beginning with 1910, when the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Mental Hygiene was established, the opening of mental clinics for mental disturbance and mental deficiency in many localities;

(3) Beginning with 1913, when the Division of Child Hygiene was established in the State Department of Health, the establishment of infant welfare clinics in many regions throughout the State;

(4) Beginning with 1916, when the Federal Government appropriated funds for a nationwide campaign against venereal disease and the State Department established its Department of Venereal Disease, the opening of clinics for venereal disease in many parts of the State.

These four sets of public health activities have been very largely uncoordinated and unrelated. Some of the clinics have remained under the management of voluntary committees, others under public health officers, some under municipal authorities and still others under some combination of private and public control.

The essential feature of the Sage-Machold Health Center Bill is provision for coordination of all these existing public health activities and the setting up of such additional clinics, diagnostic services, hospitals, laboratories, etc., as will complete the chain of facilities required for a well-rounded, effective, modern campaign for the prevention and cure of disease.

STATE FARM PROPERTY TO BE
USED FOR CARE OF DEFECTIVES

The State Farm for Women at Valatie, which has been lying idle since it was discontinued by a bill passed by the 1919 Legislature, is to be transferred to the State Commission for Mental Defectives and used for housing feebleminded, probably defective delinquents. A bill providing for the transfer of the property from the State Prison Commission to the Commission for Mental Defectives has been passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Smith.

TO TEACH HOSPITAL PATIENTS

An effort to re-educate a group of women who remain for considerable lengths of time in hospital wards because of venereal diseases is to be carried on at Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn. The New York City Visiting Committee is cooperating with Mrs. Wilcox of the Board of Education and Miss Marshall of the Manhattan Trade School in sending a well-trained teacher to these women. A similar class which was carried on at the City Hospital resulted in the placing of many girls in well-paid positions in power machine work, sewing and embroidery.

A BAD BILL

Hope Governor Will Veto Measure Licensing Practice of Chiropractic

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association has passed resolutions urging Governor Smith to withhold his approval from the bill just passed by the Legislature to "define and regulate the practice of chiropractic."

Approval of this bill would constitute a real and serious danger to the health of the people of the State, the Board feels. Such a law would give public recognition and official license to persons claiming to be able "to locate and adjust by hand misplaced or displaced vertebrae of the human spine for the purpose of relieving the nerve pressure caused thereby." The resolutions point out that such recognition, authority and license would inevitably be construed by large numbers of people as being equivalent to the giving of authority to practice medicine. Persons so licensed would have no adequate education as to the nature, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Such a bill would in substance confer upon the board of examiners which must be appointed from a list of twice the number of board members submitted by the New York State Chiropractic Society, powers, duties and functions which should be performed only by public officers selected with sole relation to their fitness therefor and without limitation to a list submitted by an unofficial organization.

In addition to being a serious danger to public health, such a bill would confuse people as to who are and who are not qualified and authorized to practice medicine; would give official aid to those who utilize the fears of persons who may think themselves to be ill, for purposes of private gain and who are not qualified to render competent medical service.

In a supplementary memorandum on the bill, the Secretary of the Association says that no persons trained in anatomy and the treatment of diseases recognize that there is any such thing as "misplaced or displaced vertebrae" in the sense referred to. If a man is hanged, his vertebrae are very likely displaced, but aside from some such causality, the words "misplaced or displaced vertebrae" do not correspond to anything recognized as existing in medical and surgical practice. In other words, the whole structure of chiropractic is built on an assumption which has no basis in known fact, and is contrary to all accepted scientific teaching.

Lecture On Troublesome Child.

Stanley P. Davies, Assistant Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, addressed at a public meeting under the auspices of the Visiting Nurse Association and the Federation of Mothers' Clubs of Jamaica, N. Y., in the high school auditorium there, April 12, on "Understanding the Troublesome Child."
35 State Mental Hygiene Clinics Now In Operation

Free Consultation and Aid for Cases of Nervous and Mental Disorder

A new directory of clinics, recently published by the State Hospital Commission, indicates the progress which has been made in the organization of outpatient work by the State hospitals. Thirty-five clinics are now being conducted by the State hospitals at various points throughout the State. Eleven of this number in which the State Commission for Mental Defectives is cooperating are listed as joint clinics.

These free mental clinics are conducted as an aid in reestablishing paroled and discharged patients in their respective homes and communities, and for the benefit of persons in the community who may be suffering with nervous or mental disease or defect.

At each clinic there is present a specialist from one of the State hospitals who makes diagnosis and gives advice. In certain of the joint clinics, additional personnel has been furnished by the State Commission for Mental Defectives. Physicians from the State Schools for Mental Defectives have been detailed as special consultants, and psychometric examiners have been furnished through the State Board of Charities. A hospital social service worker attends the clinic to give patients needed assistance in adjusting themselves to their environment.

Nervous and retarded school children are examined upon request of parents and advice in regard to special training is given. Any person who desires a frank interview about his own mental condition or that of a relative or friend is invited to visit the clinic nearest his home.

Physicians, clergymen, social workers, teachers and social agencies are requested to bring or refer cases to the clinic for consultation.

Arrangements are being made for the cooperation of the State Hospital Commission with several of the other State Departments in holding clinics for mental and nervous cases in the principal cities of the State. Such joint action will eventually enlarge the scope of some of the clinics.

List of Clinics

Following is a list of clinics held by the various State hospitals (some of them in cooperation with the State Commission for Mental Defectives):

Binghamton State Hospital:
At hospital daily from 9 to 10 a.m.

Community Service Building, 71 Collier Street, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.; on first Monday of each month from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., in NY State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Brooklyn State Hospital:
At hospital, Saturdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Buffalo State Hospital:
At hospital daily from 10 a.m. to 12 m. Jewish Community House, 29 Mortimer Street, Wednesdays, 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., Department of Health, 51 Court Street, Tuesdays, from 10 a.m. to 12 m. Department of Health, Children's Hospital, 213 Bryant Street, Thursdays, from 10 a.m. to 12 m.

Central Islip State Hospital:
At hospital, Mondays, Cornell Medical School, First Avenue and 27th Street, Thursdays, from 2 to 4 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.

Dannemora State Hospital:
At hospital, Mondays, Valley Hospital, Wednesdays, 1 to 2 p.m. When possible to reach Plattsburg by auto the hours will be 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital:
Buffalo: 51 Court Street, corner of Franklin Street, Thursdays, from 3 to 5 p.m.

Dunkirk: Health Center, 510 Deer Street, second Wednesday of each month, 2 to 4 p.m.

Jamestown: Visiting Nurses' Association Dispensary, Market Building, Roosevelt Square, third Wednesday of each month, 1 to 3:30 p.m., with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Olean: Higgins Memorial Hospital, fourth Thursday of each month, 2 to 4 p.m.

Salamanca: Salamanca Hospital, fourth Friday of each month, 2 to 4 p.m.

Hudson State Hospital:
Poughkeepsie: City Board of Health, Mondays, 7 a.m.

Potsdam: Child Welfare Station, South and Washington Streets, first Friday of each month, 2:30 p.m.

Youkers: St. Joseph's Hospital, second and fourth Wednesday of each month, 2:30 p.m., with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Mt. Vernon: Mt. Vernon Hospital, third Wednesday of each month, 2 p.m.

Kings Park State Hospital:
Brooklyn: Williamsburg Hospital, 108 South Third Street, Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mineola: Nassau Hospital, Mondays, 1 to 3:30 p.m., with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Manhattan State Hospital:
New York City: Harlem Hospital, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, Wednesdays, 4 to 5 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

New York City: St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue, Fridays, 2 to 3 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital:
At hospital, Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

At hospital, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m., with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

J. A. A. NEWS.

Newburgh: Nurses' Home, St. Luke's Hospital, First Street, first Friday of each month, 10 a.m. to 12 m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Kingston: County Buildings, 14 John Street, third Friday of each month, 10 a.m. to 12 m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Rochester State Hospital:
At hospital daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

St. Lawrence State Hospital:
At hospital daily, Saturdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Malone: Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital, one day every five or six weeks.

Watertown: City Hospital, third Wednesday of each month, State Building, Thursday following; with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Utica State Hospital:
Utica: Free Dispensary, 224 Mary Street, Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 m.; on Saturday following third Wednesday of each month, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Schenectady: Health Center, 412 Liberty Street, first Friday of each month, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Willard State Hospital:
At hospital, daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ithaca: City Hospital, first Saturday of each month, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; with State Commission for Mental Defectives.

Psychiatric Institute in cooperation with the Central Islip State Hospital and the State Charities:
New York City: Cornell Medical School, First Avenue and 27th Street, Mondays, 10 a.m. to 12 m.; Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m. (for paroled patients); Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 m.; also 7 to 9 p.m.; Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.

S. C. A. A. WORKERS ATTEND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Miss H. Ida Curry, Mrs. Margaret J. Powers and George J. Nelbach of the Association's staff attended the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in New Orleans April 14 to 21. Mr. Nelbach was chairman of the Division of Work on Children and Youth. The members read a paper in the mental hygiene section on "The Industrial Cost of the Psychopathic Employee." The convention will be held next year at St. Louis, and Miss Curry will serve as chairman of the Sub-committee on Rural Child Care of the Children's Division. She presided at the annual meeting of the Bureau for the Exchange of Information and Service among child-caring organizations and was elected chairman of the executive committee for a third term. She was also named chairman of a joint committee of this Bureau and of the National Children's Home and Welfare Association to consider amalgamation and the development of a national field service.

Mr. Nelbach, who is executive secretary of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, also attended the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association in St. Louis, April 25 and 26, and Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the National Tuberculosis Association.

GOVERNMENT AIDS MENTAL HYGIENE WORK IN CANADA

Organized mental hygiene work in Canada is proceeding very encouragingly under the direction of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The Committee is financed largely by private subscriptions, but the Dominion government has recognized the value of the work by granting it $10,000 for special effort in connection with immigration and other national matters.
Why Not Be a Trained Nurse?

By HOMER POLKES

All young women who are looking toward a career should carefully consider the opportunities afforded by trained nursing. Few careers offer such great and direct opportunities to promote human welfare, to enlarge one's understanding of human nature and of human affairs, and, especially in public health nursing, to contribute to that volume of preventive effort which is slowly but surely lengthening the span of human life and making all its years happier and more effective. This article aims simply to answer the questions which any young woman, disposed to consider the field of nursing as a possible career, would naturally ask, or to put such a person in the way of securing the desired information from authoritative sources:

1. Who Are Eligible to Become Trained Nurses?

Trained nursing, or certified, graduate, or registered nursing (the terms are equivalent) is recognized and regulated by law. Any person over twenty years of age and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school recognized by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as maintaining proper standards, and receiving a certificate of qualifications to practice as a trained nurse from the Board of Regents, may be a trained nurse. The minimum requirements by the Board of Regents for the granting of a license are:
(a) to be more than twenty years of age and to be of good moral character,
(b) to have had a preliminary education of not less than one year of high school, or its equivalent,
(c) to have graduated from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital or sanatorium having a course of at least two years, such school having been approved and registered by the Board of Regents.

2. What Is Involved in Becoming a Trained Nurse?

The essential factor is to have graduated from a training school for nurses such as is referred to above. There are about 150 such training schools in the State of New York. A list of those in any locality may be secured from the State Board of Examiners of Nurses, whose office is at 132 East 45th Street, New York City. Generally speaking, each general hospital throughout the State has attached to it a training school for nurses. Naturally, these schools vary greatly in their requirements for admission, in the quality and variety of the instruction given, in the provision made for the comfort and well-being of the nurses, and consequently in the service in which their graduates are held by well-informed persons. The minimum requirement for admission to such schools is an education equivalent to one year of high school. Each individual school, however, may adopt additional requirements and many of these schools admit only persons who have graduated from high schools. A considerable and increasing number of young women who have graduated from college enter training schools for nurses and, in general, it may be said that every additional year of education in high school or college affords a more adequate preparation for the responsible duties of a trained nurse, and every such additional year of education increases the possibilities of a rapid rise to positions of executive or educational responsibilities. A recent study of 1,500 pupil nurses in one State showed that 75% were high school graduates and 30% had had normal school or college training. In a few of the best schools for nurses, more than half of the pupils are college graduates. There are some twenty training schools for nurses attached to universities. Unfortunately there is not now available from any one source a list (Continued on page 2)
WHY NOT BE A TRAINED NURSE?

The requirements of each training school in the State. Most schools issue circulars of information and recently qualified Governor Smith, such schools are no longer able to claim that full two years and four months, or two years and six months, or a school connected with a hospital, the major part of which consists of actually car- 5. What Does It Cost?

As a rule, the pupil nurse lives in the training school and receives tuition and living expenses, including room, food and laundry in return for her services. Some hospitals make an allowance of from four to ten dollars a month for textbooks, uniforms and incidental expenses. Some of the best schools do not do this, preferring to use their funds more wisely for better teaching service. A few charge small tuition fees. The facts as to financial consideration are best ascertained from the State Board of Examiners for Nurses, referred to above.

Summing up,—it may be said that the cost is the time of the applicant for the two or three years of training.

6. What Is the Demand for Trained Nurses?

The demand is far in excess of the supply and is far in excess of any supply which seems likely to be available in the near future. It comes chiefly from three fields:

(a) as hospital superintendents,
(b) in public health work,
(c) in private nursing.

(a) There is a large and continuous demand for trained nurses for executive and teaching positions in training schools, hospitals, clinics and a wide variety of other institutional positions. There are nearly 1,600 training schools for nurses in the United States with an average of approximately 50,000 students. These schools need graduate nurses, preferably with full consideration of the competence of both the full time and the student's ability who has in the past time leading to the full one's best powers with not more than the average of irrelevant hindrances and obstacles to overcome, a chance to see a great deal of human life, to observe a wide variety of human beings under widely varying conditions of stress and strain, to see something of public administration and to participate in the real joys of service. In the joy of helping to do big things, of having participated in the dynamic life of the nation, the student is ready to go on to the next stage of life with a new set of problems. The training of nurses has been a long time in the making, and the result of the training is a nurse who can take her place in the real world of human service.

7. Does Trained Nursing Afford an Adequate Income?

No person should enter the profession of nursing with a view chiefly to the remuneration to be received. It may be stated, however, that in some fields of service open to women is employment more certain or remuneration more adequate to necessary expenses than in others. Until recently, in private nursing, the remuneration has been from twenty to thirty dollars per week. At present the rates are somewhat higher. In institutional service the rates of remuneration vary with the position and responsibilities of the nurse, and in addition, range from sixty to three hundred dollars per month.

8. Is Trained Nursing a Satisfactory Career?

There is perhaps no sufficient answer to this question, either as related to trained nursing, to any other career, in which the student will work or study. It is a question of personal interest to the student, and the student must decide for himself whether his aspirations and his career are in line with his abilities and his ambitions. It is a question of personal interest to the student, and the student must decide for himself whether his aspirations and his career are in line with his abilities and his ambitions. It is a question of personal interest to the student, and the student must decide for himself whether his aspirations and his career are in line with his abilities and his ambitions. It is a question of personal interest to the student, and the student must decide for himself whether his aspirations and his career are in line with his abilities and his ambitions.
NOTABLE COMMEMORATION OF NIGHTINGALE CENTENNIAL

FOUR ORGANIZATIONS UNITE IN DINNER; PROMOTE NURSING NEEDS

A notable and worthy commemoration of the founding of trained nursing by Florence Nightingale and of the work of the public health pioneers who transplanted trained nursing to America, was afforded by the dinner given at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City on May 12, on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Miss Nightingale.

Cooperating in this commemorative occasion were the State Charities Aid Association whose founders were the first group here to realize the significance of trained nursing as developed in England and its possible application to hospitals in this country; the New York City Visiting Committee whose visitation and inspection of public institutions in New York City nearly half a century ago revealed the deplorable need of trained nurses; the Board of Managers of the Training School for Nurses of Bellevue Hospital, the first training school for nurses established in America in 1873; and the New York League for Nursing Education which is doing an extremely useful public service in promoting high standards of education for nurses and in recruiting members for the profession.

The dinner was a brilliant success and the occasion a memorable one not only for the nursing profession and the organizations represented, but for the cause of better care of the sick. More than 500 persons were present. Physicians, nurses, social workers, public officials and citizens made up a representative gathering which was worthy of the occasion and an inspiration to everyone present.

At the Guests' Table

Seated at the guests' table were Homer Polka, President of the New York City Visiting Committee, who presided; the four speakers, Major-General Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon-General of the United States Army; Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross; Miss Annie E. Goodrich, Assistant Professor of Nursing at Teachers College and Director of Nursing at the Henry Street Settlement; Hon. P. Whittell Wilson, formerly member of Parliament and now American representative of "The London Daily News;" and also Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the founder of the State Charities Aid Association, which organized the first training school for nurses in America; Dr. W. Gill Wylie, who went abroad from Bellevue Hospital to study the Nightingale schools in England and whose report is given in the first publication issued by the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. Stephen Smith, "97 years young," who was a member of a committee of the medical board of Bellevue which passed upon the plans for the training school; George V. Caffield, the President of the State Charities Aid Association; Miss Cavell, cousin of Miss Edith Cavell, the martyred British nurse; Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare; Dr. O'Shea (representing the Superintendent of the New York Schools); James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Corrections; James D. C. Gold; Philip Bramer (representing Archbishop Hayes); Mrs. William Church Osborn; Dr. John W. Brannan, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Miss Carolyn Gray; Miss Stimson; Miss Lillian D. Wald; Miss Elia Phillips Crandall; Miss Anna C. Maxwell; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and others.

About 200 nurses and pupils in nurses' training schools in uniform occupied the balconies overlooking the banquet hall. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers contributed from the greenhouses of Adolph Lewisohn, a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association.

Tribute to Edith Cavell

There was an impressive moment when the gathering stood in tribute to Miss Edith Cavell while the orchestra played "God Save The King."

The addresses constituted an interesting and notable symposium of the beginnings of Miss Nightingale's work, the wonderful growth of the profession which she founded, the world-wide need which it is meeting, and the emergency which confronts the nursing profession today. Reiterated emphasis was given by the speakers to the tremendous shortage of trained nurses today and of the need of extra efforts to stimulate the entrance of larger numbers of suitably trained young women into the profession, not only to meet the increasing demands of hospitals and institutions, but for broader public health nursing work in the community.

As Mr. Polka said in his introductory remarks, "We have come to do honor to a great woman and at the same time to pledge ourselves to do our part in that time of confusion and loss of ideals, the spirit of Florence Nightingale shall not disappear from the earth, but the work that she founded shall be extended to every part of the civilized world."

Illustrations of the serious shortage of nurses in training schools in New York City were given by Mr. Polka when he said that one of the most important training schools here during the first quarter of 1920 received only 24 applications as against 164 in the same period of 1917. Another school received at the rate of 56 thus far in 1920 as against 166 in 1917. In a third school, the letters of inquiry have fallen to about one-third of what they were in 1917.

(Continued on page 4)
NOTABLE COMMEMORATION OF NIGHTINGALE CENTENIAL
(Continued from page 3)

More Pupil Nurses

One outgrowth of the Nightingale Centennial will be an increase in professional nurses in the United States, especially in the teaching of the new field of nursing. The student nurses are entering the world of commerce and are critical of the need for trained nurses. The opportunity to offer a career of usefulness.

The Surgeon-General Ireland, whose direction of medical care in the United States army overseas during World War II was a brilliant chapter in the history of medicine, described in an interesting way the evolution of the United States army nursing corps, and paid a high tribute to the record made by army nurses in the American Expeditionary Forces. The forces of the nursing profession in its varied phases as applied to civil life, he said, was inspiring, and the building up of adequate and suitable personnel for this great work is one of the greatest problems of medicine and of public health.

Miss Goodrich spoke interestingly of Miss Nightingale, the woman as well as of her public work. Miss Nightingale, she said, represented the spirit of progress in the early Victorian age, and a world knows her as the founder of trained nursing, what she really did was to awaken womankind to its responsibility of developing and protecting the coming generation.

The gathering was particularly happy to have as one of the speakers, Mr. Wilson, who, with his British background and personal experience, was peculiarly fitted to express the significance of Miss Nightingale's work both to England and to America, and to apply to present-day nursing needs the lessons and inspiration of her life and work.

A Crisis, Says Dr. Farrand

"The world today, not entirely as a result of the war, but following the war and hastened by the war, finds itself in the greatest crisis of its history with regard to its own vitality," said Dr. Farrand. "The absolutely fundamental problem we are facing is the saving of the vitality of this world, poor before the war and shattered by the war. It is obvious that social and economic conditions cannot be restored. Vitality cannot be restored unless we have the social security and the economic security on which will be built, and the fundamental stone in that structure is nursing."

The Committees

Following are members of the committees appointed by the four organizations to arrange for the dinner:

State Charities Aid Association—Miss Louise Schuyler, Chairman; Mr. George F. Canfield, Dr. Charles Hiteheere, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. William B. Rice and Miss Florence Rhett.

New York City Visiting Committee—Mr. Homer Folks, Chairman; Mrs. Frederick J. Cranford, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Miss Marion R. Taber and Mrs. Charles M. Williams.

Board of Managers of Bellevue Training School—Miss Eliza McPherson and Miss Elizabeth Irwin; Miss Edna H. Barger, Mrs. Lillian Blagden, Mrs. C. Grant Le Farge, Miss Elizabeth Kean and Miss Blanche Potter.

New York Hospital for Nursing Education—Miss Carolyns E. Gray, Chairman; Miss Isabelle Evans, Miss Florence M. Johnson, Miss Jessie McPherson, Miss Ada E. Nettling, Miss Ado Phelan, Miss Esther F. Riviere and Miss Lillian D. Wald. The active work as to the detailed arrangements for the occasion was done by the working committee of which Miss Blanche Potter was chairman.

MR. FOLKS URGES BETTER PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT NURSING MEANS TO ALL THE PEOPLE

A letter from Miss Carolyn E. Gray, Secretary of the New York State Board of Nurse Examiners, states that "a member of the League of American Nurses was invited to call personally on various representatives of the New York City Visiting Committee to convey our appreciation and thanks to them for their connection with the Florence Nightingale dinner, which we feel was a wonderful success."

"Nursing, the Right Hand of Medicine"

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British Ambassador to the United States, was invited to speak at the dinner in honor of Florence Nightingale, but was unable to do so on account of the pressure of official duties in Washington. He sent the following letter:

"I should be most grateful if you would convey to the officers of your Association, and to all who are commemorating with you the centenary of Florence Nightingale, my professed regret that I cannot be with you.

Tonight you celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of a woman who, though a native of England, has left a memory and founded a tradition which belongs to all countries. In honouring her name you honour all those devoted women who have followed or are following her noble profession. Nursing, before Florence Nightingale's time, was regarded by an unimaginative and conservative world as a menial calling; now, in the light of the miracles wrought by her, it is recognized as the right hand of medicine.

The debt the world owes to nurses for their work during the great war cannot be overestimated. During those terrible years, the badge they wore, the symbol of the Red Cross, alone preserved the minds of millions from the madness of despair.

The part that American men and women took in that great service is known to all Europe. No country contributed more generously to the noble service of healing. If proof were now needed for the necessity of an organized nursing service for the well-being of each nation, I am sure that all countries and their fellow associations would furnish it.

I venture to hope that the people of this great nation will realize for their own sake the magnitude of the work that nurses do, and will give freely and willingly in order that those, who like Florence Nightingale devote their lives to the cause of suffering humanity may be spared the knowledge that the full fruit of their efforts cannot be garnered because of lack of support from their fellow countrymen."

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL OF-TODAY

Dr. John W. Brunna addressed the meeting of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association on April 30, on the subject: "Bellevue Hospital of Today."

The remarks of the presiding officer at the dinner in commemoration of the centenary of Florence Nightingale's birth on May 12, were as follows:

"We have come to do honor to a great woman, but not the last one to them being to do our part that in this time of confusion and loss of ideals, the spirit of Florence Nightingale shall not disappear from this earth, but the work be worthy. Statewide the field shall be extended to part every part of the civilized world.

"It was one hundred years ago today that Florence Nightingale was born to do that is best in English life—and that is say a great deal—position, means, education, acquaintance with the great. However, Miss Nightingale did not fit permanently and readily into the place in that society to which she seemed destined. Fortunately she was one of the successful innovations. She reformed, but not happy, because her idea of doing something new and different and important for the care of the sick, put too much demand on her family and environment. It seemed to her parents and her associates a startling and strange, one might say a dangerous, idea. People just did not have her as an innovator, if not a radical. People of daught-
MR. FOLKS URGES BETTER PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT NURSING MEANS TO ALL THE PEOPLE

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was an art and must be raised to the status of a trained profession.' (Life of Florence Nightingale, by Sir Edward Cook, MacMillian, 1914.)

Beginnings at Bellevue

"From the Nightingale Training School in St. Thomas Hospital, trained nursing was readily established in other hospitals in London and in Liverpool. The tie between Miss Nightingale's work in London and the beginning of trained nursing in America was very, very close, but to state that history I must go back a little further and speak of another person, an American woman, who also was possessed by an idea, likewise born to the highest traditions of statesmanship and service, but here in America it did not mean a break with family and environment. This idea came into her mind when a young girl in the late 50's, and then the Civil War came, and with untiring energy she did her work for four years in the United States Sanitary Commission. This was the idea of visiting the hospitals for the purpose of securing a betterment in the conditions of the patients in those hospitals. In the summer and fall of 1871 that visiting began, first in the Poor House of Westchester County; next in Bellevue Hospital. In May of '72 this idea was crystallized into an organization—this was the visiting nurses or the Bellevue Hospital, that organization was called the State Charities Aid Association.

"The first publication of that organization is entitled 'A Training School for Nurses to be established at Bellevue Hospital,' which was a treatise or a pamphlet with a 75-page publication on the history and development of the Bellevue Training School. It was written by Dr. W. Gill Wylie, who sits at the end of the table. (Applause.) The second publication of the Bellevue Hospital and the Bellevue Training School were taken carefully and thoroughly and in a statesmanlike way. A physician attached to Bellevue was sent abroad to study the Nightingale Schools and any other nursing systems, if there were any. His report is contained in this first publication of the State Charities Aid Association and it was written by Dr. W. Gill Wylie, who sits at the end of this table. (Applause.) The school was established in 1872, the Bellevue Hospital School established twelve years earlier. It was limited in its scope. It included at first only a few wards. This was the opening wedge.

"The plans that were proposed and prepared by the State Charities Aid Association were submitted to the Commissioners, were referred by them to a Committee of the Med- cal Board of four members. One of these members was the Chairman, Stephen Smith, who is here tonight. (Applause.)

"It would be of interest, if time permitted, to follow the history of the establishment of the Bellevue School. We cannot fail to recall that the Chairman of the Special Committee of the Association which drafted the plan for the organization of this training school was Mrs. William H. Osborn. She was one of the first women to serve as national officers of the American Medical Association and was also President of the Board of Managers for many years. To Mrs. Osborn's unremittent labors and exceptional generosity, the successful development of the school was largely due. Not only did she give to the school the greatest personal charity, and unselfishly of her time and strength, she also gave to its pupils the first nurses' home in America, providing them the comfort and refreshment of a home outside of the hospital building—that memorial house now known as Osborn Hall. She was a friend of every young woman who entered the school, and always tried to maintain the honor of the 'Mothers' School.' Her daughter, Mrs. William Church Osborn, who is with us here this evening, is President of the Board of Managers and has been for a term of years. Mrs. William Preston Griffin was likewise a member of the committee which organized the Bellevue Hospital and served on the Board of Managers and succeeded Mrs. William H. Osborn as President. One would also like to dwell on the frankly contribution toward the establishment and development of the school made by Miss Abby Howland Woolsey, with her great personal fortune. Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Miss Ellen Collins, and others. An exceedingly interesting account of the establishment of the Bellevue Training School is found in the 'History of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses in that extraordinarily interesting volume, "Recollect- ions of a Hospital Life," by Mrs. Joseph Hobson (Putnam's, 1816).

"These are the reasons why the call for this dinner was issued by the State Charities Aid Association and its New York City Visiting Committee, and by the Board of Managers of the Bellevue Training School for Nursing, and by the State Charities Aid Association. As a matter of fact, I do not know that Mr. Canfield, who is only the President of the State Charities Aid Association, is aware that the New York City Visiting Committee existed several months before the Association was organized—in fact we in the Visiting Committee were the first to be proud of what the State Charities Aid Association has done.

"The movement for trained nursing spread rapidly. What it has meant to New York City this meeting and the tables with their signs of the many different training schools show. In the country as a whole there are about 1,600 training schools for nurses, with an average of about 50,000 pupils, and about 15,000 graduates each year—about 200,000 graduate nurses in the United States at this time.

The Public Health Nurse

"A recent phase and development of trained nursing is its most important work for the future. For just as public health, or preventive medicine, has grown up alongside of the practice of medicine in order that sickness may not only be cured but also prevented, so has grown up alongside of the training of nurses for the care of the sick, the training of the public health nurse for prevention of sickness, and that perhaps is the great work of the future, the most vigorous and happy people than has ever been seen on the face of the earth."

Digitalized by Google
How Nurses' School of City Hospital Was Founded

At the extreme southerly end of Blackwell's Island, there stands a great red brick building, ivy clad and terraced, which reminds one somehow of old England. This building is the Nurses' Home of the City Hospital Training School of the Charity Organization Society, the only honored place of being first among the nurses' training schools in the new world. The visiting nurse at the foot of the building, notices that each of its three wings is separately inscribed as follows: "Rice Hall," "Schuyler Hall," and "Jones Hall," names that were formally given to the building in honor of the founding and history of this training school and of the State Charities Aid Association.

A little digging among the archives of the school brings to light its interesting history. The early records tell that all the early members of the hospital were confined to the one central building to the present, with hospital and school housed in an imposing group of buildings. The hospital further received the nurses' training on the occasion of the dedication of the opening of the second wing of the Nurses' Home, the building being the nurse's home. The first building was named "Rice Hall," in honor of Mrs. Rice, the Founder, as the first of the nurses who toiled in the hospital.

"Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler was the founder of the State Charities Aid Association, and the object of that body was to visit the sick and the needy. It was only because in visiting the sick she became so successful and appreciated that, because of their condition, to ascertain what were the laws and plans by which their fate was decreed, that Miss Schuyler and her colleagues established among us an organization. The first publication of the Association is a plea for a "Training School for Nurses to be Attached to Bellevue Hospital." That was the first training school in a general hospital in this country, and I venture to say that in the years that have passed since that era of service taken by the Association has been of greater importance than that. * * * For this and for many other reasons, which I might mention but which I fear to exceed the greatest possible pleasure, as it is a very great honor, to announce that the central building of this institution is and shall hereafter be Schuyler Hall.

"And now as to this new building, in which we meet today, I have a very pleasant duty to perform. The history of the New York City Training School has been admirably sketched by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones. She was far too modest to say, as she might with entire truth have said, "All of which I saw and the greater part of which I was." Mrs. Jones, as one of the very early members of the State Charities Aid Association, began to visit this hospital, and principally the maternity department, in 1873. The original building of the Training School for Nurses in 1875 and its reorganization on more distinctly educational lines in 1888 were very largely shaped by the efforts of Mrs. Jones. The School has needed a friend for any reason whatever it has never failed to find a friend and a benefactor. Charles H. Blatt was one of the first people to state for you in the history of this School—from an unknown organization with a few members to the splendid School, second, I believe, to none, in which we are today. I, therefore, at the request of the School and as its mouthpiece, decrees that this building shall hereafter be known as Jones Hall."

The following brief account of the founding of the Training School at City Hospital was con- tained in the annual report of the Training School dated June 5, 1897: "Early in May, 1875, the inaugural meeting which led to the establishment of this School was held, when representatives of the State Charities Aid Association were invited to meet and confer with the Board of Commissioners and the visiting Physicians of Charity Hospital who were interested in the new nursing system. The Mayor of the then Village of New York occupied the chair and presided at the meeting.

"As a result of this auspicious meeting of Commissioners, Visiting Physicians, 'Ladies' of the Aid Society and the Mayor, a letter appeared in the daily papers, stating that a School for Nurses would be opened the first day of the ensuing August, which would afford to worthy young women an opportunity to enter upon a course of training. Suitable terms were used to express the advantages of such a training, and a sufficient number of young women applied to make it possible to open the School the 1st of August, 1875, with sixteen pupil-nurses in attendance."
How Miss Nightingale Began Her Work

Miss Florence Nightingale was inspired to begin the work of nursing at the hospital conditions by a graphic dispatch appearing in *The London Times* from the pen of W. H. Russell, its correspondent in the Crimean War, describing the uttering of the wounded.

Russell’s dispatch caused a great outpouring of money and necessaries from the British public. War work was being done in the hospitals at Scutari under Nightingale’s direction, begging her to take charge of the funds and medical and hospital supplies. His letter crossed one to him from Miss Nightingale, urging her to do the work.

She went to the front with a band of nurses and then began the work which practically revolutionized British army hospitals. Men dying of disease and loathsome surroundings were placed on clean hospital beds in cheerful rooms.

Nursing was no longer an occupation of women; it was a profession for men and women alike.

At the end of the war a warship was sent to take her home. An elaborate reception was planned in her honor, but when the ship returned home she was not the only person to be...
GOVERNOR APPROVES BILL FOR COMMISSION TO STUDY AND IMPROVE LAWS ABOUT CHILDREN

Governor Smith has approved the Smith-Walton bill creating a commission of sixteen members to make a thorough study of the confused and faulty laws of the State relating to children and to propose revision thereof. His action commands widespread public approval.

It is expected that the members of the commission will be appointed in the near future. It is to consist of three members of the Senate, three members of the Assembly, five persons representing the State departments of Education, Labor and Health, the State Board of Charities and the State Probation Commission, and five citizens to be appointed by the Governor.

The duties of the commission are defined as follows in the statute:

To collate and study all laws relating to child welfare, investigate and study the operation and effect of such laws upon children, ascertain any overlapping and duplication of laws and of the activities of any public office, department or commission thereunder, and make recommendations to the legislature of remedial legislation which it may deem proper as the result of its investigations.

The body of the law at present is antiquated in phraseology, having been framed at a time when all dependent children were considered paupers and cared for in county almshouses. Numerous amendments have been made and new sections of law passed, each with little regard to other provisions, so that the laws at present are confused, contradictory and ambiguous and present many difficulties to those responsible for the care and training of the children of the State.

The movement in the various states to codify children's laws followed the passage in England, in 1908, of a Children's Charter, in which was brought together all of the English laws for the protection of children and for the support of needy children. Seventeen states have made provision for children's code commissions, New York State being the eighteenth to pass such legislation.

Later-The Governor has appointed on this Commission: George J. Gillespie and Sophie Irene Leob of New York; Miss Mary Kavanagh of Buffalo; Irving J. Goldsmith of Saratoga Springs, and Mrs. Ellen M. Joyce of Brooklyn.

ROOSEVELT PORTRAIT FOR HIS OLD ROOM NOW IN S. C. A. A. OFFICES

Among the rooms recently added to the offices of the State Charities Aid Association, is one which was occupied as an office by the late Colonel Roosevelt from March 1909, immediately after the conclusion of his Presidential term, to July 1914, while he was a member of the staff of The Outlook.

In commemoration of this and of the fact that Colonel Roosevelt was a member of the State Charities Aid Association from 1884 to 1918, and of its Board of Managers 1884-5, a large framed portrait of him has been hung in the room. The picture is the gift of Mrs. Frederic Delano Hitch of Newburgh, a member of the Association's Board of Managers, who was personally acquainted with Colonel Roosevelt for many years. The portrait bears a plate with the following inscription:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Member of the State Charities Aid Association, 1884 to 1918
and of its Board of Managers 1884-5,
Occupied This Office From March 6, 1909 to July 11, 1914.

THE HUMAN COSTS OF THE WAR
Just as this issue of The News closes the book, "The Human Costs of the War," is issued from the press of Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York. We expect to review the book in our next number.

MR. AGAR ON S. C. A. A. BOARD
John G. Agar of New York has been elected a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association to succeed the late Justice Eugene A. Philbin.

BAD BILL VETOED
Governor Disapproves Measure to Recognize and License Practice of Chiropractic

Governor Smith has done a splendid service to the cause of public health and the better treatment and prevention of disease by vetoing the bill passed in the closing hours of the Legislature to recognize and regulate the practice of chiropractic. This bill would have given public recognition and State license to persons claiming to be able "to locate and adjust by hand misplaced or displaced vertebrae of the human spine in order to relieve the nerve pressure caused thereby."

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association adopted resolutions opposing such a bill, the same category against the measure was presented to the Governor and made public. The Association was also represented in opposition to the bill by its Secretary, Homer Folks, at a public hearing before the Governor on May 13. Approval of the bill would have constituted a real and serious danger to the health of the people of the State. Any law recognizing chiropractic and licensing practitioners in it would be construed by large numbers of people as the giving of authority to practice medicine. Persons so licensed would, of course, have no adequate education as to the nature, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

"The chiropractic method of relieving human suffering and curing disease must be put down as in the same category with Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Keesey's Gold Cure and other nostrums," said the memorandum. "It is not possible wholly to protect people from such unfounded claims, although much progress has been made in recent years by federal and State legislation toward enabling those who purchase medicine to know what they are buying. It is possible, however, to refrain from giving the protection, authorization and license of the State itself to such untenable claims.

"Such a bill would have inevitably confused people as to who are and who are not authorized to practice medicine; it would have given official aid to those who utilize the fears of persons who may think themselves ill, for purposes of private gain and who are not qualified to render competent medical service."

PENSIONS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

The Governor has approved two bills creating new retirement systems for State employees. One of these, the Waddell-Pawron bill, establishes a non-contributory retirement system for employees of the State charitable institutions whereby such employees may be retired on half pay after 25 years of service provided at that time they are deemed no longer able to continue with their duties.

The other retirement system proposed in the Machold bill makes provision for pensions to all civil service employees of the State who are not included in other retirement systems. The latter is a contributory plan and payments as well as annuities are to be worked out on a actuarial basis.

There has been a system of pensions for State hospital employees for some years.

1920 GRADUATING CLASS OF BELLEVUE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAKING A UNIQUE AND EFFECTIVE EXPERIMENT IN PUBLIC CHILD-CARE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, outside of New York City, the second county of the State in population, is making an experiment in the care of those of its children who are public charges that is unique among the counties of the state.

Under the leadership of V. Evoret Macy, first its Superintendent of the Poor and later its Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Westchester has developed a county Department of Child Welfare as a branch of the work of the Commissioner's office and, alone among the counties of the state, is carrying on an extensive child-caring and family relief work under a publicly elected official.

The high degree of success being attained by the Westchester experiment, not so much as the fact that it is one of the only two attempts in the state to develop on the basis of the county unit child-caring and family work in one organization under one head, makes it worthy of consideration by the other counties of the state. It has already attracted wide attention in many parts of this country.

A Unique Development

The development of child-caring work in Westchester has been as rapid as it has been unique. When Mr. Macy first became Superintendent of the Poor on January 1, 1914, Westchester's work ranked among the poorest in the State. The county had two so-called placing out agents who worked without supervision and who attempted to meet all the needs of the public charges of the county. There were practically no records and there was in existence not even a complete list of the names and addresses of the children supported at public expense.

Realizing that the most neglected part of the Superintendent of the Poor's work, the care of the children, was the most important, Mr. Macy immediately created without special legal sanction a "Children's Department" of his office, with a trained social worker at its head. He appealed to the Board of Supervisors for additional investigating agents which were granted, and he set about at once organizing adequate machinery to meet his responsibilities to his minor wards. On January 1, 1917, he became the first Commissioner of Charities and Correction for the county, an office created under Chapter 242, Laws of 1916, the so-called Westchester County Commission bill. This piece of special legislation provided that Westchester County should have a department of child welfare with a director at its head and under this legal sanction the county department has made rapid progress.

Significant Points In Child-Caring Work In Westchester County

Following are the main features of the excellent work being done for needy children in Westchester County:

1. A carefully devised program of work benefiting 100 per cent of its children in 100 per cent of their lives.
2. The county as the unit of organization.
3. A public child-caring department controlling all poor law commitments, supervising all dependent children and at the same time caring for widowed and other dependent mothers and their families.
4. A private organization of 3,000 members concerning itself with laws affecting children, with children's health, education, recreation and conditions of labor, and with the care given dependent children by local officials.
5. A high degree of co-operation between the public and the private agency resulting in an actual distinction between the types of work done.
6. All case work done by one trained staff which uses both public and private funds for relief.
7. Private committees serve as advisors to public employees.
8. Private funds furnish the public department a clinic for the mental and physical examination of its wards.
9. Mothers' allowances are granted not only to widows but to other equally needy mothers of young children.

33 Persons on the Staff

At present, the department is served by a total staff of thirty-three. It has ten offices, a central administrative office in the Court House at White Plains and nine district offices throughout the county, many of these closely connected with the offices of local supervisors or city commissioners of charity. Its staff includes a director, two assistant directors, a supervisor of case work and a supervisor of boarding homes; sixteen field agents, a psychiatrist and two especially trained research investigators. The staff of the department is entirely on a par with those of the best private organizations, a thing in itself unique in public offices.

The department is responsible for the supervision and care of all children supported in whole or in part by public funds in the County of Westchester, this being merely the old duty of the Superintendent of the Poor, as defined in the Poor Law. The Department of Child Welfare, however, has made that responsibility a live one and is the active, interested guardian of every child committed to...
WESTCHESTER COUNTY MAKING A UNIQUE AND EFFECTIVE EXPERIMENT IN PUBLIC CHILD-CARE

(Continued from page 1)

an institution or boarding with a private family in the county.

In the case of children committed under the Poor Law, the Commissionership Bill places special authority with the County Commissioner and all such commitments pass through the department’s hands. Westchester has at this time 844 dependent children. Of these, 92 are supported in boarding homes under the constant supervision not only of the field agents, but also of the department’s supervisor or boarding home who devotes her entire time to her special task. The Board of Child Welfare created under the so-called Widows’ Pension Act does not function in Westchester, but instead, its work is carried on through the department, that organization having already started to administer relief to mothers before the Widows’ Pension Law was passed.

Allowances to Mothers

At present the county is giving mothers’ allowances, as it calls them, to 272 women having 936 children under the age of 16. Four-fifths of these are persons who would receive allowances regularly under the Widows’ Pension Law, but the remaining one-fifth represent equally needy women who are proper charges upon the county, yet who do not fall within the technical provisions of that act. Allowances are estimated according to a carefully planned budget system, the health of the families is watched, school reports of the children obtained, and every effort made to assure to the mothers the opportunity to bring up their children well.

Through the generosity of private funds, the department has a clinic for the mental and physical examination of its wards, and dependent children in Westchester who present any problem of physical, mental or social maladjustment, have the advantage of expert care and attention. Aided by specially trained investigators, a psychiatrist gives her full time to the study of problem cases and the social service agents of the department confer and plan with her the treatment to be given a difficult child.

Recently, the clinic has undertaken to take the height and weight of every ward of the department, these numbering an average of 1,800, twice a year, to catch up in this way those children who are in need of special diet or who are not making steady physical progress.

The department serves as the clearing house for the county’s mental defectives and especially in the rural and less organized districts, serves the community in almost any capacity that no other agency is prepared to fill.

Private Agencies Cooperate

A distinctive feature in the development of the department has been the extent to which private organizations and individuals have cooperated with it. At the present time while the department’s budget for relief for the year 1920 is $354,000 of public money, only sixteen of its staff are furnished from public funds, the remaining seventeen being furnished through private funds.

The Westchester County Children’s Association furnishes the salary and expenses of five workers who have no direct connection with the private organization but work on the same footing as the public employees. The clinic and various other special positions are supported by private individuals.

Public Needs Responsibility

As a result of this financial support, the public feels concerned in and responsible for the work of the department to an unusual extent.

Westchester County furnishes at the present time a unique example in the State of the use of the county unit in public child-caring and family relief work, the use by a public official of a highly trained staff of social workers, one unified organization carrying on both child-caring and family work, the practical use by a public department of a mental clinic, the use of private funds in the development of a public experiment and the close practical working together of a public and private child-caring organization.
HOW THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION IS ORGANIZED AND OPERATES

“CHILD-CARING NUMBER” OF THE S. C. A. A. NEWS

THIS is the “Westchester Child Caring Number” of The News, the bulk of the space being devoted to the excellent child caring work being done in the county by the Children's Department of the County Commissioner of Charities and Correction and the Westchester County Children's Association, a volunteer organization of nearly 3,000 members.

Westchester County is now leading all other counties of the State in the excellence of its child caring organization, in the thoroughness of the work along this line, and the volume of satisfactory results obtained both for the children and the taxpayers.

The work is a very convincing demonstration of what a county can do through its public officials, with private agencies cooperating, in caring for dependent children. The requisites of a successful work of this kind are a realization of the importance and many-sidedness of the problem, a well-planned organization, trained staff, and a practical, common-sense program.

Public officials and citizens in every county of the State will undoubtedly read with interest the details of how Westchester County is caring for its needy children, not only feeding and clothing them, but giving them a fair chance in life and turning them into civic assets instead of community liabilities.

LEAVES INSTITUTION FOR A REAL HOME

Tommy Burns was only a baby of 14 months when he was sent to the Westchester County Hospital with his mother. After her death, a few months later, Tommy was committed to a almshouse until he was committed to an institution. His father, a weak, inefficient man, quite unequal to the task of caring for his family, went out to California, to be back after the mother's death. A letter came from him in the following year telling a story of illness and of inability to support his child, but after that nothing further was heard from him and Tommy stayed on in the institution with no one to visit him. He was a forlorn, lonely, little fellow, not at all the attractive, appealing type of child for whom a free home is easily found.

When Tommy was 8 years old his future looked to him as drab and uneventful as his past, but that was the Children's Department's affair—it was trying to work out a plan for him. A series of repeated inquiries in California brought to light the fact of his father's death, several years before in the almshouse, and of the existence of an uncle, who had a comfortable home on a ranch. The Department got in touch with this uncle and put Tommy's future up to him. He at once offered the boy a home with him, and friendly Tommy, who had never been outside of the walls of the institution, journeyed out to California to a home of his own where like the heroes of real fairy stories, he has lived happily ever since.

MRS. HERBERT WESLEY McCOY
President of the Westchester County Children’s Association

S. C. A. A. NEWS.

THE Children's Department of the Office of the Westchester County Commissioner of Charities and Correction owes a good deal of its effectiveness to the valued cooperation of the Westchester County Children's Association which a year ago was a small organization of less than 400 members, but which now numbers between 2,500 and 3,000.

Formerly the sole purpose of the Association was to act as an aid to the Department of Child Welfare, but its scope has been enlarged to aid in constructive welfare work for all children in the county, not solely dependent children.

The Children's Association is an outgrowth of the Subcommittee on Children of the Westchester County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. It became a separate organization about a year ago.

It was in the belief that Westchester needed a county-wide organization with broad enough purpose and program to work effectively for child betterment regardless of the particular problem presented or the group of children affected, that the Association was organized with the county as the field of work and with the object of promoting the welfare of all children in the county.

Practically every community in Westchester is doing excellent child welfare work along some line. Practically no community in the county has worked out a comprehensive child welfare program. A county-wide organization, therefore, has an opportunity to bring together the best methods which have been developed in local communities and make them available for the whole.

The work of the Westchester County Children's Association is divided among eight standing committees:

Committee on Child Labor and School Attendance
Committee on Education
Committee on Family and Community Problems
Committee on Health and Recreation
Committee on Special Care and Relief (dependent, delinquent, neglected, defective)
Committee on Legislation
Committee on Publicity
Committee on Ways and Means

It is the business of each committee to plan, develop and supervise the work of the Association in its particular field.

Community Responsibility

Realizing that localities have problems peculiar to themselves and that no one kind of work is essential to have a more local organization than is possible with a county unit, a district organization is provided for by the Association. The county is divided into sixteen geographical districts, the chairman of each district representing that district on the Board of Directors. Each district branch so organized is free to carry on local child welfare work in the name of the Association. That the district branches have found a diversity of problems and a diversity of local interest is shown by the various lines of work taken up by the different branches during the past year. In the Peekskill district volunteer probation work has been initiated on the part of the Peekskill district branch, in connection with children's court cases. In the Dobbs Ferry district protective work for girls has been undertaken and a professional trained worker employed. In the White Plains district much interest has been aroused in the children applying for their working papers, and the children engaged in street trades and home work. In these districts, case committees have given very effective service to the local children's agent of the Department of Child Welfare.

The Westchester County Children's Association (which is a sub-committee on Children of the County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association) is holding to this principle throughout: that wherever possible this work should be done in connection with and supplementary to work being carried on by public agencies and that where such cooperation is not possible the work should be in the nature of an experiment which if successful should be eventually taken over by the proper public agency.

The Child Speaks

By TUDOR JENKS

(Written for the Westchester County Children's Association)

I am the Future, for in me there lies What through the ages our land shall be;
Yet what I am is what you are to make.
I am the question to which you make replies.

The Child Speaks

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I am the Future, for in me there lies What through the ages our land shall be;
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I am the question to which you make replies.
What Trained Workers Do for Needy Families

WHY pay salaries for trained workers to look after needy families, ask many taxpayers and Boards of Supervisors. Why not just give the families money and let them alone, or, why not let the overseer of the poor or even the supervisors themselves handle the job? Here is the answer:

The Westchester County Department of Child Welfare reports that in addition to administering public funds for the relief of its mothers' allowance families in 1919, its agents have furnished to or secured for the families or their members, the following kinds of service:

To Meet Special Physical Needs:
Convalescent care for children ............... 31 Convalescent care for mothers ............. 14 Examination at Tuberculosis Clinic for children ...... 29 Examination at Tuberculosis Clinic for mothers .......... 14 Other children (not Westchester County Clinic) .......... 34 Other clinical care for mothers (not Westchester County Clinic) .... 29 Tonsil-salivary operation for children .... 9 Tonsil-salivary operation for women .......... 5 Operation for mother ......... 9 Hospital care for children ......... 12 Hospital care for mothers ......... 6 Hospital care for grandmother ....... 5 Glasses for children ......... 6 Glasses for mothers ......... 6 Dental work for children ......... 4 Dental work for mothers ......... 5 Bases for children with orthopedic trouble ...... 2 Special shoes for children with orthopedic trouble ...... 3 Special shoes for mother with orthopedic trouble ..... 1 Medicine secured free .......... 3

Total ........... 224

Furnished through contributions secured from private individuals:
Tuition and board for boy at college .......... 1 Clothes ...... 57 Christmas dinners ...... 20 Thanksgiving dinners ...... 1 Children boarded with relatives for a year during mother's illness ...... 1 Scholarships ...... 1 Extra nourishment ...... 10 Money to supplement allowance ...... 7 Oral ...... 5 Child boarded privately ...... 1 Equipment for mother to take in washing ...... 1 Baby carriage ...... 1 House furnishing for 1 room ...... 1

Total ........... 117

Obviously such a variety of necessary and useful services is possible only with trained workers.

The Significance of the Westchester County Experiment in Child-Caring Work

By CHARLES H. JOHNSON,
Secretary, State Board of Charities

WESTCHESTER COUNTY has developed a unique form of organization for the care and supervision of all children supported as public dependents by the county as part of its plan to improve Poor Law administration by raising the standards of care of all dependent classes so as to remove the stigma which, through bad methods of administration and low-type personnel has become attached generally to relief dispensed under the provisions of the Poor Law.

In order to make possible the operation of this plan, the so-called Commissionship Bill was enacted for the County in 1916. This bill provides for the operation of the County as a unit in a program for the care of dependent children by transferring all of the duties and powers relating to the commitment of children as public charges under the Poor Law from other Poor Law officials and centralizing them in the Commissioner of Charities and Correction. Under the terms of this measure the Superintendent of the Poor became the County Commissioner of Charities and Correction and the Children's Department of the former official became the Department of Child Welfare of the Commissioner. The work of the Department is primarily to investigate, make a plan for, and provide necessary care for children whose acceptance as public charges is requested. In accomplishing this, the Department works on the theory that the money expended for child-care is the best investment any community can make and that this field of relief should be so administered as to account for the prevention of poverty, disease, and crime in the adult life of these wards of the County.

Allowances for Mothers

When the Child Welfare Law creating the boards of child welfare for the granting of allowances to widowed mothers for the care of their dependent children became effective, it was at first thought that the Department of Child Welfare and the newly created Board could cooperate in administering the funds and that the Department could give relief to such cases as were not eligible for aid from the Board. It was finally decided by the Board of Supervisors, however, that it was best to leave the child-care work centralized in the Department and no appropriation was made for the work of the Board of Child Welfare.

Under the mothers' allowance plan, the Department gives relief in its homes to mothers who can bring up their children better than they can be cared for by any outside agency and who, through misfortune, are deprived of the normal benefits of a home and whose poverty threatens to break up the home or to make its influence negligible. Thus, except for the special operation of the Board of Child Welfare, which is handled by a County Humane Society, the Department is carrying out a complete program of child care for the juvenile wards of the County.

Only one other county in the State is operating as a unit in a program of child care and the centralization of all branches of work relating to the care of dependent children, namely, Dutchess. In that County this is done on an organized plan by a Board of Child Welfare composed of citizens who serve without compensation. This Board, however, also investigates and cares for cases of cruelty and neglect of children which are handled by a County Humane Society, the Department is carrying out a complete program of child care for the juvenile wards of the County.

A Unified Program

Thus we have experiments in a unified program of child-care being carried on at this time by two counties of the State but under two forms of administration; in Westchester under the elected official who is the County Poor Law officer, and in Dutchess by an unpaid board of citizens who are appointed jointly by the County Judge and the County Superintendent of the Poor. Both public officers and private individuals interested in the problem of the dependent child are waiting to evaluate the practical results achieved by the two forms of organization now in operation.

Securing Public's Interest

A very difficult problem which confronts a public social agency is the securing of the general interest and understanding of the citizenry. Yet still, since the support of the public is necessary for the provision through taxation of the funds needed for the performance of the work of the agency and because an intelligent public is the only safeguard against the possible danger to the development of the care and concern for the wards of the agency which may arise through a change in administration. From the very inception of the Department of Child Welfare of Westchester County a remarkable degree of cooperation with other public and with private charitable agencies has been developed in securing the support of the public and in working towards social progress and the solution of social problems. A large part of the work by the Department is still made possible by private funds. A number of members on the staff are paid from such funds and the entire (Continued on page 8)
High Lights In Year's Work
of Westchester Children's Association

Like other enterprises in Westchester that... the experiment is popular in its own memberships for support, and in a statement of the funds so subscribed this past year:

The sum of $8,000 has been spent in service through the County Department of Child Welfare. The Department has, through the four additional agents and one clerk employed with these funds, been able to do more intensive work with the families that look to them for help.

Believing that, though long time relief in the nature of regular allowances must be provided by public appropriation, there will always be need for special supplementary aid from private sources in individual cases and in order that public funds may be effective to the greatest extent, the Westchester County Children's Association has provided money for special diets, for additional board, for doctor's services, for clothing of children in boarding homes, and other material aid that for one reason or another has not been available from public funds. The Association has spent $4,400 in such relief this year.

In cooperation with the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, a Christmas celebration was provided for 971 children and 145 mothers, who would not otherwise have had the day marked for them. Such an expenditure of course could not be met from public funds, but must always be the part of private interest.

It is interesting to note that the entire plan of boarding dependent children with private families is dependent for the present in Westchester County on the aid provided by the Westchester County Children's Association. The Association not only pays extra board in certain cases where this is essential, but it has pledged itself to furnish all clothing for the children that the Department of Child Welfare wishes to place at board in family homes, board only being furnished by public appropriation.

The excellent work undertaken by the State Department of Health following the infantile paralysis epidemic of 1916 while greatly decreased in amount is still being carried on for those children who continue to need care. Clinic and nursing service is provided by the State Department of Health. In Westchester County the Children's Association furnishes braces, hospital care, and other material aid necessary. The sum of $500 has been spent in this way this past year.

The $8,000 spent for scholarships for 14 children has brought results fully justifying the expenditure. The Association finds increasing need for this form of help to young boys and girls.

Particularly timely is the study made under the Committee on Child Labor and School Attendance of the Westchester County Children's Association, of the administration of the Child Labor and Compulsory Education Laws. A summary of the report, which is later to be printed, is published elsewhere in The News. By a similar survey other counties in the State would undoubtedly bring to light interesting facts and ample opportunity would be doubly shown for aiding public officials charged with the enforcement of these laws.

The Westchester County Children's Association has in all raised and spent for the year's work $20,000. It intends to continue all of the work carried on during 1919-1920 and it therefore needs the continued support of all of its members.

### Westchester County's Child-Caring Work—Six and a Half Years Ago and Now

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What the County Was Doing for Children January 1, 1914</th>
<th>What the County Is Doing for Children July 1, 1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons employed in Westchester County's child-caring work</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons employed in Westchester County's child-caring work</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of officials committing children to institutions under the Poor Law</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of officials committing children to institutions under the Poor Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No centralization or organisation of the county's child-caring work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Department of Child Welfare under the County Commissioner of Charities and Correction, organized on a county-wide basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No office</td>
<td>1 central office, 9 branch offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No list in existence of children supported by public funds.</td>
<td>Card indices of dependent children arranged alphabetically, chronologically by date of commitment, according to location of child, and according to district upon which chargeable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No central registration of cases.</td>
<td>A registration system covering 4,507 families known to Department of Child Welfare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No records.</td>
<td>A modern record system including use of face sheet, school report blanks, physical examination blanks, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No clinical service.</td>
<td>The full time service of a psychiatrist and two research workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families receiving monthly allowances or &quot;pensions&quot; in their own homes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families receiving monthly allowances or &quot;pensions&quot; in their own homes</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount collected by agents from parents and relatives toward support of children (in previous year) $0.00(?)</td>
<td>Amount collected by agents from parents and relatives toward support of children (in 1919) $11,530.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number members Sub-committee on Children, Westchester County Committee of the S. C. A.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number members Westchester County Children's Association (the Sub-committee on Children of the Westchester County Committee of the S. C. A. A.)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual budget of the above $0.00</td>
<td>Annual budget of the above $20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No organized county-wide interest in child labor conditions, vocational training, child health, recreation, legislation, or general child welfare.</td>
<td>The Westchester County Children's Association.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Value of Cooperation Between Public and Private Relief Agencies

By V. EVERIT MACY,
Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Westchester County

The greatest asset of a Department of Public Charities is the cooperation received from the private charities working in the same field. Of equal importance to the greater efficiency obtained by having both public and private charities acting in harmony is the protection afforded to the taxpayer and inmate of public institutions from inefficient or grafting officials, by having an organized group of citizens in constant touch with the work of the Department.

Most of us seem to feel that when we have obtained the passage of a desirable piece of legislation our work is done and the law is self-enforcing, whereas we should have learned from sad experience that laws are nothing but the tools with which our public officials do their work. In the long run these tools are neglected, or effectively used only as public opinion demands their application.

The life of a private organization is not subject to the frequent changes in administration that take place in a public department, and it can therefore follow more uniform standards and supply a better background of tradition. For these reasons private charities first established the methods of modern, scientific, constructive relief, in which every effort is made to place a family or individual in a self-sustaining position, instead of supporting them indefinitely on public funds.

Unfortunately, it is not our custom to choose our officials because of their previous knowledge and efficiency in the tasks to which we elect them. A good administrator may develop a department of charities to a high state of efficiency and be replaced by one who has neither the knowledge nor the desire to maintain these standards. When such a misfortune occurs the private charities can render the greatest service to the community by supplementing the neglect of the department and by arousing the interest of the public to the deplorable conditions, and thereby hasten a change of administration. There is nothing that so stimulates a public official as the knowledge that an organized group of his constituents is closely in touch with his work, for to a good public servant this consciousness is an incentive for better accomplishment and to a poor official it is the basis of an ever-present fear of exposure. If public departments are to be well administered over a period of years and the taxpayer's money saved, it is most important that they should have the closest cooperation of the private agencies.

Public Support Necessary

It is probably true that most public officials would like to do the best they can with their departments, but unfortunately they have not the courage nor the power to make radical changes without strong public support. It is in furnishing such support that the cooperation of private charities can be most helpful; by arousing public sentiment and creating an intelligent public opinion. A public department can do no more than the taxpayers will permit and those controlling the purse-strings do not make appropriations for the causes in which the public shows little or only a perfunctory interest.

As a rule a public official has neither the time nor the means to lay before the public the needs of his department, or if he attempts to do so his statements are often discounted as coming from a prejudiced source, whereas private organizations with large and scattered memberships can effectively educate the popular mind on matters of public interest and their statements carry the weight of a disinterested group. For this reason private charities are as responsible for efficient, progressive administration of public charities as the commissioners of charities themselves, for it must again be emphasized that no public official can secure the best results without the active support of the private organizations in forming an intelligent and determined public opinion in support of his department. It is the duty and privilege of the private charities to help create this much needed support.

Relieving Suffering

We have now discussed some of the advantages to the taxpayer and commissioners in the cooperation of private agencies and public departments; let us now see how this cooperation doubles the power of the department to relieve suffering.

There are many limitations, some wiser than others, placed upon the powers of a public servant by all of which, however, he is bound regardless of their wisdom. Here again the cooperation of private charities is of the greatest value. For instance, the maximum amount that can be paid by the Commissioner of Westchester County for relief to a family in private homes is wisely fixed by the Board of Supervisors, at the cost of maintaining that same child in an institution. If frequently happens, however, that a child is seriously undernourished and needs special food, the cost of which is too great for the boarding mother to pay out of the allowance granted. Such cases would suffer seriously were it not for additional funds supplied through the cooperation of private organizations. Unfortunately a family where the breadwinner is slowly becoming incapacitated by an ailment that could be adjusted by a month or two of medical treatment. The worker cannot take the necessary time off as his earnings are needed for the maintenance of his family. Unfortunately the Commissioner of Charities can do nothing until the worker is actually broken down. In such cases through the cooperation of the private charities, the family is provided for while the breadwinner is away, and thus they are prevented from becoming public charges by the restoration of health to the wage-earner. The value to the community and to many individuals by such cooperation with the Department of Charities, could be illustrated by thousands of examples.

Demonstrations Are Necessary

Still another opportunity for cooperation between public and private agencies is in what may be called the experimental field, that is, in the development of new types of service and in the extension of old activities. Public monies should be expended only under proper regulations for purposes that are clearly defined and which have been demonstrated to be of unquestioned public good. Public officials, therefore, cannot experiment in new methods or assume additional activities which would incur expense to the taxpayers until the value of the new undertaking is proven. In a democracy it is distinctly the duty and privilege of private agencies to develop new fields of social welfare and to undertake the first steps in technique in order to determine the value of the undertaking and the best methods to use before public funds are asked for its maintenance. It was through such demonstrations at private expense, that kindergartens, trade schools, domestic science classes, and school nurses were first introduced into our public school system, and also through private funds that the value of public health nursing was determined. Again, we readily mention many other examples of the very great benefit resulting from cooperation between public and private organizations in bettering our national life.

Successful Mental Clinic

One experiment is now being carried on in Westchester County by the use of private funds, that gives promise of very great value (Continued on page 7)
VALUE OF CO-OPERRATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES

(Continued from page 6)

not only to the taxpayer, and the community, but also to individual sufferers. Three years ago one of these operations was a trained woman psychiatrist, two investigators and a stenographer. To this clinic is sent every day for examination any sign of physical or mental abnormality as well as those most puzzling cases of the "difficult child" in school or at home. These children are first given a careful and complete physical examination, followed by mental tests and their home surroundings are then studied. Once is constantly surprising to find how the difficult child can become easily manageable by the treatment of some physical defect, how many abnormal tendencies can be corrected, and saddest of all, how many are being punished and neglected for faults beyond their control. It also discloses those children who are so constituted as probably never more than a burden to his life and who will require permanent institutional care both for the protection of themselves and the community. To believe that after five years of such an intensive study of many hundreds of cases, it will be completely demonstrated that such clinics should be maintained at public expense as a division of every Department of Charities and Correction. Such clinics will be a great contribution to the human conduct of the Department and will save an immense amount to the taxpayer. They will make useful citizens of many children who otherwise would mature into chronic invalids, criminals or insane, and at the same time through proper custodial care they will prevent the rapid propagation of the feebleminded.

Mutual Helpfulness

It will be noticed that throughout the word cooperation has been used. Little can be accomplished without a spirit of mutual helpfulness on the part of both public and private agencies. Each must recognize that the public and private fields of work are distinctive but closely related. Cooperation cannot be expected if the public feels that it is doing nothing but a real spirit of cooperation from private organizations as members. If he has nothing to conceal or apologize for he will not object to doing what all a real spirit of cooperation from as many committees and individuals as possible, to the institution under his care, for only by first-hand knowledge can they return to the Department intelligently help it in obtaining the necessary funds to carry on his department by telling the public of the good work being done but all a real spirit of cooperation from those who actually know the conditions in the Department are able to set at rest false or malicious reports circulated by self-seeking individuals.

On the other hand, no self-respecting official can be expected to cooperate with private societies that show a spirit of criticizing and that they will not do their work. There must be a spirit of cooperation for the good of the service exists. To be successful the society is suspected of wanting "get somebody" for the sake of making a record or of showing superior to its competitors. One society will do the other will receive due credit is often a handicap to real cooperation. There can be no hope of cooperation without the willingness of cooperation for the good of the service exists. An intelligent official realizes that any suggestion that increases the efficiency of his department must be accepted, no matter who it comes from, and the private cooperation will be able to make a more forceful appeal to its contributors by pointing out that it aided in a good piece of work. A conscientious public official welcomes impar-

tial constructive criticism, for he recognizes that all knowledge cannot be contained in his department and that with the best of intentions mistakes will occur, or a difference of opinion arise. All he can ask is a sincerity of purpose and an assurance that all agencies are working together for the public good and not for personal ends.

Purposes and Leadership

Before cooperation is possible there must be a clear understanding of the purpose sought. It is, therefore, first necessary for the public officer to develop a constructive program. He will first direct his department and after consultations with those most interested and closely connected with the work of the private agencies, to go boldly before the public with a full explanation of what he needs and what he hopes to accomplish. Without such leadership outside agencies have little opportunity to help, no matter how much they may desire to do so. It is generally among the most ignorant and inefficient officials that we find suspicion and resentment at any attempted cooperation from outside agencies. Unfortunately, one frequently meets with a narrow, political, false, local pride which resists any suggestion that improvement or extension of their work is desirable or possible. They seem to think that they are rendering a public service by opposing any effort to reconcile them from the community the deplorable conditions, even when their department is in no wise responsible for such conditions and when the public would be only too glad to remedy, by increased appropriations, the suffering caused by its ignorance of the truth. Nothing can be gained by hiding a department's just needs. It is only by crying for cooperation from the houses that in this rushing world one can get sufficient attention from the public to inform it of the many difficult problems in a Department of Charlie-
ties and Correction. As no official can do more than public opinion will permit, he should eagerly accept not only all cooperation offered from any source but to seek more and still more.

Advantages of Cooperation

The following four points summarize the inevitable advantages to be obtained by the cooperation of the public and private departments of Charities and Correction.

1. Private organizations can help educate the public as to the work and needs of the Department.

2. Private organizations can help maintain high standards by keeping the public informed of the different methods of work and what is an efficient or inefficient commissioner in charge.

3. Private organizations can support experimental work and demonstrate its value before it is taken over by the Department.

4. By receiving this aid granted by the Department and by caring for situations not specifically covered by the law, private agencies can render more valuable service.

Whatever has been accomplished by the Department of Charities and Correction in Westchester has been largely due to the generous and enthusiastic cooperation which the Department has received from both the charitable and religious organizations of the County, as well as to the many individual residents who have given liberally of their time and money to relieve the poor. A number of these organizations now receive funding of the State Charities Aid Association, as well as various State Departments and New York City Agencies, both public and private, has been of the greatest value. To these organizations and individuals I tender my deep appreciation.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY EXPERIMENT IN CHILD-CARING WORK

(Continued from page 5)

Makes for Good Citizenship

The field work of the Department is accomplished through a force of district agents whose work is directed by a central office at the Court House, White Plains. The work with the children under the care of the Department is planned according to the most proper and private advantages the child and family up-building. A child is accepted as a public charge only after a thorough and careful investigation by the District Agent who determines that this is in the best interests of the child, and a plan is then made for the care of the child in the manner which promises best to prepare it for a self-respecting, self-supporting adult life which shall return to the community in good citizenship the money invested in it in helping the child.

It is certain that the money being expended today in the care of the children, its citizens of tomorrow, will result in the saving of many future dependents for the County and will thus accomplish the decrease of defective, delinquents and other undesirables in the class which is one of the pressing problems of our time.

The significance of all this is that Westchester County has shown the State that the administration of a complete program of constructive child care by a Poor Law officer is entitled to the cooperation of a proper organization and the right to the proper and systematic methods in such a way as not to place the stigma of having been a public charge upon the child. It is demonstrating that the benefit to the community of funds expended for relief does not depend upon the amount expended as upon the plan under which the money is disbursed and the personal service put into solving individual and family problems.
"The Human Costs of the War"

Following is a review of Mr. Folks' book, "The Human Costs of the War," by Dr. Thomas H. Johnson, Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

"Sympathy occupies a curious place among the higher types of emotional activity. We see a woman, looking tired and pale, outside a store and the tears that make a channel through the grime on the little one's cheeks stab us with a vivid and personal realization of the exact quality and extent of her grief. A few moments later we read in the morning paper a description of the almost unbelievable sufferings of a band of homeless refugees in some desolate part of Europe and it is a delicate instrument for recording emotions that was available to us. The record on a blackened drum would not deviate a hair's breadth in its course. It is quite easy to dismiss such a situation by saying that one incident soon and then become aware of it through the most acute of our perspective mechanisms while the other happened in a distant country and our contact with it is through a highly artificial and indirect route. The explanation is not so simple, however, for the picture is easily, if not always, easily, under certain circumstances, by the printed word as by life itself. The real explanation lies in the fact that the situation must be one into which we can project ourselves or those dear to us. Suffering which we cannot conceive of as possibly affecting ourselves or our fellow beings on the other side or at least the kind of sympathy that we know the most about.

"The miseries of war which came with the war and continued almost at its flood long after the roar of artillery had ceased was sometimes of a kind which every human being could understand and as often could only understand that only those who saw it engulf their own people could fully grasp. Perhaps the explanation for the remarkable interiority with which appeals for relief of suffering arising out of the war have been responded to lies in some such fact of which we have been deprived. It is undeniable true that the extent of suffering and its acuteness has borne a less definite relationship to the amount of money spent and amount of help sent across the seas than have those intangible personal factors which are so difficult to state.

"The Human Costs of the War" by Colonel Folks has performed, with amazing skill, the difficult task of bridging the gap created by distance, salt water, language and distance of mental vision, and bringing home to us, in our comfort and security, the terrible aftermath of war. His book comes nearly six years after the first cable messages that revealed the destroutiveness of modern war. During those six years every type of human suffering has been portrayed to us by the most skillful writers. Waves of feeling have risen and spent themselves and yet this book with its straightforwardness, its fearlessness, its truth and prosaic, description of that part of Europe which lay in the path of the storm brings so clearly to mind the devastation of war that the interest aroused is a fresh one and is accompanied by the quick, instinctive reaction of a dweller in a peaceful climate. No criticism of Mr. Folks' book there is no necessity for dwelling on it. In addition, he has given us the first thoughtful attempt to appraise those later costs. The reason for the end was in the sum total of evil the more dramatic effects upon the combatants themselves and those who were left behind, the over, occupied and reconquered. Humanity received a staggering blow. The external wounds were plain enough but they failed to indicate the amount of internal damage or the repair to be expected by the kindly processes of healing provided by nature. After the first union of these wounds and before the restoration of function, the author has attempted to portray the picture. It is clear that to the facts in hand but he has grooped those facts in such a striking way that the reader, viewing the problem from whatever angle he chooses, gets a glimpse of the extent of the injury that lies beyond the superficial manifestations. The cold but absolutely convincing indictment of war in which the author concludes his book is hardly necessary and yet it would be difficult to find a better occasion for drawing such an indictment at the end of this careful estimate of what the war has actually cost in human life, health, happiness and progress.

The survey of the social and political effects of the war tends to corrobore, but it would be a stranegly indifferent reader who did not see in every chapter of the book a contrast between these terrible scars and deformities of Europe and the prosperity and comparative freedom from suffering with which the war left our own country. It would have been strange if the author had not pointed out our duty in the slow convalescence into which these stricken races are passing. It leaps into a dozen times in every chapter and few people will lay down the book without a fresh interest in the efforts which are being made to keep alive the springs of sympathy for the suffering races of the country out of which relief must continue to flow for many years if our belief in the brotherhood of man is more than a pious formulation.

The magazine "Service" says of Mr. Folks' book: "There are books which rightly may be called "Monuments of Industry," and other "Monuments of Diligence." Colonel Homer Folks' latest book, "The Human Costs of the War," (Harper & Bros., $2.50), is one of those. There are others of this kind and infinitely more. * * * The "Human Costs of the War" is a most valuable contribution to the many kindnesses and interests therein and vitally interesting to all mankind. The book has the charm of a well-told personal narrative, and you want to read it, written, at once lucid and forcible, is what we have come to expect in Colonel Folks. Even those who ordinarily shy at statistics and reports will find here an exceedingly interesting and eminently readable book."

"The Survey," among other things, says: "Mr. Folks has not written for social workers, except as they happen also to be citizens, with ordinary human susceptibility to the normal reaction to the big world situation. His book will of value a generation hence as the presentation of a cross section of the social conditions of western Europe at the moment when the greatest war of history ended. * * * What we have is a succession of harrowing scenes but a real explanation of what happened to the people. * * * This sober and scientific evaluation of the human costs of the war will certainly be a chapter of the history, read and permanently useful books of the epoch."

On Chapter VIII, entitled "War and the Children," Dr. R. B. Reeder, a well-known child welfare worker writes: "This chapter is not simply history: it rises to literary merit in its dramatic portraiture of that war, of those wars, which brings to the hearts and homes of a nation's childhood. The writer has looked deeper than statistics. He is not merely wandering beside us the millions of little ones in their indescribable suffering and pitiable plight. He takes his place in the family among the children, themselves, and follows the dreary march of events step by step to the time he lived his life, with 'Mother,' 'Dad' and 'big brother,' through privation and suffering to the loss of some of his family and friends, but not given to such optimistic beings as little children. "One cannot read with dry eyes this intense human and feeling presentation of the slow, unwelcome, but growing conviction in the minds of the little ones that something awful has happened to 'Dad' and 'big brother.' Not least pathetic and moving is the portrayal of the gradual fading away of cherished images in the little refugees' minds, which persisted against all reason, the entire until it was drowned in bitter tears at the sight of a heap of ruins—all that is left of what once was home."

"Fortunately the children cannot take the next, but none the less real step, with the author as he presents the terrible aftermath of war in the benumbing memories and the pail of darkness that will forever hover over the childhood of this new, war-blighted generation. It is an absorbing study that that another like it may never have to be written!"

Miss Helen Lessanitch, a Serbian woman, who has been spending considerable time in this country in the interests of the Serbian Children's Welfare Association, writes regarding the book: "I was most interested in reading the chapters on Serbia, in which Mr. Folks gives such a vivid and true picture of the results of this frightful war. I do not think there would be one person, after having read these chapters asking me whether Serbia has come back again to the normal life. It is so hard for the people here to realize that we were at war, to forget that there have been other recent epidemics, the retreats, and on top of all that the occupation of two bitter enemies, Austria and Bulgaria. While reading the description of Mr. Folks, it was to me remarkable how he had clearly grasped the situation in Serbia. * * * Everything is true in it, and the other chapters on Belgium and other countries, I read with greatest interest, because I had confidence in him as a wonderful observer and felt that everything is true and important."

"The Outlook" says: "The after effects of the war are in full swing, and are being studied by Mr. Folks, who knows how to humanize statistics and make them yield up their hidden story of hope and despair that they cause us to our utmost effort to meet our responsibilities in the reclamation of the peoples that are struggling to regain their feet."

MR. HASTINGS ADDRESSES CANADIANS

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Mental Hygiene in Canada, recently delivering mental hygiene lectures on the invitation of the Canadian National Commission for Mental Hygiene, addressed a public meeting of representatives of the social agencies of the city. In Toronto he delivered an address on "Community Concerns" at the Special Annual meeting of the Ontario Association for the Care of the Feebleminded. He also addressed a class of psychiatrists at the University of Toronto and spoke at the commencement exercises of the Social Service Department of the University in Convocation Hall.

American visitors are much impressed by the progress which the Canadian provinces are making in mental hygiene.
HOMES FOUND FOR 175 MORE CHILDREN

THE State Charities Aid Association provides three kinds of service for children:

Placing children in free family homes.
Assisting public officials in providing for children who need public support or public protection.
Assisting mothers with babies by finding employment in suitable positions where they may keep their babies with them.

During the past year the Child Placing Department found family homes for 175 children, making a total of almost 3,200 during the 22 years the work has been carried on.

About 1,200 of these children are still under supervision, for the Agency believes in keeping friendly but careful watch over all its children until they are legally adopted, or become of age.

The agents who go about from place to place, visiting children already placed, and taking boys and girls to waiting foster homes, are busy, too, finding out about the new families who have applied for children and investigating as carefully as possible the backgrounds of the children themselves.

The more the Agency knows about the temperament and the characteristics of the future foster parents, and the more it knows of the children's antecedents, and possible hereditary tendencies, the less danger there is of homes and children proving unsuited to each other.

A tabulation of the occupations of the heads of the families to which children have gone in the last year shows that approximately 30 were professional men, 84 businessmen, 37 skilled workmen, 20 farmers, and four retired or without occupation.

"Just Like Home Here"

"It's just like home here—you put your hands on us just like boys' mothers do," said little Tommy to his boarding mother. Tommy is ten years old; his mother died when he was seven, and he was sent to a Children's Home. Does anyone think that such little waifs do not know the difference between a Home with a capital H and home with a little h where mother love reigns? After two years in the institution he seemed to need more individual attention and he was transferred to the boarding home of Mrs. Johnson, a kindly, comfortable woman, under whose care he has developed wonderfully.

It was only the other day that a children's agent of the State Charities Aid Association who is interested in Tommy went to see him and was struck by his great improvement. She commented on it to Mrs. Johnson and received in return a glowing account of the boy's progress and of her own joy in mothering him.

"You see," she wound up, "cooking and washing is not all that they need."
Assisting Mothers With Babies

A very important department of the State Charities Aid Association is the "Agency for Assisting and Providing Situations for Mothers with Babies." Its service is what the name implies.

Its purpose is to prevent the separation of mothers and babies, which is so likely to be disastrous to the life and health of the child and to the character of the mother.

It secures positions in homes or institutions where the friendly and destitute mother is able to support herself and her child under wholesome conditions of life and work.

Where necessary, it provides temporary convalescent care, medical or surgical treatment, an outfit of clothing, or helps in other ways that will restore her to self-support.

Skilled women physicians periodically examine every mother and child where it is a situation. A trained nurse and registrar render all necessary follow-up work.

The Agency receives mothers with babies from a large range of charitable societies, including maternity and other hospitals. More than 15,000 situations have been provided since the work began in 1895.

It is not a paid employment agency. It depends for its support upon men and women who believe in helping the lonely woman whom death has deprived of her natural protector, or who has been deserted by the man who should share with her the responsibility of parenthood.

One of the tasks of the Agency is to see that proper boarding places are provided for the children whose mothers work in offices, factories, or at other jobs where they cannot have their children with them. The picture above shows one of these mothers visiting her child in the boarding home. A very great effort is made to keep the very young babies with their mothers during the nursing period.

One of our colored mothers who is making good, and is very happy in a situation where the employer takes great interest in both mother and child. A recent telephone message said: "The baby is walking now and I am going to bring him in to show him off on my next afternoon off."

One of the pleasantest things in this work is the visits from mothers known long ago. Many of the mothers known in the early years of the work still visit the office. A couple of weeks ago the Superintendent remembered that son—how she made him an apprentice in 1895, when his mother came for a situation with him when he was two years old. The years passed, and he finished school, and went to work, still living with his mother. He was ambitious, and studied electrical engineering in his leisure time, and finally went to the Middle West, where he worked his way up in one of the electric companies to an excellent position.

S. C. A. A. County Agencies for Child Care

A very important feature of the Association's work with children is that of its Department of County Agencies for Child Care. Its function is to assist public officials in providing for children who need public support or protection. In the carrying out of its work, it has been instrumental in organizing children's agencies in twenty-two counties and in the city and town of Newburgh. Of these, there were, in 1919, twenty agencies at work under the department's supervision and cooperating with it, sixteen of them under the joint direction of the S. C. A. A. county committees and public officials.

The work of each agency is in charge of a trained children's agent whose duty it is to assist public officials in saving county children and county money. Some of the specific duties of the agent are:

Investigate the circumstances of children about to become public charges, in order, if possible, to find homes for them with relatives or otherwise suitable guardians, as an alternative to placing them in institutions or boarding homes at public expense.

Study the cases of children already in institutions, and wherever possible to return them to relatives, or to find foster homes for them;

See to it that feebleminded and epileptic children receive the necessary care in State institutions, together with such training as they are capable of receiving with profit;

Investigate complaints against children charged with delinquency, and to make sure that no child is sentenced to a reformatory when it is not the child but his home that is at fault;

Assist needy widows with children to find employment and to use family income wisely; in the case of unmarried mothers, to provide proper maternity care and subsequent supervision.

Try to reconstruct so-called "bad" homes; to prevent the breaking up of families, with consequent disadvantage to the children;

Cooperate with officials in the prosecution of immoral, neglectful and abusive parents; to compel deserting fathers of families, and other responsible relatives, to contribute to the support of dependent children;

Secure adequate medical treatment for children suffering from physical defects.

The Department accomplishes all this, not at the cost of a money outlay, but with the assistance of a financial saving; this saving is effected largely through the activities of the child agencies in reducing the number of children supported by public money, in shortening the time each child remains a public charge, and in persuading or forcing the parents, or other relatives of dependents, to contribute to their support.
These Sound Like Fairy Tales, But They Are Real Stories of Real Children

"Once Upon a Time"

It was a raw, blusty November morning with an occasional swirl of snow in the air. The passengers on the ferryboat shivered and turned up their coat collars and crowded into the shelter of the cabins—all but one passenger whom nobody noticed as he stepped off the landing, under a deck bench, a tiny mite of a baby, not more than a week old, wrapped in a dilapidated blanket that covered even his head, and crying so quietly that the deck hands passing had not heard him. Beyond that, no one knows anything about Richard’s past; who his father and mother were, who it was that left him on the windy deck, or what grim or pathetic chance or circumstance was the cause of his abandonment.

The Greogsons had a big, comfortable home in the country, plenty of money and many intellectual and social interests. But they had no children; their only little boy had died while he was still a baby. Richard had grown into a sturdy, friendly, little chap when they came to New York, in search of a "family." They decided almost at once that this was the little son they would take, and Richard seemed just as sure that he wanted to belong to them. Mrs. Greogson has proved a foster mother of unusual insight and sympathy and Mr. Greogson equally wise and kind. And Richard who is seven, and legally adopted, now, is a wide-awake, happy, healthy, little boy and a credit already to his home and his foster parents.

Lived Among Tramps

In a tumble-down, two-room shack, at the edge of a certain village, eleven-year-old Ruth lived with her dispossessed father. Her mother had gone away a long time before with another man. It was in the days when tramps were numerous, and the place came to be a rendezvous for any who happened along that way. Ruth was alone at home in the day time, and often at night, too, while her father lay by the road in drunken sleep, so it was she who received them. She never left the house because she had, literally, not enough clothing to cover her.

But now Ruth has a real home. For the last five years, she has been the foster daughter of the Bartletts, who live in a homely, comfortable, big farmhouse in western New York. She is a tall, pretty girl, devoted to her new mother and father, appreciative of her home, and very much loved by them. They have bought a turley at the church and Sunday School entertainments, and anybody in the village will tell you how nicely she does it, and how generous and pleasant she is to her classmates. And the Bartletts are as proud of her as any father and mother could be of an "own" daughter.

Three Brothers Were Homeless

Eleven years ago, in a fit of drunken anger, Henry Patterson shot and killed his wife and himself. There were three little boys left—four, seven and twelve years old. The home which was broken up by the parents' death had never been much of a place, for intemperance and poverty and low standards of living have habits of close association. The few relatives there were had troubles and responsibilities enough of their own without assuming the added burden of providing for Billy and Robert and George. So the children were referred to the Association as "available for placement." They were attractive little fellows, very much alike in features and coloring, with thick yellow hair, clear complexions and serious blue eyes that were wiser than children’s eyes should be, and pathetically wistful, too. If you are four or seven or twelve and have no father and no mother and no home, the world is not such a very happy place.

Billy, the baby, went to the Grays in Connecticut, intelligent, cultured, well-to-do people. For eleven years they have given Billy every care and every advantage. He will enter high school this fall, and is planning for college after that. He is a tall, well-built boy, alert and dependable and generous, and as much one of the family as if he had always belonged to it. Robert, the seven-year-old, went to the Bartletts in the church and Sunday School Network. Nothing has been more important to that family since the day he arrived, than Robert’s welfare. He is nearly eighteen now—a handsome, capable, boyish chap, away at school in the winter, but at home every summer to help with the farming. And George, who was twelve when his parents died, was old enough, when the war came, to enlist. He was killed in action in France in 1918. His story ends a little differently from most fairy tales but perhaps not less happily, after all.

Wanted: Mother, Home Father, Baseball Bat, Pocketful of Marbles


All these necessary and precious possessions are desired by five boys for whom the Child Placing Agency of the Association is seeking homes. Are there readers of this S. C. A. A. News who will undertake to fill these wants? Here is what the boys are like:

Billy is five and a half, blue-eyed, auburn-haired, an affectionate, polite, self-possessed little boy, with an exceptional sense of justice and fair play. He makes friends easily and is considerate and thoughtful.

Walter is seven, a little more dignified and reserved than Billy, but healthy and happy, and very neat on occasion. He must not be any sensitive neighbors too near the home to which Walter goes.

Bruce is an active, alert, sturdy boy of nine, whose interest is divided between pillow fights and wild west shows, and the books he gets out of the school library. Bruce has light hair and is a very bright-eyed boy.

Arthor is a dark-haired, dark-eyed boy of eleven, the "right-hand man" of the boarding mother with whom he has been staying. Arthur likes gardens. Is there a farm somewhere with a little patch of ground for him?

Paul is fourteen, tall and strong and nice looking. He is ambitious to get on in the world and counts a good education the first prerequisite of success. Other boys like Paul; they say, "He’s a good skater." Paul is dependable and business-like. He prefers a home in a town, he says, to one in the country.

If you want to know more about any of these boys address the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association, at 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU FOR BELGIUM

As an outcome of the International Conference on Child Welfare held in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Children's Bureau in May 1919, Belgium has established a National Children's Bureau to encourage and develop the protection of childhood.
Is Home-Finding Worth Doing?

What the Children Say

"I received your Christmas card and I thank you very much. I am living with very good Christian people that love this as much as a Father and Mother would love their own child. I am going to school every day and am in the 6th and 7th Grades. I have been taking music lessons for over a year and am doing nicely. I am very happy in my new home.

"Just a few lines to let you know that we are all feeling fine and hoping you the same. I am very much obliged for the present you send me. I got a good mother and father. All the animals are feeling fine. I would like to see you and give you best regards to you. Your friend, Tony."

"I have been to Church and Sunday School nearly every Sunday. I like my new home very much and I thank you for getting it for me. You need not fear for my new mother will take good care of me."

"I like it here very much and I would like to stay here all the time, because it is nice here and I like Mr. and Mrs. S. and I like it on the plantation too; I am going to learn to ride horseback while I am here which will be very nice."

"I hope I shall see you very soon. I am gone to try hard in my school work to please you and mother and father, too. I am trying to eat and get fat. I went to a ice cream supper at the M. E. Church. I go down on the flats and I ride on the hayrack and jump in the hay and have a awful nice time. I can have all the buttermilk and other kinds of milk I want. Hoping to hear from you soon, Your friend, Elsie."

"I am very happy down here. I am with a nice lady here. I play the music box here and watch the trains pass each other."

"I received your most welcome letter. Was very glad to hear from you. I have a very nice home and I have a great big dog named Shepard and he plays with me quite often. We have eight kittens now. We had ten but we gave two away. I am very happy here. We went to P ... Sunday afternoon and we had a nice ride in a great big car and it was a nice ride. The people are very nice to me here. We have cows, horses, calves, chickens and pigs. I gather the eggs and feed the chickens. We are planning to have a nice car some day. I think this will all have to say. From Louise. Please answer soon. Good-by."

What Foster Parents Say

"Helen seems very happy. Already her little checks are beginning to show a little pink. We are all crazy about her. Her father and she are just devoted to each other. John was the proudest boy on the reservation when I allowed him to pull Helen about the yard in his little wagon. He is so kind and careful with her that we just have to laugh at him. We couldn't begin to tell you how happy these children make us and we are doing our very best to be everything to them that devoted parents should be."

"There is no doubt, so far as we are concerned, about our adopting Robert. We look upon him as ours, feel for him, plan for him as for one of our own. We cannot think of giving him up and nor so he is really our own. I am not legally ours, the better we shall like it. He is thriving and gaining splendidly, three ounces in the last two days. He is as jolly as the day is long, and a joy to all."

(From the family who took a little Italian boy.)

"We are very glad at present time for perfect condition in health of Jack. He is very happy boy. Now he walk alone, and his face is beautiful red face. He sing time to time; he talk few words, as for Good morning he say: morning, for Good-night he say: night, and same for Good-by, he say: by. He call Mama and Papa and other words. Jack is intelligent boy and every thing that we do, he soon give imitation, Strong in health, lovely in heart, red in the face, quite in the life, intelligent, beautiful, it is the boy that GOD give us."

"If you remember what a sad little thing Ethel was on the two occasions when you saw her, you will be quite surprised at this picture. Isn't she a cute wee pumpkin? Of course, we are wonderfully proud of her, and are so glad of the way she is coming along. We are not at all sure that she is beautiful, but we think that she is, and that is the main thing. Anyway, she is a perfectly satisfactory baby."

What the Contributors Say

"I have your letter of September 20th, and am delighted to hear such good news of Emma and Jack—also that baby is thriving and in such good hands. I enclose check for September installment for placing the two new ones. When the account of these is closed I hope and expect to look out for two more. Really this seems to be better even than making two blades of grass grow where there was one before."

"Your letter enclosing me the pictures of the two children pleased me very much. I think this is a very worthy work and am very glad that I am in a position to extend help toward the financial end of it."

"If there are two or three more that you are interested in, you can call on me at any time.

"Your favor of the 30th of January received and read with exceedingly great pleasure. I cannot express how gratifying it is to me. I cannot express how gratifying it is to be able to help, knowing that I am helping the welfare of some little children who were born under such unfavorable circumstances and feel that I can assist in a small way in helping them to a higher life and greater opportunities."

"And sympathy and very good wishes are with you in your work, and I wish you continued success. I believe with you that children brought up in individual homes have a better chance for happy successful lives, and for good citizenship than those in charitable but perhaps loveless institutions; and I wish I could contribute largely to your efforts."

"Thank you very much for the detailed report of the cases when you have so advantageously placed. I have been going without domestic service since May, not only giving myself an extra much needed training, but saving money hand-over-fist. Instead of placing said money in the savings bank as I had intended, it occurred to me while reading your letter that the lump sum would go out-run that plan if invested in children's lives that there would be simply no comparison. So I am enclosing a check for $750 to place ten children. I never had such a chance before, and it quite takes my breath away to realize that I really can do it. No credit is due me, for I don't have to depend on myself to do anything but to do it. Please take the most miserable cases you can find."

Will You Help A Little Child?

The work of the Child Placing Agency is made possible entirely through voluntary contributions. We urgently need funds to carry it on. Will you help a little child to opportunity and happiness?

Mr. Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer, State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22d Street, New York.

I enclose $75 to place one child in a foster home, or

I enclose $ . . . . toward the work of the Child Placing Agency.

Name

Address

Please answer soon. Good-by.
CLEARING THE DECKS FOR CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

$582,000 IS THIS STATE'S QUOTA FOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK

A Christmas Seal bearing the emblem of the double-barred cross, the international symbol of the tuberculosis campaign, will be used in December by national, state and local tuberculosis organizations in the campaign to secure funds for the maintenance of tuberculosis work in 1921. The American Red Cross, whose emblem has heretofore been on the Christmas Seal, has turned over its sponsorship and interest in the seal to the National Tuberculosis Association and throughout the country the new tuberculosis seal will take the place of the former Red Cross Christmas Seal.

The design of the 1920 Christmas Seal departs from that of former years in that it places the figure of a child in the center. The genial face of Santa Claus is, however, retained. The double-barred red cross is held by the child who is seated on Santa Claus' shoulders. The seal will be in three colors and bears the wish for A Merry Christmas and A Healthy New Year.

What Christmas Seal Funds Are Used For

The funds raised by the Christmas Seal Campaign are used for "anti-tuberculosis work." This term is defined by the National Tuberculosis Association as including the following activities:

1. The development of organization and the maintenance of educational or legislative activities which have for their object the prevention of tuberculosis.

2. The provision of day or night camps for the tuberculous; the provision and maintenance for demonstration purposes of dispensaries, visiting nurses, open-air schools, fresh-air classes, or restoratories for the care or treatment of tuberculosis cases or for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

3. The promotion of construction of hospitals or sanatoria for the care of the tuberculous.

From this definition it will be noted that the work of tuberculosis organizations which are supported by Christmas Seal funds are educational, demonstration and legislative activities, organization, promotion and coordination of various agencies for combating tuberculosis. Christmas Seal funds enable local tuberculosis organizations to take the initiative in developing public understanding of the value of health measures and fostering the establishment of tuberculosis institutions. This education often requires an actual demonstration for a limited time of the workings of proposed agencies but it is recognized that the continued support of tuberculosis agencies and the maintenance of patients in institutions should be borne by public funds.

Specific Purposes For Seal Money

The specific purposes for which Christmas Seal funds may be spent, arranged in the order of their estimated value as preventive measures by the National Association, are as follows:

(1) Aiding in the development of a state tuberculosis association which shall formulate a constructive program for the prevention of tuberculosis, and shall organize, coordinate and unify measures adopted for the fulfillment of the program.

(2) Securing the establishment in state or local health departments of divisions of tuberculosis, or of definitely organized tuberculosis activity, for the promotion of all forms of anti-tuberculosis work.

(3) Direct educational work as to the nature, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, such educational work to be addressed, whenever practicable, to securing the adoption of certain definite community activities in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. This educational work should include the payment of the expenses of representatives of tuberculosis (Continued on page 2)
CUTS RED TAPE TO CARE FOR FORMER SERVICE MEN

Through the energy and resourcefulness of J. E. Lenigan, chairman of the Oswego County Tuberculosis Committee, a temporary increase was secured in accommodation at the County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Orwell, especially for the care of ex-service men.

The sanatorium has been crowded for some time. About 30 ex-service men suffering from tuberculosis as a result of being gassed in action, have been sent to the sanatorium since the first of the year. Recently it became necessary to send home all St. Lawrence and Oneida patients in order to make room for local cases. With the institution full there were still 10 or 12 soldiers on the waiting list and conditions were growing worse daily. In this emergency Mr. Lenigan appealed to the War Department to loan the hospital six army tents held in storage at Fort Ontario, to accommodate the waiting patients, but here he ran against the traditional red tape. He was informed that a recent, law passed by Congress prohibited loaning of government property to any but military organizations and that they could do nothing for the County Tuberculosis Association. Mr. Lenigan, however, carried the appeal to higher officials in the War Department and to Congressman Mott of that district, describing the gravity of conditions and criticizing a policy which brought such a hardship upon men disabled in government service. Finally his persistence resulted in the tents being loaned in spite of the ruling to the contrary. They give the hospital additional accommodations for 24 people during the summer, and in case greater need should arise, provision could be made for 36 patients in these tents.

The Double Barred Red Cross

This is the international emblem of the campaign against tuberculosis. It is to take the place of the Red Cross emblem on the Christmas Seal of 1920.

NEW MENTAL HYGIENE WORKERS

Miss Susan Hoch, who, during the past year has been a valuable member of the staff of the Mental Hygiene Committee in its social service department, has resigned its charge of the psychiatric social work for the Red Cross in the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Fort Henry, Md. Her place in the Mental Hygiene Committee has been filled by Mrs. Edith H. Clarke who until recently was the psychiatric worker of the Psychopathic Hospital in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mrs. Clarke is a college woman and a graduate of the Training School for Psychiatric Social Workers given under the auspices of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene at Toronto University. Before coming to Boston, and Miss Margaret Winfield of Brooklyn, students in training at the Smith College Training School, will receive their practical field work in the Social Service Department during the coming winter. There are now five workers in this department.

WHAT CHRISTMAS SEAL FUNDS ARE USED FOR

(Continued from page 1)

agencies in attending tuberculosis conferences.

(4) Propaganda efforts for the establishment and operation by public authorities of survey, nursing, clinic, hospital, sanatorium, day or night olymp, open-air school or classes or other kindred agencies.

(5) Educational and other work for safeguarding infants and others from tuberculosis infection and for increasing their powers of resistance to such infection.

(6) Employment of nurses for tuberculosis surveys or, temporarily (pending public provision) for assisting and nursing the tuberculosis sick, securing admission to hospitals and sanatoria, etc.

(7) Organization and temporary operation of clinics, dispensaries, or out-patient stations, for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and for the expert medical examination of all persons who have been exposed to tuberculosis.

(8) Establishment and, if need be, temporary operation (pending public provision) of open-air schools or fresh-air classes for children who are pre-tuberculous or have been exposed to tuberculosis.

(9) Establishment and, if need be, temporary operation (pending public provision) of preventoria for pre-tuberculous cases, or children's division of sanatoria or hospitals.

(10) Support of all forms of work among children leading to the prevention of tuberculosis.

(11) Payment in whole or part for maintenance of patients in hospitals or sanatoria, when efforts to secure funds therefrom from relatives, employers, churches, lodges and the public or other private relief agencies prove unavailing.

(12) After-care, i.e., advice, employment and, if need be, relief of patients leaving sanatoria as arrested cases or cured.

(13) Relief, of whatever medical or material form may be needed (so far as efforts to procure it from other private or public sources, as set forth in No. 11 above, prove unavailing), for families in which there is a case of tuberculosis which cannot be placed in a hospital, provided that through definite medical nursing and social supervision conditions are maintained which will prevent further infection.

(14) Relief (so far as it is not available from private or public sources, as set forth in No. 11 above), which may be needed to enable a patient who is a bread-winner or a caretaker of a family to accept hospital care.

Note.—In all communities having a population of more than, say, 30,000, the promotion of 1, 2, 3, and 4 can most effectively be done by the employment by the anti-tuberculosis organization of a paid, full-time, trained executive secretary.
NEW $3,000,000 STATE HOSPITAL FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

NEW YORK LEADS WAY IN CARING FOR MENTALLY DISABLED SOLDIERS

The Legislature at the special session passed, and Governor Smith has signed, a bill providing for the establishment of a new 1,000-bed State hospital for the care and treatment of New York State soldiers, sailors and marines who emerged from the World War with nervous and mental disabilities.

The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature recommending such an institution and the Legislature promptly passed a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sage and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Machold, appropriating $3,000,000 for the construction of the institution.

The hospital, however, will be operated by the Federal Government through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The Government will pay the State an annual rental of approximately one-tenth of the cost of the institution and the hospital will remain the property of the State.

It will be located on the site at Creedmoor, L.I., originally selected for the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, and the money heretofore provided by the Creedmoor development by the State will be diverted to the enlargement and improvement of the old buildings there being demolished and a number of new and much needed buildings erected.

Ultimately it is the plan of the State to acquire another site somewhere in the vicinity of New York City for an additional State hospital to help relieve the overcrowding in the metropolitan district.

New York First State To Act

New York State will be the first in the Union to build a modern hospital exclusively for the care of mentally sick ex-service men. It is expected that several other States will follow her example.

Following the Governor's special message to the Legislature, the Hospital Development Commission met and considered the project in detail and unanimously approved the act providing for the hospital. The Commission's Medical Committee, of which Dr. Walter B. James is chairman, had recommended such action.

The institution is to be erected under the direction of a commission consisting of the State Architect, Controller, Attorney-General, a representative of labor and a member of the medical profession to be appointed by the Governor. The plans are being prepared by State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher.

Later: The Governor has appointed Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, as medical representative, and Robert P. Brindell of New York as labor's representative.

The project is receiving the enthusiastic approval of all friends of the mentally sick for it will not only provide prompt accommodation for ex-service men but will help to relieve the overcrowding in the civil State hospitals. The plans will be rushed and the contract let at the earliest possible moment and then work on the institution will be continued day and night, seven days a week. It is planned to have the hospital ready to receive patients within ten months.

In his special message to the Legislature on the subject, Governor Smith said that his "attention has been called to a grave situation in relation to the care and treatment of veterans of the World War who have become mentally disabled. There are 845 ex-service men and women, suffering from mental disorders, being cared for in State institutions. Their average age is under 25, and in most cases they are suffering from the early states of the disease; whereas the age of the average other patients in the State hospitals is above fifty-five years, and in most cases the disease is chronic. These disabled men and women of the World War cannot receive the proper treatment under the present system. They should be segregated into one institution at the earliest possible moment, in which event, I am informed, a great majority of them may be cured."

The matter had been laid before the Governor by Col. R. G. Cholmeley Jones, Director of the Federal Bureau of War Risk Insurance, who has made an exhaustive study of the situation, assisted by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Col. Jones wrote to the Governor in part as follows:

"In the Government's program for the care and treatment of its disabled veterans of the World War, much difficulty has been experienced in the securing of adequate hospital facilities. This has made it necessary for the Government to send to a very large number of the sick and disabled men to private, State and County hospitals and sanatoriums."

"At the present time there are about 18,000 disabled ex-service men and women scattered in more than a thousand hospitals throughout the United States. In New York, for instance, there were on August 1, 1920, 1,860 disabled men and women in 147 hospitals. This scattering of patients in such a large number of hospitals and sanatoriums under State and Federal Governmental supervision of their treatment and care most unsatisfactory not only to the Government but to the patients themselves."

"The problem of the care of the mentally sick veterans has proven particularly complex and difficult, and in many localities it has been found impossible to secure hospital accommodations, particularly in the case of chronic patients, because of proper construction under medical administration in conformity with the best type of modern practice."

845 Men In 39 Institutions

In New York State, for example, on August 1 there were reported 845 ex-service men and women suffering from mental disorders who were being cared for in 39 hospitals and sanatoriums, including State institutions. The Government is expending at the present time about $400,000 for the care of these 845 patients in New York State hospitals annually. At this same rate were all the ex-service men suffering from mental and nervous diseases in New York State caring for by New York State hospitals, the Government would be expending for such cases more than $770,000 annually.

"The situation as regards the care and treatment of these mental patients of the World War affects very much the World War veterans in New York State, for the rate of insanity is higher in New York State than in other States, but because of the very large quota of troops furnished by New York in the recent war."

"It is the bounden duty of the Government so to preserve at the earliest possible moment that it may properly care for the mentally diseased veterans of the World War in special psychiatric hospitals. This task must be approached with a profound regard for the rights of the disabled soldier and his relatives. In the State of New York the hospitals for the insane are not charitable institutions in the strict sense of the word, yet they are so regarded by many relatives of the ex-service men, and on this account there is a little reluctance to make use of them."

"Of far greater importance, however, is the fact that medically and socially the insane ex-service men are very different from those for which the great institutions of your State were created and are maintained. The average age of the ex-service men in the New York State hospitals is under twenty-five years while, I am informed, the average age of the other patients is above fifty-five years. The ex-service insane is in the early stages of the disease, and therefore has a greater opportunity for recovery under suitable treatment. The civilian patients, on the other hand, in the New York State hospitals, represent very largely the terminal stages of insanity. Buildings, methods..."
NEW EXECUTIVES NAMED BY 5 COUNTY T. B. COMMITTEES

The Albany County Tuberculosis Committee has appointed Dr. William E. Lawson, formerly Associate Physician in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Sanitarium at Mount McGregor, N. Y., as its Medical Director. The duties of this position include:

1. acting as diagnostician and directing in general the medical tuberculosis work at the tuberculosis dispensaries in Albany, Ohooe, and one to be developed at Watervliet, and also at such occasional clinics as may be held from time to time in the rural parts of the county;
2. advising the Albany Hospital as to the medical, nursing, and administrative work of its Tuberculosis Sanitarium;
3. directing the administrative work of the County Tuberculosis Committee, and advising the Committee on questions of a medical character.

Dr. Lawson has selected Mrs. Bertha Ashley Searle, Educational Director of the Public Health Federation of Cincinnati, Ohio, to act as Executive Secretary of the Committee. Mrs. Searle was employed as a field agent on the staff of the Association's Tuberculosis Committee in 1917, and is at present a graduate of the National Training School for the Training of Tuberculosis Executives. She takes up her duties in Albany about the middle of October.

Niagara's New Secretary

The Niagara County Tuberculosis Committee has recently appointed Miss Olive Carter of Scranton, Pa., as its executive secretary. Miss Carter, who went to Lockport on September 10th to assume the duties of the position, is a graduate of Smith College and has been in the employ of M. A. from Teachers College, Columbia University. She has had several years of experience as a teacher and one year's service in tuberculosis executive work as acting as the executive secretary of the Scranton Branch of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Association. She is a graduate of the Institute for the Training of Tuberculosis Executives given by the National Tuberculosis Association.

Miss Verna Hoagland, who was appointed executive secretary of the newly organized Cataragus County Tuberculosis Committee the latter part of June, is a graduate of Deans Academy, Franklin, Mass., and of the New York School of Social Work. She has also attended the Institute for the Training of Tuberculosis Executives. Besides her experience in various other lines of social work, Miss Hoagland has spent three years in the tuberculosis field in New Jersey, and for one and one-half years she has acted as executive secretary of the Middlesex County (N. J.) Tuberculosis League.

The position vacant by the resignation of Miss Mary Carter Nelson, Executive Secretary of the Fulton County Tuberculosis Committee, has been filled by the appointment of Miss Beatrice Tillett, who has had executive and teaching experience in the Fastow Hospital of Utica and in a hospital in New York. She was for ten years Director of the Training School for Nurses operated in connection with the Utica State Hospital for the Insane. Miss Nelson has recently taken up a new line of work in the capacity of Director of the social service work of the Seaman's Service Center of New York City conducted his services and benefit of merchant seamen and operated under the direction of the U. S. Public Health Service with funds provided for a demonstration period by the American Red Cross.

Change In Herkimer County

Another important change in the personnel of those engaged in fighting tuberculosis has occurred in Herkimer County. Miss Eva Schied, for five years employed as the executive secretary and visiting nurse of the Herkimer County Tuberculosis Committee, resigned to become one of the field agents of the Utica State Hospital for the Insane. Miss Jane Boote, who was replaced to that her, has been employed for several years as a school nurse by the Ilion, N. Y., Board of Education.

The Herkimer County Committee at a meeting of its executive committee held on September 14 voted to employ an educational worker looking for a well-qualified person for the place.

Unique Points in the Mothers' Allowance Work In Western State

The work of the Department of Child Welfare of the office of Western State Commissioneer of Charities and Correction is noteworthy and of particular interest to tuberculosis boards of directors in other counties of the State, in the three following respects:

1. Regardless of whether a mother is a widow or not, mothers' allowances are given to mothers of children who would otherwise become institution cases.
2. The administration of the work for dependent children, whether these children are living with their own mothers or are cared for in institutions and boarding homes, is centered in one department. The great advantage of this plan of administration is that in cases of temporary family breakdowns the children do not have to be transferred from one agency to another and interviewed by an entirely new social agency, but can be provided for by the agency already acquainted with the family.
3. The work of the Department of Child Welfare is carried on by a staff of trained social workers, specially fitted for the work they are doing.

To Florence Nightingale

(From "Lady of the Lamp," whose shadow on the walls of the hospital at Scutari the soldiers kissed. "The Founder of Modern Nursing." Written by the three hundredth anniversary of her birth, May 12, 1890, the day when Florence Nightingale signed the New York State Nurses' Bill.)

I saw the miles of beds of agony
From London to all the ends of the earth—
The sick and wounded everywhere.

II

And through each war-fried crowd by day or night
Moved their mournful theme, the spirit of the Thing of Light.
As twere the lamp she used to bear.

III

Straightway their murmuring ceased, their cries were stilled
As if some sweet benignant force had willed
Its way, or made a potent prayer.

IV

So does the Lamp still shine on the walls
Of myriad wards the soothing shadow falls—
The kindling flame is passing time.

May 12, 1920.

-Reprinted by permission from The Outlook

Better Pay for Children's Agents

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County has just voted to increase the salaries of the eleven children's agents. Since July, 1919, the salaries of the agents have been $1,200 for the first year, $1,250 for the second and $1,300 for the third and succeeding years of service. The salaries have now been increased to $1,400 for the first year, $1,600 for the second and $1,800 for the third and succeeding years of service. This is gratifying not only from the agents' point of view but also because it shows that Westchester is alive to the fact that its agents are an asset and that money expended on their salaries is a real investment in county welfare.

NEW $3,000,000 STATE HOSPITAL FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

(Continued from page 3)
State To Establish Psychopathic Hospital

Way Now Open To Expand Psychiatric Institute—Site Yet To Be Obtained

Congressman Thomas F. Cullen, of the Hospital Development Commission is negotiating with the New York City authorities for a site on which to build the State Psychopathic Hospital whose construction was authorized at last week's session of the Legislature.

It is hoped that a site will be obtained promptly since the State, at the last regular session of the Legislature, decided to build a State psychopathic hospital which will serve as a reception hospital for mild and short-term mental cases in New York City, and as a teaching and research center for the entire state system of State hospitals for the insane throughout the State.

Governor Smith signed, last Spring, the bill introduced by Senator Sage and passed by the Legislature authorizing the construction of such an institution. A companion bill which authorized the City of New York to procure and lease or give to the State a site for the institution was returned to the Governor unapproved by Mayor Hylan.

Efforts have been made for some years to effect a co-operative arrangement between the city and State as to a site, but never with success thus far.

The bill which the Governor approved, provides for the transfer of the Psychiatric Institute of the State hospitals from Ward's Island to a place to be obtained in New York, and it is this Institute which is to be expanded into a psychopathic hospital and out-patient department for the reception, study and treatment of patients. The bill authorized $700,000 toward the construction of such an institution, which site is available in the north part of Ward's Island, which might be obtained as a unit with the Psychiatric Institute.

The hospital in the State hospitals gives serious reason for concern not only because of the humane side of caring for these patients, but also because of the economic side as continuation of the existing hospital is so expensive as to be an embarrassment to the State and to the public.
TRAVELING CLINIC IDEA IS SPREADING

Following the successful health mobile experience of the Federal Children’s Bureau, the organization of similar traveling clinics is spreading. The Child Welfare Special, which was organized by the Federal Bureau, was primarily intended for the purpose of telling mothers of children in rural districts all the things that mothers of city children learn at city health centers. The New York State Department of Health has organized a similar traveling clinic which is visiting rural sections of the State.

In a bulletin issued by the newly created Belgian Department of Child Welfare as part of its renewed child welfare work in Europe, it is interesting to note that the Child Welfare Association of America has put in operation in Serbia a very fine traveling children’s clinic. It is described in a recent bulletin issued by the Belgian Department of Child Welfare as follows:

“On the initiative of the Minister of Public Health, a sanitary train has been equipped composed of six coaches planned to serve as an ambulant dispensary and as a means of propaganda. In all the villages through which the train goes, public meetings on health are held, huge picture illustrations. Two coaches contain a bath room and isolation rooms with arrangements for disinfection, in one accommodation 2000 people a day. There is a special room for contagious diseases, a bacteriological laboratory, a second isolation room as well as sleeping and dining rooms for the personnel. All the coaches carry the insignia of the Red Cross. This medical service brings aid, rapid and practical, to villages distant from the large towns.”

FIVE MORE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEES

The Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health has organized three new county committees during the past three months in Orange, Essex, and Chenango Counties, and has the health movement well under way in Suffolk and Schenectady Counties.

The organization meeting of the Orange County Committee was held on June 4 at Goshen, and the following officials were elected: President, Peter Cantline, Newburgh; First Vice-President, Russell Wiggins, Middletown; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Morris Rutherford, Warwick; Third Vice-President, Mrs. H. F. Loomis, Tuxedo; Secretary, Mr. W. W. Davis, Chester; Treasurer, Mr. Lehman Stern, Middletown.

The following officers were selected at the organization meeting of the Essex County Tuberculosis Committee, on June 29, at Westport: President, Senator M. Y. Ferris, Ticonderoga; First Vice-President, Mrs. John K. Millholandt, Lewis; Second Vice-President, James B. Hurley, North Elba; Third Vice-President, B. A. Fryke, Moriah; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. W. B. Niles, Secretary, F. L. Porter, Crown Point; Treasurer, W. H. Howell, Jr., Williboro.

The Chenango County Tuberculosis Committee at its organization meeting on July 20, at Ellicottville, elected the following officers: President, Fred O’Hara, Norwich, N. Y.; Vice-President, Mrs. Edward M. Nowell, Norwich; Vice-President, Hon. James P. Hill, Norwich; Vice-President, Thomas P. Gains, Sherburne; Secretary, Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Oxford; Treasurer, J. C. Estelowe, Oxford.

CHANGES IN FIELD WORKERS

Miss Elizabeth Mertz has resigned as one of the Field Workers of the American Tuberculosis Association’s Children’s Bureau in Chautauqua County, a position which she has occupied for the past three years. She is to become a teacher at the Cathedral Choir School, New York City. A meeting of the Chautauqua County Committee of the S. C. A. was recently held, at which time Miss Mertz’s resignation was received without regret.

The resignation of Frank W. Crandall of Westfield as Treasurer was also received and he was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Dunkirk as secretary of the association. Mr. Dunkirk asked to be relieved of the duties of the chairmanship of the Committee, and he was elected treasurer instead. Edward S. C. Bland of Jamestown was elected chairman of the County Committee. The State Charities Aid Association was asked to recommend suitable candidates for appointment to the position left vacant by the resignation of Miss Mertz.

Miss Agnes L. Geiger, who has been assistant children’s aid in Montgomery County for the past year, has resigned in order to enter the field of church social service. She will take a course of training at a Bible school in Binghamton, N. Y.

Another resignation in the ranks of the Association’s children’s staff was that of Miss Marion Blodgett who has been assistant to Miss Cudebeck in the Orange County Agency for Dependent Children since September, 1919. Miss Blodgett has been given the position with the State Board of Education as an Americanization Secretary. She will continue to make her headquarters in Goshen.

NEW POST FOR MISS WELLS

Miss Julia F. Wells, formerly of the Social Service of the Metropolitan Committee for the Care of Jewish War Veterans and the Mental Hygiene Association’s Mental Hygiene Committee, is now with the Red Cross in New York City.

She is at the District Supervisor’s office as an associate director in charge of the psychiatric social work which the Red Cross is doing for the U. S. Public Health Service in caring for mental cases.
WESTCHESTER CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION HELPS
ENFORCE SCHOOL AND CHILD LABOR LAWS

Co-operates with Authorities in Getting at Facts and Safeguarding Children

THE Directors of the Westchester County Children’s Association, at their last meeting created a new position on the staff to follow up the findings of the survey of the administration of the compulsory education and child labor laws in Westchester County which was completed this spring. This action was taken at the request of the volunteer committees in the districts studied and in order to aid these same volunteer committees “to awaken the cooperative interest of the public in problems which confront enforcing officials.”

This survey, carried on by the Association, has proved of great interest to other counties in the state which have a village and rural population. In big cities there is sufficient congestion of population so that bad results of a lack of school attendance or child labor are quickly felt. In a county quite largely made up of villages and rural districts so few children are affected in any one place by the workings of these child labor laws that even the most conscientious enforcing official may fail to notice the breaking of the laws. If these children are to escape school through holes in the transfer system, for instance, or who may be drawn into street trade and “illegal” homes when an entire county, is large enough, however, to deserve the serious attention of child welfare agencies.

In order to include representative communities in the study the following places were visited: Yonkers, the largest city in the county, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, the two separate school districts in the village of Peekskill, the smaller communities of Harrison and Elmsford, and the rural section of the county comprising school district No. 4. The special agent temporarily loaned by the New York Child Labor Committee was granted the courtesy of interview by each of these superintendents, health officers and social workers in the various communities.

It is felt that there was a wide difference in the method of enforcing the school attendance regulations, but an unusually effective system in Peekskill, Peekskill was selected due to the large number of children in the district. In rural districts visited it was very generally felt that the repeal of the Township Law in regard to school districts had been a serious backward step and that every effort should be made to secure the re-enactment of this law not only in the interest of better attendance enforcement but also because it simplified administration.

Several districts in the county had already become interested in the good results accomplished in Manhattan and other city districts by visiting teachers. There is a growing feeling that if the County Committee can make the same impression on the school boards as the machinery for getting children in school, to make an effort on the positive side to change the attitude of the parents and children towards the school and to adjust the curriculum so that children will not wish to stay out of school and so that parents will realize the value of a good attendance; the visiting teacher is invaluable in just such adjustment problems.

The new resolution, passed at a recent quarterly meeting of the Westchester County Children’s Association, shows the constructive and cooperative program on the part of the Association for immediate future:

Resolved, That the members of the Westchester County Children’s Association pledge themselves to cooperate in so far as possible with the health officers:

1. By assisting to obtain treatment for applicants for employment certificates who are found to be physically defective.

2. By providing child labor scholarships for children who are refused employment certificates because they have not completed sufficient grade work or because they are physically disqualified; with school and state officials

1. By reporting violations of the attendance and child labor laws, the latter especially in relation to factory homework, the selling of newspapers and after-school work in stores.

2. By securing the establishment of special classes in accordance with the provisions of the law.

3. By assisting them to solve the problems connected with individual cases.

MR. CARSTENS TO DIRECT
CHILD-CARE FIELD SERVICE

The Bureau for Exchange of Information among the Child-Care Organizations of the United States and Canada has announced the appointment of C. C. Carstens of Boston as Director of the field service which is about to be organized.

Several years ago the prominent child-care organizations throughout the United States organized this bureau for mutual help and improvement. Through it, an exchange of service has been carried on, as well as an interchange of information. Through the generosity of The Commonwealth Fund, money has now been made available for the organization of a field service. Now one in the country is more competent than Mr. Carstens, who for nearly fourteen years has been Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to direct the field activities of the bureau.

For the past four years Miss H. Ida Curly, Superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association, has acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the bureau which embraces in its membership 65 child-caring organizations, including child-caring and child-placing societies, child protective organizations, and public and private departments of child care.

What a Vocational Scholarship Did For One Boy

And What the Boy Can Now Do For the Family

Among the activities of the Westchester County Children’s Association is giving boys and girls a chance to learn a useful trade. The following story tells what a vocational scholarship did for one boy and what the boy came to do for his family.

Angelo Tucci, crippled and lame since early childhood because of infantile paralysis, had spent most of his 15 years in hospitals and institutions for special care. As a result of all this treatment he was greatly improved physically, but the institutions where he had been kept had taken so much time and equipment to give him but very little schooling.

When he returned home, finally discharged from hospital activity, he was too old for any educational work; he was therefore a doubly handicapped boy. To add to the seriousness of the situation he had a greater responsibility to meet than the average 15-year-old boy, for his father was dead, his mother was dependent on public help and he himself was in no way equipped to earn a living. The local schools made every effort to make up to him the education he had lost in early boyhood, but they had no means of training a crippled boy quickly for some vocation, there being no trade school in his city.

Through the zeal of a volunteer worker it was learned that the Institute for the Handicapped at New York was prepared to undertake his training. The head of the Institute saw Angelo and advised the interested volunteer that he could teach him to operate a typewriter. The teaching would be very useful for him, that was of a monotype machine. In order that he might be enabled to make a living, the Institute was ready to provide him free of charge, the Children’s Association agreed to pay for the boy’s carfare to and from New York and his lunches in the city, and in addition to give him $4 a week with which to pay board to his mother and not be a drain on the family income. While this did not make up for the lack of general education which should have come to him between the years of seven and fifteen, the boy was able to finish his course at this one trade by the middle of April and was thereby equipped with a means of earning a good livelihood in a trade with a reasonably good future.

At this point fortune seemed to be with the boy. In the same city in which he lived was a branch of one of the furniture stores, and the manager, whose interest was enlisted, gave Angelo a position at $14 a week. The boy has not only done exceedingly well in his work but has developed into the most responsible, steady member of the family. He is taking an active part in family affairs and assumes responsibility for family income.

It cost the Children’s Association just $145.00 to give this boy his chance to earn a good livelihood and be an aid to his family.

The Children’s Association has furnished vocational scholarships to fourteen children to the extent of nearly $5,000 during the past school year.

Health in Perspective

Recently I received a tax bill for a bit of property which I happen to own in a New York County. I will not say whether it was Westchester or Rockland. The first item on the bill is for the purpose of maintenance and amounted to about $34.80. The next was for highways and amounted to $12. The third item was for schools—for this purpose I was quite glad to pay the amount indicated of $214.40. My eye then fell upon health and I found that my share of the expenses of the health ward was $20. The total bill came to $60.30 and suggested to me that in that particular community health work was held in but thin esteem.

HOMER FOLKS.
INTRODUCING "WORK CURE" INTO COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

S. C. A. A. Committee Engage Mrs. Harter, An Expert In Occupational Therapy, To Help County Sanatoria

The Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health has recently undertaken a new line of work by introducing occupational therapy, or the system of teaching occupations to the sick to aid in their cure, into the tuberculosis sanatoria of the counties and cities within the state. The Committee has secured a full-time specialist and is entering into contracts with its various county tuberculosis committees, who meet the major part of the expense of introducing the work into the county sanatoria during a demonstration period of from one to two months, depending upon the capacity of the

Mrs. Ruth B. Harter, the expert employed by the Committee, was a student in the course in occupational therapy given at Columbia University, and has had a year and a half of experience in this type of work among the tuberculous soldiers in the United States Army General Hospital at Oteen, N. C. She comes of a medical family, her father, brother, and husband all having been physicians. She herself was a graduate nurse previous to her marriage.

Mrs. Harter joined the staff of the Committee late in May and has already completed demonstration periods in two of the larger sanatoria of the state, the Glen Ridge Sanatorium of Schenectady County and the Pawling Sanatorium of Rensselaer County, of nine and six weeks respectively. She is at present engaged in introducing the work into the Oswego County Sanatorium at Orwell.

Mrs. Harter met with a remarkable amount of enthusiasm on the part of the patients at the Glen Ridge Sanatorium, so much indeed that the output was limited only by her own endurance. At the close of Mrs. Harter's stay, two exhibitions of the craft work were held, one at the sanatorium and one at a large department store in Schenectady, which brought forth much favorable comment, both by the papers and by the citizens generally. The local interest in the work was keen, as is illustrated by a substantial gift from Mrs. J. W. Yelverton, of the sanatorium board of managers, who presented the sanatorium with a rug rug

Dispositions Improve

Several of the officers and employees at the sanatorium were heard to comment on the remarkable changes of disposition on the part of patients in their charges. Those who had been sulky, irritable, and possessed of a standing "grouch," gradually became cheerful and sunny as a result of their great interest in the craft work.

Before taking up the work at the Oswego County Sanatorium, Mrs. Harter attended the Conference of Occupational Therapists at the Hotel Rittenhouse in Philadelphia on September 12 and 13. Over 300 persons were present, in contrast to an attendance of 28 persons at the first conference of this sort held four years ago. Although the work among the tuberculous has been the most recent branch of occupational therapy to be established, the round table discussion by the tuberculosis group was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering at the conference and this branch bids fair to outstrip all the others.

Occupational therapy work in general is growing by leaps and bounds. Missouri has a state association on occupational therapy, and one is now being organized in New York State. The State Tuberculosis Commission of Minnesota has been in the work for two years and has demonstrated during this period the great desirability of such work in county sanatoria, and is as a comparatively small group of persons thoroughly trained for this work, and in consideration of the rapid spread of interest in the subject the extension of the tuberculosis sanatoria in New York State will have to bid quickly if they wish to secure their share of these trained workers.

$50,000 TO IMPROVE GLEN RIDGE SANATORIUM

The Board of Supervisors of Schenectady has voted a bond issue of $50,000 for repairs and improvements to the Glen Ridge Tuberculosis Sanatorium. In addition to extensive repairs, a new pavilion is to be constructed, a cooling system installed, and the present administration building enlarged.
"SEAL YOUR MAIL WITH THE STAMP OF HEALTH!"

CAMPAIGN ON TO RAISE $582,000 TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

The Christmas Seal Campaign annually conducted in this state by the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association, is well under way. The organization of the County Committees is being more extensively pushed this year than ever before.

The fact that there are now twenty-eight affiliated county committees with executive secretaries, who for the past few months have been at work preparing their lists of possible contributors and arranging other details of this holiday campaign, make the prospects for the raising of New York State's quota—which is $582,000, exclusive of greater New York—quite promising.

At the recent conference of these executive secretaries held in New York City there were the most enthusiastic reports on the preparations for the Seal Campaign. County Campaign Committees are being appointed and an intensive effort is being made to interest all local, civic, social, educational, religious and labor groups in each county to active participation. This extensive cooperation should result not only in the raising of the quota, and its possible over subscription, but also in broadening of the interest in the tuberculosis movement generally.

In connection with the Seal Campaign, a series of conferences in the principal up-state cities are being held during November. These conferences are attended by representatives of the County Campaign Committees, and details of the organization of the campaign are discussed, particular features being the conducting of the mail sales, the organizing of teams and groups, and of the publicity plans.

The first of these conferences held in Buffalo on November 10, was attended by representatives of Seal Campaign Committees from Niagara, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Allegany and Wyoming counties.

On November 11, there was a Rochester conference with representatives from Monroe, Orleans, Wayne, Livingston, Genesee, Ontario and Yates counties.

On November 12 there was a Syracuse conference with representatives from Onondaga, Oneida, Madison, Cortland, Jefferson, Cayuga, Seneca and St. Lawrence counties.

The Glen Falls conference, November 15, includes representatives from Essex, Clinton, Warren Franklin and Washington counties.

The Albany conference, November 16, includes representatives from Albany, Schenectady, Rensselaer, Montgomery, Columbia, Schenectady, Saratoga, Greene, Otsego, Herkimer and Fulton counties.

The Binghamton conference, November 17, comprises representatives from Delaware, Broome, Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler and Chenango counties.

(Continued on page 4)

"TUBERCULOSIS ON THE RUN"

HOW CAMPAIGN IS WORKING TO DO THIS

Here is what the campaign against tuberculosis does—and will keep doing till it gets "tuberculosis on the run":

Will seek to provide enough more sanatorium and hospital beds to accommodate every consumptive needing such care.

Will endeavor to establish open-air schools or fresh-air classes and preventoriums for all children needing such special care.

Will continue to urge the importance of a thorough physical examination of all school children for tuberculosis and other physical defects.

Will aim to educate all communities by literature, exhibits, lectures and publicity, regarding the nature, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

Will seek, in co-operation with school authorities, to train all school children in correct health habits.

Will further organize community effort to control tuberculosis by securing adequate legislation and all other provision needed.

Will seek to follow up cases discharged from sanatoria to prevent relapses and provide suitable occupation for arrested cases.

Will provide where possible dispensaries and consulting experts to assist physicians in the discovery of early and suspected cases of tuberculosis.

Will endeavor to persuade employers of labor and workingmen and women of the economic value of periodic medical examination as a means of health conservation.

Will aim to provide public health nurses with a knowledge of tuberculosis in every community to give proper home care and instruction to all cases needing it.
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Mr. George A. Hartings, Editor

The State Charities Aid Association is supported in the main by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditures amount to about $150,000. Contributions are made to the Association by persons interested in the objects of the Association.

The constitution provides that no contributions are permitted to the Association by persons not interested in the objects of the Association. Contributions to the Fund are also solicited.

Charitable organizations should be made payable to the order of MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer.

105 East 22nd Street.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $25.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $25.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF BEQUEST:

I give and bequeath to the "State Charities Aid Association," incorporated in the year 1850 under the laws of New York State, the sum of dollars to be used for the purpose of said Association.

CLINICS AID PHYSICIANS

Public clinics are a help to physicians instead of a disadvantage, according to Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, Health Commissioner of Illinois. Writing in a recent issue of The Wisconsin Medical Journal, on, "The Doctor in Public Health," Dr. Drake said:

"There is no question but that public dispensaries have at times been abused, but it is none the less true that wherever public clinics have been operated and associated with broad educational campaigns, enormous public good has been done, and the members of the medical profession have directly profited. Whenever there is a good tuberculosis dispensary, private physicians find more requests for physical examinations; wherever infant welfare stations are operated, doctors are more in demand for the care of children of the well to do; wherever there is a good venereal disease clinic, patent medicines, quackery, and counter-prescribing are discouraged, and intelligent treatment is more generally sought from the medical profession. Opposition to such public health clinics almost invariably disappears when the clinics are once fairly established."

Intelligent Enforcement of School And Child Labor Laws

The Westchester County Children's Association is making a unique and valuable contribution through its Committee on Child Labor and School Attendance. Under the direction of this committee, a survey has been completed on "The Administration of Child Labor and Compulsory Education Laws in Westchester County." The committee is headed by Mrs. Herbert L. Baker of Mt. Vernon, and the other members are Dr. William H. Holmes, Superintendent of Schools of Mt. Vernon and one of the leading educators in the county, Mrs. Barrett Andrews of Bronxville, Mrs. Edwin Tatham of Katonah, Mrs. Sidney Borg of Irvington, Mrs. James Speyer of Scarborough, and Mrs. A. R. Stevenson of Yonkers.

As readers of The S. C. A. A. News will recall, the study was made by a field agent of the New York Child Labor Committee, the Children's Association Committee having decided that the Association was not in a position to field an expert rather than to extend an amateur study of the enforcement of child labor and school attendance laws which it had commenced the previous year.

Representative parts of the county were covered by the investigator in five months' time, the cities of Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, rural districts in the northern section of the county and certain larger villages being visited. The report has but recently come from the press and the Association is sending copies, with letters urging action and offering cooperation, to all officials involved in the enforcement of child labor and compulsory education laws.

The Children's Association acts on the theory that a study, no matter how valuable from an academic point of view, is useless if it does not result in improved conditions. As soon as the survey was completed and before it was ever printed a small conference was called of enforcing officials and other interested persons, which formulated definite recommendations as a result of the report. The first recommendation, that an additional trained worker be employed by the Association to devote a considerable part of her time to follow-up work, has already been carried out. Miss Isabel Greenbaum was added to the staff in the beginning of October as a Special Agent. Miss Greenbaum will work closely with the local "follow-up committees" which were organized as the study was concluded in each district.

Each community had a different gap in its law enforcement to fill. The violation of the newsboy law, the lack of a visiting teacher, the juvenile court probation were all chief concerns of the White Plains group. In Peekskill the committee was greatly interested in probation work and members acted as voluntary probation officers. It is anticipated that the help of a trained worker will enable these and other groups to push forward and expand the work which they have enthusiastically commenced.

A second important general recommendation resulting from the study has been carried out in health officers, it was felt, were often finding it difficult to withhold employment certificates from children suffering with physical defect because of their families' grave need for their income. Accordingly, the work of the Association has been extended to include children to whom working papers have been refused solely because of physical unfitness. Explanatory letters, with copies of the survey, have gone to all the health officers of the county.

At its first fall meeting, held in October, the Committee on Child Labor and School Attendance made its plans for the immediate future. The decision to center activities on constructive work, which the survey pointed out as needing to be done in the county, was unanimous. The calling of educational experts and law enforcing officials in the county, a study of the educational facilities for handicapped children, recommendations to the Children's Olean Commission, are some of the definite pieces of work which the Committee has now under consideration to undertake.

Every organization interested in child welfare will eagerly watch the fruits of the efforts of the Committee on Child Labor and School Attendance of the Westchester County Children's Association during the coming months.

Tuberculosis Committee have been organized recently in Suffolk and Schaghticoke County by the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

One hundred and twenty-five representatives and women of the Suffolk County Committee which was organized on September 27. A constitution was adopted and a board of 21 directors was elected. A program of work suggested by the Association's Committee was accepted and plans were made to organize a county sale of the Christmas Seals.

The following were chosen as the officers of the Committee: President, Dr. William H. Ross, Brentwood, L. 1; First Vice President, James Richardson, Riverhead, L. 1; Second Vice President, Frank H. Corwin, Southampton, L. 1; Third Vice President, Eugene R. Smith, Islip, L. 1; and Treasurer, George M. Vail, Riverhead, L. 1.

The Schaghticoke County Committee was organized on October 25, and its membership consists of ninety-six persons. A constitution was adopted similar to that in effect in most of the counties.

After much discussion and careful consideration a program of work was adopted and the plans were made for work for the next year through the sale of the Christmas Seals.

A board of 18 directors was elected, and the following officers chosen: President, Rev. F. J. Haun, Cobleskill; First Vice President, Dr. H. L. Odell, Sharon Springs; Second Vice President, Mrs. W. B. Gillette, Gloversville; Third Vice President, Dr. Carolyn Olendorf, Cobleskill; Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Wright, Schaghticoke; and Treasurer, Dr. A. A. Seratoni.
WIDE INTEREST IN "WORK CURE"

Pioneer Work Done by N. Y. City Visiting Committee Is Featured at National Convention

A memorable gathering of physicians, nurses, social workers and teachers attended the fourth annual conference of the National Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy, held in Philadelphia recently. Two hundred and fifty delegates from all parts of the United States and some from European countries were in attendance; also 36 uniformed aida of the U. S. Public Health Service from all sections of the country.

Miss Marion R. Taber, Secretary of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, and Miss Mary Putnam, Assistant Director, attended and took a prominent part in the discussions. An exhibit of the toys and other material made by the patients at Bellevue Hospital attracted considerable attention.

The work of the Hospital Occupation Committee, a sub-committee of the New York City Visiting Committee, is establishing, maintaining and supervising the occupational therapy work in Bellevue Hospital, which has proved to be such a success that it was emphasized during the two days' sessions, and was the topic of discussion at the banquet at which Dr. George O'Hanlon, general medical superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, was the speaker. He was introduced by Miss Taber, who expressed the gratitude of the Committee for the constant cooperation of the Bellevue authorities.

Dr. O'Hanlon said in part: "When I came to Bellevue over ten years ago, I felt the need of occupational therapy work here, but there were so many other things to do, and with the lack of money and trained workers, it was impossible to do it. The prominent thing that Miss Taber, with her co-workers and financial assistance which she was able to bring, was most welcome to us. We started in the neurological ward. The work was extended from the psychiatric ward. Dr. Gregory, who is at the head of that service, feels that it is a most valuable therapeutic measure and can refer you to several cases where he feels that recovery was entirely due to this particular therapeutic measure. From the psychopathic ward the work was extended and is now being successfully carried on in connection with our surgical service. I want to say to you occupational therapy workers, that if you can get this introduced into the general hospitals, hospitals for the insane, or into any institution, it will be of great benefit not only to the patients, but everybody else concerned."

Committee Nearly Fifty Years Old

The New York City Visiting Committee is approaching its fifty year of usefulness as an aid in improving the conditions at Bellevue Hospital. It will be remembered by friends of the Association that it was through the instrumentality of this committee that the Nurses' Training School—the first training school for nurses in America—was established. During the five decades that have passed the committee has had a long and noteworthy record of accomplishments at Bellevue as well as the other city hospitals and homes.

The officers of the National Society for Occupational Therapy elected at the conference are:

Dr. Herbert Hall, of Devereux Mansion, Marblehead, Mass., President; Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, of Middletown, Conn., Vice-President; Louis Hass, of Blumengale Hospital, White Plains, Secretary; Maria R. Taber, of New York, Treasurer.

Buy Christmas Seals

"Not All Is Gold That Glitters"

Striking evidence of how important it is to make careful investigations of the character and home conditions of persons seeking to adopt children into their homes, is afforded by an incident which recently came to the attention of the State Charities Aid Association's County Agencies for Dependent Children.

A man in an up-state community advertised in a New York paper that he would give a home to a needy girl in her teens. The布置 seemed, at the first glance, to be reasonable, and on numerous inducements. On investigation by a county agent of the Association, however, it was learned that the man, who wanted to take the young girl into his home was living alone, was past middle age, and had previously applied to a child-saving agency for a girl and upon investigation his home had been disqualified.

The selection of proper homes for children is not a matter of guess work and sentiment, but of extremely careful investigation into all the facts and circumstances about both the home and the foster child.

SENECA COUNTY CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE NOW HAS MORE THAN 500 MEMBERS

The Seneca County Children's Committee, in connection with the local Red Cross, conducted a successful booth at the Senecha County fair. In the psychological booth there was a display of work done by the sewing classes of Italian girls which were organized through the initiative of the members of the Italian Club. As members of the committee, the school children had made in behalf of the agency and posters furnished by the State Department of Health were in evidence. The children's agent and volunteers distributed leaflets on the county work published by the Senecha County Children's Committee and literature on the care of children furnished by the State Department of Health.

Many people from different parts of the county were attracted by the booth and stopped to ask questions and to admire the large doll which the Red Cross has kindly furnished the children's agency for use in "Little Mothers' Classes."

The Senecha County Committee is to be congratulated on its active work. Sixty members were present at the annual meeting in October and all rejoiced at the report that the membership list had now gone over the 500 mark with new members being reported constantly.

Buy Christmas Seals

MISS MALLON JOINS STAFF

Miss Florence C. Mallon of Malone, a Vassar graduate, who has been secretary of the Malone Social Service Society (the Franklin County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association), has joined the staff of the Mothers' and Babies' Committee in the central office.

5 Little Patersons and How They Got a Home

This is a piece about the five little Patersons—and how they came to be "Patersons."

Billy was the first. The Patersons found him in an up-state orphan asylum—a frail, forlorn little mite who belonged, the superintendent told them, to nobody in particular, so they took him home to the big, old-fashioned house. Since it had sheltered three generations of Patersons already, the house must have been very wise in the ways of little boys and girls. They tucked Billy into bed and, because it was the first night, Mrs. Paterson stayed until his eyes shut at last, and his trusting little hand slipped out of hers.

Billy was the first, but not by any means the last. The next year the Patersons came to the Child Placement Agency to ask for a brother for Billy, who was seven and now needed and rolling a little fellow as ever built snowmen with pieces of coal for eyes. They took Robert that year. Robert was nine—an alert, independent little boy whose start in the world had not been a happy one, but who forgot very soon the neglect and disregard that he had known before, in the warmth and the friendliness of the atmosphere of his new home.

The two boys got on famously together, and Mr. and Mrs. Paterson were so happy in the way they were working out that they decided that there should be still another child. They talked it over with the boys who were delighted with the prospect of a new playmate. "Only," they specified, "we wouldn't like it any more than a brother, because we have two boys already."

Anne and Elizabeth, aged four and six, had just moved out of the Association's care when the Patersons came again to the New York office in the spring of 1920. Their mother had just died. They were to be the third and the three children who were left had been sent to an institution. These two were the youngest—brown-eyed, round faces little things who were so devoted to each other that it seemed more than a pity to send them to different homes. The Patersons had meant to take only one child, but when they saw the little sisters they changed their minds. "There is more than enough room for two," Mr. Paterson said.

Back in the institution, Ralph who is the twelve-year-old brother of Elizabeth and Anne, was waiting for a father and a mother and a real home. The little girls who had found all three of these kept wishing, when something particularly nice happened, that Ralph could be there. Only, during the following summer, and the three children who were left had been sent to an institution. These two were the youngest—brown-eyed, round faces little things who were so devoted to each other that it seemed more than a pity to send them to different homes. The Patersons had meant to take only one child, but when they saw the little sisters they changed their minds. "There is more than enough room for two," Mr. Paterson said.

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CHILDREN’S AGENT SAVES LARGE SUMS FOR SUFFOLK TAXPAYERS

SUFFOLK County has found it distinctly worth while to have a children’s agent. A little more than two years ago Miss Ruth Newman was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to assist the Superintendent of the Poor in his children’s cases. At that time there were nearly 200 children dependent on the county, of whom 77 were in the Children’s Home at Yaphank, L. I. This was one of the few direction of county officials.

Miss Newman began her work by making an individual study of each child and his circumstances and an individual plan was developed for each. The result of such a study rapidly thinned out the population of the Yaphank Home, for it was discovered that many children could be returned to their parents, others proved to be in need of special care in State Institutions while still others, because of the death or desertion of their parents, were available for placement in foster homes. It was also found that certain children developed more rapidly in boarding homes than in institutions so they were removed from the home and placed in family homes to board. This is coming to be the accepted policy of Suffolk County in dealing with its children.

On May 1, 1920 the Board of Supervisors voted to abolish the orphanage as the children who had been there had all been provided for otherwise. The recent report of Jonathan Baker, the Superintendent of the Poor, states that by closing the Yaphank Home the county is saving $2,484.00 a year and in his opinion the children placed in private homes are having a much better opportunity to become useful citizens than if placed in institutions.

Suffolk County is to be congratulated on the success of its child caring experiment.

Buy Christmas Seals

STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS PLAN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

A conference was held between the executive secretaries employed by county and city tuberculosis committees and the staff of the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, at the Russell Sage Foundation Building in New York City on October 11 and 12.

The objects of the conference were to discuss programs of tuberculosis work, methods, new activities and plans for the coming sale of Christmas Seals and to afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, the comparing of notes, the exchanging of experiences and the presentation of results.

A series of symposiums were conducted on the following subjects: educational methods; the organization and business aspects of the work of executive secretaries; organizing and operating an occasional or periodic clinic service; special work for school children; helping the local tuberculosis hospitals fulfill their mission; plan and scope of the Christmas Seal campaign with special attention to the publicity aspects, and the organization of the team and group work.

The county organizations were represented by: Mr. Hugo A. Brown, Erie; Mrs. Susan M. Baker, Westchester; Mrs. Ethel M. Hendriksen, Monroe; Mrs. Bertha Ashley Bearer, Albany; Miss Florence L. Totman, Orange; Miss Rosalie Gassen, Nassau; Miss Helen M. Patterson, Chautauqua; Mrs. George N. Patrick and Miss Doris Long, Rensselaer; Miss Margaret Weaver, Suffolk; Miss Mildred Pownall, Dutchess; Miss Irene Colton, Broome; Mrs. Alma E. Bennett, St. Lawrence; Miss Verna Hongland, Cattaraugus; Mr. Harry E. Smith, and Miss Elise Paro, Saratoga; Miss Jane Boote, Herkimer; Dr. Charles Stover, Montgomery; Miss M. Louise Strachan, Ontario; Miss Nina V. Short, Oswego; Miss Minnie T. Wilson, Washington; Miss Mabel Gladstone and Mrs. Pick, Delaware; Miss Besie Tibbits, Fulton; Miss Helen Cotter, Madison; Mrs. Agnes D. Roberts, Livingston; Miss Katherine Twidle, Sullivan; Miss Marjorie M. Buckman, Warren; Miss M. G. Bowan, Greene; Dr. Addison Halestat, Yates.

The city organizations were represented by: Miss Eustella M. Fardig, Yonkers; Miss Jeannette MacGregor, Corning; Miss Elizabeth Porter, Poughkeepsie; Miss Grace F. Williams, Utica.

The following representatives from the State Health Department also attended and participated in the conference: Dr. Malcolm F. Long, the campaign director of the Tuberculosis Division, and his associate, Dr. F. W. McSorley; Miss Mathilde S. Kuhman, Director, Division of Public Health Nursing, and Dr. Elisha Robert Hichie, Sanitary Supervisor for the Counties of Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess.

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HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF RELIEF

On October 7 Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association, delivered an address before the New York State Historical Society at Bear Mountain on "Some Historical Aspects of Relief in New York State." The paper traced the main trends of development in public and private outdoor and institutional relief in this state from the early days of the Dutch and English colonies down to the present.

Mr. Folks pointed out that the field of public outdoor relief had been no material change in policy or administration since an early law of 1663, and that the chief field of progress in public relief had been improvement in institutional care for certain special classes of dependents such as the insane.
POPULAR LECTURES ON MENTAL HYGIENE IN BOARD OF EDUCATION COURSES

The latest phases of the organized movement to promote mental health are being presented in a series of five fortnightly lectures on mental hygiene at Public School No. 36, 229 East 57th street, Manhattan. The series is sponsored by the Committee on Mental Hygiene of this Association at the invitation of the Director of Lectures of the Board of Education. The lectures are open to the general public and are free of charge.

The schedule of the series, including the lectures which have already been given, is as follows:

- **October 7th** - "From Sorcery to Science: The Road to Mental Health," by Stanley E. Davies. October 21st - "Mental Disease and Public Health," by Dr. Henry A. Lang.
- **November 4th** - "The State’s Part in the Mental Hygiene Movement" (illustrated), by Everett E. Ewing.
- **November 18th** - "Instincts and Emotions in Infancy and Childhood," by Dr. Leonard Bloomgarten.
- **December 2nd** - "The Place of Social Service in Mental Hygiene," by Mrs. Margaret J. Powers.

New Attitude Toward Insane

Beginning with a picture of the misery and degradation inflicted upon the insane in days gone by when ignorance and superstition caused mental sufferers to be bound and shackled and to be cast into dark, filthy dungeons, the lecturer traces the growth of the humane and scientific methods of dealing with which mentally ill are today given the very best of medical and nursing care in hospitals that combine the most up-to-date facilities with a homelike and cheerful atmosphere.

The fact that the 240,000 insane in institutions in this country at the present time almost exactly match the total of all insane in all the general hospitals in the United States is sufficient evidence that mental disease must be regarded as one of the largest of public health problems.

A special lecture tells what is being done in promoting mental public health. An intimate glimpse into the State hospital system and an idea of the great efforts now being made by the State to prevent insanity is given in another lecture.

Work With Children Important

Perhaps the most interesting and at the same time the most promising field of mental hygiene is that which is concerned with the child, and emotional and social maturity. The emotional make-up of the child is the subject of a special lecture by a psychiatrist whose clinical activities keep him in constant touch with the variety of the problems arising in the child’s daily life and who knows how the normal child develops.

The usual lecture in the series reveals still another phase of the now thoroughly organized movement for mental health. This deals with the social phases of mental hygiene or the all-important task of readjusting the individual who has labored under mental and nervous difficulties, to his every-day life, restoring him to normal relationships with his family, his friends, his work and his pastimes.

FULL-TIME TUBERCULOSIS SECRETARIES APPOINTED IN TWO MORE COUNTIES

Paid executive secretaries in charge of anti-tuberculosis work have been appointed in two more counties—Suffolk and Saratoga.

Harry E. Smith of Oxford has been appointed executive secretary of the Utica County Tuberculosis Committee and will have his headquarters at Ballston Spa. Mr. Smith has had a deep-seated interest in tuberculosis and public health work, not only for this country but also in France during the World War and in the Philippines. He is also a veteran of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Smith made the original study of the territory around Lake George for the New York State Department of Health, which demonstrated the need for the organization of the Lake George Health District, and since his return from France has acted as Sanitary Inspector of the district.

The work for the Tuba Committee will consist in the general development of the prevention and control of tuberculosis throughout the county in cooperation with the Board of Missors of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Dr. P. J. Hurl, Superintendent of the hospital; the health officers and the Board of Health of the county, as well as all other agencies.

The funds received annually from the sale of Christmas Seals.

Dr. Horace J. Howk, of Mt. McGregor, is president of the Committee; Dr. Charles S. Pfeft, of Waterford, secretary; and Dwight Lowther, of Waterford, treasurer.

Miss Hazel A. Ward of Yonkers, has been engaged as executive secretary by the recently organized Suffolk County Tuberculosis Committee. Miss Ward was a graduate of Vassar College and has taken special courses at Columbia University and University of California. She has four years’ experience as a teacher and three years’ work in the Reference Library, Bond Department, Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Last year she served on the Committee for the training of Tuberculosis executives, given by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the New York School for Social Work.

HELPING THIS BOY TO BECOME A DOCTOR

John Bright, 16 years of age, is one of those rare individuals who know so well what they want to do that they invariably find a way to do it. He is a wholesome, mainly boy with a normal interest in outdoor sports, but whose chief interest is in his work. He has a strong, scientific bent and his ambition is to become a doctor. As he has a keen, quick mind and a tremendous capacity for concentration, it is not surprising that he knows what he wants and how he is going to get it. Westchester will do all it can to help John meet the demands of his ambition.

His mother is a widow, dependent for a living on a small allowance. John is the second boy in the family of four children, the eldest son being the main support of the household. When John graduated from the high school at the head of his class last June, he went to work in a factory, as a matter of course, to do his share in the support of the family, but he never for a moment gave up his plan of going to college and later to a medical school, thereby fitting himself to help his family when he reached manhood, and give it up. They encouraged him in keeping on with his studies at home and tried to contribute some way or another to his earnings so as to leave him free to carry out his plan. There seemed absolutely no way of making ends meet, however, until an unexpected legacy of a couple of thousand dollars made it possible for the family to do without John’s wages. A friend offered to pay the boy’s tuition in college and John was sure that he could somehow, by working after his lectures, earn enough to cover his other costs.

Buy more Christmas Seals

A MOTHER’S ALLOWANCE SAVED THIS HOME

When faithful, hard-working Mrs. Danielli, of the Rochester County, New York influenza epidemic of 1918 leaving his wife and four children entirely unprovided for, it never occurred to Mrs. Danielli to ask her children to ask her children to leave home alone, she found washing to do at home and Sammy, the eldest, aged 12 years, to help her with the milk route, while the other two children did the laundry and delivered packages after school. Their utmost efforts, however, could not supply the family with the necessary bed and clothing, in the hard times Mrs. Danielli reluctantly went to the Overseer of the Poor for help. Even the addition of a weekly share of the traditional gift of shoes did not make the proverbial ends meet. Mrs. Danielli grew thinner and more nervous from overwork, worry and lack of food, and the children were undernourished and insufficiently clad.

It was about a year after Mr. Danielli’s death, barely in time to save them from a complete breakdown, that the family came to the attention of the County Children’s Department and was granted a mother’s allowance. Mrs. Danielli’s work was reduced to a small amount for better wages and Sammy’s work was stopped altogether. Through a primary school connection the children met with the necessary bedding, clothing and furniture, so that when the allowance was begun they had the home and comforts of an ordinary family. A kindly, understanding woman was found to act as a friendly visitor. She visits the children twice a week, calls on all the time to advise and help them.

The family has gained in health and has improved in every way, and the whole atmosphere of the home has changed. The Children’s Department considers this one of its most satisfactory allowance cases, yet realizes that its success is due not only to the giving of an adequate income but in a large measure to the friendly services of the volunteer.
Buy Health Bonds! They Pay Interest in Better Community Health

"Buy a Health Bond and hang it in your office," will be one of the slogans of the Christmas Seal Campaign.

The Health Bond, which made its debut last season as a new feature of the Christmas Seal Campaign, is this year decidedly more interesting and attractive in appearance than in 1919. A feature of the campaign will be the pushing of the sale of these bonds, especially introducing the sale into local groups such as schools, churches, lodges, granges and other organizations. Each of these groups will be asked to purchase a Health Bond, the amount it represents depending upon the character of the organization to which it is offered. For instance, schools will be urged to purchase bonds ranging from $5 to $100, depending upon the enrollment of the particular school. Clubs, lodges and unions with a large membership will be asked to take a larger denomination.

The bonds run in the following denominations: $5, $10, $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. They are offered to the subscriber as an investment of their money, to be returned in the health of their community. The ten interest coupons attached outline the purposes for which the money raised through the annual sale of Christmas Seals will be used.

Suitable for Framing

The bonds purchased by these organizations or groups will be presented by the local committees in an attractive frame which can be hung in the office or window of the organization, store or factory purchasing the bond. The sale of these bonds will be carried on by the teams and groups conducting the part of the campaign which deals with personal solicitation. These teams will reach all individuals and organizations in the community who, it is believed, are financially able to contribute more than the usual amount spent in the mail sales, which is $1 or $2 worth of Seals.

Aside from the actual money raised through the sale of these bonds they will have an educational and publicity value in that many of them will be framed and hung in a conspicuous place, thus serving as a year-around reminder of anti-tuberculosis activities. Through cooperation with the Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs and banks in the various cities about the state, an effort is being made to procure the cooperation of trained bond salesmen to sell a certain number of the bonds of high denominations. It is believed that through these new activities in connection with the Health Bond the proceeds in the various counties and the entire amount for the state will be materially increased.

Any individual or organization purchasing a Health Bond is entitled to receive meals in addition, up to the face value of the bonds. However, persons contributing large sums of money will undoubtedly prefer to receive only the Health Bond and such number of seals as they will actually require for the use of their Christmas mail.

The purchase of Health Bonds by schools will be particularly encouraged. Each child can contribute toward the purchase of the Health Bond for the school, and in that way the amount given by each child will necessarily not be very large. This plan will undoubtedly receive splendid response in the schools where the Modern Health Crusade has been extensively introduced.

Why Not Be a Dental Hygienist?

Interesting Opportunities and Good Pay for Young Women in New Health Field

ONE of the interesting developments in public health within the last few years has been the opening up of a new department in preventive health work in the form of oral hygiene.

The importance of the teeth to the welfare of the individual is growing in popular estimation. With this growing interest has come the realization that for the care of the teeth of 110,000,000 people in America the services of 48,000 licensed practicing dentists does not approach anything like adequate service. The growing demands upon the dentists themselves have also brought about the realization that their valuable time should not be occupied with the more mechanical branches of their work. From these causes and a number of others there has grown up within the past five years the important work of the dental hygienist. This has opened up a field of employment that is attractive and remunerative for young women of average intelligence and with a willingness to work. There are now three dental hygiene schools giving courses to prepare workers for this vocation. Girls who have had one or more years in high school are eligible for the courses.

The dental hygienists' work may be classified into two complementary fields: (a) Giving prophylactic treatments, and (b) teaching oral hygiene. With reference to the first line of work, the hygienist may be employed in a private dental office, a dental dispensary or in the industrial field. In any one of these places or any new ones that are constantly opening up, the young woman's duties are to give prophylactic treatments, which in plain English is cleaning teeth and doing such other mechanical work as does not require the technical and skill of a licensed, experienced practitioner.

In the second field, the dental hygienist becomes more especially a public health worker. She instructs groups of people such as mothers' clubs, school children, industrial groups, dispensary classes and settlement clubs, in the fundamentals of oral hygiene, and to some extent in personal hygiene. This work, of course, may be coupled with practical demonstration of the benefits of oral hygiene as it affects health and may be accompanied to some extent by prophylactic treatments for demonstration purposes.

When this work was first introduced, there was some opposition to it from the dental profession, because it seemed that on the one hand there would be an encroachment on the legitimate field of the licensed practitioner, and on the other hand the door would be opened to the fraudulent practice of dentistry by unqualified persons. This opposition has been largely removed by the fact that neither of these fears have been realized in over a five year period. The dental hygienist has come to stay.

Many other fields of endeavor for the young woman are overcrowded, but this field presents attractive compensation, interesting work and possibilities for advancement; it should make a strong appeal to young women who can qualify.

The salaries for this work range from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. The hours are usually those of regular business hours.

The State Charities Aid Association will be glad to furnish the names of the schools for dental hygienists or other information concerning this field to anyone who is desirous of looking into the matter.

Buy more Christmas Seals

NEW WORKER IN DUTCHESS

Miss Helen Hubbell, formerly of the Westchester County Department of Child Welfare, has accepted a position with the Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare.

Buy Christmas Seals

HEALTH CENTERS INTEREST MISSOURI

The Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association recognized the importance of the movement in this State for the establishment of health centers with State aid, by publishing in a recent issue a summary of the Sage-Mac- hold Health Center Bill introduced in both Houses at the last session of the New York Legislature.

The Journal states that the same dearth of physicians and lack of diagnostic and clinical facilities exists in rural districts in Missouri as in New York State. In regard to the establishment of health centers, the Journal says: "Will Missouri follow the lead of New York? There is evidence that it will."

Buy more Christmas Seals

MR. FOLKS' BOOK IN FRENCH

The publishing house of Payot & Cie, of Paris, will publish an edition in French of Mr. Homer Folks' book, 'The Human Costs of the War,' early in 1921.
The Childless Mother and the Motherless Child

[Editorial from the New York Evening Mail]

The most pathetic sight in our complex civilization is the motherless child—the child whom life has denied the inspiring guardianship and intimate friendship, a friendship as strong as life itself, of a mother. The next most pathetic sight is a woman with all the pent-up yearning of motherhood to whom has been denied the inestimable privilege of an object of her own soul and body on which to lavish her affections.

Through its child placing agency, the State Charities Aid Association is doing an inspiring and constructive work, of great benefit to the community as well as to many individual lives, in bringing the childless mother and the motherless child together.

The records of this agency contain many human documents that reveal, on the one hand, the great happiness it has conferred upon a childless mother by giving within the compact compass of its borders, of her hungry heart, and, on the other, the upbuilding of affectionate, strong, and promising childhood by giving it a mother.

Any woman of even modest means in whose heart there is a void because she is childless, and who yearns for a young life at her side, can fill that void and satisfy that yearning by getting into touch with the many motherless children that come within the ken or under the the guardianship of the State Charities Aid Association. A call at the offices of this organization, at 105 East 22d street, is bound in any event to enlist the sympathies of any woman, whether she be childless or a happy mother, in a work for the salvaging of many a motherless little one.

Margaret was still ill. The doctor's bills were piling up, and it was growing more and more difficult to make the usual payments on the house and land. It had meant very real sacrifice on the family's part to take the boy again. And Emerson, as soon as he was once more incorporated in the family, became more selfish, more stubborn and more untrustworthy than ever before.

The following summer, in utter discouragement, Mrs. Freeman again decided they must give the boy up. Until other plans could be made for him, the Association placed him in a boarding home; and there again the thing happened that had happened the first time he left the Freemans: he grew so deeply for his foster mother that he became physically ill. Children, as a rule, make new adjustments and form new associations very easily; but Emerson remembered.

Mrs. Freeman had written a number of times to inquire about the boy. She knew now about his father and mother, and about the feeble-minded sister; and she was well enough informed about such matters to know what the possible prospects for Emerson were. And in opposition of that, she decided a second time that she would take Emerson back because she knew that his chances for normal development were a hundred times better in a normal home than in an institution.

He has been there ever since. For the first year or two after the second return, there was little noticeable improvement. But eventually Mrs. Freeman's patience and sympathy and good sense began to tell. The appreciativeness and loyalty that he had previously shown only when he had been taken away from the family, became very definite and distinguishable traits. The stubborn willfulness directed into new channels, became perseverance and conscientious effort and dependability. The milkman who hired him last summer to collect his bills told Mrs. Freeman that he knew of no other thirteen-year-old boy whom he could trust as fully as he trusted Emerson.

Happy in Little Brown House

So they are very happy in the little brown house. There have been troubles as well as triumphs, to be sure. Margaret still has freckles on her nose, and Emerson's eyes are a bit nearer than they used to be thirty years ago; but, after all, that was a small price to pay for a boy who is a treasure, a welcome to the family.

Margaret was still ill. The doctor's bills were piling up, and it was growing more and more difficult to make the usual payments on the house and land. It had meant very real sacrifice on the family's part to take the boy again. And Emerson, as soon as he was once more incorporated in the family, became more selfish, more stubborn and more untrustworthy than ever before.

The following summer, in utter discouragement, Mrs. Freeman again decided they must give the boy up. Until other plans could be made for him, the Association placed him in a boarding home; and there again the thing happened that had happened the first time he left the Freemans: he grew so deeply for his foster mother that he became physically ill. Children, as a rule, make new adjustments and form new associations very easily; but Emerson remembered.

The Association's representative in the county from which the boy came got track, that summer, of the foster mother, and gathered together a little more information about the family. It was not encouraging information. Neither the father nor the mother had been considered "bright," and at least one of the children was definitely feebleminded. Perhaps mental subnormality or abnormality was back of the boy's difficulties. At any rate it was going to be hard to find another family who would care to take him; and if that family could not be found, the only alternative was an institution.
State Hospitals Badly Crowded

State Fails to Catch Up With Accumulated Congestion in Spite of Large Appropriations For New Construction

The thirteen State hospitals for the insane are still overcrowded by more than 5,500 patients, or 18% above their capacity, according to the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission. Last year the hospitals were crowded 21 per cent beyond their capacity.

The total number of patients is now 35,845, but the institutions were only built to accommodate 30,324, and the congestion which results from making some sort of provision for the patients who must necessarily be taken in causes a serious situation in the hospitals, especially those in and near New York City.

The following table shows the capacity of each hospital as determined by the medical authorities, the number of patients actually crowded into this space, and the number by which each institution is overcrowded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Hospitals</th>
<th>Number of patients actually being housed</th>
<th>Number built to accommodate</th>
<th>Overcrowded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>2,641</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>5,827</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>1,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>1,252</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>3,442</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>4,283</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>5,230</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>1,672</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,845</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,324</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,521</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some progress has been made however during the past year toward reducing this overcrowding. Appropriations for new construction at the State hospitals passed by the Legislature last year and approved by the Governor amounted to $3,675,000 and additional construction amounting to $1,461,750, was authorized. The chief new construction of State hospitals now in progress is at the Marcy Division of the Utica State Hospital where the State owns about 1,000 acres of farm land and is developing what will virtually be a new State institution for the Utica State Hospital, which was the first one established in this State.

The special session of the Legislature also passed an appropriation of $3,000,000 providing for the immediate erection of a hospital for this State's mentally disabled veterans of the World War. This institution is now being erected on the site of the old rifle range at Creedmoor, L.I.

State Hospitals Now Operating 38 Free Mental Clinics in N. Y.

New State hospital clinics recently opened have increased the total number of mental clinics now in regular operation throughout the State to 38.

The new clinics include one at Patchogue, Long Island, under the joint auspices of the Central Islip State Hospital and the State Commission for Mental Defectives; one at Hornell, conducted by the Willard State Hospital at the health center in that city; and another opened on November 3 at Warsaw, Wyoming County, by the Gowanda State Hospital. In addition, the Peekskill clinic of the Hudson River State Hospital, which was discontinued during the war, has been reestablished and held its first session on November 5, to meet henceforth regularly each month.

At 10 of the 38 clinics operates the State Commission for Mental Defectives is regularly cooperating in conducting joint clinics and at six other centers the State Commission cooperates in holding occasional joint clinics.
EXPECT TO SELL 58 MILLION CHRISTMAS SEALS
STATE ORGANIZED TO RAISE BIG FUND FOR FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

FIFTY-EIGHT million Christmas Seals is the goal set by the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health in its holiday sale of Seals in New York State, outside of New York City, this year, to raise funds for organized effort against tuberculosis.

The quota of proceeds to be realized from the sale in this State has been set at $582,000.

New York State hopes to outdistance its 1919 record for moneys raised by about $200,000. If enthusiastic workers and supporters and quaint county and city campaign organizations are indications of success, the amount in excess of last year will be much greater.

Sold 37 Million in 1919

New York State—exclusive of New York City—the territory in which the association’s committee on tuberculosis and public health operates, led all states in the Union in the gross sale of seals in 1919, when 37,500,000 seals were sold. It had, with two exceptions, the largest per capita sale in the country, an average of 7.9 per capita, being exceeded only by the two small states of New Hampshire and Delaware.

One single county in New York State has a larger budget and program of work than those of 24 states in the United States. There are five New York counties whose budgets and programs of work are more extensive than in some eleven states. The per capita sale in Pennsylvania was 3.6; in Illinois, 5; in Chicago, 3.6; in Massachusetts, 3; and in California, 4.6.

This record will, without doubt, be raised at the end of the present campaign as there is not a county in the State which is not doing its share in some way to help out New York in the lead, both for the greatest amount of funds raised as well as per capita sales.

Conferences All Over State

In a series of Christmas Seal conferences conducted about the State during the month of November, State Campaign Chairman, Harvey Dee Brown, reports much enthusiasm on the part of local committees, and that splendid organizations have been built up in every county to carry on this Christmas Seal sale.

In addition the general broadening out of the local campaign committees and the cooperation they are receiving from all citizens in their county interested in public welfare are most favorable.

Two great national organizations have placed at the disposal of the national, State and local Christmas Seal Campaign Committees the cooperation of their members. These are the National Camp Fire Girls and the Salvation Army.

As is usual with all campaigns, there are several outstanding counties where the organization is better perfected than in other localities. This is due very largely to the fact that the counties have large cities and therefore, unusual facilities for developing extensive campaigns.

(Continued on page 5)

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Governor Smith has issued the following health proclamation in which he proclaims December as the period of the Christmas Seal Campaign for the sale of Seals to raise funds to combat tuberculosis:

THIS is the season of the year when it is customary for the American public to be asked to contribute, by the purchase of Christmas Seals and Health Bonds, to the campaign against tuberculosis, one of the most serious of all diseases, and the cause last year of the death of 14,352 of our people, and one-tenth of all the deaths in our State.

The funds raised in this way support the work of the national, state, and local organizations engaged in the campaign against this disease.

The public health authorities of our commonwealth, and its civil subdivisions, have found these voluntary, unofficial organizations, composed of public-spirited, disinterested physicians and lay persons, extremely helpful.

Through their educational activities they bring home to the public the simple, essential facts about the disease, its prevalence, treatment, cure and prevention. They help to bring about a wider utilization on the part of the public authorities of the available scientific knowledge about tuberculosis, by initiating new lines of work and demonstrating that these activities are of practical value and suitable for operation by the agencies of the government. They help to create public sentiment for the enactment of necessary health legislation and for the enforcement of existing laws and sanitary regulations.

Unhampered by limitations as to statutory authority, or by the lack of it, and unencumbered by regulations as to the spending of public moneys, they have a freedom of action and elasticity of function that enable them to perform necessary services that the public authorities are unable to render at the time, and thus to supplement governmental action.

Now, THEREFORE, I, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the month of December the period of the CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty.
Rochester Community Fund Gives $4,200 For State and National Tuberculosis Work

Grant Made From Community Chest in Lieu of Christmas Seal Sale—To Give Seals Free to School Children and Fund Subscribers

The sum of $4,200 has been appropriated for the support of the work of the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and of the National Tuberculosis Association by the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund. This appropriation has been made in lieu of the Christmas Seals in Rochester during the current holiday season.

The Board of Directors of the Fund have volunteered to give twenty Christmas Seals to each of its 67,000 contributors and five Christmas Seals to each of the 45,000 school children in Rochester. This appropriation of $4,200 represents substantially what the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and the National Tuberculosis Association would be entitled to receive from the proceeds of a sale of the Christmas Seals in Rochester, assuming that the total gross proceeds of such a sale of seals reached the quota of $33,617 assigned to Rochester.

Last May the Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County (organized by the State Charities Aid Association in 1917) received a grant of $31,000 from the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund for the support of its work, on the understanding that there would be no sale of the Christmas Seals in 1920.

The Fund is an incorporated organization, formed during the World War for the purpose of organizing and managing one financial campaign each year for the support of the hospitals, charities and other philanthropies of Rochester, and for helping to support the activities of approved war work organizations operating both abroad and in this country. It has continued since the armistice, and last April in its annual appeal for funds raised a substantial amount over and above its goal of $1,100,000, of which sum $200,000 was avowedly raised for "non-local" enterprises, and it was from this sum for "non-local" purposes that the appropriation was made for the support of state and national tuberculosis work.

Stores, factories, clubs and other organizations have purchased these bonds and hung them in their windows. Wayne County has a record of having sold the first two bonds in the State. They were purchased by the local chapters of the Daughters of Isabella and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Even before the campaign began these bonds were prominently displayed in store windows.

Seal Mail with the Stamp of Health

No Christmas letter is complete without one or more Christmas Seals. In the various localities about the State where the "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!" slogan has been effectively carried out, long lines of people are to be seen in the post-offices laden with packages bearing the 1920 Christmas Seal, carrying with it the message of yule-tide cheer and a healthful New Year.

"Seal your mail with the stamp of health.

Everyone in our county wants the Christmas Seal to use on their mail and we intend to see that they get them," was the remark heard repeatedly at the conferences, and judging from the state of our collection in our Post Office, the Head-quaders for more seals, bonds and other campaign supplies the outlook for the success of the 1920 Christmas Seal Campaign is most favorable.
AN APPRECIATION

NOW that the elections are over and the Legislature of 1920 is about to pass out of existence, it is possible to say a word of appreciation which is long overdue, and of which at this time can not be misconstrued. Henry M. Sage has been a member of the Senate since 1911 and Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee since 1914. As Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association since 1893, it has fallen to me to become acquainted with the successive Chairmen of the Senate Finance Committee. I recall nearly all of them without looking up the records: Joseph Mullin of Watertown; Frank W. Higgins of Olean; George B. Malby of Ogdensburg; James J. Frawley of New York City; W. W. Armstrong of Rochester; Jotham P. Allis of Norwich; Henry W. Hill of Buffalo; and Henry M. Sage of Menands.

It is a succession of able men who have occupied a position of extraordinary difficulty. The chairmanship of this committee is a position of great power and of great responsibility. Its incumbent must work in the superheated rooms of the Capitol under tremendous pressure, receive multitudinous requests, consider them as best he can, and refuse most of them. Their patience and good nature under such circumstances has always seemed to me little short of miraculous. I recall only two occasions during the entire period of over twenty-five years when any one of them has spoken in a disagreeable way.

Several of them have been especially interested in the work of the State charitable institutions and State hospitals for the insane, notably Senator Higgins, Senator Armstrong, and Senator Sage. Senator Higgins was conspicuous for his humanitarian spirit. He was always touched by an appeal for the prevention of human suffering. Senator Sage has also taken a deep personal interest in the welfare of the State institutions and has shown a humane spirit and a determination to avoid bad conditions. Beyond this, he has given continuous and effective study and continuous and effective effort to enabling these institutions to accomplish the purposes for which the State established them by bringing them to reasonable standards of efficiency and by outlining for them and by getting well under way a plan for their future development into a well-rounded system.

Most Chairmen of Finance Committees have been unwilling to consider crippling the State institutions. Senator Sage has been unwilling to do less than to see them developed and equipped to perform in a credible way the work which the State has undertaken to do through the State charitable institutions, hospitals for the insane, and the prisons and reformatory institutions. He recognized that this could only be accomplished through a series of years, and by expending large sums of money on carefully thought-out plans, fitted into one another and together constituting a State program which would stand close analysis and searching criticism from all points of view as to the wisdom of expenditures, the soundness of the plans of development, and their adequacy with reference to the needs of those classes of the population of the State.

Furthermore, he has been strong enough to avoid the great temptation to exploit an unreal economy, and has taken upon his shoulders the responsibility of a frank facing of the State's fiscal problems.

The first group in which he became especially interested and in which he aided in establishing a new and comprehensive State program was the prisons. It is largely owing to him that the long standing and seemingly insoluble problem of a new Sing Sing has been solved and we are now actually getting a new and modern State prison.

He then took up the question of the insane, suggested the establishment of the State Hospital Development Commission, became its Chairman, went deeply and thoroughly into the question of modern care and treatment of the insane, divested himself of numerous preconceived ideas as to the types of buildings suitable therefor, and now has under way a well-rounded development of the State institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

Thirdly, he became equally interested and thoroughly well informed as to the problem of the feebleminded. Few people in the State know more about this subject in its practical and governmental aspects than Senator Sage; few better understand the objects toward which the objects of the State care of the feebleminded should be directed, and the intricacy of the problems involved, the interrelation of the public school system and other agencies, the home supervision of certain classes of the feebleminded, and the segregation of those most liable to entail upon the community a vast future burden of wretchedness and distress. As part of this program, he has helped to push Letchworth Village along the road toward completion.

Unfortunately he is leaving the Legislature before any one of these three great undertakings has come to full fruition. Perhaps none of them is far enough along to assure its continuance to the well-rounded development which Senator Sage has had in mind without his helpful participation. Though he is leaving the Legislature, we hope that these important lines of State activity will not be without his wise counsel, powerful influence and, if possible, active participation.

Meanwhile, we beg to express in a slight degree the gratitude and appreciation which all those interested in the care of dependents of the State owe to Henry M. Sage.

HOMER FOLKS.

S. C. A. A. BUDGET

$281,000 THIS YEAR

Work Financed by Private Funds—Not a Cent of State Money—Contributions Are Needed

The budget of the State Charities Aid Association for the current fiscal year, as adopted by the Board of Managers at its first meeting this Fall, calls for expenditures totalling $281,136—the largest budget adopted in the history of the Association. Last year the budget was $274,000.

The estimated expenses of the Association and its various departments, in detail, during the current fiscal year are as follows:

Child Placing Agency ....... $61,436
Mothers’ and Babies Committee .... 25,797
Mental Hygiene Committee .... 27,151
Committee on Public Health .... 69,390
County Agencies Department .... 22,756
New York City Visiting Committee .... 6,193
Temporary Care of Children and Mental Hygiene cases .... 36,400
General Administration, S. C. A. A.
News and visitation of public institutions .... 32,013
Total ....... $281,136

The work of the State Charities Aid Association, which is non-partisan, non-sectarian and State-wide, is supported entirely by private funds; not a cent of State money is received. The organization is a State organization in that it is State-wide. It is not a governmental but a volunteer agency. Its expenditures are in behalf of the victims of tuberculosis, mental diseases, neglected childhood, and in improving the condition of public charitable institutions and hospitals and promoting public health.

Only a fraction of the expenses of the Association are met by the income from endowment. It is dependent upon contributions from its members and friends, and such contributions are earnestly solicited. Checks should be sent to Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer, 105 East 22d street, New York City.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Miss H. Ida Curry, superintendent of the Association’s Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, and Miss Sophie Van S. Thais, superintendent of the Child Placing Agency, have been designated by the Board of Managers as Assistant Secretaries of the Association.

$700 FROM CHARITY BALL

Admiral Francis J. Higginson, of Kingston, Chairman of the Ulster County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, reports that the committee has recently added more than $700 to its treasury as the result of a charity ball recently given for its benefit.
What Happens In a County Where There Is No Children's Agent

H OW many times loyal "boosters" for their own counties are heard to say: "We do not need a children's agent in our county. There is no social work to be done here. Conditions are very good and everyone is pretty prosperous."

How fine that would be if it were only true! But there are other citizens, just as loyal to the good name of their county, who recognize that conditions are not all that they should be and who try to have these conditions remedied.

There are neglected and handicapped children in villages and rural communities who are without the proper care and protection, but alas! what is everyone's business is nobody's business, and the children in half the counties of New York State are without the protection of even one worker, whose business it is to see that they get a square deal.

Here are some of the things that are happening or have happened in New York State counties where there is no children's worker to whom such bad conditions can be referred. What are we going to do about them?

Paralyzed Child Naked and Alone

On a back country road, far from neighbors, in a tumble-down house of two rooms, from which all windows had been broken, a five-year-old child was found entirely alone. His mother was dead, his father was away working all day and his brother of twelve, who goes to school, usually stays away until dark. The child is paralyzed and his throat, mouth and one eye are affected. At the time that he was found alone in this tumble-down shack he was entirely naked except for an old coat of his father's. There was no food in the house and the dirt and filth were unbelievable. These conditions had been going on a long time, for the house was in such an out-of-the-way place that few people knew about the child's condition and those who knew felt that it was not their business to interfere—and besides they did not know what to do about it. A passing social worker stumbled upon this home and while she took time to get the boy in a better place she could not remain to do all that was needed.

Girl 20 Had 4 Illegitimate Babies

In another county there is today, in a home for unmarried mothers, a girl 21 years old and her illegitimate baby. Eight or nine years ago her mother died and she was left with her alcoholic father and her very wild brothers and sisters. When but thirteen years old she gave birth to a baby which was immediately taken from her and she went on living at home in the same old conditions. Her second illegitimate baby was born when she was fifteen and she did not know that it was her war. Again the baby was given away and she went on as before entirely unsupervised and unprotected. When she was seventeen, and again when she was twenty, she gave birth to illegitimate children. The last time she herself felt that something should be done and asked to be sent away from home. She is now in a shelter for unmarried mothers where she has the care and responsibility of her child and is being trained to be an efficient house worker. She is not feeble-minded as some would explain but is just a girl who has not had a chance. She is perfectly capable of earning her own and her child's living if in the right environment and under the proper supervision. She wants to keep this baby with her and asks not to be sent back to her old home with its immoral environment and the wasted years of her childhood and its lack of training and says to the workers at the institution: "If only there had been somebody to teach me earlier what I am learning now."

Is there anyone in your county who can rescue a girl from such an environment and prevent her from being the mother of four illegitimate children before she is twenty?

A Study in Contrasts

Read this page—and then the page opposite.

Which class is your county in?

Do men trade wives with a jug of cider to boot?

Are sick, blind, crippled, helpless children neglected because "everybody's business is nobody's business"?

Or is there a County Children's Agent in your county whose special job is to find and provide for such children?

Then there is the boy of fifteen years who has not walked since he had a bad fall when he was seven years old. He is the oldest of six children. The neighbors say that the mother is far below normal mentally and can give no care to any of her children. This boy certainly does not receive the proper attention. He sits all day on a bundle of rags with nothing on except an old shirt and he does not look as if he had been washed for years.

Motherless, 1 Blind, All Defective

Recently, newspapers of the State have been giving publicity to a sad case which has finally come to light in an up-State county and has been cared for.

How much better it would have been if some intelligent action had been taken in regard to this family before the situation became so tragic. The mother of this family died nearly a year ago, leaving eight children ranging in age from four to eighteen years of age. Their father, now their only protector, is deaf and dumb. For years they had been eking out a living as best they could and now and then by a little relief from an overseer of the poor. Kindly neighbors have contributed clothing but since the death of the mother home conditions have gone from bad to worse. When the case was finally brought to the attention of the authorities it was found that all nine persons were living in one room. They slept on a straw ticking and had scarcely enough clothing to cover their bodies. It was evident that the home must be broken up but the institution to which they were taken was "fortified". One institution after another closed its doors because every one of the children were found to be mentally deficient. None of them, not even the 18-year-old boy, can read or write and most of them can scarcely make themselves understood, their speech is so defective. One of the little girls is blind.

Could there be anything more tragic than this family for whom nothing constructive was done until conditions became as bad as this? Now the State is confronted with a necessity of supporting them in special institutions.

Traded Wives—Jug of Cider to Boot

There are not so many instances as come to light in New York State. Naturally the children of these families grow up with the moral code of their parents.

Several years ago two men decided to exchange household "equipment." One of the men bought from the other his wife, his child, the baby carriage and a jug of cider for ten dollars in the transaction. The boy grew up as best he could and when he was about twelve years old he was such a trouble in the neighborhood that the county had sent away to a special institution. The child was not used to discipline and finally ran away from the home. He returned to the community from which he came, and living there without oversight, has become a common beggar living from hand to mouth. The institution did not care particularly to have him returned for he was troublesome and it seemed to be no one else's business to see that the boy was protected from himself and given such training as would be more likely to lead to good citizenship.

Is there a County Children's Agent in Your County?

S. C. A. A. WORKERS ATTEND STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

Miss H. Ida Curry, Mrs. Jane S. Learn, Miss Emelyn Peck and Stanley P. Davies of the Association staff attended the 21st New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Utica, November 3-11. Special sessions of the conference were held on the following general subjects: Delinquency, Children, Industrial School System, American Citizenship, Public Health, and Dependency Families.

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the Association, spoke on the topic, "Placing Out and Adoption of Children", in a round-table discussion on "Needed Changes in State Laws Relating to Children." The purpose of this discussion was to bring out proposals to be called to the attention of the Children's Code Committee.

The Conference next year will be held in Utica. Dr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, was elected President.
What Happens In a County Where There Is a Children's Agent

But of course she did bother, for "bothering" is her business. Beginning at the starting point again, she finally convinced the family that God had never meant Harry to be crippled. His life had been made up in taking the boy to the hospital. He is now ready to come home, with the straight feet a boy should have. Parents are proud and pleased—and perhaps a little surprised—at the Agent's success in improving upon Providence.

Shoes Wanted

It was wis for shoes for her two boys that Mrs. Gray asked, when the Children's Agent first visited her two years ago. The shoes were provided, but a further investigation revealed that more than shoes was needed. The older boy, Joe, was growing very wild. Repeatedly he collected money due his mother for work and spent it with other boys. He was a truant, untruthful and on the streets late at night. Over work and worry about Joe were breaking Mrs. Gray's health. A physical examination showed that she was in urgent need of a surgical operation.

Relatives in a distant city, when appealed to by the Agent, agreed to pay Mrs. Gray's expenses at the hospital and to care for her during convalescence. The church which she attended helped to bear the expense of maintaining Tom, the younger boy, at a boarding school. But Joe was a problem. Did he need a reform school? Or was it simply the absence of fatherly discipline that made him a misfit in the community? The Agent decided to try out the fatherly method first, and a friend of the State Charities Aid Association personally paid Joe's fees at an industrial farm for boys. Here Joe broke rules, defied authority, and made trouble constantly for the first six months. Then suddenly he found himself and began to improve, until finally he stood near the head of his class.

It took nearly a year for Mrs. Gray to regain her health, but as soon as she was strong enough to do so she went to work and contributed toward the support of the boys. Last winter she married again, and both boys are now with her, happy in their new home. She had asked for shoes, and had been given shoes only, she would have soon needed groceries and fuel as well. Without surgical help she would probably have died and left Joe and Tom to shift for themselves. It was shoes plus sympathy, patience and an understanding interest that solved her problem, won her confidence, and kept her appreciation.

REVISION OF CHILD LAW

The quarterly meeting of the Westchester County Children's Association, held on December 9 in the United Charities Building, New York City, was devoted to the subject of the work before the Children's Code Commission. Because of the great importance and universal interest in the questions considered the meeting was thrown open to the public. Dr. Charles F. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and the Children's Code Commission, was the speaker of the afternoon and Dr. Helen Brown opened discussion. The Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Westchester County Children's Committee, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, presided.
MISS CURRY ON SOCIAL WORK IN RURAL DISTRICTS

Addresses National Country Life Association on Methods and Fundamental Needs

The annual conference of the National Country Life Association was recently held in Springfield, Mass. The main theme of the sessions was "The Challenge and the Challenge and the Challenge," and the discussions were held on various phases of the subject, including country planning; organization for rural life, with some attention paid to the development of rural societies and the role of rural organizations in college courses in rural sociology.

As Chairman of the Committee on Rural Charities and Corrections, Miss H. C. B. Superintendent of the Children’s Agencies of the State Charities Aid Association, gave a paper on "Effective Organization for Rural Social Work" in which she traced the progress made in the rural field of public and private charity and in the field of correction.

In conclusion, Miss Curry pointed out that while the church was the most universal organization dispensing relief to the poor, it had functioned narrowly in this respect in strictly rural communities; that the public machinery for relief followed two main lines—outdoor relief and indoor relief; that practically no advance had been made in the field of public outdoor relief in rural communities.

It was noted that indoor relief had improved as the states had gradually taken over the care of the insane, repleted and epileptic, and as children were removed from almshouses for care in certain of the states. Miss Curry emphasized the importance of in spite of material progress in better care for specialized groups of public dependents, no one group had been entirely neglected. The almshouses care throughout the United States.

In the field of outdoor relief, or relief in the homes of those poor who, the widower, the pension and mothers’ allowance legislation in many of the states was demonstrating the possibility of public relief being administered in the basis of adequate social treatment. Miss Curry pointed out that three types of administrative machinery had been used in the granting of the allowances: (1) In Illinois, and many other states the juvenile court grants relief to mothers with young children, although the matter of family need does not seem to be one for judicial determination. (2) In Massachusetts the Poor Law machinery has been used, the local overseer of the poor determining the relief of dependency. (3) In Pennsylvania, local social workers have supervised special county boards of administration. In Pennsylvania this board is under the Department of Education, while in New York it is under the supervision of the Board of Charities.

In the Field of Correction

In the field of correction Miss Curry pointed out that the probation system is now reaching large rural areas, although rural lockups and jails are still used both for the detention of persons before a trial and for short-time prisoners. The institution of state reformatories for young offenders, organized as training schools rather than as institutions of detention, was pointed out as one of the most forward steps in the correctional field. The indeterminate sentence with a parole system was likewise emphasized as a significant advance in this field.

In the field of private organizations, comparatively new, privately supported and controlled have firmly established themselves in strictly rural communities, although the American Red Cross is now entering the field. Although interesting instances of rural social effort could be cited by them.

Six Principal Needs

In conclusion Miss Curry said. Turning once more to our six fundamental needs, and reversing their order, our rural people must in some way be brought to realize that so far as the rural problem is concerned:

That only as our churches instill into the hearts of men that the golden rule and brotherly love are practical rules for daily conduct shall the most—so that our economic system will not thrust so many into need, and men will be unkindly of the teachings of the church;

That only as our public schools train for intelligent citizenship—so that ignorance will not be seen a large factor of distress and of delinquency;

That only as programs of public health reduce sickness to the degree which science indicates as possible—so that ill health, early death and malnutrition may not swell the number of those needing charitable care;

That only as medical care of children is developed for those who for any cause must be removed either temporarily or permanently from the body politic—so that the feeble-minded, the permanently degenerate and other dangerous groups will not be at large in the community;

That only as all these things progress can we expect, through preventive measures and improved administration, to see reduced to a minimum that needlessly large number of individuals who cannot provide themselves with the primal need of food, shelter and clothing.

OTSEGO S. P. C. C. DOING GOOD WORK WITH CHILDREN

The Otsego County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children recently held its third annual luncheon at Richfield Springs. This society, while retaining its old name, is conducting county child-caring work similar to the children's agencies operating under county committees of the State Charities Aid Association, and has asked the cooperation of the Association in standardizing its work in Otsego County. A county-wide organization has been built up which now numbers 1,500 members.

One hundred and nineteen representatives of the organization sat down to the table. Adrian A. Pierson, County Attorney, who is President of the Association, presided. Addresses were given by Supreme Court Justice Tuthill, Miss Curry, Superintendent of the Children’s Agencies of the B. C. A. A., and C. C. Friesch. The County Agent, Miss Hazel M. Foster, gave an interesting report.

In addition to assisting the Superintendent of the Poor in investigating the circumstances of children who were already public charges, Miss Foster reported having dealt with 72 families, with approximately 300 children, none of whom had become public charges. In the past three months she had collected $300 towards the support of children now supported at public expense, from parents and relatives who could pay something toward their care although they could not assume full support at present.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Adrian A. Pierson, President; Charles L. Stone, First Vice-President; Miss Florence Wardwell, Secretary; and Charles Smith, Treasurer.

Prohibition Decreasing Crime, Says Supreme Court Justice T. R. Tuthill

SIGNIFICANT statements on the marked decrease in crime since national prohibition took effect were made by Supreme Court Justice Theodore R. Tuthill of Binghamton in a recent address before the Otsego County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at Cooperstown. Judge Tuthill said:

"There can be no question but that since national prohibition took effect, there has been a marked decrease in crime. It is noticeable in the courts. In this, the Sixth Judicial District of the State, at one term of court there was no occasion to swear the Grand Jury as there was not a case of any kind for it to consider."

"In another county, one of the largest in the state, my recollection is that there were only three indictments, and in two counties in the district the Sheriff stated there were so few in jail it was hard to get the routine janitor service performed. I feel that there has been an almost total absence of crime to do such work. I do not believe the time is far distant when one jail will be sufficient for four or more counties."

"We hear less for light sentences because the accused was intoxicated or did not intend to commit crime and had no recollection of the transgression because of intoxication. All of which means less suffering, a decided decrease in the expense of criminal prosecutions, and in the maintenance of criminals."

"We have had a change in the police who have been less affected by the excesses of intoxicating liquors receiving, in a large degree, at least, far better treatment in maintenance and home surroundings than before the present conditions prevailed. Naturally when the source of evil is corrected and the cause removed, the resulting effects follow and are soon apparent, and should any one venture the remark to the contrary that it is a 'whim of fate' I would warn him to say to them that they know not whereof they speak, for I firmly believe national prohibition of intoxicating liquors has come to stay if for no other reason than as an economic expediency.'"
THE NURSES’ TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE
METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL

Its Early History, and the Opportunities for
Training It Offers to Young Women

Readers of The S. C. A. A. News will
recall the special “Nursing Number”
issued last June to direct public attention to
the serious shortage of nurses and of pupils
in training schools for nurses, and to emphasize
the professional and civic opportunities
which the profession offers to young women
of suitable character and preliminary education.

The information published at that time is
reported to have been helpful in the campaign
for recruiting nurses. It will be recalled that
among the articles printed were histories of
the establishment of the Training School for
Nurses at Bellevue Hospital and the New York
City Hospital on Blackwell’s Island. Another
of these pioneer training schools for nurses
was that established by the Metropolitan Hos-
pital on Ward’s Island. The State Charities
Aid Association had an important part in the
establishment of this school, as it had with
the schools at Bellevue and the City Hospital.

Following are some facts about the establish-
ment of the Metropolitan school and the oppor-
tunities for training which it offers to young
women.

In the year 1875 there was organized on
Ward’s Island a hospital to be known as the
“Ward’s Island Hospital.” About 1880, Mrs.
De Poyer of the State Charities Aid Asso-
ciation became interested in visiting the wards
of this hospital; soon after this she began the
agitation for founding a training school for
nurses, and the school was organized in 1892
with a class of ten students.

In 1892, during Homer Folks’ term of office
as Commissioner of Public Charities, the School
was reorganized along more distinctly educa-
tional lines; a Board of Managers and a Super-
intendent then being appointed. Mrs. William
K. Draper was appointed President of this
Board, and is still its Chairman. The first
commencement exercises of the School were held
in 1905, with Homer presiding and Mayor Seth
Low as honorary chairman.

The Metropolitan Hospital has a capacity of
almost 2,000 beds and because of the large
number of patients treated offers unusual oppor-
tunities for the training of nurses. Among
these opportunities are an active ambulance
service, and a general medical and surgical
service. The training includes work in the
operating rooms; a limited number have social
service work and charge of wards.

Some vacancies exist in the School of Nurs-
ing. The requirements for entrance are one
year of high school work or its equivalent.
The course of training is two and one-half years
with practically an eight-hour day; during this
time the students receive maintenance, uni-
forms, books and a monthly allowance for
rent.

After graduation those wishing to specialize
in the various lines of work such as surgical
service may take post graduate work at
Hunters College, New York City. There are no
tuition fees for post graduate courses, and what
the student pays when the work is completed
may continue to live in the Nurses’ Home and receive
the same allowance as pupil nurses.

There are not many openings for nurses who are
able to fill positions as superintendents of
hospitals and schools of nursing, instructors,

On the first floor there is a large, beautifully
furnished reception room where nurses entertain
their friends with music and dancing. The
other floors are given over to bed-rooms, all of
which are single. On the second floor there is
also a lounging room with an electric stove
and all the other necessary, where the nurses
may make tea and enjoy a social hour.

In the home the nurses are controlled to a
very large degree by a Student Government
Committee.

STEUBEN COUNTY
ORGANIZES FOR
TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The Steuben County Tuberculosis Committee
was organized in Bath, the county seat, at
a meeting held November 5, with nearly every
city, town and village in the county repre-
sented.

The committee will devote its attention to
educational and preventive work in the county
outside of the cities of Corning and Hornell.
The tuberculosis organizations in these cities
will continue their strictly local activities and
will contribute 20 per cent of the proceeds from
the sale of Christmas Seals to the support of
the work of the county committee, in addition
to the percentage of 50 per cent proceeds given
to the State and national work.

A Board of Directors of 21 members was
chosen and the following officers were elected
by the Board of Directors: L. H. Brown, of
Hammondsport, President; A. J. Aaronson, of
Canisteo, First Vice-President; Dr. John A.
Cowey, of Hornell, Second Vice-President; Rob-
et L. Allison, of Corning, Third Vice-Pre-
dent; Mrs. W. W. Clark, of Wayland, Secre-
tary, and B. F. Towne, of Corning, Treasurer.

By arrangement with the Corning Social Ser-
vice Society, Miss Jeannette MacGregor, execu-
tive secretary of the Society, has taken charge
of the county-wide sale of Christmas Seals.
She has had exceptionally successful experience
in organizing and directing campaigns for
the sale of Christmas Seals, Corning, under her
leadership, having taken part in several times in
the nation-wide competition for the highest per
capita sale in cities ranging from 10,000 to
25,000 population.

41 MENTAL CLINICS
IN N. Y. STATE NOW

Three new State hospital clinics for mental
cases have recently been organized, increasing
the total number to 41. One of these clinics
was opened at Warsaw, Wyoming County, on
November 3 under the auspices of the Gowanda
State Hospital. It is the first mental clinic in
Wyoming County.

Another new clinic has been organized in
Glens Falls through the efforts of the State
Hospital Commission’s Medical Adviser.
The first session of this clinic was held on
November 5 and was so largely attended that
many had to be turned away from the lecture
room. A new clinic was started in Geneva on
November 11, under the auspices of the Wil-
lard State Hospital.

The first session of the reestablished Peeks-
kill clinic of the Hudson River State Hospital
was held on November 5.

Two State hospital clinics, those at Kingston
and Newburgh, have recently been expanded
into joint clinics through the cooperation of
the State Commission for Mental Defectives.

The Mental Hygiene League of the State
Charities Aid Association has assisted in pro-
moting the establishment of these clinics.
Seals of Good-Will

WHY should I buy Tuberculosis Christmas Seals?

Because they are seals of good-will. I give Christmas presents to the members of my household, relatives and friends, but my Christmas Seals carry an expression of my good-will toward men far and wide, not only to the recipients of my communications, but to all those under whose eye they may pass.

These seals, with the messages of the Christmas season and of the winning fight against tuberculosis, carry an expression of my interest in the common good, of my sense of an impersonal and community obligation to individuals whom I do not know by name but who are suffering directly or indirectly from one of the greatest causes of human misery,—tuberculosis.

The world has no surplus of good-will just now. It indulged for four years in a debauch of destruction. It is now in "the cold, gray dawn of the morning after," and it misses the things which have been destroyed. Everyone is disposed to point the finger at someone else, and think or say that he is to blame for all this present shortage of things that make for happiness and welfare. It is not an auspicious atmosphere for the creation of good-will. It is particularly important just now that my good-will find complete expression.

Also, I should buy Christmas Seals because, in addition to their message of good-will, the money which I pay for them will be applied to the alleviation of existing human suffering and to the prevention of vast amounts of human misery in the future.

My gift will be helping to pay the salaries of tuberculosis nurses who carry comfort and hope to afflicted households. My gift will help to buy the automobiles and will help to pay for the gasoline which will enable the nurse to reach one hundred patients instead of fifty. My gift will help to bring expert medical service to the sick person in the rural districts and villages, before it is too late for recovery. My gift will help to focus and keep alive an informed public opinion and a vital public interest which will continue to bear fruit from month to month and year to year, in increased provision for hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, open air classes, summer camps, and all the other activities which together are making a winning fight against tuberculosis.

Further, I should buy Christmas Seals as a matter of insurance. The tuberculosis funds will help to insure the protection of my family, my children and my children's children against infection and a most serious disease. I should be doing less than my duty if I failed to contribute my part toward the control of tuberculosis simply as a matter of intelligent selfishness, and of protecting my own.

Lastly, I should buy Christmas Seals for the good of my own soul. I want to be in on one of the greatest and most hopeful movements of modern times. The tuberculosis campaign is not an experiment. It has driven the disease from the trenches of ignorance, indifference, and intemperance and is forcing a winning fight against it in the open. Twelve hundred fewer persons died of tuberculosis in this State outside of New York City last year than would have died had the death rate of 1907 continued. Five times that number of households lived an even and satisfying life under normal conditions into which, under the conditions of 1907, poverty, distress and horrifying fear would have been brought by tuberculosis. I must do my bit in this big fight to retain my self-respect, to prove to myself that I have cut loose from the incredible cruelty, the callous indifference and the timorous fears of the Cave Man, that I feel the sense of community interest with my fellows and respond to that call.

HOMER FOLKS
"Nothing Should Be Done To Diminish Comfort of State’s Unfortunates, or Disturb Morale"

Gov. Miller, in First Message Advises Careful Study of Problem of State Institutions

URGES STRICT ECONOMY

Governor Convinced That the Segregated Budget Is a Cause of Waste—A Surefooted Message

In his first message to the Legislature, Governor Miller advocated rigid economy, criticized the highly segregated budget method of appropriations, favored reorganization and consolidations of some departments both by statute and by constitutional amendment, recommended that the fiscal control and management of the State prisons be kept separate from that of the other State institutions, and that the question of joint fiscal control of the State hospitals and the State charitable institutions be considered, but that no action be taken without further study.

"Nothing should be done to diminish the comfort of the State’s unfortunates or to disturb the morale of those whose lives are devoted to their care," he said.

The Governor’s message showed a comprehensive knowledge of the State’s government, made a critical analysis of its strength and weaknesses, and disclosed a resolute purpose to give an economical and efficient administration.

The public generally will sympathize with his desire to go scientifically and resolutely at the job of keeping the State’s expenditures within its revenues, and of discovering the sources of revenues therefor before authorizing new expenditures.

$21,000 FOR S. C. A. A. CASES FROM APPEAL BY N. Y. TIMES

Holiday appeals published by the New York Times for the “100 Neediest Cases” of New York philanthropic and charitable organizations this year, have resulted in contributions aggregating over $110,000. Of this sum, the State Charities Aid Association has to date received $21,575.51, as compared with a total of $20,462.84 last year.

At first contributions to the fund came in a trifle more slowly this year than last, but the final total—$110,342.48—exceeded last year’s by $3,537.33. This was indeed a generous response on the part of the public.

The twenty-three cases of the State Charities Aid Association for which funds were asked are under the supervision of its Child Placing Agency and the Mothers and Babies Committee. Among the contributions were two gifts of $1,000 each—one from Artemus Ward, who gave the same amount last year, and the other from B. F. Dawson, who, in addition to making this initial contribution, is to take over entirely the support of seven of the children whose needs were described in the appeals.

But the great majority of the gifts were small sums, many of them sent by persons to whom the contribution meant a sacrifice of some personal necessity or comfort.

In addition to the contributions for the cases mentioned in the published statements, the appeals resulted in more than thirty families becoming interested in caring for homeless children and making applications for children for adoption. One man wanted to adopt six!

The money received has already provided necessities for boys and girls and for mothers and babies whose stories were published and there will be enough to help many more who will be referred to the Association in the months to come.
"Al." Smith

EX-GOVERNOR
ALFRED E. SMITH

"Let me tell you, there is nothing in this business of being Governor unless you are prepared to forget yourself and the fact that you are a politician, and remember the other fellow who isn’t Governor and doesn’t live in a world filled with little aid and comfort. I have been able to give the man, woman or child, whom nobody hears about, and nobody seems to care about, will give me more satisfaction in years to come than all the glory I can get out of having been Governor. A man to make good in this office must be a human being above all others."

These words of Governor Smith to the last conference of the "newspaper boys" at Albany, correctly stated the spirit of Mr. Smith. He has been the keynote of his administration. Governor Smith has not seen the State primarily as a series of great administrative departments (with a lot of little things thrown in), nor as a legislature wrestling with difficult questions of public policy, but first and foremost as a great aggregation of human beings. Himself a man of the people, his first thought has been and always will be the ordinary citizen. He has not thought of great institutions, but of the individual patient. He has thought not so much in terms of gross totals in budgets, as of the individual taxpayer. He has thought of most all, perhaps, of that average citizen, the man or woman who likes to feel that he or she is a part of the State and that the State is better only a vague idea of what the State is. There are much to be said for this point of departure in dealing with State affairs. What is good for the bees is likely to be good for the State.

Applied to the existing situation, this has led Governor Smith to make very little change in the great administrative departments dealing with health and charities. The term of office of the Commissioner of Health expired during Governor Smith’s term and the incumbent was promptly reappointed. No one appointment in the entire State Government probably means so much to the welfare of so many people as that of the Commissioner of Health. Governor Smith’s action means that the extraordinary record of scientific progress and administrative achievement which has characterized the Health Department during Dr. Diggs’ term, 1914-1920, is to be continued. It happens that neither in the State Hospitals Department nor in the office of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities did any vacancy occur during Governor Smith’s term. Although one of the two lay members of the Hospitals Commission was a Republican, as was also the Fiscal Supervisor, there was no interference with their administrative usefulness by reason of their political party. They served not directly or indirectly hamper their work.

Complaints brought to the Governor as to the treatment of any individual in any of the State institutions promptly looked into, but always impartially, with a fair and open mind, and with a genuine appreciation of the humane spirit in which those institutions are being carried on. Administratively, therefore, Governor Smith’s administration has meant letting good work alone or helping it to be still better.

The Governor also is a lawmaker, though his activities in this direction are limited by the output of the Legislature. So far as we recall, Governor Smith vetoed no good bills and signed no bad ones, so far as health and charities were concerned. Among those which he signed were:

- Bills providing for a total of $7,278,533 for new construction on State institutions for the insane, feebleminded and epileptic.
- A measure providing a new State-wide mental deficiency law with uniform commitment.
- A bill creating a Children’s Code Commission to study the laws of the State in regard to children and suggest improvements in them.
- A bill providing for a State Psychopathic Hospital in New York City.
- A bill passed by a special session of the Legislature appropriating $3,000,000 for a new State hospital at Creedmoor to provide for this State’s mentally disabled veterans of the World War.

Among the measures which he vetoed were:

- A bill which would have given State recognition and official license to chiropractors, a measure which would have been a serious danger to the health of the people of the State and to the organized efforts to control quack medicine.
- Bills which would have admitted veterans of the World War to the State Soldiers’ Home, but the Governor vetoed the bill on the ground that they should not be relegated to a forlorn custodial institution, but that other and more humane plans should be made for them by the Federal government.
- A bill which would have amended the Finance Law by prohibiting the State’s acceptance or expenditure of any money from private sources to make demonstration of new lines of work.
- A bill which would have taken jurisdiction over county positions throughout the State from the State Civil Service Commission, and local county service commissions, a measure which would have been a decided setback to public health and tuberculosis work, and would have thrown it into petty politics.

One phase of the Governor’s legislative activity is so important that it needs separate consideration, i.e., State finance. Governor Smith might have taken the point of view that, in a war period, the needs of the insane, feebleminded, crippled and consumptive should be overlooked. He took a different point of view, namely: that even under the stress of war conditions, the State should not neglect its usual duties, but should keep the fires burning in the homes of its afflicted and dependent wards. He was especially interested in trying to relieve the long-standing and serious over-crowding of the hospitals for the insane. He visited many of these institutions in person and, as might be expected, saw them not so much from the point of view of the administrator and his administrative hierarchic as from that of the ordinary patient. He remembered the needs of these patients when he came to deal with the appropriations at the next session.

The health and humanitarian work of the State had an interested and sympathetic friend in Governor Smith, and his record in these lines will bear comparison with that of any of his predecessors.

HOMER PYLE.
The S. C. A. A. Christmas Party

It was a very merry party! Every little girl liked her own doll better or at least as well as every other little girl’s, and there wasn’t a single fight among the ury. In fact, it seemed almost too good to be true for a Christmas party of almost a hundred and forty children.

It was scheduled to begin at four, the annual Christmas fête for the youngsters in New York City who look upon the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association as benign if somewhat abstract parents. But the majority of those who came unattended and didn’t have to wait upon the exacting and conventional standards of “boarding mothers!” began arriving shortly after noon, and chose front row seats with a careful eye and a careless eye. They purposed being right there just in case anything should be pulled off a little earlier than scheduled.

By four, the big auditorium was nearly filled. A towering tree on one side of the stage gleamed and twinkled and winked. It was a familiar and grand and gracious tree, for both it and its decorations had been given by Betty and Jack, two happily adopted children, who could think of no better way to celebrate Christmas than to give up their own party to the less fortunate little youngsters who had not as yet found homes. There was a general air of tense expectancy, for a persistent rumor had it that Santa Claus himself was coming to give them gifts—a rumor scoffed at by the older boys, but earnestly and prayerfully upheld by the younger ones. What would he bring and how would he come? It was hard to keep one’s mind on the business of proper conduct at a party with these questions beating in one’s brain.

Children Looked Like Presents
The tiny ones were “parked” on the stage—some twenty of them, the bright colored sweaters and gay ribbon bows of the little girls making them look very much like animated Christmas presents themselves. And how they all sang when some one struck up “The Long, Long Trail” and “The Road to Tipperary” and other favorites that every one loves. Even the littlest ones seemed to know all the words.

There was a round headed, short-haired youngsters in the front row who was too young to sing, but whose perfect ear for rhythm was evidenced by the beating of his chubby leg upon the floor. He didn’t lose a single count. Then there was a little girl with dark, bobbed hair and inscrutable face who stood up in the back row during the entire performance. Couldn’t she sit down, I wondered. Was anything the matter with her legs? But finally I knew instinctively. Her short fluted white skirt stood out at almost right angles beneath the confining hold of her rose-colored sweater, as symmetrical as a raised umbrella. If she sat, they would never be the same again! And then there was a chubby, tousled youngster who just couldn’t seem to keep her equilibrium; no matter whether she sat or stood she would suddenly reel over and the little boy next to her, whose air of protection was charming, would pick her up and set her to rights and even straighten her hair. His job was an endless one.

But the party was not all for babies and little children. Many of the older girls came back—girls who had married or were working for their livings, jubilant over the fact that even though they had technically passed from under the supervision of the Child Placing Department their kindly guardians had not forgotten them.

S. C. A. A. “Grandchildren” at Party
One girl brought her own two babies with her and asked gleefully how the department liked its grandchildren. Another who has developed into a most successful baby’s nurse made a special trip from a nearby town for this annual event which had meant so much during the troubled, difficult years of her anchorless young life. A third was radiant in a complete new outfit of clothing—a Christmas gift from some kind people who had asked the department for the privilege of making some girl happy for Christmas.

And still Santa didn’t come. So Miss Brainard told the children an interesting story of how Christmas came to the “Hollow Tree Inn,” and there was singing again, and all the time more children kept pouring in, their eager little faces flushed with excitement, their eyes big with expectancy. And finally when they had almost given up hope, there stood Santa himself laughing and winking at them, huge pack on his back. He was a wonderful Santa, round and red and very friendly. He even shook hands with some of the little ones for whom he had gifts, and they crowded around him and helped him find the boys and girls to whom the packages were directed. The more timid ones crept up shyly and rubbed his bright red coat, just to see if he was real.

When every one had both arms full of marvelous dolls and gowns and stockings stuffed with goodies, and Santa had mysteriously disappeared, a magician came and performed wonderful tricks with a small piece of fluted paper, and then made all sorts of animals and people dance and caper their way across a white screen. He tried to make the children believe he did it all with a twist of his long, supple fingers but, of course, betters.

Shrieks of delight greeted the appearance of Mutt and Jeff and many others of their old friends, and whenever the magician called “Had enough?” they cried “More, more,” like Oliver Twist.

Finally the magician had to stop and food came—plates heaped high with sandwiches, ice cream and cakes—and the race was on with the boys to see who could finish first, just in case a second helping might be forthcoming.

But even Christmas parties must end, no matter how jolly they are. There was a mad scramble for mislaid presents, a handful of guests bustling into coats, a frantic search for independent babies who had strayed away and a hasty, joyous exchange of good wishes. And Santa’s aides for the afternoon, whose earthly locale is the Child Placing office of the State Charities Aid Association, were left alone with a gleaming, twinkling Christmas tree and a big empty room. It was a very merry party!

M. P.

MISS STEWART ON T. B. STAFF
Miss Mildred Penrose Stewart, former Director of the Dutchess County Health Association, has joined the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health in the capacity of Supervisor of Local Activities.

Miss Stewart is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of Vassar College. For a number of years she was the head of the physiology department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where she also taught hygiene and public health. In 1917 she obtained her degree in public health at the University of California. Miss Stewart also attended an Institute for the training of educators in tuberculosis work given by the New York State Department of Health in co-operation with the School of Social Work. She then accepted the position of Director of the Dutchess County Tuberculosis Association, with headquarters in Poughkeepsie, which she has filled for two and a half years.
"NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE TO DIMINISH COMFORT OF STATE'S UNFORTUNATES, OR DISTURB MORALE"

(Continued from page 1)

...onize their real, thoughtful, and judiciously and equally apprised and connoisseurs, of the Consti-
tution, it is their manifest duty to co-operate...

State departments dealing with health and char-
ities are at all times confronted with needs and
demands which, at most, they can only partly
meet. There is never any occasion in these de-
partments for "padding" estimates; there is never any staff available who can not
be kept more than busy. It is, perhaps, for
reasons of this kind that there are not to be
found in these departments, so far as we
know, those scandals which are supposed to
exist elsewhere. Reductions in these depart-
ments, therefore, mean either postponement
or diminution of actually needed public
services. It may well be that occasions arise at
which such postponements or diminutions must be
considered, and this year may be one. In these
columns we once alluded to the fact that "This
is merely the beginning of the year at
Albany. We admit, however, that there is more basis for
that phrase this year than is ordinarily the case.

Reorganization and Consolidation

After referring to the proposed plan of con-
solidation, as presented by the Constitu-
tional Convention of 1915 and the plan of
reorganization proposed by the Reconsti-
tution Commission Governor Smith, Governor Miller
says:

"There are differences of opinion as to
the merits of each plan. The most serious
objection is, in my judgment, common to
all. That is the question of whether the theroetical group-
ing will be found in practice to work as
expected, but when once rigidly fixed in
the Constitution it can only be changed by
constitutional amendment. . . .

"Reference is commonly made to the 187
State Departments as evidence of govern-
departures. But the statement is
grossly misleading. To secure that number
it is necessary to count every institution
which the state supports, park, monument
or historical commission. The total amount
of appropriations for such commissions is
relatively small and it cannot be said,
without some qualification, that such econ-
yhow would result from such consolidation,
but the State would sacrifice the interest
and attention of those who now serve on
such commissions without pay.

Duplication of Effort

"There is no point in consolidating merely
for the sake of reducing numbers.

There is, however, much overlapping
and duplication of effort, which can and
should be eliminated. Greater efficiency
and economy can be secured by uniting
and properly correlating certain activities.

"The plan of organization of some de-
partments is unsound. That can be cor-
rected.

"The practical question is, shall we cor-
correct these errors by statute where that can
be done, or shall we continue them until
the Constitution can be amended,

"The advantage of statutory change is that we can proceed with
caution, making such changes as experi-
ence may demonstrate to be in the public interest."

Keep Prisons Separate

In regard to the prisons, the Governor says:

"The prisons are under the fiscal control
and management of the Superintendents
of Prisons, and under the Constitution must
remain there. Indeed, I am inclined to the
view that the prisons should be kept, both
as to the management and fiscal control,
in a class by themselves."

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

The Governor says that the question has arisen in his mind, whether the State hospitals for
the insane and the State charitable institu-
tions should not be brought under one fiscal
control and whether one control with central
purchasing for all will not prove more economical."

"But he makes it plain that he has reached no
final conclusions on the subject and that no
step toward a consolidation should be made without further and very careful study.
On this point he continues:

"This subject has been much discussed
and many efforts have been made to solve
it. It has assumed such proportions that
it must be treated as a business problem.

Important Points In Governor's Message

Governor Miller's first message to the Legis-
lature contains the following sub-
ject points about institutions and depart-
mental reorganization:

"Nothing should be done to diminish
the comfort of the State's unfortunate,
or to disturb the morale of whose lives
are devoted to their care."

"Authorised construction projects should
be completed before new ones are
undertaken."

"I am satisfied that waste results from
the present highly segregated method of
appropriation... There should be some flexibility allowed the depart-
ment head in the use of appropriations
so as to permit their maximum utility."

"Reference is commonly made to the 187
State departments as evidence of Govern-
departures. But the statement is
grossly misleading. To secure that number
it is necessary to count every institution
which the state supports, park, monument
or historical commission. The total amount
of appropriations for such commissions is
relatively small and it cannot be said,
without some qualification, that such econ-
yhow would result from such consolidation,
but the State would sacrifice the interest
and attention of those who now serve on
such commissions without pay.

Critizes Segregated Budget

The Governor turns his searching analysis
upon the so-called Segregated Budget whose
operation, during the last few years, has done
so much to vex, first City Directors, then New York City, and later State Departments and
institutions, and to lessen their practical effi-
ciency. On this point he says:

"I am satisfied that waste results from
the present highly segregated method of
appropriations. A distinction should be
made between the budget and the bill. The
budget should be as clear and as practical
as possible, but of course it is im-
possible to foresee a year in advance the
requirements with exact nicety. Some items
will be too large, some too small.
But if appropriations can only be used for
specified line items the tendency is to use
it all for the specified purpose, though less
might suffice, with the result that there are
available expenditures for some items
and deficiencies in others. There should
be some flexibility allowed the depart-
ment head in the use of appropriations so
as to permit their maximum utility."

The greatest increases in the cost of gov-
ernment have occurred since the highly seg-
regated form of appropriations was adopted, an instructive illustration of the
difference between practice and theory.
Of course, the foregoing observations do
not apply to personal service.

The Governor recommends the creation of a
Bureau of Statistics, either in the office of himself or a representative, the chairman of
the financial committees of both Houses, and
the State Comptroller, which, with the aid of
a trained staff and fully equipped, would make complete examination of all State
expenditures and appropriations with a view
to bringing into the light the amount of
waste and duplication, standardizing positions
of like grade and promoting efficiency.

Experience in Other States

The question which has arisen in the Gov-
ernor's mind is a question which has been
likely to arise in the mind of any thoughtful
person studying State finances. It is one, however,
that requires a consideration of various methods and degrees of centraliza-
tion in the operation of charitable and educational states. We believe that the Governor will
find, on further study of the subject, that the
remedies applied to the consolidation of hos-
pitals for the insane with the State charita-
ble institutions, though it would a priori
seem advisable, does not work out advan-
tageously even from a financial point of
view.

The showing made by the State hospitals
for the insane is certainly a very creditable
one. The entire cost of maintaining the
patients in the State hospitals for the insane,
including medical care, nursing service, food,
clothing, fuel and all the other elements of
real hospital care of the sick was as follows per
patient per day during and since the war:

1917
1918
1919
1920

$57
$72
$80
$88

Is this not an extremely favorable showing,
both as to the low per capita cost at the be-
inning of the period and the modernization of
the increase during war conditions and high
prices?

"If there are any charitable institutions, lost,
strayed or stolen, so to speak, which are not
under fiscal supervision, obviously they should
be brought under the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

(Continued on page 5)
20 Rural Welfare Organizations of State Get-Together Conference at Syracuse

Exchange Information on Current Problems, and Plan For Better Co-operation

ABOUT 20 organizations doing social welfare work in rural communities in the State held an important and significant conference in Syracuse on December 21 to discuss their common problems and opportunities, and more especially to consider three topics of mutual interest and wide importance at this time, namely: (1) The rural aspects of the health center bill proposed in the Legislature last year; (2) the revision of children's laws by the State commission recently created, and (3) the study of rural schools now being made by a special committee of 21.

This conference was the first of its kind ever held in New York State. Invitations to it were sent to the State Grange of the State Federation of County Farm Bureau Associations, the State Federation of County Home Bureau Associations, the State Charities Aid Association, the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross and the State College of Agriculture.

The conference attracted a group of about fifty keen-minded and intelligent men and women whose interests are primarily in the rural districts of the State. It was marked by a sincere willingness to exchange ideas, an open-mindedness of attitude and a freedom from restraint which boded well for future cooperation in effective effort to widen the opportunities of those living in rural communities.

In addition to the organizations above named, representatives were present from the State Congress of Mothers’ Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations of New York City, the Women’s Clubs, the Young People’s Branch of the State W. C. T. U., the American Humane Association, the Association of American University Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Girl Scouts, the New York State Association, the Association of County Superintendents of the Poor and Poor Law Officials of New York State, the State Department of Education, the State Probation Commission, the State Hospital Commission, the State Department of Health and the Commission to Revise Children’s Laws.

The State Charities Aid Association was represented by its Secretary, Homer Folks, and Miss E. Ida Curry, Superintendent of its Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children.

As a result of the interest created by a discussion of the topics under consideration a committee was appointed, with W. N. Gibbs, Master of the State Grange, as Chairman, to consider a permanent organization which would provide a clearing house for the exchange of ideas among rural social workers and prevent overlapping and duplication of effort on their part. At the recommendation of the committee, a permanent organization was effected, with Prof. Dwight Sanderson as Chairman; he will preside at the conference to be held at some future date.

Medical Service for Rural Sections

The project to establish health centers to make available to people in the rural communities skilled medical service, was presented by Dr. Geo. H. Wood, of the 8th District Commission. Dr. Biggs analyzed the medical situation in New York State, showing the small number of physicians now practicing in rural communities and the relatively advanced ages of the physicians now in such fields. He pointed out the decrease in the number of students entering medical schools, and also that the young physicians were largely concentrating their work in the cities, very few of them taking up practice in the rural territory. After consideration of the bill and the possibilities of bringing to rural people the same skilled medical service now enjoyed by those living in the cities. A committee by the rural schools and agriculture to discuss the provisions of the health center bill, to confer with other agencies in regard to it, and to report to the State Education Association on the matter kindly be received without prejudice and will be considered advisable.

Revision of Children’s Laws

In the same session Miss Ida Curry gave an outline of the development of the study of existing children’s laws by the various states in the Union, and the appointment of the New York State and the relatively advanced laws of New York State. The discussion which followed centered large around the need for a uniform, centralized administration of children in the counties of the State, through a juvenile court system. In the handling of delinquent children, the need of court protection and, through some central administration for the care of destitute and defective children. A committee was appointed to inform itself on the child agency and to include the scope of the Children’s Code Commission and to collect and collate suggestions from these organizations, which could be transmitted later to the Child Labor Commission to revise Children’s Laws.

Improvement of Rural Schools

At the evening session Prof. George A. Works, Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University, outlined the plans and scope of the work of the rural schools in New York State now under way under the general direction of a committee of twenty-one. The committee, of which Prof. Works is Chairman, is composed of representatives of all the organizations represented at the conference. He pointed out the inequity of educational advantages given in the city and the suburban school systems, the lack of properly equipped teachers due to low salaries paid and difficult living conditions; the inadequate school equipment provided, and the need of better buildings. He also pointed out the necessity for facilities for high school education, a need that has long been recognized. It was suggested that the State should possibly have to extend additional support to rural schools if the situation is to be bettered. It is asked that the conference hold an open mind until the committee could study the situation so that a practicable and effective plan of rural school improvement could be formulated.

Major John L. Riley and Robert W. Bowman, Assistant Supervisors of Immigration, of the State Department of Education, presented the question of immigrant education in New York State. The fact that the 1920 census showed 381,000 illiterate immigrants in New York State made it obviously a matter for serious study.

Summing up his impressions of the meeting, Mr. Fries said that the representation of the groups represented grew on me as the meetings progressed, and I think this conference is the beginning of important chapters in progressive social welfare work in this State.

"NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE TO DIMINISH COMFORT OF STATE’S UNFORTUNATES, OR DISTURB MORALE"

(Continued from page 4)

New Construction

As to new construction, the Governor lays down the general rule that projects whose construction has been authorized should be completed before new ones are undertaken. We take it that this suggestion is not intended as in any way a departure from the plans which have been outlined by the Hospital Development Commission and that the Governor is not to consider the possible ways of bringing to rural people the same skilled medical service now enjoyed by those living in the cities. A committee as a result of the bill will be organized to discuss the existing overcrowding of 5,500 patients in State hospitals for the insane within a definite term of years. The formula is one of the wisest and most farsighted pieces of State policy in recent years. The plan is elastic, the authorities already made are considerable, and they obviously should have precedence over new proposals.

Salary Increases and New Positions

The Governor recommends that no new positions be created and that there be no salary increases. The latter is in view of the economic trend toward lower prices. As a general policy, it would seem that substantial salary increases must depend on the condition of the budget. If the central conditions, would not require further increases this year when prices are falling. The soundness of the general principle, probably, is not intended to exclude particular instances in which there may have been no increases last year or the previous year, nor to exclude the possibility of new positions when such are necessary in carrying out a plan which the State has in mind and which has now reached the stage of requiring the money. The money hereafter expended is not to be lost. For instance, the cost for new construction of an insane hospital building has been under way for two years and, the following year, the salaries of the additional employees needed to care for inmates in that building must be provided unless the building is to remain unfinished. The policy of constructing a building which it is intended to serve remain unfilled.

Also, there are here and there positions, the establishment of which result in economies many times their cost. A notable instance is that of the field agents of the State hospitals through whose work the number of patients placed on parole has been judiciously increased, with large resultant economy. There are further possibilities of economy, we believe, in the judicious development of the parole system, both in connection with the hospitals for the insane and the reformatories, and perhaps other institutions.

A careful and repeated reading of the Governor’s message leaves one with the impression that this is to be an administration of economy and good management. It is pointed out that all concrete information in regard to State projects will be welcomed and given the due and appropriate consideration; that conclusions should be reached before an examination of the facts; and that, once reached, they will be pushed through without delay. There is no question of the State occupying a very responsible position. Such an attitude calls on every right-minded citizen to co-operate to its utmost in the fields which with which he may be familiar.
S. C. A. A. NEWS.

S. C. A. A. as Santa Claus Gave Homes as Presents to 25 Children For Christmas

Acting as a sort of Deputy Santa Claus, the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association gave presents of homes to 25 children at Christmas time. And, of course, this also meant gifts of children to 25 foster fathers and mothers whose homes would be brightened and cheered thereby.

The week before Christmas was a busy time for this Deputy Santa Claus, and for all the assistant Santa Clauses of the staff, who, in order to be sure of making no mistakes, found out, as always, just what kind of homes these little guests to stay, not for one Christmas only, but for the Christmases to come.

Six of the twenty-five were hardly big enough to understand their Christmas gift of a home, but their new fathers and mothers more than made up for the appreciation which the babies lacked. One foster mother came on the Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago, saw the particular four-months-old boy who had been offered to her by letter and three hours later started with him on the return trip. It is a particularly happy science of children that Bobby has gone—one that offers every educational and social advantage in the years ahead, and as much devotion and care as any little boy could ask.

Two other four-months-old boys also went to their new homes for Christmas. One of them was taken by an assistant Santa Claus on a 24-hour journey, ending at a station platform where two eager young people waited for their little son. His foster parents called for the other on Christmas morning. They had seen him the week before and, from all the babies whom they might have had, had chosen him.

"We know that he is meant for us," they said.

First Real Christmas

Many of the older children who were placed went to what was their first real Christmas. The family who took 14-year-old Mildred Gray asked especially that she be sent in time to help decorate the Christmas tree and trim the house with Christmas greens.

"It will help to make her feel that she is one of us," they wrote.

The welcome she received was a very new and wonderful experience to Mildred, for no one had ever wanted her before. Barbara, aged eleven, whose own mother had been dead since she was a little girl, found a new mother on Christmas day, and a father and a sister besides. Six-year-old Billy and three-year-old Ralph and Margaret and Polly and Peter went, too, and a dozen more—pride and happy, all of them.

Perhaps the happiest of the 25 was seven-year-old Anne, who, after many weeks' separation from her older sister, found that the same mother and father who had taken Louise home with them one day, were coming to "adopt" her. Both children are established now in a big house in the country where the inner homes of other generations of children wait to be discovered in the old attic, and where sympathy and affection and good care will help them to forget the neglect and sorrow which were all they knew about for a long time before.

The busiest season of the Santa Claus of the Child Placing Agency is over, but his work of placing children and homes together goes on the whole year around, and he never has time to retire to the North Pole for a really extended stay.

High School Sorority "Gives Little Girl a Big Start in Life"

Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma, a former sorority of Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, has set a good example for other High School sororities having funds to use for worthwhile charitable work.

The Erasmus Hall sorority has assumed full financial responsibility for one of the patients under supervision of the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association. Sorority funds will provide for the support of the child in a boarding home, and it is planned later to send her through High School and, if she wishes, through college. All of the expenses of her board and education will be borne by the club. "We could not use our funds to better advantage than by giving a little girl a big start in life," said one of the members of the sorority.

YATES COUNTY VOTES $1,800 FOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The Yates County Board of Supervisors has recently made its first appropriation for the support of tuberculosis work, $1,800 being granted to the county tuberculosis committee to be applied toward the salary and expenses of the nurse, hereafter employed by the Yates County Tuberculosis Committee, Miss Nellie Z. Mahar, R.N.

The officers of the Yates County Committee are: Dr. Addison T. Stalfield of Rushville, Chairman; Miss Flora C. Stark of Penn Yan, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHRISTMAS IN THE COUNTIES

In various counties where there are county children's agents much was done for the pleasure of the dependent children. All the agents enlisted the interest of citizens so that children in boarding homes and in many cases in orphan asylums were provided with individual gifts. Montgomery County made Christmas an opportunity to learn just what Montgomery County people are in all the State institutions and a remembrance from the agency was sent to every one of these patients.

VISITING COMMITTEE CARRIED XMAS CHEER TO CITY INSTITUTIONS

In co-operation with the public authorities, the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association assisted again this year in providing Christmas cheer in the hospitals and homes of the New York City Department of Public Welfare and the Department of Health. The Borough Committees of Manhattan and Bronx, Brooklyn and Richmond, were instrumental in providing concerts of Christmas music at several of the institutions and in furnishing Christmas trees and gifts for the children, the sick and the infirm.

A group of boys from the choir school of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine made a tour of Blackwell's Island and gave concerts at the various institutions. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Francis Rogers, the Visiting Committee arranged a trip for the patients at the Bethany Hospital where the choir of St. Bartholomew's sang. Concerts and recitations also were provided for the Kings County and Kingston Avenue Hospitals. The Staten Island Committee provided Christmas trees, gifts and music for the patients at Sea View Hospital and the old folks at the Farm Colony.

A published appeal for phonograph records brought nearly 300 to distribute in the hospitals and homes for the aged.

The Visiting Committee wishes to thank all of its friends who assisted in providing the Christmas trees, music and gifts.

Appreciation from Authorities

That the effort to assist the public authorities in providing Christmas cheer was appreciated is evidenced by a letter from Hon. Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare who wrote to a member of the staff of the Visiting Committee as follows:

"On behalf of the Department of Public Welfare, I thank you for the gifts sent by you to gladden the lives of the children who are wards of the city in the institution on Randall's Island. I assure you that the donation which the spirit of Christmas prompted you to send to us, considerably brightened the holiday season for those unfortunate children."

Dr. John S. Richards, Medical Superintendant of the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, also wrote, as follows:

"In behalf of the children in this hospital I wish to thank you for your kindness during the Christmas season. Our friends responded generously and all agreed that Santa Claus is never before so liberal to us. We had a Christmas tree in each ward and plenty of toys and candy for everybody."

HEALTH TAKES IN FACTORIES

Twenty-one thousand employees in 27 factories in the Bush Terminal section of Brooklyn have been learning primary problems of health through programs arranged by the Health Service Department of New York County Chapter, American Red Cross.
This Board of Supervisors Knows Good Work When It Sees It

Aasked For $2,000 To Take Over Tuberculosis Nursing Service, Greene County Board Grants $2,100

Unique and significant response was made by the Greene County Board of Supervisors in December when it was asked to take over and maintain the tuberculosis visiting nurse service heretofore conducted by the Greene County Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

The Committee asked the Board of Supervisors to appropriate $2,000 for this purpose, but the Board actually appropriated $2,100! This sum provides for the county’s maintenance of the work during the current fiscal year and for an increase in the salary of Miss Mary G. Rowan, R.N., the nurse who has been employed by the county committee during the past year, and who was promptly designated to fill the similar position created by the county. Her salary has been fixed at $150 a month.

This action in Greene County also illustrates one of the fundamental policies of the State Charities Aid Association, that is, initiating a specific line of work, either directly or through one of its local branches, demonstrating its value and suitability for operation by the agencies of government and then persuading the governmental authorities to take it over and maintain it henceforth as one of the established features of administration. Of the 218 tuberculosis visiting nurses now employed in the State, outside New York City, substantially one-half were taken over by local governmental authorities after the value of their services had been demonstrated by local tuberculosis organizations.

This incident was also a refreshing indication of the increasing interest which public authorities are taking in the prevention of tuberculosis. While Miss Rowan was in the employ of the Greene County Committee, 120 actual cases of tuberculosis and 68 suspicious cases were brought to light through her work, assisted by the nine tuberculosis clinics held in the various parts of the County by Dr. Malcolm F. Lent and Dr. F. W. McSorley, tuberculosis specialists on the staff of the State Health Department. Their efforts, supplemented by the friendly co-operation of health officers, physicians and poor law officers of the County, were of very substantial value in combating tuberculosis in Greene County.

The officers of the Greene County Tuberculosis Committee are: R. A. Austin of Cairo, President; Rev. J. F. Riggs of Catskill, First Vice-President; Rev. C. B. Muir of Catskill, Second Vice-President; Mrs. E. J. Locy of Catskill, Secretary; and Howard E. Muller of Catskill Treasurer.

New Work for Miss Putman

Miss Mary Lathbury Putman, who for the past three years has been connected with the New York City Visiting Committee as assistant secretary, has resigned to take up special work in organizing occupational therapy experiments and training teachers. Miss Putman goes first to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital to inauguratate work for Dr. Madle Campbell and then to Green Gables Sanatorium, Lincoln, Neb.

Miss Putman’s co-workers gave her a farewell luncheon at the Student House of the School of Social Work on December 14 and presented a book of poems to her.

Child Care Workers Discuss Methods at Holiday Conference

In accordance with an annual custom, child caring workers of the United States met at the New York School of Social Work during holiday week to take stock of their work and problems and to discuss plans and programs for the immediate future.

Prankly examining the present methods and procedures in child caring work, the representatives of leading child welfare organizations discussed “Our Successes, Our Failures, and How to Turn Failures into Successes.” During the two days the discussions followed the general outline—what do we know, what should we know, and how can we do better?

An outstanding conclusion of the Conference was that undoubtedly there is a tendency to separate children from their own family homes too readily. There was a consensus of opinion that facilities should be provided within or outside of the child caring organizations so that every possibility of family rehabilitation should be exhausted before a child is moved from its own home. If it does become necessary to remove the child from the home, its subsequent care should be based on the actual needs of the particular child, whether that be an institution or to placement in a family home.

J. Prentice Murphy, Chairman of the Children’s Division of the National Conference of Social Work, presented a tentative program for the National Conference which was discussed by the group. This program especially emphasized the public school and its relation to various phases of social work.

C. C. Caretta, Director of the Field Service of the Child Welfare League of America (formerly the Bureau for Exchange of Information Among Child Caring Organizations) led a discussion on “How Can the Field Service of the League of the Most Service to Child Welfare Agencies?”

In connection with the conference, a birthday dinner was given at the Arkwright Club on the evening of December 29 to Dr. Hastings H. Hart, head of the Child Helping Department of the Russell Sage Foundation. Friends associated with him have long desired to give public recognition to the long and varied services of Dr. Hart in the social welfare field, and this dinner provided a happy opportunity and also proved a stimulating occasion to the 175 persons present. Homer Folk, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, presided as toastmaster. Well deserved tributes were paid to Dr. Hart as a man, social worker, and citizen.

“Some Forward Steps in Social Work” was the general topic of the various speakers. Recognition of the many fields of social activity in which Dr. Hart has engaged is indicated by the topics which were dealt with by the following persons who either delivered addresses in person or by letter: “The American Indian,” by Dr. Charles A. Eastman (by letter); “The Prison” by Dr. Orlando F. Lewis of New York City; “The Negro,” by Rev. Dr. H. H. Proctor of New York; “The State Board of Charities” by Dr. John T. Moline of Florida; “The National Conference,” by Alexander Johnson of Philadelphia; “Neglected and Dependent Children,” by Miss M. G. Stein, Edmund J. Butler (by letter), and Mrs. Martha P. Falconer; “The Juvenile Court,” by Judge Addams of Cleveland; “State Programs of the South” by Marion C. King of Virginia; and “Religion in Social Work,” by John M. Glenn of New York.

Opening responses were made by Dr. Hart and his brother, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University.
$395,000 RAISED BY SALE OF CHRISTMAS SEALS

APPROXIMATELY $400,000 has been raised by the Christmas Seal Campaign for tuberculosis work in New York State, outside of New York City, as against $375,000 last year and $176,666 in 1917, (there being no sale in 1918).

This is shown by reports and estimates so far received from local committees by the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association. About 39 million seals were sold. Returns from mail sale letters continue through the month of January. It is therefore impossible at this date to determine final results. It is known, however, that the following counties have attained their quotas or will approximate them when complete returns are in: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Dutchess, Monroe, Nassau, Oneida, Ontario, Madison, Putnam, Seneca, Suffolk, Tompkins and Warren.

It is evident that twenty or more other counties will materially exceed the sales of last year.

Putnam Got Quota First

Putnam County was the first county to secure its quota, reaching the full amount on December 15, and since that time has nearly doubled it. It will unquestionably have the highest per capita sale of any county in the State, reaching between $50 and $55 for each resident.

Of the total amount raised, about $390,000 will remain in the treasuries of local committees for their programs of tuberculosis work for 1921. Approximately $30,000 will go to the National Tuberculosis Association—$10,000 for the cost of campaign materials and $20,000 toward the support of the nationwide work of that organization. After deducting the $10,000 as cost of the campaign to the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, approximately $40,000 will be available for the work of the Committee during 1921.

The sum raised by the 1919 Seal Campaign, $375,000, was more than twice as much as had been raised in any preceding year in New York State. It is very gratifying that this advance has been maintained in 1920, and substantially increased. These results could not have been secured in view of the unemployment and slackness in business conditions in many localities had it not been for the well organized campaign carried on by local committees, and the exceptional earnestness and efficiency on their part with which the 1920 sale was conducted.

Strong Local Appeal

Especially gratifying have been the educational and publicity features of many local seal campaigns. Personal presentation of the needs of tuberculosis work to persons able to make generous contributions has also been extensively done. Local committees and the State Committee have cooperated to visualize the "background of service" of preceding years of tuberculosis work as a basis for their appeal. The letter accompanying the seals sent out has been sent out in the form of a report of the work done in 1920 and given an outline of the program planned for 1921. In this way the plan of sending seals by mail has been utilized as an opportunity to report to the hundreds of thousands of purchasers of Christmas Seals the use which was made of the contributions of last year. This educational aspect of the campaign gives promise of larger interest in tuberculosis work during the new year. It is doubtless one of the chief reasons for the success of the Christmas Seal Campaign at a time when many appeals for various worthy causes have claimed the attention of the public.

Appeal Wholly for Health

The success of the 1920 campaign is significant in view of the fact that this is the first year that a distinctively tuberculosis Christmas seal has been sold. The American Red Cross has heretofore sponsored the seal turned over its interest to the National Tuberculosis Association in 1920. It was therefore an exclusively public health appeal which was made by the first time the seal bore a red cross but the double barred cross, the international symbol of the tuberculosis battle, and its success upon this basis is not only very gratifying but is full of hope for the future.

TRAINING SCHOOL AT SYRACUSE FOR SPECIAL CLASS TEACHERS

A prospectus has been received concerning the newly established training department for special class teachers at the Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives, which is conducted under the direction of the Oswego State Normal and Training School. This department was established by an act of the last Legislature in order to meet the increasing demand for properly qualified teachers of special classes in the public schools. The department has for its use a special school building housing 75 children.

The course offers one year's intensive training in the following subjects: Mental hygiene, mental clinics, parole of mental defectives, institutional care and training, modern methods of dealing with the problem of the mental defective and kindred subjects. It leads to a certificate or diploma granted by the Oswego State Normal and Training School. There are no tuition fees and a limited number of approved students may be allowed maintenance for welfare. Applications for enrollment are being received by Dr. James G. Riggs, Principal of the Oswego State Normal and Training School, Oswego, N. Y.

DR. REEDER RESIGNS FROM N. Y. ORPHANAGE POST HELD FOR 20 YEARS

Franklin Thomas succeeds him as Superintendent of Model Institution at Hastings

The Board of Directors of the Orphan Asylum in the City of New York announces that Dr. Rudolph R. Reeder, its Superintendent for the past 20 years, has resigned and the Board has named as his successor, Franklin Thomas, formerly Secretary of the New York City Visiting Committee and an Assistant Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, and more recently Professor of Sociology in the University of Oregon. Mr. Thomas has been acting as Superintendent for several weeks.

Dr. Reeder has been on a leave of absence for some months and is at present in Serbia as Commissioner of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America. His resignation, which was prompted by his decision to remain in Serbia for an indefinite period, was accepted with great reluctance by the Board. Under Dr. Reeder's incumbency the orphanage, which is located at Hastings-on-Hudson, has achieved a national, if not international reputation as a model child caring institution. It combines to a remarkable degree the features of a first-class school and the usual facilities of an orphan shelter. The institution, which was established in 1806 with Mrs. Alexander Hamilton as the foundress of the cottage plan orphanage in the United States. It was a pioneer in according the congregative form of institution and instead housing the children in modern attractive cottages, each accommodating 25 children, and in charge of a cottage mother. The children live under conditions approximating as nearly as possible a normal home.

Dr. Reeder during his incumbency became not only one of the leading, if not the leading orphanage superintendent in America, but one of the foremost educational authorities in the country. Mr. Thomas, who succeeds him, has already held responsible positions in the field of charities and education. As Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association for several years he became especially familiar with the administration of the public charitable institutions and hospitals of New York City. Previously he had been principal of a large county High School in Missouri, Montana. After five years he returned to the West and became Associate Professor of Sociology in the University of Washington in Seattle, from which he was called to the directorship of the newly established School of Social Science in the University of Oregon.
GAINING GROUND IN FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Notable Conference of State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Leading Medical Authorities and Workers From all Over State Consider Next Steps

SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, K.C.B., M.D.

The morning session opened with a roll-call of members of the State Committee by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. George F. Canfield, President of the Association, who presided at the conference, delivered an address of welcome.

The opening address on "Retrospect and Outlook on the Tuberculosis Problem" was delivered by Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., of England, formerly Principal Medical Officer of the Local Government Board of England. Sir Arthur, who is an international authority on preventive medicine and public health administration, is present in this country lecturing at the School of Public Health and Hygiene of Johns Hopkins University. His address to the conference, which was based on his experience of more than 30 years in public health work in Great Britain, was particularly interesting and stimulating. It is printed elsewhere in this issue.

His address was followed by one by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, on the general subject of legislation, and particularly on proposed health center legislation; an extract from it is printed on page 8 of this issue.

Inspection of County Hospitals

Dr. E. H. Restin, Medical Superintendent of the Rockland County Tuberculosis Hospital, strongly advocated the continuance of the policy of inspection of county hospitals and tuberculosis institutions for the reason that he felt it brought about a standardization of hospital equipment and organization which insured the most scientific care to the patient.

In advocating this inspection, however, Dr. Restin did it with the proviso that a certain minimum standard must be set and enforced: First, that the medical staff of the tuberculosis hospital should be efficient in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and familiar with the various phases of treatment; second, that a consulting board to insure prompt and efficient service should be made obligatory; third, that the hospital should have all the equipment, such as X-ray machine, etc., necessary to the diagnosis of the disease, as well as facilities for making analyses of milk and food; and fourth, that standardized records of each patient as well as of accounting orders should be faithfully kept. He said that he felt every superintendent of a hospital would welcome an inspection which kept to this standard.

Miss Lila C. Wheeler, Vice-President of the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis Committee and a member of the State Committee, spoke enthusiastically on the excellent work done by the local committee in stimulating the interest of the patients at Rocky Crest Sanitarium, and making their stay there in the county more endurable. She pointed out that something besides milk and eggs and fresh air (Continued on page 2)
Dr. McPartlon is Medical Superintendent of the Schenectady County Tuberculosis Hospital. The State Charities Aid Association’s offer to send Mrs. Robert R. McPartlon to the institution was accepted with the result that in eight or nine weeks training under her efficient guidance a great amount of work was cut out and a considerable sum of money realized by the sale of the articles. The patients themselves were very enthusiastic over the innovation which not only occupied their time but brought them in a monetary return.

Walter P. Warren, Jr., President of the Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Association, and member of the State Committee supplemented Dr. McPartlon’s remarks from his knowledge of the tuberculosis hospital lately equipped in Rensselaer County. He said that before the introduction of occupational therapy into the hospital regime, patients had become very much dissatisfied and the ex-soldiers, particularly, very unrruly. It became almost impossible to keep them in for treatment, but the new work introduced by Mrs. Harter had made an enormous difference in their spirit and had overcome much of the discontent.

Enlarging County Hospitals

The question of enlarging County Hospitals was discussed by Dr. Stanley L. Wang, Medical Field Secretary of the State Committee on Tuberculosis. Dr. Hallfield felt that the standard adopted six years ago which called for the number of beds in tuberculosis hospitals to equal the average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis could be enforced, as the need was demonstrated, in all the counties. He emphasized the point, however, that it was only on the phase in the care of tuberculosis and that the machinery for the discovery of new cases and the bringing to light of the existence of such cases are of even greater importance. Then additional beds should be provided as there were patients to occupy them.

The question of additional State sanatorium provision for incipient cases was taken up by Dr. Charles J. Hallfield, Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association, and Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. Dr. Hallfield felt that such additional provision should be made as it is often desirable for incipient cases to make a change of climate from some portion of the State to another that this might be done in the State as an administrative unit, and in many localities the number of incipient cases recognized is so small that an efficient sanatorium is not likely to be established. Miss Folks explained that while he did not think the State could be expected to provide for a large number of patients it could help the County Hospitals by serving as a training school, as the State Hospital at Baybrook now does, both in the administrative and medical side of the work; by creating a standard of efficiency and excellence for the County Hospitals; and by unifying the whole system of hospitals under capable and wise leadership. Mr. Folks expressed the opinion that there should be one more State sanatorium, but did not consider it wise to press this establishment at present. Both Dr. Hallfield and Mr. Folks agreed that when incipient cases could be successfully treated at County Hospitals, particularly those cases who are fortunate enough to go away from home, it would do much to minimize the stigma which occasionally attaches to County Hospitals and places where people in a hopeless condition are taken care of.

Dispersaries Effective

Dr. Malcolm F. Lent, Director of the Division of Tuberculosis, State Department of Health, warned against the use of tuberculosis dispensaries and urged that this service be extended to every city and as many towns of the State as possible. Since the establishment of the first municipal dispensary in Yonkers in 1906, the number has increased yearly until at the present time there are 49 tuberculosis dispensaries all over the State furnishing expert diagnostic service, in New York State exclusive of New York City.

It was felt, however, that all of these dispensaries should be regularly inspected and supervised by physicians with special qualifications for this particular branch of medicine; that greater effort and more suspicion cases to come to the clinics for examination and further observation; and that more funds to work should complement the clinic service.

The rural communities, Dr. Lent felt, should have the same clinics, as visits have to depend upon those situated in towns and cities. That much is now being accomplished is demonstrated by the fact that 311 tuberculosis cases were conducted in 38 counties during 1920, the numerical results of which showed that out of 6,536 patients examined, answered to the diagnosis of tuberculosis from tuberculosis, 1,688, or 26%, were suspicious and needed further study. A large percentage of these positive cases are now, however, being reported and being treated in county or private sanatoria, or under a physician’s and public health nurse’s care at home.

Dr. Otto Faust, Secretary of the Albany Medical College, spoke in place of Dean Thomas Ordway and advocated the group diagnostic clinic of which the tuberculosis clinic could be only one unit, where all other facilities are available and where the regular physician, nurse, and advisors are present and the tuberculosis specialist can cooperate in the care of the patients. The type of person coming to the clinic, he said, is increasingly of the incipient kind; the clinical service should be followed up by visits of public health nurses and social workers who will see that the suspicious cases are brought back regularly for examination and treatment.

For More Visiting Nurses

The question of further employment of tuberculosis visiting nurses was effectively presented by Miss Edith S. Kuhiman, Director of the Division of Public Health Nursing, State Department of Health, who gave the close relation of the control of tuberculosis to public health work and the fact that there are many rural communities where there is no public health effort toward tuberculosis, also, because it has been shown that visiting nurses can accomplish more educational work by home visits and actual demonstrations than by any other means. Miss Kuhiman was of the opinion, however, that once established and their desirability was demonstrated, they would be taken care of through public taxation, and that every possible help in the way of equipment should be provided for the successful operation of the work since only by this means could the best nursing service be obtained and kept.

Mrs. L. E. Edgecombe spoke of the splendid cooperation of the County Medical Society in Cortland County where she is President of the Tuberculosis Committee and is also a member of the State Committee. As it was most important in this work to secure the interest and help of public-spirited men and women, and that the successful outcome of their campaign in Cortland.

The last speaker of the morning session, Philip P. Jacobs, Publicity Director of the State Tuberculosis Association, spoke on methods of educating the public, since, as he pointed out, it would be impossible to control tuberculosis until public opinion was aroused and crystallized to back up any campaign which might be inaugurated against the disease. It becomes, therefore, a job of sell-
GAUGING GROUND IN FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

(Continued from page 2)

lugging health to people who for the most part do not want it. The methods used must be the same; those of any other person who has a commodity to put on the table. The methods are originality and ingenuity with the product of the best brains in the advertising market. Mr. Jacobs did not advocate any particular method of attack, but he said that a new method must be devised to meet new demands, at the same time retaining the old devices which had proven themselves so successful.

He emphasized the fact that organization and education go hand in hand; that it was the job of the publicity man to put in the hands of the organization, whether Boy Scout or Labor Union, the method of appeal which could most easily get over the information to that particular group of people. For this reason a wide diversity of appeal and method was necessary.

LUNCHEON SESSION

The luncheon session of the conference was devoted to the general discussion of work with children, under which head the various means for fighting tuberculosis by building up the resistance of the child or removing him from the range of repeated or mass infection, were discussed.

As an introduction to this topic, John A. Kingsbury, the First Executive Secretary of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, spoke of his work in 1907 and 1915, and for his slogan "No Uncared-for Tuberculosis in 1915," spoke of the change of attitude toward the disease which had been brought about by the intensive educational campaign waged throughout the State of New York. He took for his subject, "Them and Now," and showed how the ideas of despair had been changed to one of hope.

Mr. Kingsbury, in a reminiscent mood, carried his listeners back with him to the early 80's, when himself a very young boy, he had gone with his family to a little village in Eastern Washington where his father had been sent to survey the railroad through that pioneer territory. Then his mother was threatened with the dread disease called consumption, and to escape the change of climate which might prolong her life, or at least alleviate her suffering. The hereditary blight which must necessarily attach to children of tuberculous parents was unquestioned in those days; the attitude was one of hopeless despair—a resigned acceptance of the dictum of fate which had written "Consumption" over the door of a house, every member of which must go forth with the shadow of Death always by his side.

Twenty years later, when in Seattle, Mr. Kingsbury read the first report of the New York Charity Organization Society, on the steps being taken in the care and prevention of tuberculosis. He threw himself into the work of disseminating the ignorance and despair of the people throughout the State of New York with a zeal which was born of his own release from the Mayhew House, and the propaganda of hope which this message brought. Later, when a postgraduate student at Columbia, he elected to take the Executive Secretarieship of the Committee on Tuberculosis under the State Charities Aid Association. He threw himself into the work of disseminating the ignorance and despair of the people throughout the State of New York with a zeal which was born of his own release from the Mayhew House, and the propaganda of hope which this message brought. Later, when a postgraduate student at Columbia, he elected to take the Executive Secretarieship of the Committee on Tuberculosis under the State Charities Aid Association. He threw himself into the work of disseminating the ignorance and despair of the people throughout the State of New York with a zeal which was born of his own release from the Mayhew House, and the propaganda of hope which this message brought.

Salient Points At Tuberculosis Conference

The following strong points were made by speakers at the meeting of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health at the Hotel Biltmore on January 22:

"The object of all anti-tuberculosis measures is to increase the resistance of mankind to infection and to reduce the amount and frequency of infection to which mankind is exposed."—Dr. Charles Hendee Smith.

"The tremendous problem of saving the children of the world puts the emphasis upon preventive medicine. In this America must lead the way. It is the greatest, to serve the world has ever known and entails both enormous responsibility and glorious inspiration."—Dr. James Alexander Miller.

"There is no question but what diseased adults and tonsils can be a portal to tuberculosis."—Mr. Isaac Adler.

The greatest achievement of the fight against tuberculosis has been the placing of the word 'Hope' over the door where there was once written 'Despair.'—Mr. John A. Kingsbury.

Open-Air Classes

Various methods of preventive work with children were then discussed, beginning with open-air classes for school children pre-disposed to tuberculosis, by Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff of New York. Dr. Woodruff took the stand that these classes were extremely valuable, as they exposed children to repeated exposures to infection and cited the figures that in New York City there were 10,000 children who were continually being exposed to tuberculosis. He contended that it was impossible to place these children in a position to ward off such infection unless their environment during the open-air time was so good as to build up a strong resistance, and he felt that open-air classes could be made a very potent factor in the fight against tuberculosis if, through close co-operation with the public schools, the children exposed to tuberculosis at home could be kept in such classes during the summer.

Dr. Laurance Lovell, President of the Ithaca Tuberculosis Association and a member of the State Committee, spoke on the subject of prevention of childhood tuberculosis and of the splendid results obtained in the Ithaca Preventorium established in 1914, from which children had returned to their homes with new ideas of cleanliness and health and new standards of family life.

Summer Camps

The question of the efficacy of summer camps was discussed by W. F. Schenck, in connexion with and knowledge of the two camps in Syracuse, which gave him a fund of information upon which to base his conclusions. He felt that the camps in Syracuse had done an incalculable amount of good; the candidates for the camps were carefully selected by tuberculosis experts, and all correctional work, such as removal of teeth and adomias, was done in advance; careful physical records of each child were kept. It was found that the average weight gain in the fifteen-inch camp, 155 children, from fifteen to twenty years of age, was a gain of 24 pounds, and that children from 155 families, at an average per capita cost of 45 cents a day, were taken care of last summer by the two camps.

Nutrition and Tuberculosis

The nutritional side of preventive work among the children was discussed by Dr. James Alexander Miller, President of the New York Tuberculosis Association and a member of the Committee. He outlined the various steps through which the development of anti-tuberculosis work had gone, beginning with the changed conception of the disease as a curable one, at which time the chief emphasis had been placed upon sanitation in the care of patients. Then about 1905, the camps began, and it was about that time that the result of the discovery that no one could stand up against constantly repeated infections and that the only way to insure safety to a tuberculosis-ridden family was to remove the dangerous cases from the contacts of family life. At this time better housing, open-air classes, sanatorium for advanced cases, etc., were stressed.

Now the message of advanced thought in combating tuberculosis, according to Dr. Miller, that of prevention work among children, in other words, building up so strong a field of resistance that the repeated efforts of tuberculosis to overcome us are powerless to escape, will find no weak spot from which the disease bacillus may get its start in the body.

Tuberculosis Like a Fungus

Dr. Miller said that his observation of conditions in Europe had done much to strengthen his belief in the vital necessity of this early preventive work, and he quoted that while tuberculosis had made the greatest inroads and in which the proportion of deaths had increased disproportionately since the outbreak of the war, were those in which the people were least well nourished. France and England suffered comparatively slight increases in pulmonary tuberculosis to the extent that Russia, Austria, the Balkans and Germany, were victims of tremendous increases. Tuberculosis had become, in Dr. Miller's opinion, a disease like a fungus, growing upon the individual; the bacillus was always present in the human organism; if the individual fell below par through under-nutrition, then the bacillus found fertile ground through which to spread its death-bearing tentacles.

But by nutritional means, Miller does not mean "four square meals." He considers the nutrition kitchen a medical problem as well as a sociological one. He deplores the attitude...
GAINING GROUND IN FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

(Continued from page 3)

of mind which would leave the doctor's diagnosis out of the question of supplementary feeding, for to get the maximum amount of growth, every case, no matter how grave, must be recognized and treated according to its particular needs. He would link the nutrition kitchen up with hospitals or dispensaries, or social agencies or public schools. He would make co-operation with a competent physician absolutely essential, for each case should be diagnosed for its particular lack. He would use relief organizations in order to follow up the work started and teach the children, and their mothers, the proper food and the proper conditions necessary to health; nor would he allow the tuberculosis organization to usurp the privileges of the already established child welfare organizations which have special facilities for child care, but urged that it bring to these organizations a spirit of genuine helpfulness in their co-operation.

Dr. Miller's feeling in regard to the necessity of a competent physician in this work may be summed up by the following quotation from his address:

"The lay social worker in health work should always insist on working with a socially-minded physician. If there is no socially-minded physician in the locality, make one."

Dr. Miller's plea for renewed effort and redoubled vigor in unifying all possible forces in the tremendous fight against the ravages of a disease which takes, first of all, the children of the world, was an eloquent one. He pointed out that the world war had cost the lives of millions of human beings; that in order to re-establish civilization upon a strong basis, the children of this generation must be saved, and that meant a tremendous advance in the realm of preventive medicine, whose most fertile field is that of child care.

It is impossible for Europe, Dr. Miller pointed out, destitute and war-ridden as she is, to undertake this care. America is the only country which has the resources and equipment necessary. America must, therefore, show the way in carrying on the best methods of preventive medicine and in stamping out disease and since this high water mark in America's medical ability and equipment is reached in New York, Dr. Miller stressed the enormous responsibility resting upon America, upon New York City, and upon the tuberculosis organization, in bringing the world out of the morass in which it is plunged. It is, he declared, the greatest call to service the world has ever known and entails both tremendous responsibility and glorious inspiration.

Mr. Adler on Nutrition

Issac Adler, President of the Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County and a member of the State Committee, reinforced this plea upon the value of intelligent nutritional work by concrete illustrations of the good accomplished by the classes established in Rochester, where co-operation with the hospital was brought about through the attendance of the parents at the children's classes.

The session devoted to work with children was brought to a close by Dr. William A. Howe, State Medical Inspector of Schools. He gave interesting data about the good accomplished by thorough and efficient inspection and close co-ordination with the school authorities. Dr. Charles Blover, Secretary, Montgomery County Tuberculosis Association, and a member of the State Committee, urged still closer co-operation with the Board of Education in order to stamp out the disease at its center of greatest propagation — schools.

THEN AND NOW 1907-1921

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AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. Charles Hender Smith of New York discussed the question of the importance of tuberculosis preventive work, of the removal of ade- noids and tonsils, the present facilities for which are most inadequate throughout the State. Dr. Smith said, without question, dis eased adenoids and tonsils were portals of entry for tuberculosis since they undoubtedly had a bad effect upon the health of the child and so lowered his resistance. In fact, he gave as the two factors most conducive to the development of tuberculosis, under-nutrition, and diseased adenoids and tonsils.

Dr. Smith went on to say that much blame is attached to the medical profession for faulty diagnosis of tuberculosis in children and that the physicians as a whole should be better educated along this line. They often allowed the disease to get a start in childhood because they did not recognize its symptoms except in pulmonary tuberculosis, which rarely exists in children, and overlooked the bacillus which often does exist in such places as the bronchial tubes.

For More County Committees

The question of organizing further local tuberculosis committees in the counties in which they do not at present exist was answered by Mr. Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who pointed out that in the State Charities Aid Association itself there was already a method of carrying on a very complete co-ordination of effort since there was a group of committees dealing with child welfare, as well as along other lines, working throughout the State.

Mr. Nelbach, Executive Secretary of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, spoke of the service of the Committee as a free employment exchange for trained tuberculosis workers, and of the numbers of trained workers, county medical superintendent's, nurses and occupational therapists who had been supplied through the efforts of the Central Office—arguments in favor of its continuing to function as a free employment exchange for trained workers.

To Meet Semi-Annually

Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and a member of the State Committee discussed the advisability of the Committee as, reorganized, meeting semi-annually and this was agreed upon in the form of a resolution by Dr. Charles Blover, the times and places to be designated by the Executive Committee.

It was further resolved that the President of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health be authorized to appoint six members from the State Committee to act with himself as an executive committee to take charge of the work during the intervals between the semi-annual meetings.

Mr. Folks, who had taken Mr. Canfield's place as Chairman of the Conference at the afternoon session, brought the meeting to a close by pointing out its unusual feature, i.e., that everyone present, official and unofficial, had sat and worked together for the public good without being conscious of whether he or she represented the State or came as a private citizen. This, said Mr. Folks, was ideal co-operation of the 100 per cent kind. He stated that he had never heard so much talk in which there was not a wasted word; so many people peculiarly qualified to speak with authority along their respective lines. Much of the history of the State, that is the history of the welfare and very being of its people, would be written, declared Mr. Folks, by this group, in which were represented great social force and tremendous aspirations, and because of this group the future of the people of the State was more brilliant, more hopeful and more pregnant with good than ever before.
"Retrospect and Outlook on Tuberculosis Problem"

By SIR ARTHUR NEWSCOLME, K.C.B., M.D.

There are relatively few families in which no case of recognisable tuberculosis has occurred. True heredity must, therefore, like familial infection, show itself in an excessive incidence of the disease in certain families. Such excessive incidence is undoubted. But how is true heredity distinguished from familial infection? How much, and probably a high proportion of the incidence of human tuberculosis, is acquired before puberty is well established. That there will be more opportunities for repeated infection and the production of multiple foci in a consumptive than in a non-consumptive household is obvious. How shall we differentiate the influence of the pathological in the inherited tendency to become consumptive from the influence of infection in family intercourse?

It has never been done; and "biometrical" statements giving heredity an important place in the explanation of tuberculosis must be regarded as assuming the point to be proved. It is an established axiom in logic that multiple explanation is not to be presumed if there is an adequate single explanation. We know that personal infection from man or a bovine must occur or there will be no human tuberculosis; we know that in the exceptional instances of tuberculosis, in which family predisposition (or infection) can be eliminated, personal infection suffices to cause disease. To put the case in logical terms: In measuring the relative importance of various activities, we must, until valid facts bearing on hereditary predisposition can be adduced, concentrate on the prevention of infection, intrafamilial and extra-familial, and on the removal of those insanitary conditions, whether personal, as mal-nutrition and overwork, or non-personal, as injury to the skin and to the vitiated air, which in the main are controllable, and in the prevention of which

(a) past experience as regards human tuberculosis,
(b) the teaching of pathology,
(c) comparative experience in leprosy.

(d) the evidence derivable from the comparative control of infected cattle herds un inoculated over tuberculosis, shows that great success can be secured.

In short, except in respect to a few well defined and relatively uncommon diseases, we have little more than the beginnings of a science of heredity of human diseases, and less than this for tuberculosis; and until the biometrician can bring us less doubtful contributions to knowledge, we cannot attach weight to his statements. Often if hereafter it is demonstrated, e.g., by experimentation on animals, that tuberculosis is influenced by hereditary factors, direct attack on environmental factors, in view of the general dissemination of tuberculosis, will remain the chief method of public control of the disease.

Duty to Minimize Risks, Especially for Children

The prevention of tuberculosis depends on increasing resistance to infection and on preventing or diminishing frequency and dosage of infection. We know that in the complex circumstances of modern life to prevent infection entirely; but as the result of increased cleanliness in personal habits and of hospitalization of very infective cases by increasing scale, infection for most persons is being steadily diminished. It is evident an act of elementary caution to minimize risks; and such measures as the diminution of uncleanliness habits should be encouraged. The avoidance of the common use of drinking and other utensils and articles, or of the sleeping bed of a tuberculous relative, are evidently desirable whatever view we may take as to the risk to adults from a consumptive patient. To young children, such habits with uncontrolled habits, constitute a terrible danger.

At the same time, it is important that the standard of health should be maintained. That good housing should be advocated and secured, that nutrition should be on a high level, and that the occupied children be protected. The two lines of action are not alternative, but mutually complementary and the wise tuberculosis worker will regard them as both bringing greater to his mill. Here, once more, is illustrated the importance of linking up tuberculosis work with general public health work.

How to Make Housing Safe

This is perhaps best considered in somewhat full and in relation to the most difficult of our current sanitary and social problems. During the war there was accentuated a process which, in England, had previously begun. The provision of housing accommodation failed to keep pace with family needs. During and since the war this lack of house-room-such a serious; and at the present time, even Government subsidies on a large scale are failing to keep pace with the present needs. In this country the same lack is shown, to a less degree, and meanwhile in such provision as is made, especially in our cities, that part of labour and the material is leading to a serious skimping in size of such dwelling-rooms as are provided. This has a very important bearing on the tuberculosis problem. The supply of adequate dwellings of the right type will take years to take over the demand, and in the meanwhile the problem of the urgent needs. In this country the same lack is shown, to a less degree, and meanwhile in such provision as is made, especially in our cities, that part of labour and the material is leading to a serious skimping in size of such dwelling-rooms as are provided. This has a very important bearing on the tuberculosis problem. The supply of adequate dwellings of the right type will take years to take over the demand, and in the meanwhile the problem of the urgent needs. In this country the same lack is shown, to a less degree, and meanwhile in such provision as is made, especially in our cities, that part of labour and the material is leading to a serious skimping in size of such dwelling-rooms as are provided. This has a very important bearing on the tuberculosis problem. The supply of adequate dwellings of the right type will take years to take over the demand, and in the meanwhile the problem of the urgent needs.
RETROSPECT AND OUTLOOK ON TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM

(Continued from page 5)

buted to the skilled treatment which a large proportion of the total population have received in our hospitals of various types.

Causes of Decline in Tuberculosis

In the light of the preceding facts and considerations, we can now return to the question as to the causes of the steady decline in the death-rate from tuberculosis in the past century, which was taking place before as well as since Koch’s discovery of the tubercle bacillus. There is no evidence that it is due to natural selection in the course of the ages having increased human resistance to infection by tuberculosis; were this the case, the unfavourable experience of Ireland and France and the experience of America, England and Germany would remain unexplained. I would not desire to add one more to Irish grievances by assuming that in the course of history the ability to the tubercle bacillus has diminished in England while remaining stable in Ireland.

It is impossible in most instances to set out separately circumstances increasing infection from circumstances lowering resistance. During the last three or four decades there has been improvement in respect to the factors lowering resistance to attack; but there has been simultaneously a great decline in opportunities for infection on a massive scale, as a result of habits of greater cleanliness, especially in regard to spitting, of diminished overcrowding of population, and of increased treatment and the incidental segregation of advanced cases of disease in hospital beds.

In cities like London and New York and most other American and British cities and countries, a large proportion of the tuberculous sick are undergoing hospital treatment during a considerable share of their sick life.

Some writers have failed to visualize the fact that the segregation of a minority of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis for a portion of their illness can have had a marked influence on the death-rate in this disease, or that the opportunity to be guarding tuberculosis by the same measure they would apply to smallpox, which in an unprotected community spreads rapidly when people are overcrowded. The case of tuberculosis, that of leprosy, is governed by the considerations that both these diseases as a rule require intimate and protracted contact for their spread, and that in both diseases there may be prolonged latency before active disease develops. A hypothetical illustration may serve to elucidate the order of magnitude of the influence exercised by institutional segregation. Let us assume—as is probably the case in England—that one-fifth of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are treated during one-third of a year institutionally under conditions in which they will not be liable to spread infection. Let us assume further that each of these cases has an infectious lifetime of three years. Thus one-fifth of the cases are deprived of their power to spread infection during one-ninth of their period of "open" disease. It being assumed that personal infection causes pulmonary tuberculosis segregation is efficient, segregation to the extent indicated above should secure a reduction in the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis of 5 1/2 or approximately 2 per cent.

The net fact the decline in the English death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis since 1871 has been at a rate slightly under 2 per cent per annum.

Some writers again have expressed disappointment because of the decline of tuberculosis has not increased in the last twenty years, notwithstanding more active anti-tuberculosis work. In view of the adverse circumstances attending the decline of tuberculosis, the remarkable fact is that any decline of tuberculosis has occurred, and that this decline has been so much greater than that from all other causes of death in the aggregate.

Let us consider some of the factors concerned:

Factors Making for Reduction

1. Gradual increase of small-dosed and infrequent in lies of large-dosed and frequent infection: and especially
   a. Increased cleanliness in personal habits: (spitting, etc.)
   b. Increased care and of infection in industrial life.
   c. Better care of the sick.

2. Increased resistance by improvement of general hygiene conditions.


Factors Opposing Reduction

1. Steady increase of city life.

2. Increasing substitution of indoor for outdoor occupations.

3. The general reduction in house-room especially in city life.

4. The evil influence of war on
   1) Home workers
   2) Soldiers

The fact that there has been any decline in tuberculosis during the last half century is remarkable. It is a result of forces acting for and against such a decline; even a stationary death-rate from tuberculosis under the conditions set out above would mean the operation of some beneficent factor or factors; and now that in England three-fourths and in this country over half of the population live in cities, notwithstanding the evil tendencies of urban life and industrialism, the fact that the death-rate from tuberculosis has declined constituted one of the greatest triumphs of medicine.

The history of England during the war and, I believe, of every European country involved in it, shows that the progress in the death-rate from tuberculosis in England the absence of so large a proportion of its men in warfare made accurate estimation of the actual decline impossible; and there was the further difficulty that the population left was necessarily the more weakly section. For women, however, accurate data can be given.

The increase in the death-rate for girls aged 5-10 between 1912-14 and 1918 was 29%; but at 10-15 it was 34%, at 15-20 it was 46%, at 20-25 it was 42%, at 25-35 it was 28%, decreasing at higher ages.

The girls and women of Great Britain acted heroically during the war. From every rank and class of society volunteers and other forms of industrial and clerical work, they lived in crowded lodgings in terribly congested towns and their contribution to the national effort was scarcely less than that of our men. That they suffered in consequence is clear from the above facts. The over-fatigue of unaccustomed stress and strain, the overcrowding with resulting infection, the greater prevalence of exteriors, and in 1918 the malignant effect of insufficient milk and milk products in the army, all had a marked part in producing the results shown above; and in all probability, if factors could be satisfactorily separated, it would be found that in the three years ending 1917 the scarcity of milk and butter played a material part in producing the general result.

Future Action

After this necessarily incomplete review of some of the factors concerned in the prevention of tuberculosis, we may consider what is the best line of action for the future and what are our prospects of success.

At first, we may dismiss the idea that under present circumstances of civilized life we shall reach a position in which infection has been abolished. If this were to happen, adults not improbably would become as prone to fatal tuberculosis, when introduced, as is each generation of infants in succession, or as are savages when they come into touch with civilization.

Our chief aims must therefore be to minimize infection, especially at the most susceptible ages, and to promote all sorts of child welfare work, and every branch of public health work, which whether by controlling epidemic diseases, by improving housing, or by securing improved occupational circumstances will increase resistance to infection. In short, tuberculosis work is a branch of public health work and must be carried on as such, though, of course, not necessarily by the same workers.

In examining the record of the 48th year’s work of the State Charities Aid Association, I find that the ideal of co-operation already actuates your work. This is so in the dual relationship of tuberculosis work to public health work and to general medical work.

One lesson which has emerged from the working of tuberculosis medical organizations, dispensaries, sanatoriums, hospitals, etc., is the need to link them up with general medicine. This has been evidenced in the detailed work of sanatoriums and hospitals, where physicians and surgeons other than tuberculosis special skill in tuberculosis are occasionally required, and particularly in tuberculosis dispensaries, where cooperation between physicians in private and public practice is especially desirable. We may reasonably hope that tuberculosis dispensaries will become Medical or Health Centres to which all patients may apply for skilled care in different departments of medicine, and where consultations may take place between experts and private physicians interested in a particular case. In country districts such Health Centres will be of inestimable value; and in cities they should form a special department of each general hospital, where every applicant can secure the advantage of the special skill of every single member of the staff.

A proposal of this nature has been already made for the State of New York. If adopted it will form the coping stone to the medical provisions already made, and will greatly widen the scope of their ability.

Meanwhile present agencies for the prevention of tuberculosis must be strengthened with all the power and financial support and extension; and it is pleasant to read of efforts made to secure free expert medical examination for tuberculosis, of the opening of new hospitals for consumptives, of assistance given to existing tuberculosis hospitals, of the introduction of occupational therapy into some institutions, of the employment of many additional visiting nurses, of the opening of a fresh air school for tuberculous children and of assistance given to fresh air schools, of work to help in securing employment for trained tuberculosis workers, and so on.

(Continued on page 7)
"RETROSPECT AND OUTLOOK ON TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM"
(Continued from page 6)
In all these directions, there is need of extended and more systematic work in every county of every State. With the possible exception of the experimental station at Tuscaloosa, I do not think that anywhere the problem of tuberculosis has been tackled on a scale equal to the needs of the case.

There has been too general an impression that when the reporting of cases of tuberculosis has been made obligatory, when laboratory facilities have been provided for examination of sputum, when means for securing an expert medical examination of the invalid family are available, when a public health nurse having a preposterously large visiting list is provided, when here and there a consumptive is treated for many months in a sanatorium, enough has been done to justify us in being surprised at the absence of startling statistical results. We need to think of the work needed in terms which are commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. How many public health reports give information yearly which will enable the following elementary questions to be answered, and when the information is obtained, in how many instances is the work on an adequate scale?

How do the number of cases reported compare with the number of deaths from tuberculosis?
How soon after commencing attendance does the physician report his cases?
In how many of the cases reported is a medical examination of the rest of the family secured?
In what proportion of the cases reported has a sanatorium or hospital treatment been provided?
In every instance during such treatment has it been a main point in the institutional administration to instruct and train the patient in the hygiene of his later life?
While the patient is away from home have his domestic conditions been investigated, the condition of health of his family ascertained, and such assistance as is needed for the maintenance of nutrition furnished or arranged for from collateral sources?
After each patient has left the institution has he been the subject of continued sympathetic visitation and of help when needed, which will ensure that he has (a) occupation adapted to his physical ability; (b) a separate bedroom; (c) such supplementation of income when needed, as will ensure that he does not suffer from malnutrition?
I might enlarge the list of questions; but those asked suffice to show that although valuable work has been done, more and more work is needed. That this work is well within the financial ability of every community to carry out is certain, and it is equally certain that if we undertake it we shall be repaid manifold in the improved health and efficiency of the community.

Let me sum up some of the practical points which I have emphasized this morning:
1st. The object of all anti-tuberculosis measures is to increase the resistance of mankind to infection, and to reduce the amount and frequency of infection to which mankind is exposed.
2d. The amount and frequency of infection are greatest in consumptive families; and commonly owing to poverty and its associated circumstances, the resistance to infection is at its lowest in such families.
3d. The aggregate mortality from tuberculosis shows that the risk of acute tuberculosis and death is greatest in the first two or three years after birth. Hence the supreme importance of protecting young children against infection.
4th. Measures taken against tuberculosis, direct and indirect, have been followed by a much greater reduction in this disease, than in the death-rate from all other causes in the aggregate.
5th. The terrible incidence of tuberculosis in infancy and the important part played by epidemic diseases in increasing tuberculosis emphasize the extreme importance of connecting tuberculosis work with child welfare work closely together and of affiliating both to general public health work.
6th. We must realize and make the public realize that our present work is sound and beneficent, but needs to be extended in every direction until we are in a position to say that in every State we are exercising complete supervision over and making provision for the whole of the sick life of the consumptive, whether he is trending towards complete recovery or towards death.

When we can make this statement, the present rate of decline in the death-rate from tuberculosis will, I have no doubt, be greatly increased, and it is to this end that our work must be pursued.

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Decrease In Tuberculosis Death Rate Is Cause For Encouragement

HOW the number of deaths from tuberculosis in New York State (exclusive of New York City) has decreased from 5,572 in 1900 and 5,481 in 1907 to 4,675 in 1920, is shown by the table below.

In 1900 the death rate per 100,000 of the population was 145.3; in 1907 it was 130.5; in 1920 it had dropped to 98.0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DEATHS</th>
<th>DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>5,572</td>
<td>145.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>5,756</td>
<td>148.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>5,947</td>
<td>128.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>5,333</td>
<td>131.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>5,570</td>
<td>136.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>5,405</td>
<td>132.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1907

The above table of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs and acute military tuberculosis in New York State (exclusive of New York City) is based on official figures. Those from 1900-1914 inclusive are from the Federal Census Bureau; those from 1915-1920 inclusive are from the New York State Department of Health. The figure for 1920 is provisional, subject to correction from delayed reports not yet received by the State Health Department.

TUBERCULOSIS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS APPOINTED

At the meeting of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health held on January 22 in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman to appoint six members from the State Committee to act with himself as an Executive Committee, to take charge of the work during the intervals between the semi-annual meetings.

George F. Canfield, the Chairman, has appointed the following persons, all of whom have accepted: Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York City, Homer Folk of Yonkers, Dr. Lee K. Frankel of New York City, Edmund N. Huyck of Albany, John A. Kingsbury of Yonkers, and Dr. Charles Stover of Amsterdam.
Dr. Biggs Urges Health Centers To Meet Rural Medical Needs

STATE Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs, addressing the State Convention of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health at the Biltmore on January 22, declared that rural districts are in an extremely bad way as regards facilities for medical and nursing care.

With the marked drift of population to industrial and other urban centers, physicians have constantly been leaving country practice for the larger professional opportunities offered by the cities, and at the present time many rural communities are entirely without physicians.

Dr. Biggs advocated the establishment of a State-wide system of health centers with adequate hospital, laboratory, public health nursing, and out-patient department facilities to cope with the situation in rural districts. He stated that the number of graduates from medical colleges has declined more than one half in recent years. He stated that the annual deficit in the number of physicians in the United States is between 3,500 and 4,000.

"In New York State physicians in country districts are becoming fewer and fewer," he said. "Sixty-eight communities have appealed to the State Health Department for physicians, not because they have not enough physicians, but because they have not any at all."

Dr. Biggs said that very few young physicians are settling in rural districts these days. In one up-State county where there are 54 doctors who have practiced on the average for 25½ years, only three new physicians have located in the entire county in the past five years. Medical service in rural districts is today almost the same, he said, as it was 25 years ago in spite of the great advances in medicine generally during that period. This, he declared, is due not to the lack of medical facilities in the country neighborhoods, but that the facilities of modern medicine are not being made generally available in the country. There are almost no laboratory facilities except those furnished by the laboratory of the State Department of Health. Dr. Biggs also said that nursing service in rural districts is almost entirely lacking and cannot be obtained both because there are not enough nurses available and because of the almost prohibitive cost in cases of illness to the average family.

Dr. Biggs also believes that with the establishment of health centers in various communities throughout New York State where there would be proper hospital provision for acute illness, for tuberculosis cases and for other hospital patients, and with proper diagnostic, laboratory, nursing, and out-patient departments, the critical situation could be met and an important contribution made to public health in the State. He feels that steps should be taken to make possible the establishment of such rural health centers in co-operation with the State and with such State assistance as may be necessary.

WHO ATTENDED THE TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE

Following is a list of persons who attended the meeting of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health at the Biltmore, New York City, on January 22:

Representing Local Organizations

Isaac Adler, President of the Rochester and Monroe County Tuberculosis Association; Miss Grace Gillette, R.N., Otsego County Committee; Mrs. E. E. Edgcomb, President, Cortland County Committee; Hon. Julius Frank, St. Lawrence County Committee; Mrs. E. E. Edgcomb, President, Cortland County Committee; Mrs. E. L. Edgecomb, President, Cortland County Committee; Miss Grace Gillette, R.N., Otsego County Committee; Rev. H. L. Grubman, President, Chenango County Committee; Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, Vice-President, Cattaraugus County Committee; Otto E. Keller, Chairman, Sullivan County Committee; Dr. E. W. Lawson, Medical Director, Albany County Committee; Dr. A. E. Lewis, Livingston County Committee; Charles W. Merriam, Secretary, Schenectady County Committee; Mrs. W. A. Moulton, Tioga County Committee; Dr. Ethan A. Nevin, President, Wayne County Committee; Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Dutchess County Health Association; Mrs. Joseph Reiger, Secretary, Chautauqua County Committee; Dr. K. Robert Ritchie, Putnam County Committee; Dr. William H. Ross, President, Suffolk County Committee; Mrs. Albert C. Rust, Vice-Chairman, Poughkeepsie Committee; Dr. Woodard Shaw, Fulton County Committee; Miss Nina V. Short, Executive Secretary, Otsego County Committee; Dr. G. A. Silliman, Delaware County Committee; Harry E. Springer, Executive Secretary, Chenango County Committee; Dr. Charles Stover, Secretary, Montgomery County Committee; Dr. E. C. Van Dusen, Vice-President, Greene County Committee; Willard Van Dusen, Oneida County Committee; Dr. William Vogeler, Vice-Chairman, Yorktown Committee; Walter P. Warren, Jr., President, Rensselaer County Committee; and Dr. Floyd R. Wright, Ontario County Committee.

Members-at-Large of State Committee

P. L. Barrett, Olean; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York City; Bailey B. Burritt, Yonkers; George F. Candel (Chairman), New York City; Dr. Otto Faust, representing Dr. Thomas Ordway, Dean of Albany Medical College, Albany; Homer Folks (Secretary), New York City; Dr. Lee K. Franke, New York City; John M. Glehn, New York City; Edward N. Hoyt, Albany; John A. Kingsbury, Yonkers; C. A. Wheel, New York City; and Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, Portville.

Other Participants and Guests

John P. Bramer, Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of New York; Mr. Arthur Newsholme, K. A. M. Lewis, Erastus K. D. Charles, J. Hatfield, Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Harvey Dee Brown, Assistant Executive Secretary, Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, New York; Dr. A. C. Burnham, Director First Aid, Atlantic Division, American Red Cross; Miss H. Ida. Curry, Superintendent, S. C. A. A. Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children; Mrs. Julius Frank, Ogdenburg; Miss Joan T. Gardner, representing Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, New York State; Mrs. Louise K. Harris, Office Supervisor, Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health; George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary, S. C. A. A. Committee on Mental Hygiene; Mrs. Frederic Delano Hitch, Newburgh; Dr. William A. Howe, State Medical School Inspector; Philip F. Jacobs, Assistant Secretary, National Tuberculosis Association; Frank Kiernan, Executive Secretary, S. C. A. A. Committee on Public Charitable Institutions; Dr. Edwin P. Kent, Medical Superintendent, Suff-olk County Tuberculosis Hospital; Miss Mathilde Kuhlman, Director, Division Public Health Nursing, State Health Department; Dr. Malcolm F. Lent, Director, Division of Tubercu-losis, State Health Department; Dr. Peter McPartlan, Medical Superintendent, Glen Ridge Sanitarium; Dr. F. W. McSorley, Supervisor of Tuberculosis Hospitals and dispensaries, State Health Department; Miss Frances H. Meyer, Field Organizer of State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health; Graves Moore, New York City; Dr. W. J. Northrop, New York; Mrs. N. A. O'Connell, Assistant Director, Bureau of Hospitals, Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of New York; Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; Dr. S. W. Wright, Director, Hospital and Institutional Bureau of Consultation; Dr. Mark L. Mowar, Kingston; Dr. Frank Overton, District Sanitary Superintendent, State Health Department, Patchogue; Dr. Charles S. Prest, Director Health Service, Atlantic Division, American Red Cross; Miss Rita L. Reirin, representing Tuberculosis Division of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Dr. E. H. Restin, Medical Superintendent, Rockland County Tuberculosis Hospital; Dr. Charles Hendee Smith, New York City; Miss Mildred Penrose Stewart, Supervisor of Local Work, State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health; Miss Helen W. Thomas, New York City Visit- ing Committee; Miss Sophie van der Thael, Superintendent, S. C. A. A. Child Placing Agency; Dr. Stanley L. Wang, Medical Field Supervisor, New York State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

SUFFOLK COUNTY IS STUDYING WESTCHESTER CHILD-CARING WORK

The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors is studying possible improvements in the child-caring facilities of the county.

The Board sent a delegation composed of three supervisors, the county sheriff and the county attorney, to study the Westchester County system as carried on through its Department of Child Welfare. The visitors spent a day in the offices of the department, studying its organization and its methods of work. They also made a flying trip to the new county hospital at East View and expressed enthusiasm for Westchester's plans for the care of its sick.

The committee expressed general approval of those features of the Westchester work which result in the care and relief for children, both with their own mothers and away from their families, under one county-wide organization, and the employment of trained workers only to handle the problem.
AN APPEAL

WHAT WE NEED IS HOUSES

It is related that, in the summer of 1919, when the French Government bestowed a decoration on the City of Rheims and its leading officials visited the city, a local official said, in the course of the public exercises: "It is nice to be decorated, but what we need is houses."

What every city in New York State needs "is houses." We are not experts in housing and we are not competent to pass judgment on the various remedies which have been suggested and the various legislative acts which have been enacted. We trust they will all serve useful purposes and contribute to the building of houses.

One suggestion only occurs to us and that is in the nature of an appeal. It is understood that a great many people have become wealthy during the course of the war. We do not know any of them, but undoubtedly they exist. We would like to suggest to any such, to whose notice these words may come, that a very real and permanent satisfaction might be derived from devoting such sums, or a part of them, to the building of houses.

Would it not give one a very comfortable feeling to realize all the time, that he was making it possible for other people to live in healthful, comfortable surroundings conducive to right living and sound thinking?

H. P.

DECIDED DROP IN INSANITY CASES FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

The favorable effect of prohibition so far as the insanity rate in New York State is concerned is indicated by official figures which form the basis of an article by Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, Statistician of the State Hospital Commission in Mental Hygiene on "The Decline of Alcohol and Drugs as Causes of Mental Disease."

"The decline in the rate of first admissions during the past year is very significant," writes Dr. Pollock. "From it we catch a gleam of hope that the heavy burden of insanity now resting on the people of the State may gradually be made lighter."

The figures given show that in 1909, 19.8% of all first admissions to the State hospitals in this State were due to the excessive use of alcohol. For the year ending June 30, 1917, practically covering the year immediately prior to our entrance into the war, 8.9% of first admissions were of the alcoholic type. In 1918, under the wartime ban on strong drink, the alcoholic first admissions dropped to 5.2%; in 1919 to 4.0%; and in 1920 under constitutional prohibition, to the low level of 1.3%. It must be borne in mind also that this 1920 low

(Continued on page 2)
DECIDED DROP IN INSANITY CASES FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
(Continued from page 1)

record is for the year ending June 30, 1920, and that during the fiscal year the federal pro-
hibition amendment was in force for only 5½ months. Of the 122 new cases of alcoholic
insanity admitted to the civil State hospitals
before January 16, 1920 and only 47 after the
article.

Moreover, as Dr. Pollock points out, nearly all forms of alcoholic insanity result from long
continued and excessive use of alcohol and it would therefore be expected that some cases
would develop after the public sale of intoxicating
liquors ceased. The marked reduction already noted would indicate, however, that
excessive drinking has been much lessened.

Drug Cases Less, Not More

An interesting side light is that the fear of
many people that the abolition of alcohol as a
beverage would lead to increased indulgence in the use of narcotics drugs has not been realized.
During the past year the drug cases among first
admissions have actually been less than in the
year previous. In 1920, drug insantiess repre-

sented only 0.2% of all first admissions.

How much effect will the decrease in alco-
holic insanity have in lowering the general
incidence of mental disease? Dr. Pollock gives
in his article a table showing the rate per
100,000 of general population of all first ad-
misions to the civil State hospitals in New
York State from 1909 to 1920 inclusive. From
1909 to 1917 there was a steady trend of in-
crease in this rate, reaching the conspicuous
high figure of 69.0 per 100,000 in 1917, due,
in part, no doubt, to the great emotional dis-
turbances accompanying the entrance of this
country into the war. Since 1917, coincident
with the decrease in the alcoholic rate, this
general insanity rate has also steadily declined
to 67.3 in 1918, 66.3 in 1919 and in 1920 to
63.3, the lowest general rate of increase in this
State since the year 1912.

MR. FOLKS GOES TO
EUROPE FOR THE RED CROSS
(Continued from page 1)

quarters will be in Paris. A series of from 50
to 100 health centers with trained medical,
nursing and social service personnel will be set
up in several countries.

In addition to his services in the World War,
Mr. Folks has done other important foreign
service in public health and charities. In April,
1900, at the request of General Leonard Wood,
軍事 governor of Cuba, he spent six weeks
in Cuba, studying the public relief of the
Island and prepared a charity law which was
enacted in July 1900, creating an insular de-
partment of charities and establishing a sys-
tem of institutions.

Mr. Folks expects to be abroad until June 1st.
(Signed) GEORGE P. CANFIELD,
President, State Charities Aid Association.

Chapter News on Appointment

The February issue of the Chapter News
published by the New York County Chapter
of the Red Cross contains the following state-
ment about Mr. Folks' appointment to assist
in the work of organizing Red Cross Child
Health Stations in Central Europe:

DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Readers of the S.C.A.A. News who are
interested in the problem of unemployment,
may obtain a pamphlet entitled "Standard
Recommendation for the Relief and Prevention
of Unemployment" upon application to the
American Association for Labor Legislation,
at 131 East 33rd Street, New York City.

A supplement to the Survey for February 5,
is devoted to the topic, "How to Meet Hard
Times"; it contains a summary of the report
made by the House of Representatives
Committee on Unemployment in the City of
New York. Reprints from the Survey supplement
can be obtained from 194th Street, New York City, at 25 cents a copy.

Attention is also directed to a leaflet on
unemployment containing data gathered and
recommended by the State Unemployment
Committee (of which Frederic Almy is Chairman)
appointed by the Bureau of Public Welfare,
Buffalo, N. Y.

National Red Cross officials are unanimous
in expressing their approval of the appointment
of Mr. Folks as Red Cross assisted by the Mayor's
Committee on Unemployment containing the work
of organizing Red Cross Child Health Stations
in Central Europe. "No one in my judgment
is better qualified to assume such a position of
relief efforts than Homer Folks," declares Har-
vey D. Gibson, member of the Chairman's Ad-
visory Committee, in a letter to John S. Ellis-
worth, Chapter executive. "His long experi-
ence in public health and social service, both
here and in Europe, combined with his natural
vision and capacity for organization planning,
will make even more certain than the effec-
tiveness of the Red Cross relief program in
Central Europe."

Grayson M. P. Murphy, of the National
Executive Committee, says: "The magnitude of the opportunity and the comparatively
modest means available for the most careful and intelligent survey, and in view of my experience with Homer Folks abroad, and the confidence I have in him here, I am convinced that he is the best equipped man I know to undertake the pro-
posed work."

The Chapter Board of Directors has adopted
the following resolution on Mr. Folks' depar-
ture:

Be it resolved, That the Board improve the
opportunity to express its appreciation for the
services which Mr. Folks has rendered to the
Chapter and its Executive Officers since No-
over, 1919. The Board is mindful of the unusual difficulties which have been sur-
mounted. The time and the crowded days of the busy
days of the war to the more normal ones
peace has constantly presented problems of
an exceedingly delicate nature. Yet, even though Mr. Folks has devoted but a
part of his time to the Chapter, he has with
remarkable ability brought order out of the
inevitable chaos, and we find ourselves today
with a well organized staff and a clean cut
program. We take this occasion to thank all
that he has done for us, to wish him a large measure of success in his new and
important undertaking, and to express the
hope that when he returns he will be able to
renew his association with the active work
of the Chapter in some capacity agreeable to
him.
JOINS VISITING COMMITTEE STAFF

The position of Assistant Secretary in the office of the New York City Visiting Committee has been taken by Miss Alice Martin Hawkins of Germantown, Pa. Miss Hawkins holds an A.B. degree from Bryn Mawr College and was subsequently warden of one of the Halls at Bryn Mawr for four years while taking post-graduate courses in social economics and sociology. She has done much volunteer social work and has recently held a business position for an importer of textiles. Her special work was the co-ordination of departments.

FATHER DOUGHERTY DEAD AFTER CAREER OF GREAT USEFULNESS

The news of the death of the Reverend Father James T. Dougherty of Canandaigua, pastor of St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Church there, brings to the members of this Association and others interested in the prevention of tuberculosis and in the promotion of public health generally, a sense of great loss. Father Dougherty was not only exceedingly active in the fulfillment of his pastoral duties, but he was public spirited and energetic in encouraging civic and social welfare enterprises.

He was a gallant crusader against the disease of which he himself fell a victim, for after an illness of two years’ duration, he died of tuberculosis in Phoenix, Arizona. He was 58 years old.

It was through this last phase of Father Dougherty’s activities that many of the workers of this Association were privileged to come into close contact with him, for soon after the beginning of the State campaign against tuberculosis, in October 1907, he became actively identified with the work in Canandaigua and Ontario County. He was elected to the presidency of the Canandaigua Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis organized by the State Charities Aid Association and shortly afterwards became vice-president of a similar committee in Ontario County which he had been instrumental in organizing. This Ontario County Committee launched a county-wide movement in behalf of the establishment of a county hospital for the purpose of tuberculosis, for which Father Dougherty acted as spokesman before groups of citizens in various parts of the community. He was one of the three speakers chosen to place the matter of building such a hospital before the Board of Supervisors at a public hearing, which is memorable in the annals of the State-wide Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, for so effectively did Father Dougherty and his associates present their subject and so large was the attendance of public spirited citizens from all parts of the county, that in an executive session immediately after the hearing, an appropriation for the establishment of such a hospital was made.

Ontario was the first county in the State to establish a tuberculosis hospital, and the remarkable feature of the campaign was the fact that the decision to do so was reached several months before the law authorizing the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals was enacted by the Legislature of 1909. Much of the credit of this pioneer work is attributable to the gifted leadership and untiring energy of Father Dougherty. He was one of the five citizens of the county appointed by the Board of Supervisors as a board of managers and served continuously from the time of his original appointment until his illness incapacitated him for further service. Father Dougherty’s interests were varied and his influence far reaching. He was greatly interested in the care of the insane and in the promotion of mental hygiene. He was an active member of the Willard State Hospital Committee on Mental Hygiene which did valuable pioneer work in after-care of patients discharged from the hospital. For many years, too, he was an ardent advocate of temperance reform. Monuments marking historic spots at various points in western New York bear witness to his efforts in the various historical societies with which he was actively identified. He was also a member of a number of organizations having to do with the advancement of science and served for several years as president of the Canandaigua Science Club. His death is a loss to the whole community.

RED CROSS PREPARED FOR DISASTER RELIEF

Several thousand trained workers, organized into a relief unit by the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, are prepared for disaster relief anywhere in metropolitan New York. The unit is made up of trained nurses, ambulance drivers, canteen workers and first-aid workers. Should there be a fire of great magnitude, an explosion, a subway accident or similar disaster, it is equipped to handle 10,000 casualties a day. A garage housing nineteen Red Cross ambulances is open day and night in readiness. Adequate supplies of surgical dressings, clothing, operating equipment, and food are always in immediate use.

The disaster relief unit has already been called on for service several times, the most notable occasion being the fire in the Times Tower. Twenty-five minutes after the explosion, Red Cross nurses and a truck-load of emergency supplies arrived on the scene of the disaster.
Vital Problems in Child Caring Field Discussed in Two-Day Session

The eleventh annual conference of County Agents for Dependent Children of the State Charities Aid Association was held in New York City, February 23 and 24. There were present, in addition to the agents throughout the State who are doing child welfare work under the direction of the Association, the members of the central office staff of the County Agencies Department, the Placing Out Department and the Department for Mothers and Babies of the Association, and the students of the New York School of Social Work who are doing field work under their direction. Visitors during some sessions of the conference included James Foster and P. W. Wallace, members of the staff of the State Board of Charities, and Victor Kidder, a member of the Board; Miss Lundberg, of the Federal Children's Bureau, and Madame Lefebre, an active worker for the prevention of tuberculosis in France.

The two-day program which covered the field of perplexing and difficult problems faced by every child welfare worker in her community, gave ample time for discussion and citation of special illustrative cases. This pooling of experience, under the guidance and stimulus of Miss H. Ida Curry, superintendent of the County Agencies Department, brought out many helpful suggestions. The comparing of notes on different methods of handling similar situations; the frank and honest discussion of the factors entering into community co-operation, or lack of it, made the conference a vital and interesting break in the year's work, when the workers, who are eager close to their own problems during the year to get the necessary perspective, found time to take a quick review of their own cases in the light of those given by others.

Community Spirit Important

The first morning of the conference was devoted to two main topics: Court Procedure in Offenses Against Children; and the Necessity for Adequate Histories of Children. The determination of the Association for Placement. The first topic was handled by the call of abandonment, rape, and incest cases by the agents who had carried such cases into the local courts, and the discussion which followed was broad and universal, pointing to differences in local public opinion. It was the consensus of opinion that the formation of an enlightened and co-operative community spirit which would attack the prosecution in these crimes against childhood was the only means of securing justice and protection for the child; a process which requires infinite patience and faith on the part of the agent since she can work no faster than she can win her community over to her point of view. The members of the conference also went on record as favoring a concerted effort to have these children's cases heard in private chambers instead of exposing the children to the hardening influence of the open court, and expressed the hope that the present children's cases would be handled in accordance with the Code Commission would adequately define the words "abandonment" and "neglect" since they are now open to too individual an interpretation.

Need of Complete Records

The second topic of the session was handled by Miss Thies, Miss Hawkins, and Miss Goodrich, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of the Placing Out Department. They pointed out convincingly the necessity for careful and accurate records which would give the social history, family history, and legal status of the child sent to the central office for placement, since the Placing Out Department must have the prerequisites before it can fit the child into the proper environment or give the foster parents the knowledge they demand. In order to focus this last point, it was decided to appoint a committee to work out a plan for having the necessary legal papers on file where they could be secured by the agents.

Dr. Lawrence's Helpful Talk

One of the most valuable discussions of the conference was that given over to venereal diseases in children, after an address on the subject by Dr. J. S. Lawrence, Director of the Bureau of Venereal Disease, State Department of Health. Dr. Lawrence was very helpful in the advice he gave; he warned the agents against too quick an acceptance of a diagnosis, even by a physician, and advised a laboratory check each examination; he pointed out the chameleon character, particularly of syphilis, which can take on the characteristics of other diseases. Dr. Lawrence's attitude was one of open-mindedness; he declared that we are still in the very beginning of our knowledge of these diseases and must work slowly and cautiously in order to do our best for the future of the children.

The Thursday morning session was given over largely to a discussion of individual cases in which it had been found necessary to break up the families in order to give the children the training and care they needed, which repeated attempts, often covering years of effort, on the part of the agent, had failed to secure in the home. Here again it was obvious that the agents could do nothing without the cooperation and backing of the community in which the recalcitrant family lived; they could do nothing unless the county officers convinced the public officials of the justice and wisdom of the course they proposed taking—so it came back to the formation of an enlightened community spirit.

Miss Curry made the suggestion that the agents themselves should not only analyze the situation carefully but should interest some responsible citizen in the case who could keep informed of any change in the circumstances of the family. This would give the agent a hold upon the interest of the community and an opportunity for a more alert and co-operative spirit.

Study of Laws About Children

It was brought out in the discussion of children's laws that a very large and valuable piece of work had just been completed by Miss Emelyn Peck who had compiled and summarized the laws of New York State so far as they relate to the care of children. This led to a very interesting discussion of the merits of the laws as they now stand and amendments which the agents, from their own experience, thought desirable.

On the evening of February 23rd, the serious tone of the conference was broken by a dinner at the Madison Square Hotel which was attended by the visiting agents and the entire central office staff of the County Agencies, the Placing Out Department and the Department for Mothers and Babies. It was a matter of regret that Mrs. William B. Rice, a vice-president of the Board of Managers of the Association and Chairman of the Committee on County Agencies, could not be present, but the table discussion, which was brought with them a breath of spring, gave tangible evidence of her interest and good will. After dinner the visiting agents and the central office staff witnessed Holbrook Bilton's performance in "The Bad Man," as guests of the staff of the Placing Out Department.

Connecticut Denies Yarn About Killing "Hopelessly Insane"

A highly sensational story recently appeared in the newspapers relative to the care and treatment of mental patients in the State of Connecticut and an organizer of the "hopelessly insane." The statements as printed were, for the greater part, not founded in fact but were the results of journalistic imagination.

Dr. William B. Trebune, Medical Director of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, states that patients are not subjected to physical restraint in either of the Connecticut State Hospitals; the hospitals are "intensive care institutions" with the patients and such a thing as a padded cell does not exist in a Connecticut State Hospital. This is also true of the New York State Hospitals. At times it becomes necessary to quiet those mentally sick individuals who are temporarily disturbed in order that they may not injure themselves. Such patients are treated by being placed in large tubs of constantly flowing warm water which acts not only as a sedative, but is also of great importance in permanently improving the patients' mental condition.

It can be authoritatively stated that the Legislature of Connecticut has never considered such a barbarous plan as that of doing away with insane patients. Scientifically, there is no excuse for putting the "chronically insane" to death and such a plan is opposed to the very principles of civilization. In objecting to the law, Dr. Trebune has publicly stated that he is opposed to any such suggestion and that the Legislature would never countenance.

Often it is very difficult, or impossible, to decide which patients are incurables, and many have had to be suffered from a chronic form of disease, do recover and others who do not fully recover make a partial recovery.
CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS OPPOSED

Bill Now Pending Would Be Severe Blow to Merit System

Among the numerous bills introduced in the current session of the Legislature affecting service men is one which would extend preference in appointments and promotions in the Civil Service to all veterans of the World War, such preference to be extended to them over all other applicants except veterans of the Civil War. The bill affects the civil service of the State itself and all its civil divisions.

The State Charities Aid Association, while it has a high sense of appreciation of the invaluable military service of the veterans, believes that this bill is distinctly unwise as a matter of general public policy, is undemocratic in that it confers privileges in the civil service upon a particular class of citizens and that it would displace all civil-service men whom it is intended to benefit. At the regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Association on February 18, the following resolutions were adopted, setting forth the grounds of opposition to the measure:

Whereas, Concurrent resolutions (Assembly Int. 221, Pr. 225, and Senate Int. 59) have been introduced in the Legislature to amend the Constitution by providing that preference in appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State shall be extended to soldiers, sailors and marines (residents of New York State) who served in the World War, such preference to be extended to them over all other applicants except veterans of the Civil War, and

Whereas, Such legislation (a) conflicts with the basic principle of the merit system and would force the State and its municipalities to reject the services of those best qualified for civil service as demonstrated in competitive examinations; (b) favors one class of citizens; and (c) will result in expensive and inefficient civil service positions; (e) extends preference on lists for school teachers to persons who in spite of military service might not possess educational qualifications necessary for teaching positions; (f) places soldiers who saw extended active service on the same level with those who remained in training camps; and (g) civil service commissions already, as a settled policy, recognize that military experience is of value in certain civil positions and allow due credit therefor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association, while it has a high sense of appreciation of the invaluable military services of the veterans (for which the State has already shown its appreciation in the form of a bonus aggregating $45,000,000) is opposed to the pending measure in form and spirit.

The bill was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Louis M. Martin and in the Senate by Senator Caleb H. Baum. It has been referred to the Judiciary Committee in the Assembly; the Chairman of this Committee is Mr. Martin, Room No. 330. In the Senate it is also before the Judiciary Committee, which is Alva W. Burlingame, Jr., Room No. 311.

A BAD BILL AIMED AT STATE HOSPITAL SERVICE

A bill has been introduced in the Senate which would remove all the special qualifications required under the Insanity Law for superintendents of State hospitals for mental diseases from the jurisdiction of the State Hospital Commission. The law now requires that the medical commissioner shall be a reputable physician with ten years experience in the actual practice of his profession and shall have had five years' actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane in an institution therefor.

The proposed law would also eliminate the requirement that superintendents of the State hospitals shall have five years' experience in an institution for the insane, and substitute for it 20 years' experience in general medical practice.

Such a law would be a fatal blow to the efficiency and high medical, nursing and scientific standards of the State hospitals, and it does not seem as if such a bill would receive serious consideration. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association on February 18, the following preamble and resolution opposing the bill were adopted:

Whereas, A bill is pending in the Legislature (Senate Int. 46, Pr. 45) eliminating the requirement that the medical member of the State Hospital Commission shall have had five years' experience in the treatment of the insane in an institution therefor and substituting for it twenty (20) years' experience in general medical practice; also eliminating the requirement that superintendents of the State hospitals shall have had five years' experience in an institution for the insane and substituting for it twenty years' experience in general medical practice; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association is opposed to this measure on the ground that it would lower the standard of the care and treatment of the insane by making possible the appointment of persons with no specialized knowledge, or experience in the care and treatment of the insane and would make it difficult, if not impossible, to attract and retain psychiatrists of a professional standing in the State hospital service.

The New York Psychiatric Society has also gone on record, in New York City, in favor of the association's position. Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, President of the Society says: "I can see no single, even remote, possible advantage to be gained by the change in law proposed, but I can see the most serious consequences if it is enacted."

Senator W. W. Hall, who introduced the bill in the Senate, conferred with representatives of the State hospitals and the State Hospital Commission about the bills on January 29, and the various objections to the bill were voiced at that time.

HEALTH INSURANCE BILL IN

The Health Insurance Bill, proposing to establish a State system of compulsory insurance for the benefit of employees on account of old age, unemployment, death, sickness, and accident, not covered by the workmen's compensation, and creating a State Health Insurance Commission, has again been introduced in the Legislature, this time by Assemblyman Abramovitz, who has been the author of the bill, and it carries an appropriation of $200,000.

Similar bills have failed of passage at the legislative sessions of 1918, 1919 and 1920.
SANATORIA SUPERINTENDENTS ENDORSE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY FOR PATIENTS

The superintendents of the six county tuberculosis sanatoria in which Mrs. Ruth Harter of the staff of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health has given demonstrations of occupational therapy, are united in their favorable attitude toward such work. Mrs. Harter spent several weeks respectively at the Schenectady, Rensselaer, Oswego, Nassau and Ontario County institutions, and at the J. N. Adam Memorial Hospital at Perryburg.

Dr. Peter McPartlin, Superintendent of the Schenectady County Sanatorium, stated in his annual report:

"On July 1 the State Charities Aid Association sent Mrs. Ruth B. Harter, occupational director, to Glens Falls for a period of eight weeks to give a course in occupational therapy to the patients. The local tuberculosis committee very generously paid the expense of the innovation, which has been decided success since the beginning, and for which we are very grateful. About Oct. 9 Miss Roselle Crump recently with the United States Army Hospital at Oron, N. C., was added to our staff, upon the recommendation of Mrs. Harter, to carry out the work so successfully begun by Mrs. Harter. The change in its life has added considerably to the contentment of the patients."

Dr. Frank L. S. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Rensselaer County Sanatorium, writes:

"The patients and everyone here at the sanatorium were well pleased with the work. All classes of patients took to it surprisingly well."

Dr. Reynolds stated further that he considers the regular employment of an occupational therapist on the staff of a county sanatorium a good investment. Miss Emma Lewis joined the Pawling Sanatorium staff on the 2nd of March.

Dr. LeRoy F. Hollis, Superintendent of the Oswego County Sanatorium, writes:

"We certainly had demonstrated to us at the sanatorium, the advisability and wisdom of the work. We all enjoyed Mrs. Harter’s stay with us very much."

The Oswego County Institution has decided to continue the work and has requested the services of Miss Crump and upon Mrs. Harter’s recommendation Mrs. Sadie Hardy took this position on January 3rd.

Dr. A. J. Davis of the Nassau County Sanatorium, states that the occupational therapy work was received with so much enthusiasm by the patients and did them so much good, that he feels decided that the work has demonstrated its value and place in the regime of a sanatorium and should be continued in the institution.

The Nassau County Association appropriated the funds for the salary and materials necessary for carrying on the work for six months. Miss Clara Teoll has been in charge since the 27th of December.

In Ontario County, Dr. William Bing, Medical Superintendent of the Oak Mount Sanatorium accepted with great enthusiasm the offer of the Ontario County Tuberculosis Committee to pay for an occupational therapist for six months. Miss Clara Teoll of the Camp Morton reported for service on March 1.

Dr. John J. Lloyd, Medical Superintendent of the Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium is enthusiastic over the work. He considers it his strongest advocate of occupational therapy, since the first trial of this work in county sanatoria was made in Monroe. There are now two workers in charge: Mrs. Eleanor Smith Bailey and Miss Helen Washburn.

"MR. SMILES."

In the Oswego County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Oswego the patients have been learning the joy of working with their hands under the efficient guidance of Mrs. Ruth B. Harter, the expert in occupational therapy employed by the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

The enthusiasm of the workers is boundless, for now they are opening up before them and minds grown weary and apathetic with endless planning for a future from which all hope seems to have been matched, and generally instead of feeling the spirit of a new and interesting occupation. To see a lovely woven basket take shape and proportion under the cunning hands of these old hands to become an intricate pattern on a box and do it a little better than a "buddy" in the next bed—these things make a day slip by on rubber tires as compared with the slow dragging of unoccupied and too introspective hours. And the physical reaction is inevitable. There is a glow of well-being, a sense of work accomplished, a feeling of renewed interest in life when one finds a new outlet for pent-up energy that has a magic effect upon worn-out tissues and lowered vitality. It gives one a reason for "coming back."

The following is the story of Peter, one of Mrs. Harter's star pupils in the Oswego County Sanatorium.

The nurses in the sanatorium call Peter "Mr. Smiles" for nothing in the line of trouble can affect him. He walks the world squarely in the eye—and then smiles.

Peter and his wife came to the United States from Roumania, then part of Hungary, seven years ago. Peter was a skilled acrobat and full of enthusiasm for the home they were going to make for the little family of three children whom they had left behind with Peter's mother, until they could afford to send for them. It was a dream worth working for, this transporation of a family to the land of splendid opportunity, and Peter and his wife started in with a will. They both went to work and put away every penny which could be spared from a meagrely-paid laborer's wage, as their savings grew. Perhaps Mrs. Peter was too intent upon her dream to think much about herself; perhaps the long hours of work were too great a strain, for after 18 months she suddenly sickness and died, a victim of swiftly moving tuberculosis, leaving her husband to carry on the fight single-handed.

Peter abandoned the idea of bringing the children here since there was no mother to make up his work with renewed energy because he wanted to go back to his little brood with enough money to bring them. This very possible chance in life. He was a skilled and faithful workman and was never idle. Then unexpectedly, five years ago, he had his first homorphone. It startled Peter, but chiefly because he feared someone would find him out and make him stop work. So he told no one and kept his job. Then he had another and another, until one day the boss found it out and sent Peter to a doctor and the doctor sent him to bed.

Peter could not stay in bed long. The thought of his little children back in that far off country where so many terrible things were happening drove him to work again. Why should he let his wife die before his children were provided for? The thought was unbearable! Finally, however, his homorphone returned and he said he had to own himself beaten, temporarily at least. He was placed in the Oswego County Sanatorium where he has been in bed for 18 months and has been steadily improving. In the fall it seemed as if the tiny spark of life in his frail body must flicker out, but Peter managed some work which he did not that was two months ago and he is still hanging on, apparently on the mend.

It was a great problem to arrange to transport Peter's box of toys, for to the gifts he had fashioned himself were added a coat for his little girl, sweaters for the boys and two pairs of roller skates. However, through the kindly interest of the Roumanian Consul, a way was found and the package was dispatched. Peter's box arrived in December. Peter had not had a word from his little family since September. It will be many weeks before he can hope to hear that the box has reached its destination.

Of course Peter worries, but his hands are busy and there is a smile of expectation on his face.

NEW SOCIAL PROGRAM FOR PUTNAM COUNTY

The Board of Supervisors of Putnam County has entered into an agreement with the Putnam County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association to carry on a social program including child care, tuberculosis work and work for the blind. The committee will work in co-operation with the Putnam County Chapter of the American Red Cross. The officers of the committee are: W. Rutger J. Plante, Chairman; Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, Secretary, and J. Stanley Stotz, Treasurer.

Miss Mary Helen Smith of Brewster has been appointed agent. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Otisville Normal School and was supervisor of music in a Minnesota State Normal School for a number of years. She has been connected with the Home Service Section of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross since 1917 and during the last six months has been employed by the Putnam County Chapter to complete the Red Cross work in behalf of ex-service men and their families. Her work in behalf of the soldiers has been very highly commended by the American people and the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. Miss Smith also attended an Institute for the training of Red Cross workers which was given by the National Tuberculosis Association in co-operation with the New York School of Social Work. She will begin her work April 1st.

COMMISSIONER HIGGINS REAPPOINTED

Governor Miller has renominated and the Senate has confirmed Frederick A. Higgins of New York City to the office of the Red Cross State Hospital Commission. Mr. Higgins has been a member of the Commission since 1916. He is a capable official, and his reappointment meets with wide approval.
BILL IN TO ABOLISH HEALTH COUNCIL AND APPOINT NEW ONE

Measure Should Not Be Passed—Would Lessen Effectiveness of State Health Department

The State Charities Aid Association at a regular meeting of its Board of Managers on February 18 adopted resolutions opposing a bill which has been introduced in the Legislature to amend the Public Health Law by terminating the terms of the present members of the Public Health Council of six members and providing for the appointment of a new Council of nine, one member being appointed from each Judicial District. The resolutions adopted by the Board at the suggestion of its Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health are as follows:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced (S. 249, P. 230) to amend the Public Health Law by terminating the terms of the present members of the Council as of June 30, 1921, increasing the number of members to be appointed six, as at present, to nine, providing that one shall be selected from each Judicial District of the State, that they shall meet once a month instead of at least twice a year as at present, and that the salaries be reduced from $1,000 to $500 a year, and

Whereas, The purpose underlying the creation of the Public Health Council is to obtain the counsel and assistance of specialists in preventive medicine and public health science without regard to considerations of residence and

Whereas, The Council as at present constituted has been of inestimable value to the State Department of health in enact- ing a model State-wide sanitary code, and

Whereas, The proposed measure will not result in any saving of funds to the State and might deprive the State of the services of an exceptionally well-qualified group of persons, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Charities Aid Association is opposed to the enactment of this bill.

The Public Health Council is a legislative body, authorized to enact a sanitary code for the State of New York, to define qualifications for various important positions in the State and local health service and to function as an Advisory Board to the State Commissioner of Health.

Since the establishment of the Council in 1914, it has enacted a State Sanitary Code, having the force and effect of law, which is regarded by specialists in preventive medicine and public health administration as a model code, many of its provisions having been copied by other states.

S. C. A. A. NEWS.

MISS CATHERINE A. NEWBYLD

Miss Catherine A. Newbold, a prominent resident of Poughkeepsie, who has given all good works in the community, died at her home there on January 23. She had been a member of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for many years. The following tribute to Miss Newbold was sent to the press by Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission:

The death of Miss Catherine A. Newbold of Poughkeepsie, which occurred on January 23 at her home in that city, removes a woman of exceptional qualities of mind and heart which have been devoted to the cause of proper care and treatment of the insane in the State of New York.

Her interest was first aroused in this connection twenty-five years ago when agitation for the removal of the insane from jails and almshouses, resulted in a law establishing State care, which went into effect on January 1, 1897, with Miss Newbold as a member of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital and she had served continuously in that capacity until the time of her death.

In 1907 Governor Lodge appointed her as a member of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital and she had served continuously in that capacity until the time of her death.

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
ADVOCATES HEALTH CENTERS

IT is interesting and encouraging to note that at the recent meeting in New Orleans of the American Medical Association the question of the lack of medical and diagnostic facilities in rural communities was discussed and resolutions looking toward improvement were passed. It is evident that the lack of such facilities and the resultant handicap upon the health of rural dwellers, as well as the deterrent placed upon young physicians wishing to establish themselves in rural communities, is attracting attention all over the country as well as in New York State. It is, in other words, a national health movement of the same kind as has been proposed for the State of New York. The resolutions passed at New Orleans were as follows:

(a) To assist local medical practitioners by supplying them with proper diagnostic facilities.
(b) To provide for residents of rural districts, and for all others who cannot otherwise secure such benefits, adequate and scientific medical treatment, hospital and dispensary facilities and nursing care.
(c) To provide more efficiently for the maintenance of health in rural and isolated districts.
(d) To provide for young physicians who desire to go to rural localities, opportunities for laboratory aid in diagnosis.
(e) The Council believes that these results can be best secured by providing in each rural community a hospital with Roentgen-ray and laboratory facilities to be used by the legally qualified physicians of the community. The secretary of the Council was requested to study the laws of the different states bearing upon this subject and to prepare a model bill to be studied more fully at the meeting of the Council in March, 1921.

Co-operation with Laymen

There was evident at this conference a desire on the part of the medical men to bring about greater co-operation and more cordial understanding between their profession and the laity. To effect this, it was recommended that sections on public health and sanitation be organized in State and local medical societies to which laymen interested might be admitted as associate members.

The conference also went on record as favoring the desirability of public school instruction in the nature and transmission of communicable diseases, to bring about which it proposed introducing model bills into the legislatures of those states where such training is not already a legal requirement.

To further the information of the general public along health lines, it was thought highly desirable for the American Medical Association to publish a popular, up-to-date journal in sanitation and epidemic health. To effect this, it was recommended that sections on public health and sanitation be organized in State and local medical societies to which laymen interested might be admitted as associate members.

Lack of Medical Facilities

In Rural Parts of State
Serious Menace to Health

THE letter reprinted below is one of those which came to the State Charities Aid Association office in response to the appeal sent out for the purchase of Christmas seals to finance the tuberculosis campaign. It contains a plain statement of fact. In case of sudden and serious illness and immediate need for medical service, there is no possible way in which the inhabitants of many rural communities can get a physician quickly. If the weather is bad and the roads impassable, the situation becomes tragically aggravated. The letter follows:

"Enclosed find P. O. Money Order for one dollar in payment of Red Cross Christmas Seals sent to me. I wish I might be able to send more, but am glad to be able to help a little even. I am wondering if your office is the one to write to in regard to a nurse. There is no physician located anywhere within the limits of this township, and none to be had without going several miles for most of the population. Valuable lives have been lost in the past because of the lack of medical help at the right time. Physicians are scarce in surrounding towns and as a rule greatly overworked and it is hard to get them to come. Some of the roads are narrow and weather and bad. We have heard much about visiting community nurses in other sections and there has been considerable talk here of investigating the matter and trying to secure one here. Can you give us any information as to how to go about it to secure one? Am enclosing self directed stamped envelope for reply."

"P. S. This is a thickly settled township."

The establishment of rural health centers where medical, diagnostic and laboratory facilities will be placed within reach of the outlying districts would do much to overcome this critical situation and give the country dweller almost an equal chance with the city resident who can telephone his physician or get to the clinic, the dispensary or the hospital.

As was indicated in the reply to the above correspondent from Mr. Nelbach, Executive Secretary of the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, the problem of the visiting community nurse will in all probability be taken care of by the Christmas Seal Campaign in that particular county. But the nurse is only a beginning. What the community needs is a completely organized health center which will put medical advice and treatment within the reach of all the rural inhabitants.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FAVORS HEALTH CENTERS

The State Agricultural Society, at a meeting on January 19, unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the plan for a State-wide system of health centers to help supply the lack of medical facilities in rural districts of this State. The resolutions follow:

WHEREAS for many years there have been in many rural communities of the State of New York large districts almost or wholly devoid of medical service and

WHEREAS this condition is rapidly becoming worse,

BE IT RESOLVED that the State Agricultural Society place itself on record as approving the Health Center project for rural communities and urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the establishment of such Health Centers.

BE IT RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State, to the State Commissioner of Health, to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly.
HEALTH CENTER BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE

BILLS making possible the establishment of health centers to meet the problem of medical care in rural communities and industrial centers in New York State have again been introduced in the Legislature. Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson has introduced the bill in the Senate, and Assemblyman Thomas Channing Moore in the Assembly.

There was widespread interest in similar bills introduced in the Legislature last year, but not pushed vigorously for passage until the public became more generally informed about the need of such facilities and about the details of the proposed remedies.

The year which has elapsed has only made more evident the need of a system of State-wide health centers if residents of rural sections and industrial towns are to receive anything like adequate medical nursing and public health service. Evidence accumulates that health centers of the sort proposed in these measures are one of the most pressing needs in the whole State health program, and that the centers will constitute a practical, sensible and efficient means of meeting the need.

The bills this year have been revised and amended to meet various suggestions and criticisms offered last year. Some of the opposition last year came from physicians, due in part to a misapprehension. In behalf of the present bills it is emphasized that physicians rendering service in connection with the hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and all the health activities involved in the plan should be properly compensated; otherwise the decrease in the number of physicians and deterioration in quality of service which has already been made plainly manifest in some districts of the State would surely continue.

The bill this year also reads: “Nothing in this act is intended to affect in any way the private and financial relation between the patient and his own physician who brings him to a health center.”

Following is a memorandum prepared by the State Department of Health setting forth the purposes of the Health Center Bill and reasons for its enactment:

(Continued on page 3)
What the Robinson-Moore Health Center Bill Does

1. Makes it possible for a county, city, or consolidated health center to establish and maintain one or more health centers and provides State aid therefor.

2. The object of the health centers is to meet the problem of medical care in rural communities and industrial centers. There are provided at each health center for the treatment of sickness and the prevention of disease adequate hospital, dispensary, diagnostic, nursing and social service facilities.

3. Each health center is administered by a board of managers of seven members appointed by the Board of Supervisors of the county or the Common Council or Board of Estimate of the city, with the approval of the State Commissioner of Health. The board of managers appoints the salaried medical superintendent of the health center.

4. A health center may consist of any one of the following, or any combination thereof:
   a) A general hospital especially established for the purpose of any existing hospital or working arrangement with any existing hospital or hospitals.
   b) Out-patient dispensaries which may include any of the following types of clinics: Maternity, prenatal, child welfare, tuberculosis, venereal disease, mental hygiene, school children, dental clinics, and general medical, surgical and diagnostic clinics.
   c) Laboratories for clinical, bacteriological, chemical, and X-ray, auxiliary to the laboratories of the State Department of Health.
   d) Public health nursing service (including school nursing), for the discovery of communicable or other diseases, for visitation of such cases, and for follow-up work with patients discharged from the health centers.
   e) Cooperative effort with the State and local education authorities in the medical examination and treatment of school children.
   f) Periodical medical examination for residents of the health district who require it.

g) The center may serve as a headquarters for all other public health, medical, nursing, and welfare agencies in the district desiring to make appropriate use of such facilities.

5. All facilities of the health center shall be available to any person in the district in need of medical and surgical care; a moderate fee covering actual cost is charged if the patient is able to pay, but free treatment is provided for any case where necessary.

6. Authority is given to the State to make annual grants of funds to construct, equip and operate the health centers. These amounts are to be supplemented by funds provided by the Board of Supervisors of the county or the common council or Board of Estimate of the city and by fees charged patients. The health centers are authorized to accept gifts, donations, of bequests of funds or property.

7. In general the establishment and operation of the health centers is under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Health. The State Department of Health is authorized to make available to the health centers the services of medical, surgical, diagnostic and consulting experts.

8. Physicians, surgeons and other experts, whether local or visiting, shall be properly compensated for their services. Local physicians may avail themselves of the laboratory and other facilities of the health centers in their general practice.

Whom To Write To in Albany About Health Center Bill

If you desire facilities for better medical care and treatment in rural districts and industrial centers, it will help to secure them if you will write or telegraph to Albany that you are in favor of the Robinson-Moore bill providing for the establishment of health centers. Communications should be addressed to any of the following:

- Governor Nathan L. Miller, Executive Chamber, Albany, N.Y.
- Hon. Clayton R. Lusk, President Pro Temp of the Senate, Capitol, Albany.
- Hon. H. Edmund Machold, Speaker of the Assembly, Capitol, Albany.
- Hon. Simon L. Adler, Majority Leader of the Assembly, Capitol, Albany — and —
  Your local Senator and Assemblyman.

New Agent in Herkimer

Miss Adeline Daly has been appointed Children's Agent for Herkimer County to succeed Miss Harriet Engberg who resigned to take a position in the West nearer the city in which her family lives. The Herkimer County Committee and the officials expressed keen regret at losing Miss Engberg who has done such efficient work in the past two years. Miss Daly comes into the children's work from the family welfare field, having been for two years District Supervisor of the Associated Charities of Louisville, Ky., and of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fewer Physicians in Country

(a) The number of physicians in practice in small towns or rural districts is steadily decreasing. Only one-half as many physicians are now being graduated each year from the medical schools as were forty years ago, and the number of medical schools has decreased more than one-half. The requirements for graduation and the quality of

tice, he must take a licensing examination be-
fore the State Board of Medical Examiners. In
other words, after a student has finished
the course in one of the best high schools he
must have passed eight years of college
years before he can commence to earn his liv-
ing, and then he learns that the compensation in
all professional positions open to physicians
is totally inadequate and relatively much lower
than that of other professions. More than this to
fit himself further for a successful career
and to get the necessary training for the
successful private practice of medicine, he
may choose to get adequate medical training and
an adequate income (Continued on page 4)

Health Center Bill
Before Legislature

(Continued from page 1)

Reasons for the Bill

The increase in knowledge of the medical
sciences in recent years has become so great,
has progressed with such rapidity, and has
come to cover such a variety of subjects, that
it has long since become impossible for any
man to keep abreast of all the branches of
medical work. Furthermore, large expense
and great technical skill and dexterity are re-
quired as never before in many lines of labor-
atory and clinical diagnosis of disease and in
the practice of medicine.

A wide general educational training is re-
quired of physicians, for medical science
is only closely related to but is absolutely de-
pendent upon a knowledge of several collateral
sciences, such as biology, physiology, chemistry,
physics and bacteriology; and furthermore, full
knowledge of the progress in medicine is only
possible if one is familiar with one or two
or several of these.

Accordingly it has come about that specializa-
tion in medicine has developed to a high de-
gree and there is now a vast difference in many
cases of sickness in the results obtained in
by a highly qualified specialist
using all the resources of medical science, and
those ordinarily obtained from treatment
by a general practitioner with few or none of these.

Co-operation of Specialists

The complete and accurate diagnosis of
disease is almost always difficult, often at
best is only approximate and frequently
delusory. This has made the advantages of modern medi-
cine, including the aid of experts for its
accomplishment. Experience has further
shown that the best results in diagnosis
and treatment can only be obtained by the 
coordinated efforts of a group of specialists
working together. This association has
come to be known as "group medicine."

Advances Do Not Benefit Country

It is not usually recognized that while med-
al science has made extraordinary advances
during the last 25 years, the benefits resulting
from the new discoveries are at present avail-
able, generally speaking, to a very small frac-
tion of the population only. It is only in the
larger centers of population and especially
in connection with teaching institutions and large
hospitals that the best type of modern medical
and surgical practice is generally found.

It is noteworthy that while a great advance has been made in the larger
cities, in many of the smaller cities and in
the rural districts, on the contrary, for a
number of reasons, the quality of medical
practice have been changing for the better
but rather for the worse. Some of the reasons for this are as follows:

Purposes of the
Robinson-Moore
Health Center Bill

In brief, the purposes of the health centers proposed in the Robinson-Moore
bill are:

To provide scientific medical and surg-
ical advice or treatment and hospital or
dispensary care at moderate cost, or, if
necessary, free, for residents of rural
districts, industrial workers and others
in need of such service.

To assist local medical practitioners by
providing better facilities for diagnosis,
consultation, laboratory work; to aid med-
cal students, interns, and residents;
through the prompt enforcement of health laws, public
health nursing service and public health edu-
cation.

To provide medical libraries, exhibits,
etc.

To provide hospital and other neces-
sary resources for dealing promptly with
epidemics.

To reduce illness and disability among
industrial workers.

To co-ordinate public health activities
within the districts.

Generally to raise standards of medical
practice and nursing and to make these
professions more attractive in rural dis-
tricts where such facilities have been
existing but less.

The health centers may include hos-
pital accommodations, clinics for out-
patients, health and physical examinations,
which are conducted at present by more than
100 physicians and surgeons, many of them
highly trained experts in the various phases of
medicine and surgery and in the contributory
sciences. To this place 60,000 or 70,000 people
go each year.

High Cost of Nursing

(b) Not only is medical service wanting
in many districts, but trained nurses are also
lacking, and where they are available it is
becoming more and more impossible for
the average individual to obtain or to pay for
their services. Many of the trained nurses in
the cities and rural districts are now receiving
$60 per day and board for twelve-hour service.
This means that in case of serious illness two
nurses are required and the cost is $12 a day
plus the board of the nurses. When this en-
vironment is added to the cost of the medical
services, medicines and medical supplies, a daily cost of
$20 or more, possibly $25 or $30 per day
results—an amount which the average person
may not afford to pay.

Lack of General Hospitals

(c) Domestic servants are no longer to
be obtained or expected who will award
sometimes not at all in the smaller cities and the
rural districts; and when people are seriously
The General Scheme of a County Health Center

1. The general organization of a complete county health center.

A COUNTY, cooperating with the State, establishes

HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS, FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES, ETC.
- Etc.
- Mental diseases
- Children's diseases
- Communicable diseases
- Maternity cases
- Tuberculosis

OUT PATIENT CLINICS FOR
- Etc.
- Venereal diseases
- Mental cases
- Prenatal cases
- Medical and surgical cases
- School children
- Maternity cases
- Tuberculosis

LABORATORIES FOR
- Etc.
- Chemical examinations
- Pathological examinations
- X Ray examinations
- Clinical examinations
- Bacteriological examinations

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

HEALTH CENTER BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 3)

sick, owing to the lack of physicians, nurses, and domestic servants, it is becoming more and more imperative that if they are to receive even ordinary care they shall be removed to a hospital. Fifteen of the up-state counties, with a population of close to 420,000 have no general hospital facilities located therein. Furthermore, the hospitals available are often inadequate and generally are not so organized as to give the best kind of medical and surgical service. The American College of Surgeons has approved but 14 of the 34 larger hospitals located in the state outside of New York City. Their report states: "This list is based upon the fundamental fitness of the hospitals to give right care to patients. In these hospitals the doctors have created for themselves a clear-cut policy which requires, first, adequate study and treatment of each case, a written review of what was done for the patient; second, proper laboratory facilities to aid in the study and treatment of patients; and third, regular review of the professional work done in the hospital both to encourage the best service possible, and to prevent errors. Hospital standardization aims to safeguard the patient against error in diagnosis, against lax or lazy medical treatment, against unnecessary surgical operations or operations by unskilled surgeons; it aims to bring to every patient however humble the highest service known to the profession."

Local Laboratories Are Few

There are no local laboratories in 20 of the 57 up-state counties, and in only 13 counties is the service of the local laboratory available for the entire county. Furthermore, very many of the existing local laboratories are engaged exclusively or almost so, in public health work as such, and very few provide complete clinical, pathological, chemical, bacteriological and X-ray service.

General dispensary service is provided in but 14 of the 58 up-state cities and 45 counties have no such institutions located therein.

Hence, the broad purpose of this bill is to make efficient medical and surgical practice more generally available; to provide to physicians more adequate compensation for professional service, to insure better quality of medical and surgical care, and to furnish State aid so that the health centers described can be provided, their medical and surgical work can be standardized, through the State supervision, and thus a higher quality of professional service assured.

To aid further in securing this end, highly qualified visiting consultants are to be made available by the State Department of Health to assist local physicians in diagnosis and treatment of difficult and obscure cases, and modern laboratory facilities of all kinds, auxiliary to the service of the State laboratory are to be provided.

A Practical Plan

It is confidently believed that this plan is not only practicable and desirable but also that some plan of this sort will be absolutely necessary if industrial workers, inhabitants of rural districts, and people of moderate means everywhere are to have adequate medical and surgical care which at present they often do not receive and can not command. It is further believed that the plan here set forth will improve materially the health of the districts in which it is put into effect, will contribute immeasurably to the public welfare, as well as to economic and industrial prosperity, and that its cost will be insignificant as compared with the benefits it will bring to all.

It should be emphasized and distinctly understood that physicians rendering service in connection with the hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and all the health activities involved in the plan should be properly compensated both for their services to free or partly free patients and to their private patients; otherwise the decrease in the number of physicians and deterioration in quality of service which has already been made plainly manifest in some districts will surely continue, greatly to the detriment of the people of the State.

It is self-evident that every government owes to its people not only facilities for education, but also physical resources for the prevention of disease and the treatment of sickness adequate to and approximating in quality the high standards which the progress of medical science has made available.

The enactment of this bill would contribute materially to the improvement and the extension of all health activities and would render them far more effective.

There is a further argument in favor of the enactment of some legislation of this nature—viz., that the funds for the initiation of this greatly needed work and for its support will be derived, first from local community appropriations, second from the payment for services by the recipients (in proportion to their means), and third from State aid. Furthermore, the moneys thus raised will be spent in very large measure for the work done and the services rendered or received, and not for administration, as has been the case too often in many plans for social betterment.

It may be added that the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association at a recent meeting has recommended that this Association take steps to secure results substantially the same as those it is proposed to secure by means of this measure.

The charts printed in this issue illustrate the general organization of county health centers. This may establish similar centers if State aid is desired.
II. The personal organization of a county health center.

- State Comptroller grants State aid on certification of State Health Commissioner.
- Public Health Council establishes qualifications for scientific employees.
- Public Health Nurses.
- State Health Department Laboratories.

The County through its Board of Supervisors.

BOARD OF MANAGERS
- Two physicians
- One woman
- Four other citizens
- County Judge, ex officio

SUPERINTENDENT
- is the executive officer of Health Center and Sec. Treat. of Board of Managers.

MEDICAL BOARD
- Medical, Surgical, Preventive Staff.

EMPLOYEES OF HEALTH CENTER
- Cooperation with State Education Department in medical supervision, inspection, and treatment of school children.

**AN IMPORTANT BILL ON HEALTH DISTRICTS**

To facilitate the making of local health administration more comprehensive and more effective by enlarging the local civil unit of health organization is the purpose of a bill, drafted by the State Health Department, and pending in both houses of the Legislature. It authorizes the board of supervisors of any county to establish such county or any part or parts thereof as a general health district, and to appoint a board of health for the district. The board of health so appointed is required to employ a health officer who shall serve for a term of six years and devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

The bill also provides that no city of the first or second class shall be included as part or parts of any such district and that no city of the third class or part thereof shall be so included unless the mayor and common council of such city shall have consented thereto.

Local boards of health existing within the area of any such general health district would be continued; would retain their present powers and duties subject to the rulings and ordinances of the district health board; and would continue to appoint the town and village health officers within such general health district. The local health officers would act as deputies to the district health officer.

The Board of Managers of the Association, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, has adopted a resolution favoring the enactment of the bill. Readers of the S. C. A. A. NEWS who are interested in the strengthening of the health organization of the local communities of the state are requested to support the bill, if it appeals to their judgment, by communicating with their local representatives in the Legislature and with the Chairman of the Committee of Public Health in the Senate and Assembly, Senator Leonard W. H. Gibbs and Assemblyman Frank H. Lattin, respectively. The bill is known as Senate, Int. No. 654, Assembly, Int. No. 648.

**S. C. A. A. Approves Health Center Bill**

*The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, at its regular meeting, March 18, adopted the following resolution approving the Robinson-Moore Health Center Bill:*

*Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Robinson and in the Assembly by Assemblyman T. C. Moore, making possible the establishment of a State-wide system of health centers with State aid, and*  
*Whereas, This bill has been developed by the State Department of Health with the aid of the Public Health Council and in consultation with other experts, and*  
*Whereas, The Board of Managers of the Association, at a special meeting on March 26, 1926, endorsed a similar bill containing the same essential features; and*  
*Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health has endorsed the principle of the pending bill and favors the enactment of the measure into law with such amendments, if any, as full discussion and consideration may show to be desirable; therefore be it*  
*Resolved, That the Association approves the objects and general plan of this bill and directs the President to use every proper means to promote the enactment of such a measure.*
OCCUPATIONAL therapy is so closely connected in the minds of most of us with long periods of enforced inactivity and convalescence that it would seem to have little place in a huge city hospital like Bellevue with its constantly changing tide of war-wounded and injured and broken humanity. About a year and a half ago, however, the Trustees, having learned of its value at the City Home and at Seaview, invited the New York City Visiting Committee, which had organized a special subdivision for occupational therapy known as the Hospital Occupation Committee, to make the experiment of introducing the work into one of the wards at Bellevue.

The neurological ward was chosen, since Dr. Foster Kennedy, the physician in charge, realized the particular value of such work with neurotic patients, and because the patients remain in these wards somewhat longer than in the others. The experiment was watched with keen interest since it was the first time occupational therapy had been tried in a place where the patients remain so short a time. It succeeded so well that in six months time the work was extended to the psychopathic wards, both men's and women's; then to the surgical ward, where Dr. George O'Hanlon and the trustees made every effort to be co-operative and supplied special workrooms; and, with the help of the tuberculosis auxiliary, an aid was supplied to the tuberculosis ward. Finally a curative workshop was established, to which convalescent patients from various wards came to make all manner of things, choosing their occupations with a view to using those muscles which had become hardened or partially atrophied and thus bringing them back to normal flexibility. There are at present six paid occupational therapy aids at Bellevue and two volunteers who come as regularly and stay as long as the others; an average of 250 patients a month come under their instruction and influence.

Occupies Hands and Minds

Wherever the ailes go, it is found that the patients are more cheerful and tractable, and welcome the lessons in making things by hand with interest. Many have been bored or slowly dragging hours. The focusing of the mind on a new and interesting occupation overcomes to a great extent the natural tendency to worry and over-excitement. It also plays havoc with rapid convalescence, and thus shortens the patient's stay at the hospital.

It is in the psychopathic ward, perhaps, that occupational therapy accomplishes the greatest good, for Dr. Menasch Gregory finds it a very distinct aid to diagnosis, and feels that the quiet, normal atmosphere into which these patients are brought and in which he is free to observe them, day by day, gives him a chance to notice possibilities of recuperation, and saves many men and women from insanious hospitals. It has only been within the last two years that these milder cases of insanity have been separated from the most acute cases, and work given them to occupy the brain and nervous hands. Dr. Gregory feels that if occupational therapy could be extended also to the acute cases so that the shifting processes might be begun earlier, many more might be saved from asylums.

The rooms which have been given over to the women's psychopathic ward are big and cheerful. The sun pours in through curtains of green and yellow; there are good pictures on the walls; big easy chairs, a few pieces of substantial furniture, books, a screen or two furnish the division; and in the one used for the dining room, there is a cleverly simulated fireplace, whose red glow, behind piled up twigs and branches, intrigues the visitor into a feeling of warmth and 'homeiness' at once.

Everything is spotlessly clean. There are a number of women in the room, one working at a large table; another kneads the green colors of a rag rug, another is embroidery, a third is learning to make a knotted rug; a fourth is reading.

Work Is a Privilege

There is no feeling of compulsion about the work—rather an air of contentment and relaxation. The women work for the most part, cheerful and interested. There is a young girl with dark hair and bright eyes who is sitting somewhat apart from the others completely absorbed in her work. What brought her here, you ask, and learn that she is French, alone in America, without friends, and deserted. She tried to commit suicide, and failed miserably. When she had recovered physically from the wound she had inflicted, there was still the acute mental depression to overcome, so she was sent to the psychopathic ward. Her skillful fingers turn out quantities of exquisite work which she says she would go mad without, and gradually she is getting back her grip on life.

And so they go—sordid, dramatic, human, these stories of abuse by drunken husbands, of worry over keeping a young family together, of the gradual evanescence of the will and mentality by the use of drugs or intoxicants. Many of these women have never known what it means to live and be cheerful, clean, attractive surroundings before. Often they come back after their discharge to find how a curtain is put up on the light of the world.

In the neurological ward the work is proving very effective. There was Georgette, for example. Georgette was born in the Montmartre district of Paris and could swear fluently and with the greatest abandon in two languages. She had been beaten unmercifully when a child and the treatment had left a permanent scar on her mind; she feared everyone. She had run away when a young girl and earned her living in a dozen different ways, finally ending in a New York musical comedy. The strain of so hard a life coupled with her early ausee finally broke her down and she was a pitiful wreck when she came to Bellevue, hysterical, unable to control her muscles, unable to focus her attention on anything. At first she sat all day, crying, screaming, or wailing her arms. It seemed hopeless to attempt to interest her in anything, but the occupational aides are very tactful in their methods. They let Georgette take her own time, and gradually from watching the others and having the pretty materials within easy reach, she began to try the work. It was more than any woman, particularly a French woman, could resist. Week after week brought renewed interest in the things she was learning to make, and slowly (Georgette became less nervous and hysterical; she could talk without jumping at you or making queer faces or bursting into tears. She softened, too, under the influence of the patient, kindly treatment and began to think that after all, the old world held some good in it. Georgette is still convalescing at another Home but she expects to be able to earn her own living—selling the pretty things she has learned to make.

In the Curative Workshop

In the curative workshop, there is the greatest variety of work going on, for the patients under treatment from various wards gather here and many of them are already clever craftsmen along some line. It is here that the work is adapted to the strengthening of special muscles which have become too stiff or too flabby for use. In other wards these recalcitrant muscles are won back to flexibility by strength by various movements necessary to the work, for if the patient is intensely interested in making a wonderful toy elephant for his little daughter or a hammered metal candle-stick for his best girl, he forgets the pain involved. The interest of the patient is the chief for the patients to come back and work who have had to leave the hospital before their 'museuler cure' has been completed.

THREE MONTHS OF IDLENESS GIVES ADDED ZEST TO THIS MAN'S WORK

ONE HAND USELESS AND STILL THIS ITALIAN MAKES FASCINATING TOYS
The Income And Expenses of a Health Center

IV. The income and expenditures of a county health center.

**Sources of Income**

**Expenditures**

- Buildings and Equipment
- Supplies
- General operating expenses
- Salaries of officers and employees
- Compensation of physicians and surgeons
- Traveling expenses of managers
- Salaries of public health nurses
- Miscellaneous expenses

**$9,000 Needed Now**

The Hospital Occupation Committee is greatly in need of funds to extend occupational therapy to other wards as well as to increase the number of aids where it is already functioning. It is estimated that $9,000 will finance the work in the psychopathic, neurological, and surgical wards until January 1, 1922. It is a small sum compared with the amount expended by the state on insane and neurotic patients for the per capita cost of maintenance in a State Hospital is about $321 a year, and about $14,000,000 of the state’s money goes toward the care of the insane yearly. A small investment in occupational therapy at the beginning may be the means of saving an enormous amount at the end, not only in money to the state, but in the well being, the independence and the happiness of the patient.

The Committee not only needs funds, but volunteer workers; it needs materials of all sorts which can be used in making rugs, bags, toys, and all the other things; it needs purchasers for these objects after they are made.

Contributions may be sent to Miss Marion R. Taber, Treasurer, Hospital Occupation Committee, Room 710, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The other members of the committee are: James K. Paulding, Chairman, Dr. John W. Brannan, Dr. George O’Hanlon, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Dr. Foster Kennedy, Dr. Menas S. Gregory, Dr. John Hartwell, Mrs. Montague Flagg, Henry C. Wright, Miss Gertrude A. Freeman, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Foster Kennedy, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Hugh Minturn, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mrs. Herbert Scoville, Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan, Jr., and Mrs. James F. Shaw.

**Named as Managers of State Institutions**

Governor Miller has submitted to the Senate the following nominations for members of Boards of Managers of State institutions:

- William C. Barry, of Rochester, to succeed himself on the Board of the State Agricultural and Industrial School.
- Eugene Baines, of Rochester, to succeed John W. Henry as a member of the Board of the State Agricultural and Industrial School.
- John Menie, of Rochester, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edmund Lyon, a member of the Board of the State Agricultural and Industrial School.

**Care of Defectives Most Important Charitable Work**

—DR. BAILEY

“...in the whole group of organized charities there is no department which promises a higher return for time, thought and money expended upon it than the department of mental deficiency. Such expenditures will accomplish more for advance in education, general morality and peacefulness and happiness in the community, than in provision for any other of the State’s dependents. It is the most frequent dependent class that we have, and yet it is the class most neglected.”

—Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chairman, New York State Commission for Mental Defectives.
OPPOSE CUT IN NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND NURSES IN THE STATE HOSPITALS

Proposed Reduction In Ratio Will Interfere With Proper Care of Patients and Jeopardize High Standards of the Institutions

THE annual Appropriation Bill now before the Legislature contains reduced appropriations for the institutions for the insane, feebleminded and epileptic.

The need of relief from the overcrowding in the State hospitals has been recognized to some extent by the State authorities, and a total of $1,937,621 has been allowed in the bill for new construction or permanent betterments. Of this amount, $1,500,000 is for the Marcy division of the Utica State Hospital. All authorizations made in previous years for new construction have been cancelled and no new authorizations are made this year.

For State Hospital Construction

The appropriations for new construction or permanent betterments at the several State hospitals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>36,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>15,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>15,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>134,455</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>22,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica-Marcy Division</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,937,621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last year $3,675,900 was allotted for new construction at State hospitals, in the Appropriation Bill, and $500,000 additional was appropriated in a special bill for construction at the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, a total of $4,175,900. Furthermore, $1,461,750 additional was authorized. All authorizations on which appropriations were not made have now been cancelled.

Cut Down Doctors and Nurses

As to personal service, the bill itself makes only lump sum appropriations. The sums are to be expended in accordance with the provisions of a schedule to be filed for each hospital by the Legislative Budget Committee with the State Comptroller, the State Hospital Commission and the Civil Service Commission. It is understood, however, that this schedule will provide for a reduction in the number of physicians and attendants allowed, reducing the ratio of physicians to patients from 1:50 to 1:200, and the attendants to patients from 1:8 to 1:10.

Under the 1920 budget, $5,849,000 was allowed for personal service; the 1921 Appropriation Bill allows $5,611,000, representing a decrease of $238,000 this year. According to the State Hospital Commission, to maintain the ratio of physicians to patients from 1:50 to 1:200, and the attendants to patients from 1:8 to 1:10.

Those "Good Fellows Fattening on Payroll"

Newspapers recently have contained a great deal about the "good fellows" who have been cut out of the Appropriation Bill by the financial committee at the current session of the Legislature—some 2,000 of them it is said.

We are told that some of them have been "fattening" on the State payroll for years. We are glad that any persons, if such there be, who have held their jobs just because they are "good fellows" have been separated from the payroll, and likewise any who have been "fattening" upon it. Fattening and hard work do not usually go together.

But we trust it will not be interpreted as opposition to economy—rigid, substantial, and far-reaching economy—if we point out that some 800 of the "good fellows" whom we have cut out this year are humble nurses and attendants requested for the State hospitals for the insane! They are "good fellows" to the sick and helpless patients under their charge for from eight to twelve hours a day, but we never would have thought of them as being "good fellows" in a political sense.

Newspaper interpretations of the finance committee's action leave us in the dark on one point. They do not say how much of the hundred million dollar budget of the State of New York actually will be saved by reducing the number of attendants and nurses in the hospitals for the insane. Most of them have been "fattening" on the payroll to the extent of from $44 to $56 per month.

handicap in the metropolitan hospitals than in the up-State hospitals. The situation at the Brooklyn State Hospital is regarded as the most serious in fact that there is at that institution an unusually high percentage of new admissions and of acute and bedridden cases. At the same time the number of physicians is reduced from 13 to 9.

Taking cognizance of this general situation, the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association at its meeting on March 18, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The financial committee of the Legislature in framing the Appropriation Bill and salary schedules for the current fiscal year have reduced the ratio of physicians and attendants to patients in the State hospitals, and

Whereas, The proper care and treatment of patients and the maintenance of high standards in the institutions depends to a large degree upon adequate medical and nursing personnel; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association disapproves of this reduction and urges upon the Legislature and the Governor the importance of amending the bill and schedules so that adequate medical and nursing service will be assured in all the State hospitals.

For maintenance and operation, the 1921 bill allows a total of $7,262,820 as compared with $6,987,900 in the 1920 budget, representing a decrease of $1,274,820 this year. There has been some reduction in food costs, otherwise lowering of maintenance standards at the institutions would be inevitable.

Corresponding reductions in personal service and maintenance occur at the State schools for mental defectives and the Craig Colony for Epileptics. The amount appropriated for new construction at these institutions are negligible except Letchworth Village for which $235,500 is appropriated. This is especially to be regretted that an appropriation is not made for an attendants' home at Letchworth for the girls incapable group which will be open within a year.

The State Charities Aid Association believes that a reduction in the ratio of the physicians and attendants to patients in the State hospitals is a backward step in the care of the insane.

We believe it will interfere with the proper care of patients, and that the cut will tend to lower the medical and nursing standards of the hospitals, in which the State has committed a large sum which has served as a model for other states.

The ratio under which the hospitals have previously operated was carefully determined by the State Hospital Commission and was based on the experience and medical advice not only of its chairman but of other leading authorities in the care and treatment of the insane.

Public reference has been made to the ratio of attendants at the Gowanda State Hospital and a conclusion reached that all of the institutions could effectively operate under the same ratio.

We do not consider the Gowanda hospital a fair basis of comparison. It is a small institution, located in a farming district, and many of the patients from that locality who are most seriously ill, disturbed, or bed-ridden are sent to the Buffalo State Hospital, a few miles away, while patients who are able to work on a farm under these conditions are committed to Gowanda. Obviously these latter require less supervision and nursing care. Conditions at Gowanda are different from the average State hospital, and especially in the immense institutions in the metropolitan districts, that they are not an adequate basis for these sweeping charges.

There is no question but that the cuts proposed will seriously affect the care, care and comfort of patients in the State hospitals.
3,000 Bills in 1921 Legislature;
Nearly 1,000 of Them Passed

Review of Those Affecting
Institutions, Public Health
And Charities

When the Legislature adjourned
on April 16th, it had passed 952
of the 3,040 bills introduced,
and sent them to Governor Miller
for action. Of these the Governor
signed 716. A total of 739 thirty-day bills
were left for the Governor to dispose of
in the month following adjournment.

The session was marked by close cooperation
between the Governor and the Legislature,
and vigorous leadership on the part of the Governor.
The session of the Legislature was devoted
primarily to effecting economies, providing for
reorganization of the New York City transit
system, and in general to emphasizing the busi-
ness phases of State administration.

While the Governor was said to be opposed
to reorganization of State government by con-
stitutional amendment, several steps toward
such reorganization as possible by statute were
taken, notably in connection with the State
Industrial Commission and the tax collecting
agencies of the State.
The annual appropriation bill, as passed by
the Legislature and signed by the Governor,
carried appropriations of several millions
less than last year.

Some of the reductions in this year’s appro-
priation bill were made in the budget of the
State hospitals for the insane as to construc-
tion, maintenance and operation, and personal
service. In determining the items for personal
service, it was announced that the ratio of
nurses and attendants to patients would be
reduced from one to eight, as requested by the
hospitals and the State Hospital Commission,
to one to ten, and the ratio of physicians to
patients from one to 150, as requested, to one
to 200. A controversy between the Governor
and Commissioners Pilgrim and Higgins of the
Hospital Commission resulted from objections
raised by them to these reductions. As a re-
result, the Governor asked for the resignation
of these commissioners. When the resignations
were submitted, the Governor accepted that
of Commissioner Higgins, but not that of
Commissioner Pilgrim, who consented to remain
on the Commission. The appropriation bill this
year makes lump sum appropriations for
personal service. These sums are to be expended
in accordance with the provisions of a sched-
ule to be filed for each hospital by the Legisla-
tive Budget Committee. Assurance has been
given that the schedule will be flexible and
will provide for adequate medical and nursing
service in the hospitals.

In the following columns we review some of
the more important bills of the session in re-
lation to health, charities and institutions:

Will Use Napanoch
Reformatory For Male
Defective Delinquents

By signing the Walton bill to set aside
the former reformatory at Napanoch as a place
in which to care for dangerous and difficult
types of the feebleminded, Governor Miller has
partly answered the question, What shall be
done with defective delinquents?

The inmates of this institution, which was
known as the Eastern New York Reformatory,
have been transferred to the Elmira Reforma-
tory, and on June 1st the administration of
the Napanoch institution was transferred to the
State Commission for Mental Defectives, the
institution to be used for the care, train-
(Continued on page 6)
Psychopathic Hospital Is Delayed For Another Year

No action was taken by the session of the Legislature, recently adjourned, toward the long-delayed establishment of a State Psychopathic Hospital beyond reappropriating $25,000 granted a year ago for the development of plans and surveys.

The authorization of $700,000 for construction made by the 1920 Legislature has been cancelled in accordance with the policy of the present administration to make authorizations only where appropriations are granted. The $700,000 was granted last year in the belief that the City of New York would provide a site for the institution, but the city failed to do so.

A State Psychopathic Hospital has been advocated since 1902 as an urgent need in this State to round out the system of State care of the insane. Such an institution would treat incipient, acute, and short-term cases of mental disorders, and serve as a teaching and research center. Plans for the construction of such a hospital have been studied by the Hospital Development Commission and other experts advising with them.

As soon as the State's finances are in a position to warrant the building of this institution we know of no investment which would be a better one for the State to make than to procure a suitable site and erect such a hospital. Its operation would not only pay dividends in more knowledge of the subtle causes of mental disease and improved methods of treatment and care, but would be a real saving to the State in outlays and care by lessening the number of persons who have to undergo treatment in the State hospitals for long periods.

As the law stands, the proposed psychopathic hospital would be located in New York City, and quarters would be provided in it for the Psychiatric Institute of the State hospitals now located on Ward's Island.

CONVENTION OF NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK JUNE 14-17

The 17th annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association will be held this year at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on June 14, 15, 16 and 17. The meeting will occur immediately after that of the American Medical Association at Boston, and preceding that of the National Conference of Social Work in Milwaukee beginning June 22.

The preliminary program, as given in the April issue of the Bulletin of the National Tuberculosis Association, indicates a meeting of unusual interest.

The clinical section, James Alexander Miller, M. D., chairman, includes papers on post-graduate and undergraduate education in tuberculosis, as well as papers on technical problems in the diagnosis and cure of the disease.

The pathological section, Simon Flexner, M. D., chairman, includes papers reporting work done under the Medical Research Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association and papers discussing chemical, biological and pathological problems in the bacteriology of the tubercle bacillus.

Among the problems to be discussed in the Nursing Section, of which Miss Mary A. Meyers, R. N., is chairman, are such practical questions as whether special tuberculosis nursing is desirable; how contact cases should be managed and tabulated by visiting nurse associations; what shall be the minimum standards of requirements for nurses in municipal tuberculosis work.

A symposium on the "School as a Means of Approach" will be held by the Sociological Section, George Eaves D. D., Chairman. Varied subjects including exhibits, the indigent migratory consumptive, tuberculosis and "care and feeding of the child" will also be taken up.

The problems of nutrition will be handled in a joint session of the nursing and sociological sections.

Edward Hochhausner, President of the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries, announces that on Wednesday there will be a "formal banquet luncheon," also a pageant and a trip to Chinatown.

Probably for the first time in its dignified history, county fair exhibits will be shown in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel; one a model of what a health exhibit at a county fair should be, and one of what it should not be—but what it too often is.

More detailed information concerning the program of the meeting may be obtained later from the office of the National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh avenue, New York.

Arrangements have been made with the Central Passenger Association, with headquarters at the Transportation Building, Chicago, III., for a reduced fare for anyone properly accredited coming to New York to attend this meeting. The arrangement, which is contingent upon 350 persons presenting certificates, provides for a full fare on the ticket here and half fare on the return ticket. On buying the ticket for New York between June 9 and 15, a certificate should be asked for from the local station agent. Certificates will be validated in New York June 15 and 16 and honored at the purchase of return tickets until June 21. In order to benefit by this offer of one-half fare for return trip, the return must be made by the same route traveled in coming to New York.
GOVERNOR APPOINTS TWO NEW MEMBERS OF HOSPITAL COMMISSION

Governor Miller recently made two appointments to the State Hospital Commission. He named Arleigh D. Richardson of Ilion as legal member to succeed Andrew D. Morgan, whose term of office had expired, and Cyrus E. Jones, of Jamestown to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frederick A. Higgins. Mr. Richardson is a leading lawyer of Herkimer county and interested, in matters of welfare and civic improvement. He has served as the President of the County Board of Child Welfare.

Mr. Jones is a prominent business man in Jamestown and Chautauqua county. He has been connected for many years with important business enterprises, particularly in the manufacturing line. For a number of years he was in business in New York City, but more recently his interests have been in Chautauqua county. At the present time he is active in the management of the Jamestown Art Metal Construction Company. He was one of the organizers of the Jamestown Manufacturer's Association, and has been active in the work of the State Grange.

Both of these men bring to the duties of their extremely responsible positions excellent legal and business training, respectively, for the positions of legal and lay members of the Commission.

The medical member of the Commission, who has been re-elected chairman, is Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim. He has been in the State hospital system—in the hospitals and in the Commission—for forty years.

Mr. Richardson, who was born in Frankfort, N. Y., in 1864, is a graduate of the Ithaca High School and Yale University. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and served as district attorney of Herkimer county from 1896-1897. Mr. Richardson has taken an active interest in the affairs of the village of Ilion, and has been a member of the Board of Education for 20 years, most of the time serving as its president. He has been village attorney for more than ten years, president of the Child Welfare Board of Herkimer county, and president of the Herkimer County Bar Association. He is a director and vice-president of the Ilion National Bank and a director of the Remington Typewriter Company and of the Ilion Housing Corporation.

Mr. Jones was born in Ellictott, Chautauqua county, in 1863, and when he was fifteen years of age his parents moved to Syracuse. Two years later he went to New York city and entered the employ of Charles E. Bentley, a manufacturer and importer of fancy goods.

Mr. Jones became manager of the concern and later a member of the firm. He carried on a successful business in the city of New York for seventeen years, and then disposing of his interests returned to Jamestown, where he has taken an active part in the business, social and political life of the community. He purchased an interest in the Madoux Bailey Company, which later was incorporated as the Bailey-Jones Company. In 1901 he was one of the incorporators of the Post Publishing Company and in 1906 of the Jamestown Table Company. Later he took a prominent part in the reorganization of the Art and Metal Company and is one of its directors.

For many years, Mr. Jones has been a leader in the advancement of the commercial and civic interests of his city. He was one of the promoters of the Manufacturers' Association, and is its president. He has also taken an active interest in agricultural affairs, and in 1903 erected a building on the Chautauqua grounds for the use of the Grange in memory of his father, Rev. Emory Jones.

GOVERNOR REAPPOINTS MR. FOLKS ON PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Governor Miller has announced the re-appointment of Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, as an appointive member of the Public Health Council on which he has served since its creation in 1913. Mr. Folks was a member of the commission which helped draft the present Public Health Law of the State. This law has been copied by several other states. Mr. Folks has also served as President of the National Tuberculosis Association and of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. He is at present in Europe on a mission for the Red Cross, but is returning to this country on June 4.

The Public Health Council is composed of six members appointed by the Governor with the addition of the Commissioner of Health ex-officio. The Legislature delegates to this Council the power to pass health legislation in form of a local option. The Council consists of a body of experts who devote a great deal of time and apply technical knowledge to the development of this code and to assisting the State Department of Health on a great variety of problems.

New rules were introduced at the recent session of the Legislature to terminate the present Council of six members and provide for the appointment of a new council of nine—with one member to be appointed from each judicial district—failed of passage.

S. C. A. A. LOSES TWO DEVOTED MEMBERS

The State Charities Aid Association mourns the loss of two devoted members and generous friends—Mr. Alfred T. White of Brooklyn, who died on January 29th, and Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson of Greenwich, Connecticut.

ALFRED T. WHITE

The Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, assembled here today, desire to express their respect for the memory of Alfred T. White, and to record their sense of loss in his death.

Through a long and useful life, Mr. White unselfishly devoted a large portion of his time and talents to the promotion of the public welfare. For forty-six years he was a member of this Association, and for six years served on its Board of Managers. The Association, like all other organizations with which he was actively or indirectly connected, profited from his broad social vision, his sound and far-seeing judgments and his exceptional character. The whole field of constructive philanthropy was constantly his debtor for ready sympathy, wise counsel and hearty cooperation. His generosity to good causes was as unbounded as it was modest, and the benefactions made during his lifetime and in the disposal of his estate will make his life a potent influence in the city's social improvement throughout the future. The Board of Managers in paying its tribute of respect to his memory also records its grateful appreciation of his generous gift to the Association.

ELIZABETH MILBANK ANDERSON

In the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, which occurred on February 21st, the State Charities Aid Association sustained the loss of one of its most esteemed members. Mrs. Anderson had been a member of the Association for twenty-six years, and her interest and cooperation could always be counted upon in any effort to improve social conditions or promote public health. To the support of the general work of the Association, and especially to its Mental Hygiene Committee, she was a thoughtful and generous contributor.

Connected with many other organizations for social improvement, her benefactions, made with her characteristic modesty, gave encouragement and effective support to an exceedingly wide range of humanitarian activities. All of her interests and gifts bore the impress of a noble character, lofty idealism and constructive wisdom, and it is a happy reflection to look into any important line of philanthropic effort in New York without finding her a wise and generous supporter. Her death removes a woman of exceptional ability and a public benefactor whose gracious influence will long endure. The Board of Managers, assembled in regular meeting today, desires to record its sense of loss in her death and to pay a tribute of respect to her memory.

S. C. A. A. NEWS.
NEW LAW CREATES BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND CONTROL

Governor, Comptroller And Finance Chairman to Compile Budget And Oversee Purchasing

STATE'S PRINTING ALSO CENTRALIZED

Governor Miller has signed the Leuk-McGinnis bill, creating a Board of Estimate and Control consisting of the Governor, the chairman of the financial committees of the Legislature, and the State Comptroller. This Board is to compile the annual budget of the State and take over certain duties of the Central Supply Committee which is abolished by this act.

The effect of the measure is to give the Governor more of a voice in compiling the budget of the State, and another result which it is intended to accomplish is to provide for a closer cooperation between the executive and legislative departments in planning the State's expenditures.

As to the purchase of supplies for State institutions, the Board will receive bids for various articles needed and submit them to the purchasing agencies of the different institutions or departments having jurisdiction over them. The bill as originally introduced was amended to provide that nothing therein contained should curtail the power of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, the Hospital Commission, or the State Prison Commission, in respect to purchasing supplies.

The Board is to adopt plans for the elimination of duplication and waste. The annual appropriations sought by departments are to be submitted to it, and to the legislative budget committee each year in time to prepare a budget for the Legislature.

The bill provides that the employees of the Board shall be exempt from the provisions of the Civil Service law and regulations "because of the confidential nature of their work."

The general powers and duties of the Board are set forth in the bill as follows: "The board of estimate and control shall cause to be made a careful and thorough study and survey of each state department, office or institution and in respect to the purpose of ascertaining all instances of waste and of duplication of effort, either within a department, office or institution, or in the activities of two or more of them, and what departments, offices and institutions may be discontinued or consolidated, or functions discontinued or transferred, in the interest of economy, efficiency and the public welfare. From the result of any such study and survey, and after hearing and considering suggestions by qualified experts and persons with actual experience in the work of the department, office or institution affected, the board shall determine upon and shall recommend to the head of such a department, office or institution, in which waste or duplication of effort is found to exist, a plan of improved methods of operation which will eliminate or minimize such waste and duplication, correlate effort, standardize work and rates of pay, and promote efficiency. Such plan, if it does not require an amendment of a then existing statute, and if approved by the board, must be followed and the necessary measures speedily taken to carry it out by the head of such department, office or institution, except where a discretion as to management and control is vested upon constituted authority in an officer or body therein named."

"If the board is satisfied that a state department, office or institution should be discontinued, or two or more of them consolidated, or a function of either discontinued or transferred, or if any amendment to the laws be needed to authorize or facilitate the carrying out of any plan determined upon as above provided, the board shall recommend to the legislature the enactment of appropriate laws therefor. If the board shall have determined upon and recommended a plan, with respect to any department, office or institution, which may be accomplished in whole or in part by the annual appropriation bill the board shall revise estimates of desired appropriations accordingly. Within the meaning of this section, a department, office or institution shall not include a legislative office, position, commission or committee."

The Governor has also signed the Duell bill abolishing the Printing Board and putting control of all State printing under a board composed of the Governor, or one whom he may designate, and the chairman of each of the two houses of the Legislature. The board is to determine the number of reports to be printed by State officers and departments, the time of printing and issuing them, together with their form, contents and frequency.

ALL BILLS FOR CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE TO VETERANS PASSED

In the closing days of the session, the Legislature passed the proposals providing preference in the civil service of the State and its civil divisions for veterans of the World War. These proposals were contained in the Martin-Baumes concurrent resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution (providing for absolute preference both as to initial appointment and promotion) and in a bill introduced by Senator Duell providing preference for disabled veterans in initial appointment, but not in the case of promotion. The proposed constitutional amendment was passed for the second time and will be submitted to popular vote next fall.

The State Charities Aid Association, in common with the Civil Service Reform Association and several other organizations, is opposed to the granting of preference in civil service to veterans as embodied both in the Duell bill and the Martin-Baumes concurrent resolutions. We are in full sympathy with just claims of ex-service men, but do not believe that their services in a military capacity should be rewarded by interfering with the merit system in the civil service of the State.

Those provisions of the bill are not so sweeping as those of the proposed constitutional amendment, but the Association recorded its opposition to it on the same principle that it opposed the proposals for preference to all veterans.

Among the more important objections to the sweeping preference provided in the proposed constitutional amendment are:

1. It conflicts with the basic principle of the merit system and would force the State and its municipalities to reject the services of those least qualified for civil service as demonstrated in competitive examinations.
2. It favors one class of citizens.
3. It sets up service and experience in a military organization as a standard of fitness for service in a civil capacity.
4. It virtually excludes women from obtaining civil service positions.
5. It extends preference on lists for school teachers to persons who, in spite of military service, might not possess educational qualifications necessary for teaching positions.
6. It places soldiers who saw extended active service on the same level with those who remained in training camps.
7. Civil service commissions already, as a settled policy, recognize that military experience is of value in certain civil positions and allow due credit therefor.

BILL SIGNED TO CREATE CHILD WELFARE BOARD FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY

Governor Miller has signed the Thompson-Downs bill creating a County Board of Child Welfare to look after the needs of destitute, neglected and handicapped children in Suffolk County. We believe that this bill is in line with the best ideals of our State as to public child care programs. It is similar to the law passed in 1917 creating a Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare, to centralize responsibility for child care. In the county where the responsibility for needy children is now divided between one superintendent of the poor and a board of children's welfare which administers to needy mothers with young children. This bill provides that to the newly created board of five members there be transferred all of the powers and the duties of the Poor Law officials as they relate to the care of children, and all of the present powers and duties of the present Board of Child Welfare which grants allowances to mothers with young children.

To centralize the administration in a continuing board authorized to employ a competent executive, will result in a more uniform, a more intelligent and a more adequate plan for the welfare of destitute and neglected children than is possible under the present system, where each of eighteen different officials can independently determine what children need public care and how and where they shall be provided for. The present bill recognizes the responsibility of the community for granting needed charitable relief in their own homes to competent mothers or guardians with dependent children, for caring for destitute, neglected, delinquent and handicapped children, providing medical care for them when necessary and making provision for them in family homes or in institutions as the needs of the children require. The new law, the new children of Suffolk county will unquestionably result in a more prompt and more adequate care than is possible under the present decentralized system.

CHIROPRACTIC BILLS FAIL

Bills introduced at the recent session of the Legislature, to recognize and regulate the practice of chiropractic, failed of passage.
WIDE INTEREST IN HEALTH CENTER BILL

Measure Not Passed, But Medical Needs of Rural Districts Are Becoming Better Known

The Robinson-Moore bill, making possible the establishment of health centers to meet the problem of medical care in rural communities and industrial centers of New York State—a measure proposed by the State Department of Health—was not passed at the recent session of the Legislature. There was, however, wide interest in the measure and substantial support of it on the part of citizens and organizations interested in health work. Evidence of the need of such health centers accumulates, and it is believed that eventually, as this need becomes more generally appreciated, the passage of the bill will result.

A public hearing on the measure was given before the financial committees of the Legislature on March 30. The chief opposition to the measure was on the part of certain representatives of the medical profession who feared that it would prove harmful to the medical profession and that it meant the establishment of "State medicine." In answer to this contention, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, said at the hearing:

Not State Medicine

"I think that the members of the medical profession who have spoken have entirely misinterpreted, in the first place, the voluntary purpose of this bill. It is not State medicine and does not propose to force anything on anybody who doesn't want it. It is simply enabling legislation which permits the local authorities to take advantage of it if they feel that the conditions are such that it is needed."

Proponents of the bill maintained that it would be a public service, for a cost of 50c to o. r. d. rural districts and for industrial workers, of more adequate scientific, medical and surgical treatment, of hospital and dispensary facilities and nursing care, and in the most general utilization of laboratory aids in the diagnosis and treatment of disease by local practitioners of medicine.

Lack of Doctors in Country

In explaining the need and purposes of the bill, Dr. Biggs said:

"From 1911 to 1919 in New York State, exclusive of its largest city, there was a net loss of 46 physicians, the decrease being most pronounced in the rural sections, which lost 403 (13.5%) while the population increased 7.6%. In 20 strictly rural counties which in 1911 had 3010 practicing physicians, this number had become reduced in 1919 to 889, a decrease of 22%, although the population had grown 4.4%. What is especially significant is the fact that a majority of physicians had been in practice on an average of over 25 years, and only 26 of them (3%) had been in practice 5 years or less. These 26 counties are located in every section of the state and contain a population of about three-quarters of a million. Similar conditions obtain in the rural sections of practically all of the state counties, which contain a population of almost two and one-half million. In 186 municipalities which had physicians located therein in 1915 there are none now, and in 323 other municipalities there is not a single physician who has been in practice less than 25 years. New and younger physicians are not entering these districts, and it requires little vision or imagination to see what will be the condition in the near future unless some change is brought about. During the past two years, the State Department of Health has received appeals for assistance in securing physicians for all of its county and state institutions (located in 37 counties), and it has been able to help less than half of this number."

Facts As To Medical And Nursing Service In State Hospitals For The Insane

In compiling the budget of the State hospitals for the insane for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, it was announced that the ratio of nurses and attendants to patients would be reduced from one to eight, as requested by the hospitals and the State Hospital Commission, to one to ten, and the ratio of physicians to patients from one to 150, as requested, to one to 200.

The ratios of 1 to 8 and 1 to 150 were determined some years ago by the Hospital Commission on the basis of the experience and judgment of the medical member of the Commission, the medical superintendents of the hospitals, and other authorities on the care and treatment of the insane.

Inability to maintain these ratios has been due to several reasons. The small wages paid hospital workers up to a year or so ago made it impossible to obtain enough employees, and during the World War the staffs of the State hospitals were depleted to a point where not all the institutions could do was to provide custodial care for their patients. Special treatments, occupations, recreations, and even adequate bathing and exercise of patients were seriously interfered with at times.

Since the war it is proving a slow job again to build up the personnel of the hospitals from this emergency basis. But the Hospital Commission on the Insane is determined to try to measure up to the standard they set, and no one familiar with the care of the insane—not the thousands of relatives and friends of the insane in the State—want to see the ratios which were endured as a war necessity made permanent in the hospitals.

During the depression which arose over personal service items of the State hospitals in the appropriation bill while the measure was in the Legislature, so many public statements were made that it is pertinent to state what the exact facts are as to the medical and nursing service in the State Hospitals for the insane.

Recalling that the ratio of physicians to patients determined upon in this year's budget was one to 200, it is interesting to note that the average ratio in the State hospitals, excluding paroles, for the past ten years has been one to 187.8. The ratios have ranged from 156.4 in 1913 to 218 in 1919. The figures by years from 1911 to 1920 are as follows:

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Average ratio, excluding paroles, 1 to 187.8.

As the average ratio last year was 126.5, so far as medical and nursing service is concerned, there is a slight improvement this year over last, but a reduction from the average of the past ten years, 94, and a sharp drop from the standard ratio determined upon only after careful consideration and upon expert judgment.

The money allowed for personal service in the hospitals this year is to be expended according to a schedule compiled by the Legislative Budget Committee. For each hospital a lump sum appropriation is made for maintenance and operation, of which not more than a certain amount may be spent for personal service items. The schedule will be flexible and will provide for adequate medical and nursing service in the State hospitals.

Surely the State of New York will see that these patients, many of whom are helpless, are given the sort of treatment which will eur as many of them as possible and return them to productive life in the community, and that those whose disease is so serious as probably to preclude complete recovery, are cared for in a comfortable and humane manner.

The State has become justly proud of the high standards of care and treatment of its insane—standards which have been widely copied by other states—and we do not believe that any one, in full possession of all the facts and realizing the duty which society owes to these unfortunate, will want to see these standards lowered.

HEALTH INSURANCE FAILED

The bill introduced in the Legislature at the recent session providing for a system of health insurance did not emerge from the Labor and Industries Committee in the Assembly to which it was referred upon introduction by Assemblyman Orr, Socialist, of New York City. The bill was not introduced in the Senate.
Defective Father
Strangles 6-Year-Old
Daughter To Death

His Feeblemindedness Was Known 9
Years But Efforts to Commit Him Had Failed

RESIDENTS of Hyde Park, near Pough-
keepsie, were horrified recently by the
killing of a six-year-old girl by her own father.
The child was strangled to death and the body
disfigured almost beyond recognition by blows.
It developed that the father was feeble-
minded, had been known to be so since fif-
teen years of age, and efforts to provide for
his permanent safe-keeping and training had
failed because of misguided public sentiment.
The facts in the case indicate the importance
of care and custody for certain types of men-
tal defectives for their own good and that of
the community.
In 1912, the Child Welfare Board of Dut-
chess County received a letter from a Mrs.
George Ingraham, asking advice about her 15-
year-old son, Nathaniel, the boy who grew up
and murdered his little girl. She said he was
saucy and lazy, he would not work, and she
could do nothing to control him. She asked he
could not be put in some school. Mrs. Ingra-
ham was an industrious, hard-working woman
upon whose shoulders rested the task of sup-
porting a family which the father had deserted.

Criminal Tendencies Known

At that time, through the efforts of the
Board of Child Welfare, Nathaniel was given
an examination by a psychiatrist in a State
hospital, and was found to have the mentality
of a child of nine years. The specialist advised
committing him to some institution where he
would have permanent custodial care, as he said
"there was no doubt about his being feeble-
minded and his history indicating criminal
tendencies." It was impossible at the moment
to persuade those in authority to commit him
to an institution for the mentally defective,
and instead he was placed in the State Agri-
cultural and Industrial School, where the rec-
ords show that he was lazy and thoroughly un-
reliable. He was paroled at the end of two
years.

Shortly after his release, Nathaniel assaulted
a young girl. Again the Board of Child Wel-
fare made an effort to have the boy placed
beyond the possibility of doing harm either to
himself or others, but public opinion failed
to back their efforts, and the boy was allowed
his liberty.

Five years ago, at the age of 18, Nathaniel
Ingraham married, under compulsion, Hazel
Marshall, age 16, a year after the birth of the
little girl subsequently murdered. The couple
lived together intermittently, and at one time
Mrs. Ingraham consulted an attorney about ob-
taining a divorce as her husband, who subjected
her constantly to all sorts of indignities, had
finally brought another woman into the house.
Nothing came of this, however, as the man
was drafted into military service during the
war.

Ingraham and his wife came together again
about four years ago, and during this time he
aped his little daughter with flagrant cruelty and cautioned his wife or any-
one else who remonstrated with him not to in-
tereference on penalty of similar treatment.

Miss Katherine L. Brette, Superintendent
of the Dutchess County Bureau of Child Wel-
fare, feels that this tragedy could have been
averted had the Board had the backing it
needed from the community to have the boy
permanently committed to an institution for
defectives. Almost every effort of the Board
to remove such defectives with anti-social ten-
dencies as Nathaniel Ingraham evinced meets
with opposition, largely from persons who do
not realize the possibilities of crime which ex-
ist in allowing defectives with criminal ten-
dencies to live in large community organizations.

In this case a little child is dead, and the
law is deciding what shall be done with the
defective father. The boy has been sent to an
institution for defectives years ago and kept
there.

In providing for the custody and care of such
defectives the State is not only saving money
but protecting human life.

NO CONSTITUTIONAL REORGANIZATION OF
STATE GOVERNMENT

Four Proposed Amendments
Failed of Passage in Legislature

ALL of the concurrent resolutions propos-
ing constitutional amendments for a re-
organization and simplifying of the State gov-
ernment failed of passage at the session of the
Legislature recently closed.

There were four proposals. One provided
a four-year term for the Governor; another for
an executive budget; a third reduced the num-
ber of State departments to 21, three of which
were to be respectively, mental hygiene, char-
ties, and corrections, and the fourth proposal
transferred the inspection and visitation of in-
stitutions for the feebleminded and epileptic
to a new department of mental defects. This de-
partment could have been headed by either a
commission or commissioner, as the Legislature
might determine.

The action taken will make it necessary to
begin over again if further efforts are made to
secure the adoption of such amendments, be-
cause of the fact that before submission to a
referendum, resolutions proposing amendments
to the Constitution must be passed by two
successive Legislatures.

The proposed amendments setting up 21 de-
partments and transferring the feebleminded
to the mental hygiene department were passed
at the session of the Legislature last year and if
passed again this year would have been sub-
mitted to popular vote at the election next fall.
The other two amendments—the one giving a
4-year term to the Governor, and providing for
an executive budget—failed of passage in the
Legislature last year also.

A public hearing on these resolutions was
given before the joint Judiciary Committees
of both Houses of the Legislature on March 8.
Testi- mony was given by Adelbert Moot, Presi-
dent of the New York State Association
of Mental Defectives and the Mental Hygiene
League, and representatives of various civic
and public bodies, presented in favor of the
proposals. Witnesses presented were from
Ellibl Root, George W. Wickersham and Henry
L. Stimson, George A. Hastings, Assistant
Secretary of the Association, and Miss Flora
Tong, formerly Librarian and Registrar
of the Bureau of Public Health Information,
as Chief of the Bureau, which acts as a
clearing house of information regarding
the use of the health facilities in New York
County.

Since its organization, it has answered over
8,000 questions and direct requests for litera-
ture, plans and services of the association to
to all organizations and individuals. It is lo-
rated at 119 West 40th street, New York.

WILL USE NAPANOC REFORMATORY
FOR MALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS
(Continued from page 1)

ing and treatment of male mental defectives over
sixteen years of age, charged with, ar-
raigned for, or convicted of criminal offenses.

Such Provision Long Needed

The need of special provision for these cases
has long been recognized. The turbulent and
dangerous types that mingle with others in
the ordinary schools of reformatories are a source of bad influence to the other
patients and pupils. They require special re-
straining and treatment which the ordinary in-
stitution is not equipped to give. There is also
very great need of a place to commit these
cases as they come to the attention of the
courts. There are State institutions where the
criminal insane are sent, but previously no in-
stitutions where male feebleminded persons who have come in conflict with the law may be com-
mitted apart from other feebleminded. This
need so far as female defective delinquents
are concerned was recognized a year ago when
a special division for this type of case was cre-
rated at the Bedford Reformatory.

In connection with Napanoc, the Mental
Deficiency Law of the State is amended to
provide for direct commitments to the Napanoc
institution by the courts. Provision is also
made for the transfer of male mental defectives
over sixteen years of age now confined in the
State schools for mental defectives, the Dan-
nemora or Matteawan State Hospitals and
the State prisons, referred to in the State
reformatories and peniten-
tiaries. No convict shall be discharged or
paroled from Napanoc before such action was
previously been permitted. The act makes
amendment in the situation. If, however, the term of a convict con-
finned in the institution at Napanoc has ex-
pired and in the opinion of the superintendent,
such convict continues a mental defective, the
superintendent shall apply to a judge of the
court of record for an examination to be made
of the inmate by two psychiatrists and peniten-
tiaries. If these examiners certify that the individual is
still mentally defective, the court, if he con-
curs in this opinion, shall issue an order of
retention until such time as his discharge is
deemed expedient.

The State Commission for Mental Defect-
ives estimates that there are 240 cases eligi-
gle for admission to Napanoc. Of these, 280
are in the State schools for mental defectives,
and to that extent their transfer would relieve
overcrowding in those institutions. The Napa-
noc buildings have a capacity of approxi-
mately 300.

Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chairman of the Com-
mision, says that a large proportion of relaps-
ing criminals are mental defectives, and that
the length of their custody should be deter-
mined, he believes, not from the standpoint
of what they have done but from the standpoint
of their mental responsibility.

RED CROSS HEALTH SERVICE

George R. Bedinger, Director of Health Ser-
vice, New York County Chapter, American
Red Cross, announces the appointment of Miss
Flora Tong (formerly Librarian and Regis-
trar of the Bureau of Public Health Informa-
tion), as Chief of the Bureau, which acts as a
clerical office for the service of information re-
garding the use of the health facilities in New York
County.
MILITARY HOSPITAL PROJECT REMAINS
AT A STANDSTILL

No further action has been taken by the State or federal government toward making special hospital provision for New York State ex-service men suffering from nervous and mental disabilities.

Congress has not passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the proposed hospital at Creedmoor which the State of New York was authorized to build under a bill passed at the special session of the Legislature last September, nor was any legislative action in regard to the construction and operation of the institution independently of the federal government taken at the session of the New York State Legislature, recently closed. The Senate abandoned the principle that the care of disabled veterans is a federal function. The State Military Hospital Commission recommended in February that the State in view of the failure of the federal government to approve the agreement with the State in regard to a hospital at Creedmoor, buildings now under construction for the fourth ward of the Utica State Hospital should be used for the soldiers. But no bill carrying out this recommendation was introduced in the Legislature. A bill providing that the State proceed with the erection of a hospital at Creedmoor without regard to action taken by the federal government in regard to leasing the same, failed of passage.

Efforts are being made in some quarters to meet the needs of the ex-service men by securing the location in New York State of one of the new federal rehabilitation hospitals to be built under the $12,000,000 appropriation made at the last session of Congress. The matter has been laid before the committee recently appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Mollen, to select sites for those hospitals.

TO IMPROVE HEALTH WORK IN CITIES

Governor Miller has signed the Davenport-Judson bill authorizing second and third-class cities to create health departments in place of their boards of health and providing for full-time health officers.

The bill proposes important changes in the health organization of such cities by authorizing the common council: (1) to establish the local bureau of health, or board of health, as the case may be, and to create in its stead a department of public health with a commissioner of health in second-class cities, and with a health officer in third-class cities, as the head of such department; (2) to lengthen the term of office of the head of the department from two to four years; (3) to so change the qualifications for the head of the health department as to facilitate the securing of a person with training or experience in public health work; (4) to authorize the appointment by the mayor of a board of five resident and practicing physicians to advise him, the head of the health department, upon matters pertaining to the public health of the municipality.

The bill is specially desirable in that it makes it easier for the cities to secure for their health officers men with training or experience in sanitary science and public health administration, and who are desirous of making public health work their profession.

Under the White charter relating to second-class cities, the health officer must be a physician licensed to practice under the laws of the State and with at least ten years' practice as a physician and surgeon. Accordingly, younger men in the profession, who have had more instruction in sanitary science and more experience in preventive medicine in the medical colleges than the older physicians are unable to qualify for the position.

The lengthening of the term of health officer from two to four years, and the change in the qualifications proposed in this bill will, it is believed, enable some to get the type of health officials needed.

SUFFOLK COUNTY FARM
BILL WAS DEFEATED

A bill proposing to abolish the Suffolk County almshouse and to create the Suffolk County hospital in the County in the event that the Senate at the request of Suffolk County officials. This bill would have abolished the office of keeper of the almshouse and created, instead, the office of commissioner, who was to be transferred all of the powers and duties of the County Superintendent of the Poor as they related to the care and conduct of the almshouse, the employment and discharge of employees there, the purchase of foods and other materials, and the sale of farm produce. The office of custodian of the Poor was to be retained, but he would have been left with few duties to perform. The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs, Senator Lowman presiding, held a public hearing on the bill at the request of the Superintendent of the Poor and other citizens of Suffolk County. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Dr. Robert W. Hill also of the State Board of Charities, Dr. W. S. Bennett of Patchogue, J. B. Stevens of East Hampton, and Frank Kienan of the State Charities Aid Association appeared in opposition to the bill. E. R. Buell, Counsel of the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, appeared in favor. Arguments were made that the bill was unconstitutional as well as unwise. The measure did not emerge from committee.

Although the bill was endorsed by members of the Suffolk Board of Supervisors and no formal action on it had been taken by the Board, and the public were not in possession of information as to its provisions, or many persons aware of the introduction of the measure. Friends of Jonathan Baker, the Superintendent of the Poor, who appreciation his long, conscientious, and competent services in the county, were among the first to oppose the bill seriously affecting his responsibilities. Mr. Baker has been in charge of the almshouse since April, 1887.

SOLDIERS' HOME BILLS
WERE NOT PASSED

The legislature did not pass bills offered at the recent session to admit veterans of the World War to the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and to the Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.

The State Charities Aid Association believes that such action would have been unwise. The care of disabled veterans is a federal function, and, in any event, there should some more humane and modern way than placing them in a building and attempting to treat them.

The bill proposing to abolish the Oxford institution and transfer its inmates to the institution at Bath also failed of passage.

TO EXTEND COUNTY NURSING SERVICE AND TB CLINICS

Governor Miller has signed two important measures passed at the recent session of the Legislature to promote more effective care of tuberculosis cases and to aid in the control of the disease generally. Both measures were introduced in the Senate by Senator Lowman and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Luttin. One bill authorizes counties generally to employ public health nurses, and the other authorizes counties to organize and operate tuberculosis clinics.

As the law stood before the Governor's approval of the measure first referred to, only two groups of counties were permitted to employ nurses for the discovery, inspection and assistance of tuberculosis patients: (1) those that have tuberculosis hospitals—the hospital authorities are required to employ such nurses; (2) the counties in which the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals was not made mandatory by the war emergency act of 1917.

Altogether 47 of the 57 counties of the State, outside of New York city, had the power to employ visiting nurses. The purpose of the new law is to give the remaining 10 counties such power.

The other bill approved by Governor Miller was for the purpose of empowering boards of supervisors of counties to appropriate funds for the holding of clinics for the medical examination of persons affected or suspected of being affected with tuberculosis. At present the hospital managers of the 27 counties that have tuberculosis hospitals established and operated under the provisions of the county law are specifically empowered to conduct tuberculosis clinics through the medical staffs of the hospitals. The remaining 30 counties of the state outside of New York city have no power to appropriate public funds for such clinics.

The expert medical examination for tuberculosis is a vitally important measure in the campaign for the prevention and control of tuberculosis. Most of the larger cities, as well as the counties having tuberculosis hospitals, have facilities for such expert diagnostic service. In many of the smaller cities, villages and farming sections such facilities are lacking.

Both of these measures were drafted and proposed by the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association.

NEW PAMPHLET ON DEFECTIVES

The New York State Commission for Mental Defectives has just published a very practical and useful pamphlet, "Defectives in School and Home," by Pearce Bailey, M. D., Chairman of the Commission. Copies of it may be obtained on application to the Commission, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, or the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
S.E. C.A. A. NEWS.

STATE MAKING HEADWAY AGAINST MENTAL DISORDERS

ECONOMICAL management of the State hospitals for the insane, and progress in the prevention of mental disorders are indicated in the annual report of the State Hospital Commission recently submitted to the Legislature.

Care of the insane cost the State about $11,000,000 last year, but the cost per patient among the patients was about 25 per cent. of those admitted for the first time.

1,375 Places Vacant

At the end of the fiscal year there were 87 vacancies on the medical staffs of the hospitals, and 1,288 vacancies of nurses and attendants on the ward service. These vacant positions are nearly 30 per cent. of the total places provided by the Appropriation Bill of 1920.

The report gives a clear idea of how enormous is the job of caring for the insane in this State. A total of 49,376 patients with mental disease received treatment in institutions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920. Of these, 46,118 were treated in the civil State hospitals, 1,611 in the hospitals for criminal insane, and 1,647 in private licensed institutions.

There were 6,573 new cases admitted to the civil hospitals; 149 to the hospitals for the criminal insane, and 520 to private institutions, a total of 7,242.

Quarter of Patients are Aliens

Although conditions for the return of aliens to their homes in foreign countries have continued unfavorable, the report shows a gratifying increase of deportations and repatriations as compared with the previous year. Through its Bureau of Deportation the Commission was instrumental in removing from the State during the year 337 aliens and 475 nonresidents, a total of 812 patients. The increase over the number removed the previous year was 324.

The importance and need of this work is evidenced by the fact that 18,854, or 44 per cent. of the patients in the State hospitals are foreign born, and of these 10,086, or 86.4 per cent. of the total hospital population, are aliens!

Insane Cost State 11 Millions

The total cost of maintenance of patients in the civil State hospitals during the fiscal year was $11,484,359. The annual per capita cost based on average daily population, excluding paroles, was $321.53, an increase over the per capita cost of the preceding year of $17.44. But this is only 88 cents per day per patient! The increase was due principally to the added cost of personal service, furniture, furnishings and hospital supplies. Through its system of joint purchases of supplies, direct from manufacturers and producers, the Commission has been able to maintain a very reasonable per capita cost during the recent era of high prices.

The total expenditures for new construction and permanent betterments during the year were $1,499,557, an increase of $456,176 over the expenditures for these purposes during the preceding year.

SAVING TO TAXPAYERS THROUGH PROGRESS IN CURES AND PREVENTION

Fewer Alcoholic Patients

Progress is being made in the prevention of mental diseases in the State. The rate of first admissions in 1917 was 69 per 100,000 of the general population of the State; in 1920 the rate had fallen to 63.3. This reduction in the rate of new cases is due principally to the decline in the cases of alcoholic insanity. In 1917 there were 554 first admissions diagnosed as alcoholic psychoses; in 1920 there were only 122 cases in this group. The rate of new alcoholic cases per 100,000 of the population dropped from 6.9 in 1917 to 5.7 in 1920. Of the 122 new alcoholic cases admitted to the civil State hospitals during the year, 75 reached the critical hospitals between January 16, 1920, and April 1 after that time.

Another factor of importance in the prevention of mental disease is the decline in the number of patients admitted directly from homes during the past two years. In 1918 the combined new cases of general paralysis and cerebral syphilis numbered 902; in 1919, 906 and in 1920, 874. It is probable that these reductions are the direct result of the campaign against venereal disease which has been waged by the Federal and State Health Departments during the past two years.

3,800 People at Free Clinics

Marked progress was made by the Commission and the State hospitals in the development of out-patient mental clinics during the year. At the close of the year 37 regular clinics were being operated by the several State hospitals. Some of these clinics are conducted solely by the State hospital physicians; others are conducted as joint clinics by physicians representing the State hospitals, the State Commission for mental defects and the State Health Department. The report shows that a total of 9,269 visits were made to these clinics during the year. Of these, 3,858 were first visits and 5,411 return visits.

The functions of these clinics include the treatment of persons in the early stages of mental disease; the examination of nervous and backward school children; the examination of juvenile delinquents and adult criminals whose behavior indicates mental disease or defect; the treatment of syphilitic patients and the giving of advice and help to discharged and paroled patients. In performing these functions the clinics are doing a great deal to conserve the mental health of the State. At the close of the fiscal year there remained on the books 35,294 patients in the civil hospitals, 1,380 in the hospitals for the criminal insane and 1,107 in the licensed institutions, a total of 40,781.

Of the 4,218 discharges from the civil State hospitals, 1,678 were recovered, 1,385 were much improved, 1,039 were improved, and 91 discharged as not insane. The total number discharged benefited by treatment was 3,668. The recovery rate based on first admissions was 25.5 per cent. and on all admissions exclusive of paroles 19.8 per cent.

In spite of the high cost and scarcity of materials and labor, some new construction was done at several hospitals. New buildings for patients under control in East Hampton, Brooklyn, Central Islip, Hudson River, Kings Park, Middletown and Utica State Hospitals. Buildings at Brooklyn, Hudson River and Middletown State Hospitals were practically completed at the close of the year. These together will accommodate 820 patients. Additional buildings on which construction has commenced will accommodate 1,220 patients. The capacity of the Manhattan State Hospital was increased by 960 through the transfer to the State of the buildings erected by the Federal Government for a naval hospital on Ward's Island.

Need More Buildings

The certified capacity of the 13 civil State hospitals on June 30 was 30,497; the number of patients actually in the hospitals on that date was 24,184, an overcrowding of 5,413 or 17.8 per cent. The Commission urges that the building program planned by the State Hospital Development Commission be carried out as speedily as possible. This year's Appropriation Bill carries about $2,000,000 for the purpose.

TWO BAD BILLS FAIL

Two bills which would have marked a backward step in the care and treatment of the insane in this State failed of passage at the recent session of the legislature.

One would have removed all the special qualifications required under the statute of 1918 for superintendents of the State hospitals for mental diseases and the medical member of the State Hospital Commission. The law now requires that the medical Commissioner shall be a reputable physician of at least ten years' experience in the actual practice of his profession. He shall have had practical experience in the care and treatment of the insane in an institution therefor. The proposed law would have eliminated also the requirement that superintendents of the State hospitals shall have five years' experience in an institution for the insane and substituted for it twenty years' experience in general medical practice.

The State Charities Aid Association and other organizations interested in the care for the insane opposed this bill because of their firm conviction that it would have been a fatal blow to the efficiency and the high medical, nursing and scientific standards of the State hospitals.

The other measure would have re-established by trial by jury in connection with the commitment of mentally sick people to the hospitals. Mental disorders are a disease and not a crime, and the Insanity Law of the State, as it has been developed in the light of experience and increased knowledge about mental disorders, recognizes that the mentally sick are patients, not criminals. To re-establish trial by jury, where laymen with no knowledge of mental disease would determine whether or not patients should have treatment, would have been unthinkable. Of course, if actual trials are necessary in connection with the commitment of patients, but these are fully provided for in the present law.
Finding New Fathers and Mothers For Deserted And Orphan Children

No romance in this work-a-day, humdrum world? Don't believe the people who say so! The world is full of it and to no group of people is it so apparent as those of the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association, which plays the part of a modern, scientific, yet keenly sympathetic and human Fairy Godmother to hundreds of little waifs whose start in life often seems too heavily handicapped for them to try to compete in the race.

Take Billy, for instance: Five years ago a policeman making his rounds of dark streets flanked by darker doorways, spied a loose white bundle lying just inside one of them. It was in a position for anyone going in or out to stumble over. He started to push it to one side with his “billy” when he heard a faint, almost imperceptible little wail. Then he knew, for abandoned babies are not infrequent occurrences in this section of mysterious hallways. He picked the bundle up gingerly, and carried it to the nearest hospital—a wizened, naked little scrap of humanity wrapped only in a coarse, dirty bath towel, so tiny, and so undernourished that it was impossible for the nurses to tell whether he was a few days or only a few hours old. There was no slightest clue to his identity, and subsequent investigation failed to produce any. Billy was adrift on a big current without any trace of an anchor. "Not that it matters much," said the nurse, "for he can't possibly pull through—the doctor said so this morning."

But Billy did. He developed a surprising power of resistance which carried him through every crisis, and each time he emerged a little stronger than the last. Finally he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, there to be given an identity and recorded as a city dependent. But he retained the name of "Billy" after the policeman’s club which had stirred his first protest against an inconsiderate world. A little later he became a ward of the Child Placing Department with a view to adoption into a foster home.

Billy at this time was a frail, delicate looking child, pretty, but in a pathetically appealing way. The fight he had had to put up for mere existence had left him little chance for development. He still needed every care. The woman who was looking for a son to adopt realized this, but there was something in the way Billy’s still somewhat wizened little face wrinkled up into a smile than won her straight off. She wanted to see him finish his fight and was willing to back him with every help she could give. The Child Placing Department found that she was a woman of both character and means. She lived in a beautiful home and Billy would be given every chance. So the transfer was accomplished, and after the customary year of supervision by the department, and adjustment on the part of both foster mother and child, legal adoption was consummated.

Romance? If Not, What? Today, Billy, the pitiful contents of a dirty bundle found five years ago in a dark hallway, of unknown parentage, maintained as a ward of New York City for five months, has every prospect of a full, useful, and well-rounded life. He has developed into a boy of whom any mother would be proud—bright, alert, robust, with no trace of the sickness of babyhood. He will be given all the education he can take. He has brought his foster mother great happiness and she in turn is the best pal a boy ever had. Romance? If not, what is it?

But Billy had only the handicap of a wretched physical start. There are others much harder to overcome, par-

(Continued on page 3)
S. C. A. A. NEWS

County Agencies DO STATE-WIDE CHILD-CARE WORK

Assist Public Officials To Provide Wisely For Dependent Children

The State Charities Aid Association, through its Department of County Agencies for Child Care, keeps in touch with conditions pertaining to child welfare throughout a large portion of the state. No one sees more clearly than the woman who must be done in the county in which she is working to bring about healthier, happier conditions for children. No one realizes better than the agent the necessity of building up a strong public opinion which will not tolerate crimes against childhood and which will stand ready to back her in any action she deems advisable. A knowledge better than the value of a straightforward and uncompromising political regime which cannot be coerced into permission or toleration of unwelcome living conditions.

Less Expense, Better Results

A county agent's special duty is to assist public officials in providing for children who need public support or public protection. There is no problem which touches childhood which does not come within her scope and which she is not called upon at some time during the day or week to solve. By carefully investigating every application for admission of a child to public support, she is able to detect many cases of abuse, to discover many possible sources of aid, and to suggest many alternative plans involving less expenditure and better results, in many cases preventing the unwise breaking up of homes.

At the present time, the State Charities Aid Association has under supervision eighteen children's agencies, a number of which are working under county committees of the Association, and four under public officials or another society.

In 1920, these agents working under the direction of a local committee had under supervision 1,556 children who were public charges and 1,118 children who did not become public charges. Of the 633 children discharged from public care during this time, 455 ceased to be public charges as a direct result of the agents' efforts. Of these, 406 were returned to parents and relatives. The amount collected from parents and relatives toward the support of children who were public charges was $22,444.80. It is very obvious that the county agent is a financial asset to the county, quite aside from her accomplishments, from the line of healthier, better developed children.

What a County Agent Does

Perhaps an extract from the record which one of the county agents kept for a week will give some idea of the multiplicity of her duties and the strenuousness of the life she leads in fulfilling them:

"April 7, 1921. . . . The next case was that of a widow, for the agent is acting as investigator in mothers' allowance cases for the Board of Child Welfare. The mother was working every day, the four children were undernourished, and the family had been reported as in need of financial and medical care. Agent visited the school and talked with the superintendent, teachers, principal, and principal officer about the family and visited references given by the woman. In addition a call was made on the doctor to arrange for physical examinations for the mother and children. Agent then returned to office to see family in great need of clothing. She had already secured some clothing by advertising and this family was fitted out.

'A nurse in the county Board reported another case by telephone, asking an investigation of a child in need of hospital care. Agent spent evening at office writing business letters. Entered 17 visits and interviews on daily report.

'April 9. . . . Office interview in regard to serious conditions involving the welfare of a fifteen-year-old girl in another town. Visit to Hospital relative to a woman there. Talked with Doctor and Superintendent of the hospital about the case. Arranged with the Convent of the Peace for improper guardianship proceedings involving two children.

'In evening wrote business letters and made monthly report to the Superintendent of the Poor and the State Charities Aid Association. This report showed a total of 75 children whose welfare had demanded the agent's consideration during the previous month. It also showed that she had collected $364.43 from relatives and friends toward the cost of supporting the children in boarding homes or institutions at the expense of the County. (Note: The cost of caring for each child is $200 per month.)

'April 9. . . . The first case for the day required a long drive. It was to investigate the circumstances of a family caring for an illegitimate baby in another part of the county. The grandmother had died of tuberculosis, the mother was in the New York State Hospital at Baybrook in an incipient stage of tuberculosis and the aunt who had been caring for the baby was in bed, probably with the same disease. The baby was in the care of the Justice of the Peace. Doctor called there at 2:30 P.M., having driven car 107 miles.'

This does not by any means cover the duties of a county agent but gives some idea of how she puts in her time.

County Home Not Needed Now

In Suffolk County the children's agency pointed two years ago planned so carefully and to such good effect for the children in the county home at Yaphank that it was found unnecessary to continue this home, one of the few remaining institutions for children supported by public funds. The 77 children there when she began her work had all been returned to relatives, placed in local homes, cared for by state institutions or arranged for in family boarding homes. The logical outcome of county agencies' work and the end toward which the State Charities Aid Association is striving is to see every individual child in its home, or if that is not possible, getting the best substitute for it which can be obtained under the existing circumstances.
(Continued from p. 1) 

liably, if coupled with a physical condition brought about by months or years of starvation from lack of nourishment, which sap the will power as well as the physical strength. Home of shiftlessness and dissipation, of cruelty and neglect and woe, leave behind them haunting memories that take time and tender care to efface. Children’s minds are impressionable. They bear the scars of early treatment which can only be healed by stronger impressions of kindness and happiness. Such children acquire habits which are difficult to eradicate. They know none of the amenities of civilization. They are like little animals only they have suffered from a lack of physical care and nourishing food which any four-footed mother gives her offspring until they are old enough to fend for themselves.

Children Living in Squalor

Perhaps an extract from the record made by a visitor at the time of her first visit to the home of a girl of the lower strata of the department will illustrate the kind of environment from which these children are often taken. It is easy to wonder they seem to respond slowly, at times, to a normal, well-conditioned home.

"In a three-story tenement on the third floor, John and Florence G.—lived at No. 4 East Front street. She was the three-year-old of which contained only a double bed, a cot, a table, a cook stove, and an old couch, a filthy mattress and two or three kitchen chairs. Several mirrors hung from the dirty walls and an enlarged picture of the two children. There was no linen of any description in the home, not so much as a towel. The floor and furniture were squalid beyond description and old coats plus one dirty quilt made up the bedding. The children could not be afraid by accosting the flights of very dark stairs and passing through a windowless entry. The rear window faces the lake. The planking of the floor from last winter so that all the water had to be carried from the lake. In the front room, used as a bed room, heavy cobwebs hung from the rafters. Fifty dollars had been paid for rent when Mrs. G.—could secure the money. In a dingy closet used as a pantry were six or seven unwashed dishes and a few basins. It was a home where poverty and dirt ruled supreme."

This home was broken up a short time after this first visit and the two children taken from their parents on the grounds of improper guardianship. One of the little girls was found to be subnormal mentally, and is still under observation, as it is hoped by proper care and training to overcome, at least partially, the havoc wrought by entire lack of these things during early childhood. If it improves her to be feebleminded, then she will be committed to an institution for the care of such unfortunate, where both she and society will be protected.

The other child was younger, more alert and open to fresh impressions. Under the care of an intelligent boarding mother, she quickly learned to act like other children, and she bloomed like a spring flower under the warmth and stimulus of affection and good care. Today, she is the center of an adoring household; she has the prospect of enjoying almost every gift which life can bring, in the way of education, of toys, and company. She is filled with unusual beauty and personal charm. It is as if she had simply come into her own. Surely this is romance!

Sunshine Into Childless Homes

It is not entirely from the point of view of children that the Child Placing Department is able to play the part of a Fairy Godmother. The homes into which these children go are brightened immeasurably by their presence. Men and women whose existence has become a somewhat drab and uninteresting affair of daily routine learn that a child in the house brings an absorption and a happiness they had not dreamed were possible. Children come from all sorts of environments—some plain, some sordid, some poverty stricken. They are of all kinds and conditions.

It is the object of the Child Placing Department to place these children in homes where they will best fit, where they will have the most opportunities for the kind of development they are capable of taking. It is not an easy task, and sometimes takes many trials before the right combination is achieved. The child that may bring comfort and happiness to one household would only create friction and unhappiness in another.

"Nothing to Work For"

It is such letters as the following, received from plain, country people whose lives have been devoted to the simple tasks before them, who have had little chance for self-improvement, who are childless, and who long for someone upon whom to lavish their affection and to whom they can give the things they have missed that often lead to the best type of home for the children under care. "We have nothing to work for," writes Mr. C.—"There is no object in our lives. We have worked hard, have saved, and now the time has come when we are able to take things just a little easier. We want very much to have someone to whom we may leave our property. . . . I would work my fingers to the bone for a child if you will let us have one." And later, "We would endeavor to give a child a good education. It was denied us and we both realize our loss. I was left an orphan at the age of ten and have felt that I would like to help make some orphan's life pleasant rather than my own was."

This home was investigated, was found to be simple, clean and wholesome. Mr. and Mrs. C.—were all the home and as the letters indicated. They were overjoyed, a short time later, to receive a communication asking them to meet the visitor at the station, as she had brought someone with her—a little girl whose blue eyes were an exact match for Mr. C.—’s own and whose quiet, ready acceptance of her foster parents won her an instant place in their hearts. This was one of the placements which never seemed to require any readjusting on the part of the Child Placing Department.

Success With Older Children

The Department feels that it has made particular progress this year in the provision which it has been able to secure for older children—that is, for children who have been taken into households when they are old enough to be of some help to the family, and who may be imposed upon for that help and not given the educational tools with which to earn a living later. The Department’s supervision of these children ceases when they become of age or are self-supporting. It does not feel that it has discharged the duty of its vicarious parenthood, as absolutely that these children are going to be provided for financially by the family with whom they have been placed, or that they have been given suitable training to enable them to earn their own livings. The result is that the regulations regarding the treatment of such children have been very strict, and the family is permitted to exploit the services of a child while providing him with a home, leaving him unprepared for the struggle for existence.

The Department has also taken great care this year to report back to the County committees of charities from which the children came, and these reports have aroused a great deal of interest and brought requests for further information.

Homes Found For Over 3,000 Children

In its twenty-three years’ experience as a child placing agency, the State Charities Aid Association has found homes for 3,521 children, of whom 1,355 have been legally adopted. It has under its supervision at present approximately 1,070 children. There are 250 vacant homes.

These children come into the hands of the Child Placing Department from nearly all the counties of the state, as well as from the hospitals and near New York City. It is a state-wide responsibility to see that they are given every chance to develop into useful, intelligent citizens, for they may come from or may be placed in your own county. Perhaps you would like to become a father or mother to one of these fatherless children, or know of someone who would. If not that, help us to find someone who would and share with the joy of bringing happiness to forlorn, homeless little waifs.

FROM NOBODY’S BOY TO A LITTLE FRIEND OF ALL THE WORLD
S. C. A. A. NEWS.

S.C. A. A. LIFE-SAVING STATION
FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES 28 YEARS

DAY in and day out the office of the
Mothers and Babies Department of the
State Charities Aid Association is filled with
women, babies and young children in their
arms, who come in search of work where they
can keep their infants with them.

Particularly during the summer months are
these rooms crowded with appealing faces.
The heat lies like a pall on the tiny babies
leaving them white and unresisting. The older
children are restlessly irritable, the mothers
dragged out and listless from worry and the
struggle for an existence. The thought of
fresh, invigorating country air and green fields,
of wholesome palatable food, of a home where
they can earn a living for themselves and
their children is with them always—a vision
which enables them to get through the hard-
ships and discouragements of the day. One
by one they are sent out to just such country
homes and started on the path which leads to
renewed independence.

The Mothers and Babies Department is not
an ordinary employment agency. That feature
of its work is almost a by-product in its sig-
nificance to the whole. The grasp which it has
upon the whole situation of a young mother
just out of the hospital, for example, is the
thing which counts. Alone, unprotected, desti-
tute, often too weak to go to work immediately,
her whole being longing to respond to the
demands which her baby makes upon her, yet
feeling an urge to crush the instincts of mother-
hood in the grim job of earning a living—this
is the type of young mother who applies for
aid. To give her her baby again is an insuffi-
cient reason for her return, or to a strange family for adoption, or to find
a job which will enable her to keep her child
with her—these are her alternatives. It is no
wonder she comes to the office of the Mothers
and Babies Department with eagerness and
hope.

PROVIDE HAPPY SUMMER
FOR CHILDREN ON FARM

WARD OF S. C. A. A
LOSES LIFE IN ATTEMPT TO
RESCUE A CHILD

SERIOUS misfortune in early life raises no
proportion to the great development of heroic qualities in a suit-
able environment.

This was strikingly illustrated recently when
a young woman who had been motherless from
infancy and had been for seven years a ward
of the State Charities Aid Association's Child
Placing Department, had a chance to save a life in
attempting to save two children from drowning.
The young woman, Miss Jessie Grover, aged 22,
lost her life July 28th after rescuing one child and while trying to save
another.

The tragedy occurred in Lake Erie off Bar-
eloo and the child was being held in Peace gook Cove. Two little girls, Esther
Nichols and Sally Short, both age twelve, in
bathing near the shore, were unusually
worked their way down the beach where there
was a sudden deepening of the water. High
surf and treacherous undertow made it impos-
sible for them to get to shore. They cried out for help. Jessie Grover, the only older girl
in bathing, rushed to their aid before the others on
the shore realized the danger. She immediately
swam and caught Sally Short by the head.
The deeper water and heavy undertow held
them helpless and they made no progress. Reaching their plight, she applied to herself
for help. This is the last Sally Short
remembers.

Another time, one of the workers at a nearby
fish house, Merle Finlay, heard the shouts of
the people on shore, and came to their aid. He
swam out in time to catch Miss Grover by
the hand as she was going down for the third
time. When he returned for Jessie Grover, she
was nowhere to be seen. The water was swirling
and muddy. Merle Finlay searched for her
several times but to no effect. Men immediately started to work with boats and nets, but failed
to locate the missing Grover. Forty-five
minutes later a big wave washed her body ashore.

At first there seemed to be a slight spark of
life still flickering in Jessie Grover’s body, but
even after several hours of resuscitation
the community of Wesfield, which declared that at any time during
the struggle Jessie Grover could have saved her
own life by swimming out to shore and
saving one of the younger children go. It was a case of
sheer heroism in the face of almost certain
disaster.

The community of Westfield, where Jessie
Grover was placed by the State Charities Aid
Association five years ago in the family of
Fred and Estella Newcomb's household, was
deliberately stirred by her death. She
deemed herself, the woman who had inspired
her to work at the school and who had
implied for her. She had worked her way through high school and was taking post-graduate work
with the expectation of beginning her studies
at St. Lake’s Hospital in Baltimore,

Jessie Grover had a deeply religious nature
and never sought attention. She had
hoped that some day she might be a mission-
ary. Steadily and persistently she
kept at her studies and prepared for
the work. She had a rare opportunity for service—the greatest ser-
vice any human being can render another—the
要 it the person who was ready for
the moment. Such power for self-sacrifice, such
conviction is rare. The Child Placing Depart-
ment of the State Charities Aid
Association is the story of Jessie’s strength and unselfishness will live to
inspire all those who knew her.
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the “State Charities Aid Association”

S.C.A.A. NEWS

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A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS


Vol X
NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1921

No. 1

FIFTY YEARS

WE seem to be in the midst of semi-centennials. The American Public Health Association celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in New York City next month. The American Prison Association celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year. The National Conference of Social Work is planning for its corresponding celebration in 1923. In this State, the Association of County Superintendents of the Poor passed its fiftieth milestone a year ago, and next year the State Charities Aid Association will complete a history of fifty years. Looking backward, it thus appears that the dates on which these organizations were established were as follows:

American Prison Association .............. 1870
New York Superintendents of the Poor ... 1870
American Public Health Association ......... 1871
State Charities Aid Association ......... 1872
National Conference of Social Work ......... 1873

Founded in Decade After Civil War

It is as though the people of America, when they recovered from the paralysis, fatigue and dazed condition of the great conflict, when they saw how human life had been spent and human lives broken by four years of terrific war, felt a new realization of these losses and instinctively drew together in great organizations to conserve more efficiently the well-being of the survivors of the Civil War and of the coming generations.

It was not that they devoted new and great sums to the purpose. They could not afford to. They came together for conference, cooperation, thought, planning; a better understanding of these questions as related to the entire country or the entire state—for teamwork, toleration, forbearance. And for fifty years these organizations have contributed mightily to these results.

What May Follow World War

We have recently emerged from another, vastly greater four years' war. We did not suffer and lose—in terms of human life—as much as our allies, though our economic life was shaken to its foundations. We are still in the period of depression and indecision; still somewhat dazed; still feeling our way toward "normalcy." Is it not reasonable to suppose that history will repeat itself; that the present period of low tide and stagnation will be succeeded by a great revival of interest in conserving human life and human happiness, which were expended, and were about to be expended without stint, in a war which was to the greater part of the civilized world a calamity comparable to the Civil War in its effects upon our own people half a century ago?

We must work toward the result that as in the period from '70 to '73 there was not a great up-springing of new, competitive, ill-considered, and unsound activities, but rather a sympathetic reconsideration and drawing together of the agencies, public and private, which had been dealing with these subjects for decades before the war, so, in the years lying immediately ahead of us, there will be developed a greater sense of community unity, a more conscientious effort toward mutual understanding—not simply a formal cooperation, but a real and intimate working together for a common purpose; a development of constructive thinking and effort, comparable, having regard to the enormous numbers concerned, to the establishment in this country fifty years ago of the five great agencies above mentioned.

H.F.

Vote No!

BEFORE the next number of the S. C. A. A. News reaches its readers, they will have been called upon to vote on proposed Constitutional Amendment Number One. We hope they will vote NO, and will present to those with whom they may discuss public questions before election the reasons why they should vote NO.

Absolute Preference Over Everybody

The amendment provides in substance that for any appointments in the public service in the State, cities, counties, villages and towns, any man who was a soldier in time of any war in which this country has been engaged, and who was honorably discharged, shall have preference over everybody else, man or woman, who may also be on the eligible list for the position. That is to say, that a man who happened to have been called out under the draft and never got beyond the training camp, and who, by dint of "cramming" for a civil service examination squeezed through with a rating of 70.1, shall have an absolute preference over a person who may have made the work in question the study of a lifetime and who by long experience has become highly proficient and is able to pass the examination with a rating of 99.99. Further, the ex-service men will have an absolute preference over all women! Moreover, the veterans will have absolute preference of the same nature in all examinations for later promotion.

Recognize Obligation to Ex-Service Men

We have a very keen sympathy for the disabled ex-service men and very deep appreciation of the obligations we all are under to the ex-service men as such. We tried to express this feeling in our issue of March 1920, in which we said:

"Among the new factors to be reckoned with in all matters of civic and social wel-
(Continued on page 2)"
S. C. A. A. NEWS

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Mr. George A. Hastings, Editor

The State Charities Aid Association is supported in the main by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditure amount to about $250,000. Contributions are gratefully received from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to give the fund a permanent base, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $74,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer
105 East 22nd Street.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
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FORM OF REQUEST:
I give and bequeath to the State Charities Aid Association, incorporated in the year 1890 under the Laws of New York, the sum of dollars to be used for the purposes of said Association.


Of such copies as are sold at retail, none are sold at less than one cent each.

Of such copies as are not sold at retail, none are sold at less than one cent each.

All of the shares of the capital stock are owned by the Corporation.

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Editor, George A. Hastings, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.


To Readers of
The S. C. A. A. News

The S. C. A. A. NEWS is sent to our members and to others who are interested in the subjects in which we are interested, at the request of the Association, to child welfare and mental hygiene public institutions for the sick and dependent.

The average cost last year for each subscription, to whom it was sent was 40c. We have never asked for subscriptions. If you find interesting and useful the news contained in the Association, and choose to contribute to the Association, any sum which you may send will be gratefully received.

S. C. A. A. NEWS

Vote No!

(Continued from page 1)

fare is the American Legion. However, its corporate objects may be defined, legislative bodies can be induced or made to approve public office will be asking themselves constantly, "What will the American Legion think of this?" It is a unique and exceedingly powerful factor in the field of public welfare.

"Speaking for the subjects with which we are directly concerned, the general field of social welfare, we heartily welcome the influence, whether direct or indirect, expressed or implied, of the American Legion. The American army in the great war represented youth, vigor, vitality, efficiency and determination. It also represented straightforwardness and a certain humanitarian attitude. The peoples of Europe probably think first of the American soldier as dealing the final blow for saving civilization, and then they think of him as playing with children. In every city of France long after the war was over, he was seen in the streets and parks playing with French children, carrying them, holding them, tickling them in the garden, and making himself most acceptably one of their number. They trusted him; something in his manner and in his words, direct, warm and friendly, elicited from them an immediate response. Youth, in its vigor and vitality, may occasionally forget the need of age or child- or child- or child- or child- or childless, but American youth never consciously neglects them. The members of the American Legion can be counted on as individuals, not as an organization in all our efforts for better care of the needy, preventing sickness and distress, and, generally, speaking, raising the level of well-being. Strikes at Welfare of the Needy

In this particular constitutional amendment, however, we feel that the American Legion, following a bad precedent established by the Grand Army of the Republic, is unconsiously and unintentionally urging a measure that strikes directly at the welfare of the weak and helpless, for the sake of what we cannot consider other than a most unfair and indefensible preference for a service man, regardless of whether he actually saw war or not.

The care of the sick, the insane, the tuberculous, the feebleminded, the protection of the public health, the care and protection of needy children,—all these are great public services, and the work of the public authorities in these fields is far greater in volume and significance to the welfare of those needing help than that of all private agencies put together. The efficiency, the skill, the real value of this enormous amount of public care for the unfortunate depends on the individuals who constitute the public service. If they are skillful, experienced, well adapted to their jobs, if they are the best of the class, then the poor will be well done,—the sick well cared for, the insane kindly treated, the poor considerably dealt with in health protected, sickness avoided, and human lives saved.

Public Service, Not Mere Jobs

But if these places in the public service are regarded primarily as jobs, if they are to be given primarily for the purpose of paying salaries to individuals, if any man who happened to have been called out in the draft is to have preference over the best man on an eligible list no matter how qualified, then the efficiency, the usefulness, the humanitarian value, of the great branches of the public service will be greatly impaired; the cost of carrying them on will be greatly increased; and the possibilities of lessening suffering, increasing the comforts of life, and improving the moral, physical and intellectual conditions of the community, will be greatly reduced.

We know the difficulties of the competitive examination system. We have observed it closely in its actual operations in this State, respecting results in the employment of salaried public servants. For a considerable number of years, however, it has had a continuity of development, and tested efficiency, and, as a means of achieving the best results, a willingness to employ the best methods, and a full recognition of the necessity of subjecting them to full account technical qualifications, length and complexity of experience, and personal fitness. It is a service which is to the credit of the State, and, if ourCompetitive system is maintained, is an example to other States. The efficiency of the State has been increased by a more efficient and more economical employment of the State employes. It is a service which the State has attained to in administrative lines. To handicap this increasingly efficient system of service and personnel, or men for positions in the State service by an amendment absolutely contrary to its spirit, and absolutely contrary to its essential provisions and purpose, would be both deprivable and ridiculously inconsistent.

It would almost be better to scrap the competitive system altogether, for in the free, free-for-all political scramble, the men who did not happen to be fortunate enough to have been drafted into military service are the men who have been given the rights of citizenship, would at least have a chance if they could prove their qualifications.

BABY DEATH RATE IS STILL DROPPING IN NEW YORK CITY

An encouraging drop in the infant mortality rate in New York City during the first 3 months of the year is reported by the Bureau of the New York City Department of Health. The rate up to August 27th was 76 per thousand children born, as against 91 for the corresponding period of last year. A reduction is indicated in the infant death rate from practically all causes, except congenital diseases.

A report recently issued by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation entitled, "Infant Mortality in New York City," calls attention to the remarkable decline of infant mortality in New York City since 1885 when the rate was 273.6 per thousand children born. Some of the factors which account for this remarkable decline are better milk, breast feeding, baby health station service, visiting nurses, better control over contagious diseases, improved methods of supplying milk, and according to the International Health Board, no other large city in the country seems able to show an equally rapid and constant decline in its infant mortality rate.
SERBIAN PHYSICIANS
STUDY U. S. HEALTH
AND SOCIAL WORK

A delegation of physicians representing the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who are in this country as guests of the Rockefeller Foundation to study American public health, institutions, and social work, made a tour of inspection recently of offices of various charitable organizations in the United Charities Building in New York City and were tendered a luncheon at the National Arts Club to meet the executives of these organizations. The delegation consists of Dr. Georges J. Nikolić, Under-Secretary for Health in the Serbian government; Dr. Rudenko Stankovic, Professor of internal medicine in the School of Medicine of the University of Belgrade, and Dr. Georges Jeannovitch, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the same medical school.

The visitors inspected the offices of the State Charities Aid Association, the Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor, and the New York School of Philanthropy. At the luncheon Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who was Director of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross in France during the War and who has been a Special Agent and Advisor of the Red Cross in southeastern Europe, presided. There were 15 persons present.

Translations of the addresses delivered by the visiting physicians indicated that there is a growing interest in public health and social work among the people of Serbia and that substantial progress is being made in improving medical education, establishing hospitals, and setting up facilities for the prevention of disease. Dr. R. R. Reeder, formerly Superintendent of the New York Orphanage at Hastings, who is now in Serbia as Commissioner of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America, is cooperating effectively; it was stated, with the Serbian government in operating child health centres and in establishing a school for the training of nurses, and a new departure in Serbian public health work. The visitors expressed the deep gratitude of the Serbian people and governments to the American people for the assistance of the Red Cross and other organizations during the War, and for the help which is now being extended to Serbia in the field of public health. High praise was paid to Dr. Reeder, and other Americans for their work in Serbia.

The Serbian physicians are also visiting leading public and private hospitals in New York City and will make a similar tour of inspection to various other parts of the United States, remaining in this country for several weeks.

MISS CURRY GIVES TWO COURSES AT TEACHERS’ COLLEGE

MISS H. Ida Curry, an Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and Superintendant of County Agencies for Children, conducted two courses of lectures on Social Science, in the Department of Nursing and Health of Teachers (vol. 1), Columbia University, during the summer session. She also gave a course of six lectures on The Family, in the Department of Household Science, Teachers College, during the summer session. A class of blind students interested in the education of the blind.

MISS REEDER WITH NEW CHILD WELFARE BOARD IN SUFFOLK

The newly formed Board of Child Welfare in Suffolk County has organized its work under the directorship of Miss Grace Reeder who began work with offices at Riverhead, L. I., September 1. Miss Reeder has had experience in county children's work in Orange and Westchester Counties under the State Charities Aid Association. Later she was an Assistant Superintendent in the County Agencies Department of that Association, from that position going to Wilmington, Delaware, where she established and organized the new Children's Bureau of the State. She has also, therefore, especially well adapted to assist Suffolk County in standardizing and establishing, on a sound basis, the work of the Child Welfare Board.

GENERAL HOSPITALS SHOULD ADMIT VENERABLE CASES

American Hospital Association Urges Institutions to do so — Number of Cases Small, Results Large

General hospitals are urged to admit venerable disease patients like other patients and to provide both hospital and dispensary service for such cases, in resolutions recently adopted by the American Hospital Association. These resolutions point out that it is now generally agreed that only a small percentage of venerable disease patients need bed treatment at any stage of their disease. Such patients do as, require it for only short periods, and treatment not only benefits the patients but materially lessens a public health menace. Knowledge of venerable disease is now so general that contagion from these cases can be prevented by proper safeguards. Therefore, the trustees of the American Hospital Association, according to the resolutions, "urge all hospital authorities to give consideration to this matter to the end that all general hospitals shall admit venerable disease patients as other patients and enter these diagnoses as other diagnoses, whether primary or complicating, and also develop sufficient dispensary service to provide care for the ambulatory cases and ambulatory stages of the cases treated in the hospital."

Serbia’s Task

SERBIA’S task is to recover from the worst disaster that any nation has suffered in the past two hundred years. Not since medival war times when conquered peoples were transported to other lands has a nation suffered as Serbia during her three long years of enemy occupation.

The world has already forgotten it, but Serbia can never forget it. Many persons, even in the germ plasm, the brain cells, the doomed heredity of her unborn children; in the horrifying memories of her ravished women who will never speak of it but cannot blot it out.

But the spirit of this people has never been conquered and their patriotism has never been quenched. That Serbia could be pushed off the map of her own native land to exist on an island in the sea for three years and yet return to her country still liberty-loving, still faithful to the principles of her religion, still patriotic, still unconquered, is a miracle in modern national history.

Out of the night that covered her, Black as the pit from pole to pole, Let us thank the God that loved her For her unconquerable soul...

... as one might paraphrase "Ianticius."

Truly "her head is bloody but unbowed."

R. R. R.

NEW VISITORS TO STATE HOSPITALS

Mrs. George D. Hewitt of Carthage has been appointed as a visitor from the State Charities Aid Association to the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, and Mrs. Annie D. Mills of Oneida as a visitor to the Binghamton State Hospital.

Grateful Patient Gives 2 Liberty Bonds to Mental Hygiene Dept.

Her Gift Helps Us to Help Others—So Would a Gift From You!

The Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association recently received two Liberty Bonds from an anonymous donor in appreciation of services and kindnssness to her several years ago during a mental illness. The Committee is grateful for this practical expression of gratitude on the part of one of its beneficiaries, and also appreciates the gift because it helps us to aid other persons in circumstances similar to those of this woman who came to us in time of need and is now, fortunately, recovered.

The work of the Mental Hygiene Committee, like other departments of the Association, is carried on by voluntary contributions. In addition to active efforts to aid in maintaining good standards in the public institutions for the care of the insane, the Committee, through its social workers, every year gives very practical aid to hundreds of persons with nervous or incoherent medical troubles by advising them on their problems and indicating to them how and where they may obtain competent medical and social attention to their difficulties. All these services are provided without charge, and everyone is welcome to call the Committee for such assistance. Likewise the Committee welcomes and urgently needs contributions from the general public, and especially the friends and relatives of the nervously ill, to help it continue this valuable and practical service.
Pancreatitis of cancer through earlier discovery and treatment is the keynote of the "Cancer Week" educational campaign to be conducted throughout the United States and Canada by the American Society for the Control of Cancer during the week beginning October 30.

From its headquarters at 25 West 45th Street, the Society will endeavor by an intensive campaign to reach as many persons as possible in this country and Canada with the vital message of cancer control. This will be the first attempt by the Society to cover the continent with its message at one time, and it requests agencies interested in public health to cooperate with the local committees which the Society is naming in their districts. Such committees have been named in all parts of the country to aid in the distribution of popular literature, to secure suitable publicity in medical journals and the lay press, and to provide lectures at schools of professions and the general public. A carefully selected corps of lecturers is available for this purpose.

Divide State Into Districts

In New York state the campaign is under the general direction of Dr. John M. Swan of 8457 Park Avenue, New York. The state has been divided into districts following closely the organization of the state Medical Society. The Cancer Society's metropolitan district embraces Western and Southern New York, which includes New York City, Long Island, and also takes in Westchester County of the first district. The chairman is Dr. John C. G. Serger of 18 East 78th Street, New York City. Upstate New York, with its districts and chairmen is divided as follows:

Third District, Dr. Clinton V. Hawn, 346 State Street, Albany.
Fourth District, Dr. Willis H. Van Der Vort, 1035 State Street, Schenectady.
Fifth District, Dr. Edward E. Van Dyke, 820 University Bldg., Syracuse.
Sixth District, Dr. Arthur W. Booth, 222 West Church Street, Elmira.
Seventh District, Dr. William I. Dean, 33 Chestnut Street, Rochester.
Eighth District, Dr. Allan A. Jones, 436 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo.

In a recent address delivered by Dr. Frank LeMoyne Hupp, the Society's state chairman from West Virginia, emphasis is placed on the importance of taking early steps to eliminate pre-cancerous conditions and beginning cancer. Only by this means, he believes, can the mortality from this disease, which is now taking a toll of nearly 100,000 deaths per year in the United States, be reduced. Among other things Dr. Hupp says:

"One need not have lived very long ago to recall how dyspepsia was counted the bane of American diseases. Now we seldom hear of it, and its place is occupied by the symptoms of a serious nature. Better food, healthier teeth, more barnyard sense on keeping the sewer pipes of society in order, have contributed to this.

"In the same way we have progressed out of the era, not so ancient, when typhoid occupied the chief place of disease.

"Not long ago volumes were written on the subject of race-suicide, but there came an awakening and it was found through the child welfare and its results that it was not that too few children were born into the world, but that far too many were permitted to die. Even what used to be called the "great white plague" has been circumcised in its ravages, by education, segregation, sanitary housing, and restorative care.

Continual Irritation As a Cause of Cancer

"It is a well established fact, as we have mentioned, that cancer is no longer looked upon as being transmitted through heredity; we know too that the nurse, the doctor or the attendant cannot contract the disease, even though they may handle and dress hundreds of cases. Indeed there is no authentic report of the disease having been conveyed in this way. Neither have we any record of cancer having been carried by contagion, as is so frequently charged. We do know, however, that a malignant growth can come through chronic and continued irritation. For this reason it becomes stronger and more convincing as the years go on." — Dr. Frank M. Hupp.

American Child Hygiene Association in New Haven, Nov. 2-5

Attractive Popular Program Arranged for 12th Annual Meeting

A convention which will be more than usual interest to the general public will be held this year by the American Child Hygiene Association from November 2 to November 5 in New Haven, Conn.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Taft. There will be general sessions morning, afternoon and evening. Among those of particular interest will be the session on November 2 to 2 P.M., and a meeting on the subjects of local and state co-ordination of Child Health Activities by Dr. Haven Emerson of New York City and Dr. S. J. Crumwine of Topeka, Kansas. Courtenay Dinwiddie, of the National Child Health Council will preside.

The President's address by Dr. H. L. K. Shaw of Albany, will be on Thursday morning. That afternoon there will be a general session on health education, with Dr. Thomas Fishman, State Commissioner of Education in Pennsylvania, presiding.

Perhaps the most popular general session will be on Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the Memorial Hall. This session is planned especially for lay workers in the public health field and will be of special interest to officers and members of public health committees, members of Red Cross Chapters and of public health nursing committees. The general subject for this afternoon will be "Problems and Opportunities of Lay Directors of Private Organizations." George R. Bedinger, Director, Health Service Department, New York County Chapter, American Red Cross, will preside.

The administrative, financial, and publicity problems and opportunities of lay directors as well as the value of cooperation in health work will be treated by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Child's Aid Commission; John S. Ellsworth, Chairman, Board of Directors, New York County Chapter; American Red Cross, and Dr. Roger Lee, Medical Examiner at Harvard University and Treasurer of the American Public Health Association.

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News, particularly members of local committees on tuberculosis and public health, are cordially invited to attend the 12th annual meeting of the American Child Hygiene Association to be held in New Haven, Conn., November 2-5. Members of such committees will be especially interested in the general session on Friday morning, November 4, in Sprague Memorial Hall, New Haven, at 10 o'clock in the morning when Dr. S. J. Crumwine of Topeka, Kansas, will speak on "Child Health Work in Kansas," and Dr. A. D. Armstrong, Director of the American Child Hygiene Association, will preside.

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Not long ago volumes were written on the subject of race-suicide, but there came an awakening and it was found through the child welfare agencies that it was not that too few children were born into the world, but that far too many were permitted to die.
**Sonnets From the TB-ese**

**DOCTORS SIX**

The best six doctors anywhere—
And no one can deny it—
Are Sunshine, Water, Rest and Air,
Exercise and Diet.

These six will gladly you attend,
If only you are willing,
Your health they’ll mend,
And charge you not one shilling.

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**LITTLE BO-PEEP—New Version**

Little Bo-Pep has gone to sleep
With windows and doors closed tight,
She will get out of bed
With a pain in her head
If she sleeps that way all night.

But her sister Jill, who went up the hill,
The doctors’ Sunday rule applied—
"Fresh air is right
Both day and night.
And opened the windows wide.

Next morn in surprise, Peep opened her eyes
And thought for a moment or two.
Then she said, "I want fresh air,
Makes one feel so fair.
I’ll be a Good Soldier like you."

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**NONSENSE AND NIGHT AIR**

"Forget the nonsense that night air is bad for you.—Night air is cleaner than day air.—Besides, it is the only air you have. Take it to bed with you!"

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**DONT SWAP ’EM**

Don’t ever trade yer candy,
Don’t swap yer chewin’ gum,
Don’t give away yer apple.

When you’ve been eatin’ some;
Be careful about yer han’kerchief—
Yer fellar know ye never use it
On yer little brother’s nose.

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**Tune—'SMILES'**

There are germs that make you sneeze,
There are germs that make you sneeze,
And that spread all kinds of dread disease,
There are germs that steal away life’s roses
And that lie in wait for you and me,
But the germs whose special scalp we’re after
Are those that can be killed by fresh air.

—From card distributed by Westchester Tuberculosis Committee.

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**The Human Costs of The War**

The following review of a French translation of M. Homer Folks’ book, "The Human Costs of The War," appeared recently in the "Journal du Faure" under the caption "Our Supreme Sacrifice:"

Who speaks these words? Is it one of us? No. It is an American, one of the best, one whose word carries, and whose faithful and sincere friendship is well established. Mr. Homer Folks, in a book on the war, the Allies and France, writes a marvellous chapter on the bravery and endurance of our country and the "The Supreme Sacrifice of France:"

I had the honor of knowing Mr. Folks in 1917 when he came to France with the American Red Cross for which he organized and directed the Department of Civil Affairs. This department, during the most critical hours of the war, generously aided the refugees and repatriates. Question the many who endured the bitter trials of the devastation, and you will hear them, eloquent and grateful, recount the services which the American organization rendered the suffering. Mr. Folks has returned recently to Paris after some time in the United States during which he wrote a book, the result of observations not only in France but in all Europe, entitled "The Human Costs of the War:"

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After reading the book I could not resist the desire to write an article about it, thinking that this was the best way to make known to Mr. Folks my appreciation and my gratitude, and also that of so many people, happy to have a champion such as he, a friend so eloquent and so sincere.

"France," wrote Mr. Folks, "helped us to be freed from our friend from old. France is the country of clear thinking where ideals and idealism flourish. The names of its scholars and artists are known and loved among us. It was toward France that two million American families turned their faces when their children crossed the ocean. We think more frequently of France, probably, than of any other ally, and when we think of her we see ruined factories, homes destroyed, whole villages inhabited. It is true. Yet it is not the houses destroyed in the war zone, but the empty homes everywhere in France which have the first claim to our sympathy. With aid, France will be able to reconstruct her towns. But can she rebuild her people?"

Speaking of the devastations in the north of France, Mr. Folks draws an impressive picture. "Six thousand square miles, the equivalent of a strip of land two miles wide from New York to San Francisco, has become a frightful wilderness."

I am sure that this comparison strikes the American imagination, just as does that which follows: "If we had lost as many soldiers in the matter of the four years as France, we would have lost 4,780,000, or ninety-three times the number we had."

Mr. Folks relates feelingly conversations he had with neighbors to whom he told him that certain families were in mourning and that the whole town went with them. "Then," said Mr. Folks, "I thought to myself: What if we had had losses comparable to those of France? If we were mourning, not for 51,000 American soldiers, but for 4,640,000 of our own city would have lost, not 50 of its children but 4,640. The losses for our towns and countryside would have been ninety-three times greater than they were. The grief, if one could so speak, would have been ninety-three times more bitter."

Mr. Folks takes up several economic questions with clearness and precision. All show how France, working as a unit, accomplished "her supreme sacrifice." In America, where suburb propels and is renewing its efforts, Mr. Folks’ book will be of inestimable value to us. Do we not thank Mr. Folks for having written a phrase like the following: "Compared with those other great nations engaged in the war, the losses of France, about one-fifth of her adult male population, were much the same. The losses of her allies, for the unhesitating sacrifice of her children, the allies owe eternal gratitude and friendship."

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**Institutions Resent Misrepresentation In the Movies**

Unfortunate misrepresentation of institutional life to the public which occurs now and then in motion pictures, books, magazines articles, etc., is made the subject of comment in the current annual report of the State Board of Charities.

There have been several instances during the year," says the report, "when institutions have been featured in the public press in a manner to give the impression to the public that the inmates are subjected to constant cruelty. As a result, the discipline and morale in many institutions have been affected unfavorably. The willingness of people to believe the statement of the ill treatment of these inmates is taken advantage of to the fullest extent. The moving picture as a source of information is quite unreliable.

"An instance of a picture that was supposed to represent the institutional life of children was shown in the moving picture theater of the State. One scene showed it as a most dreadful combination of brutality, dirt, horrible manners, in keeping only with life in a sty, and with such deprivation of food that one sympathized with the hero, a boy thief. The reaction of such a picture on the minds of the public was one of contempt and violent opposition to institutions. Desiring to ascertain where the institution thus described was located, since there was no institution in this State, known to the Board of Charities that could be thought of in such terms, the Secretary of the Board inquired for information and promised that action would be taken immediately to correct the impression. The reply of the producers was that "As far as we know this picture has no reference to any particular institution in this or any other State."

"The question of the justice of this sort of presentation of a vital subject is one that should be considered by those interested in the production of this form of amusement and instruction. It is impossible to eliminate from the thinking of the motion picture that pictures the wrong impression they have obtained regarding institutions. The injustice of it must be apparent to everyone."

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**NEED MORE FACILITIES FOR CARE OF EPILEPTICS**

The need of additional institutional accommodations for the care of the epileptic in this State is emphasized in the current annual report of the State Board of Charities, as follows:

"The one institution for the care of epileptics at Craig Colony is not sufficient, and the State Board of Charities renews its recommendation for another similar institution in the southern part of the State where the large number of persons suffering from this mysterious and dreadful disease may receive care and treatment. A conservative estimate gives the number of epileptics in New York State as more than 20,000, and while a large percentage of this number may never require institutional care, nevertheless many not now provided for need institutional supervision. This whole subject of the care and treatment of epilepsy is one that has not received the recognition by the State that it deserves."

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Good to Read

We call the attention of the readers of the News to two books and a pamphlet which we have found extraordinarily interesting and helpful. They deal with subjects in which all our readers are interested and many of them are taking an active part.

Quicksands of Youth

Quicksands of Youth, by Judge Franklin C. Hoyt of the Children's Court of New York City, not only expresses the essential spirit of the Children's Court at its best, but is also more entertaining than a novel. It is not foolish or sentimental, but it recognizes how largely childhood is made up of dreams and ambitions and how incompetent anyone is to deal with it who thinks only of the actual physical environment of the child and leaves out of account that more attractive life which each child spins out for himself in his imagination, and which alone can give the clue to the child's conduct and a motive for his future actions.

It is not a dissertation on legal principles, nor on court machinery, it tells about actual individuals, and how their conduct contributes to the understanding and treatment of the delinquent child.

How Much Shall I Give?

How Much Shall I Give? is a question which each of us asks himself over and over again. It is often an embarrassing question, always a difficult question, under any and all circumstances.

The American Economic Association offered a prize for the best essay on this subject. Miss Lilian Brandt's response to this offer has just been published in book form, entitled 'How Much Shall I Give?'. It is very interestingly written. It gives a wealth of information in regards to the subject of giving. Miss Brandt has dug out the facts in regard to giving with remarkable thoroughness, as she has done on other aspects on which she has written. This takes the reader on a personally conducted tour of giving among ancient peoples, Babylonians and Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Hebrews, in the Middle Ages, and before the court and who have been dealt with and closely observed over a considerable period of time.

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Perhaps prospective readers should be warned that they will not find at the end of the volume a specific answer to the question. They will be told that no mathematical answer can be given; that nothing can take the place of studying the social needs and the social activities of one's community; of reaching an individual opinion of what the needs are; and then of following one's humanitarian impulses and best judgment.

It is not an easy course which Miss Brandt mapped out for the donor. She proposes that he should think. Personally, I wish she had undertaken a little more in the line of helping him as to how to go about it. For instance, the question actually arises, in the case of most of us, as to how putting saving together is to provide for the present rainy day of our neighbor? Usually we can not do both in any large degree, not "we" meaning the major part of us.

Perhaps it should be said that Miss Brandt's essay did not win the prize, although it was rated third and received honorable mention; and that the essays that received the prize did attempt to give a mathematical basis for answering the question. Miss Brandt certainties help each of us to a general knowledge and a useful guide to the whole subject. Also, it is interesting to see how constant a factor giving has been since early civilization and to realize how the "best minds" since the days of the Greeks have grappled with this same question and how variously they have answered it.

Health Insurance in England

Seven Years of National Health Insurance in England. By Alfred Court. Mr. Court, Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, is, likewise, to anyone who is interested in the: play of forces in a democratic country, fascinating reading. It is the pamphlet published by the American Medical Association, reprinting three articles contributed to its Journal, at its solicitation by the authoritative representative of the British Medical Association. It sets forth, from the point of view of the medical profession, the circumstances leading up to the National Health Insurance Act of 1911, the part played by the British medical profession before, during, and after the enactment of the Act, and traces somewhat in detail the development of the system, so far as the physicians are concerned, and the attempt by the British Medical Association to guide the economic interests of the medical profession. It then answers certain questions formulated by the Journal of the American Medical Association, and the act of the organization of the system, more particularly in its effects in the practice and income of the average physician, and its effects upon scientific research and public health.

It strikes one as judicial, thorough, and authoritative in its particular field. In securing the basically written papers, the American Medical Association has performed a public service of high order. A careful exposition of the experience of Great Britain should certainly have its value in indicating things we should avoid, and possibly some things we should do, in the development of public health agencies in this country.

HOMER FOLKS.

Miss Lillian A. Quinn has resigned her position as Executive Secretary of the Westchester County Children's Association in order to take charge of an important department of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society. She has been connected with the work of Westchester County for several years, first, in the Department of Child Welfare and then as the first Executive Secretary of the new Westchester County Children's Association. She will begin her work in Philadelphia October 1st.

Miss Quinn possesses a State have been marked by a high order of ability and devotion, and a large circle of friends and fellow-workers will wish her success in her new field.

Miss Quinn is an active participant in the tuberculosis movement since the opening of the Saratoga County Tuberculosis Hospital in 1914. She was one of the ablest men in the state in sanatorium work and has made an excellent record in the Saratoga County institution. She also had a promising beginning with the medical and executive work in the new Herkimer County Sanatorium which was opened in the fall of 1920. He was one of the first hospital superintendents in this State to carry on periodic clinics for the tuberculosis at various centers in the county and to provide a tuberculosis consultation service for the medical men of the county. His death is a loss to the movement for the prevention of tuberculosis and for better care of the tuberculosis.

Cleveland Survey Confirms S. C. A. A. Field Work Plan

Voluntary Association of Citizens and Full-Time Secretary are Essentials of Good Public Health Work

Of vital significance and interest are the two most important recommendations made in the report of the recently completed "Cleveland Hospital and Health Survey." This is probably the most comprehensive survey ever made, and it was made in a city which has stood out for many years as extremely progressive in health work.

The two recommendations are first, that a voluntary public health association be formed, and, second, that a secretary for health be employed by the welfare federation whose duties shall be to advise the board of directors in all plans, expenditures, policies and undertakings of the federation in the field of health and preventive medicine. These recommendations are the results of public and private effort in this field; to plan and carry out demonstrations of health services which it is desirable to establish permanently under public or private auspices; to cooperate with and in every way to assist and supplement the services provided by the division of health of the city.

The Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the New York State Charities Aid Association is working along these very lines. It has organized a voluntary committee on tuberculosis and public health made up of representatives residents in every county in the State except two. Thirty-three of these groups have been selected for full-time, salaried executive secretaries whose duties are essentially those just quoted from the Cleveland Survey.

It is encouraging and inspiring to find such authorities as those responsible for the Cleveland Survey recommending organization so much along the lines of that of our Association and its local committees.

MISS QUinnie ACCEPTS POSITION IN PENNSYLVANIA

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Unique Value of Christmas Seal Campaign

The annual sale of tuberculosis Christmas Seals has become a unique institution in American life. Since 1909 they have been used to finance local, state and national tuberculosis work. The unique value of the seal campaign lies in three elements involved in it:

1. It is a successful money-raising plan. In 1909 $10,000 was raised by Christmas seals in New York State; in 1929, approximately $400,000. The total amount raised by the seals throughout the United States last year was $3,600,000.

2. It is an educational method of much value. It directs the attention of people to the tuberculosis problem. The seals are ordinarily accompanied by educational matter regarding the prevention of tuberculosis and the work of local and state agencies and thereby supply valuable information.

3. The use of Christmas seals on letters, packages and other Christmas mail is a holiday custom growing in popularity. A large number of concerns produce Christmas stickers and place them on the market as a commercial enterprise. The value of the tuberculosis Christmas seals in helping a good cause and their attractiveness give them advantage over such seals. In addition to this, the newspaper and display publicity of the seal campaign tends to increase their popularity. In no locality in New York State where Christmas seals have been sold has the seal campaign been given up, excepting in several cities where tuberculosis work is being supported by grants from local community chests. In these cities the work of the state and national tuberculosis associations has been recognized by appropriations for their work as well as that of the local societies.

In Rochester last year the community chest recognized the educational significance of Christmas seals and the desire of the people to use them by distributing a million and a half without charge, giving 20 seals to each of the 67,000 subscribers to the community chest and 5 to each of the pupils in the public and parochial schools, together with leaflets on tuberculosis.

The local expenses of the Christmas seal campaign tend to decrease as local committees become better organized and carry on their Christmas seal campaigns more systematically.

A careful tabulation of the local expenses of the 1920 campaign in New York shows that the percentage cost of the campaign is highest where organizations are new and inexperienced and tends to decrease where the local tuberculosis committees are strong, have developed efficient methods, and keep carefully revised lists of the purchasers from year to year.

The Christmas seal campaign has the great advantage of distributing the support of tuberculosis work throughout the entire population reached by the Christmas seal sale letters, and thus of kindling wide interest in this cause. Where, in addition to this popular support, larger contributions also are obtained from persons of means through personal solicitation, the Christmas seal campaign will prove, we believe, because of the unique features of the most economical and efficient method of financing this great movement for public health.

NO STATE HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES LEFT IN U. S. A.

A significant institutional change to which attention is called by Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, statistician of the State Hospital Commission, in a recent article, "Mental Hospitals," is the total discontinuance of State hospitals for inebriates in this country.

The Willmar State Asylum for Inebriates in Minnesota became in 1917 a hospital for mental diseases. The Connecticut State Hospital for Inebriates is now an integral part of the Norwich State Hospital for the Insane. The State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville, Iowa, has become United States Public Health Service Hospital No. 57 for the treatment of mental defectives. The former Norfolk State Hospital for Inebriates, opened as recently as 1914, is now United States Public Health Service Hospital No. 34 for the treatment of epilepsy.

These are the last of the State institutions for inebriates to be converted to other uses, a transition made in the States in 1870 when the New York State Inebriate Asylum became the Binghamton State Hospital for the insane. Pollock likewise notes that the New York City Industrial Colony discontinued receiving inebriates in October, 1918, and was closed in December of that year.

"That Will Keep Us On the Job"

"—and it's up to you and me to back this disease-fighting crusade as best we can.

"It's just such fellows as ourselves who benefit by the sale of Tuberculosis Christmas Seals. When you realize that an average of two out of every hundred men working in shops have broken down or will break down with tuberculosis, you will begin to understand why it's mighty important to us that these Christmas Seals be used.

"No matter where you work, there is a state or local tuberculosis association near by that is working all the time to protect you against this dread disease.

"Tell all of the other men and tell them to tell everyone they know."

Christmas Seal Christmas Mail
"Christmas Seal your Christmas Mail!"

This is the slogan of the 14th annual sale of Christmas Seals which will take place December 1-31 throughout the United States.

The Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association, as the representative of the National Tuberculosis Association, will organize and give leadership to the sale throughout New York State, outside of New York City.

The goal for this year's sale in the territory of our State Committee is $586,000.

In 1920 approximately $400,000 was raised, and in 1919, $375,000. Last year fourteen committees raised and exceeded their full quota of 12.3c per capita. The sale in Saratoga Springs amounted to $25 per capita while that in Putnam County was $11 per capita. Other counties which reached their full quota were Nassau, Dutchess, Oneida, Ontario, Cattaraugus, Madison, Alleghany, Tompkins and Warren.

The sale in Rochester was covered by grants from the community chest of that city for local, state and national tuberculosis work.

The sale in New York City reached nearly 70% of its goal. The sale of our State Committee was 83c per capita, this being the highest per capita reached by any state or city committee in the United States.

The 1921 Plan Book, containing suggestions as to organization and selling methods, has been completed and is ready to be placed in the hands of local committees.

**Personal Solicitation Campaign**

The plans for the 1921 campaign stress the importance of each local committee of organizing an active and efficient personal solicitation campaign to reach those able to make contributions of 85c or more through the Christmas Seal.

Health Bonds in various denominations, representing from 500 to 10,000 Christmas Seals, will be largely used in this personal solicitation work. The 1921 Health Bonds are similar to those used last year, but provide that the purchaser be able to draw a duplicate copy of the form to be used therefrom, and receive for it whatever number of Christmas Seals they may wish to use. The plan of sending seals by mail to prospective purchasers will be used as in previous years, to reach the growing constituency which purchases 100 or 200 Seals annually in this way.

The Christmas seal is diamond-shaped this year and especially attractive in design. It represents Santa Claus holding a boy and girl, the girl's cap being fittingly placed beside a snow-capped chimney.

The poster design is even more attractive than last year, and represents Santa Claus as a letter-carrier with a boy on his shoulder who is reaching over to drop a Christmas-sealed letter into Uncle Sam's bag.

This year, we have a slogan, "Christmas Seal your Christmas Mail."

**State Headquarters Opened**

The State headquarters for the campaign were opened on September 30th on the second floor of the United Charities Building, Room 201, to Harvey Dee Brown, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, as director of the campaign.

During November a series of Regional conferences will be held in various parts of the state, and assistance given where needed in organizing for personal solicitation work so that the first ten days of December may see the bulk of the work of the campaign finished.

500 CHILDREN GROW STRONG IN SUMMER CAMPS MADE POSSIBLE BY CHRISTMAS SEALS

SUMMER health camps for children were operated this season in eleven different localities of the state wholly or partly by means of Christmas Seal funds. More than 500 children were in these camps, almost without exception from homes where they had been exposed to tuberculosis. The camps were visited during July and August by Miss Elizabeth Porter, Field Secretary of the Committee on Tuberculosis.

An outstanding feature of most of these camps was the emphasis placed on the teaching of health habits. Success as measured by gain in weight and vigor was marked in each of the camps, but the permanent results will be found in the increased understanding of the value of milk, rest periods and open windows.

Suggestions from the field secretary and the report of successful work in other parts of the state were occasionally needed, to shift the point of view of a committee. The obvious value of a mere two-weeks' stay in the country sometimes obscured the greater effect which could be secured by a more constructive camp program furnished for a longer time. This is also true of gains observed especially if, to keep the cost of the camp within available funds, the length of the stay must be decreased, as is the case when these children are those who have been in nutrition classes in the schools but has failed to gain. The scientifically supervised food, recreation and rest of the camp life, and the skillful enrollment of the child's own interest in the great game of getting well and strong made possible many "graduations," i.e., attainment of normal weight for height. The problem, whose solution whose solution is evident to the whole group, about why certain gains were made and why some unexpected difficulty habit prevented the expected gain in another case, has lasting habit-forming value.

To secure a satisfactory food intake needs not only scientific advice in planning the meals but staff enough in the dining-room to see that Johnny does not trade off the greens he does not like, for half the time on his neighbor's plate. Facts as to the number and qualifications of paid workers needed at a camp in order to secure efficient supervision without undue overhead expense were secured by the field visits.

**NEW SUPERINTENDENTS AT TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA**

Dr. I. W. Brewer has been appointed Superintendent of the Steuben County Sanatorium. Dr. Brewer was the first Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Tonawanda. Later he became a District Sanitary Supervisor for the New York State Department of Health, and more recently 190 physicians who took the competitive civil service examination for this position. The Tuberculosis Sanatorium is located in the Medical Corps. It is now under the full-time Health Officer at Watertown, N. Y.

Dr. W. R. Dickinson, Superintendent of the Montgomery County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and before that Medical Assistant of the Onondaga County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, has been appointed Superintendent of the Herkimer County Tuberculosis Sanatorium to fill the position left vacant by the death of Dr. P. J. Hirtz.

Dr. Charles H. Cole has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Broome County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Dr. Cole has been Assistant Sanitary Engineer of the Genesee County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. He was formerly Deputy Medical Superintendent.

Dr. Elliott I. Dorn has resigned as Superintendent of the Chahtaqua County Tuberculosis Hospital in the interest of his new sana- torium position in New Jersey. He was formerly Medical Assistant at the New York City Tuberculosis Hospital at Ogdensburg.
CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE STARTS DECEMBER 1ST

TO SELL 58 MILLIONS IN N. Y. STATE TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

With the formal opening of the 1921 Christmas Seal Campaign in New York State less than a month away, work is going rapidly forward for the perfecting of campaign organizations in state and county.

Last year 40 million Seals were sold in New York State outside of New York City. This year it is hoped to sell 58,600,000.

Practically every county where there is an executive secretary directing the local tuberculosis committee’s work, is now enrolled as a working unit primed for action, and there is every indication that within a very short time the roll of all counties in the state will be complete.

Lists of prospective purchasers who are to be sent $1 or $2 worth of Christmas Seals by mail have been completed, and the work of preparing Christmas Seal letters is now going on. Fully 400,000 such letters will be mailed within the state on Thanksgiving Day. During the month of November the work of organizing teams and groups for personal solicitation is receiving special attention.

To Hold District Conferences
A series of district conferences of county chairmen, directors of personal solicitation, publicity directors, executive secretaries, officers of local committees, and other campaie officers has been arranged in various parts of the state this month, with dates and places as follows: November 9, Rochester; November 10, Buffalo; November 15, Syracuse; November 16, Binghamton; November 17, Albany; November 18, Poughkeepsie.

The Christmas Seal Campaign this year faces simultaneously the retarding forces of financial depression and unemployment, and the realization of an increased need for tuberculosis work created by these very conditions. Those engaged in organizing the campaign therefore affirm that it is necessary to push the sale of the Seals this year not in spite of, but because of, the extraordinary economic situation. Privation and hardship at all times bear most heavily on the most defenseless members of the community, chief among whom are the tuberculosis.

The human cost of the recent years of inadequate housing and excessive prices of food and fuel to which is now added, in many cases, cessation of wages, makes urgent not only the maintenance but the further advance of disease-preventive measures, if the decrease in tuberculosis so auspiciously predicted is to be borne out by conditions at the close of the year—not only that, but also if the stringencies of this time are not to result in a set-back to the progress of the last decade and a half.

The Christmas Seal Campaign this year counts for its success on increased vigor of effort rather than restriction of its appeal. This year’s campaign quota for New York State, outside of New York City, is $586,000. This means that 58,600,000 Christmas Seals must be sold in this state, outside of Greater New York within the month of December. The per capita average, figured as in the past two years, is 12.5 cents. Last year this state raised $400,000, achieving first rank among all states with both its total subscription and its per capita sale, which was 8.3 cents. Fourteen committees in the state exceeded this average.

In Saranac Lake the sale reached 25 cents per capita, and in Putnam County 21 cents per capita.

It is confidently expected that the greater amount estimated as the share of New York State toward all phases of tuberculosis work this year will be raised in full. It is planned

(Continued on page 4)
DR. PILGRIM RESIGNS AFTER FORTY YEARS IN STATE HOSPITAL SERVICE

The resignation of Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Commissioner of the State Hospital Commission has been announced by Governor Allen Miller. Dr. Pilgrim has been Medical Commissioner since September 25, 1916, and has been in the State hospital service for 40 years. His resignation will take effect on December 31.

Dr. Pilgrim, in a letter to the Governor, said that after devoting his entire professional and personal life to the care of the insane, and in view of the restoration of "something like pre-war conditions" in the State hospital service, he felt he must properly request to be relieved of his duties in order to be able to give more time to his personal interests. Governor Miller in his reply said:

"I acknowledge your letter of October 24th tendering your resignation as chairman of the State Hospital Commission to take effect December 31, and the most Humble evidence of your many years of loyal devotion to the care of those in your charge. You have certainly earned the right now to consult your personal interests. You will retire with an unbroken and an unblemished record of faithful public service.

"I wish to assure you of my high personal regard and of the very great value I place on your service to the state, the results of which I have personally seen. I wish you the greatest happiness and success in your future work."

Dr. Pilgrim was twice head of the State Hospital Commission. He served as chairman in 1906-7 and from 1916 to the present. His professional career began in February, 1885—89 years and 10 months ago—when he became a member of the staff of the Auburn Asylum for Insane and Industrial Reform, and three months later served on the house staff at Bellevue Hospital for 18 months at that time the "Insane Pavilion," as it was called, was in charge of the house staff, so that Dr. Pilgrim's experience with the insane in this State has covered a period of about 41 years—all of his professional life. In 1885-6 he went to Europe to study mental disease, and twice afterward, in 1889 and 1910, spent from three to six months there for the same purpose. His first State hospital connection was at the Utica State Hospital; he was a member of the staff there in 1884, and from 1886 to 1892. He was Superintendent of the Willard State Hospital from 1889 to 1895, and Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie for 25 years, from 1893 to 1918.

Dr. Pilgrim is one of the most distinguished psychiatrists in this country and widely known both in the institutional field and in the mental hygiene movement. He was a member of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, and at the regular meeting of the Committee on November 3rd the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim has resigned as Commissioner of the State Hospital Commission and will relinquish his duties on December 31, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Pilgrim has been in the service of the State hospital service for forty years, and during this period of service, including 26 years as Medical Commissioner, has been active in the improvement and maintenance of standards in care and treatment of the insane, and

(Continued on page 5)
What Sort of Men and Women Do Placed-Out Children Become?

State Charities Aid Association Will Try to Find Out by Study of Cases of 3,300 It Has Found Homes For

Do children placed out in foster homes become successful men and women? This is one of the interesting questions to which an answer will be sought in a survey made of the records of 3,300 children placed by it in free family homes over a period of 23 years. Of this number, 1,000 are now 18 years of age or over. Their adaptability to their foster homes, their success or failure in life, will be interesting points brought out by this intensive study.

The Child Placing Department has been the fortunate recipient of a gift of $15,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to be used in employing experts to make this critical study and analysis. The object of the survey is to ascertain whether the methods employed by the department are sound, economical, and effective, and with what success the association has been able to fit into normal homes and family life abandoned, neglected, and foundling children of varying ages, of all sorts of heredity and family history, and coming from varying types of homes or from institutions and public authorities. It is expected that the study will also throw some light on the broad questions of heredity and environment as factors in child care.

This is the first general survey of work of this kind to be made on such a large scale in the United States.

How S. C. A. A. Helps Counties Care For Unfortunate Children

How the State Charities Aid Association, through its departments of Child Placing and the County Agencies for Dependent Children, discovers unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the care of children and helps the counties to correct them and to provide an opportunity for unfortunate children to develop normally in an improved environment, was described at a recent meeting of the Seneca County Children’s Committee of the Association.

Addressed were delivered by Miss Mary S. Labaree, Assistant Superintendent of the County Agencies Department, and Miss Sophie van S. Theis, Superintendent of the Child Placing Department. It was stated that since the establishment of the Seneca County Children’s Committee in 1911, 26 children of that county who had been removed from undesirable homes or otherwise left dependent had been provided with free foster homes by the Placing Out Department of the Central Association.

The story of one of these children told at the meeting illustrates how these departments operate. Jean came from a family notorious in the neighborhood for the wretched conditions under which they lived and the forlorn and deplorable state of the children. Miss Florence H. Hutchings, children’s agent in Seneca County, gave a graphic description of the home as she had found it—an unspeakably dirty place bare of the commonest necessities.

The father of the family was dead. The mother had been found to be mentally deficient, but not an institution case. She worked hard, but had little of the money or knowledge of the care of children. The family lived for the most part on coffee, pies, cake and hot fried foods and she bought the little boys cigarettes and candy. When the children were taken from her care on an improper guardianship charge, they were undernourished and underdeveloped. Jean, who was then three, was so impoverished that she had no energy or initiative, and it was thought at first that she was definitely defective mentally.

But a few months in a good boarding home under the supervision of the Child Placing Department demonstrated what proper care and careful feeding will do, for Jean changed from a dull, unresponsive, painfully shy and abnormally incoherent child into a self-reliant, extremely dependable younger brimming of energy and fun. Her mental development paralleled her physical, and when she was considered ready for adoption in a foster home, she rated 100 per cent in her mental reactions. The foster parents who took her could not be more devoted were she an own child and consider her as near perfect as a child can be.

The story of Jean was one of many similar cases, but the photographs which Miss Thies showed of her as she is today, furnish such a contrast to the forlorn, pitiful, ill-nourished and ill-clad little child they remembered that it brought home the possibilities in this reclaiming of children with great force.

There were many officials present at this meeting—the Overseer of the Poor, supervisors, as well as many ministers and other representative citizens. They heartily endorsed the work of the County Agencies Department in discovering and bringing to light such conditions in the county, and the work of the Child Placing Department in giving those children whose environment has so handicapped them the chance they need for normal and happy development.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CITIZENS WANT A CHILDREN'S AGENCY

Franklin County seems likely to swing into line with other progressive counties of the state in demanding a better treatment of its neglected children through the establishment of a county agency. To bring this about the Social Service Committee of the Franklin County Children’s Committee has been working, besides the central committee in Malone (the county seat), a chairman and committee in each town in the county.

Miss Margaret V. B. Stemple, superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association, devoted her entire time during the month of October to helping the county arouse interest throughout the county.

Miss Carey has talked during this or previous visits in every community in the county—19 towns—presenting her subject before large and small groups, including the Malone Chamber of Commerce, the Franklin County Teachers’ Convention, the Malone Improvement Club, the Malone Grange, the Constable Union Church, St. John’s Society, the Methodist Church, Saranac Lake Community Welfare League, and the Franklin County W. C. T. U.

Miss Bisti was assisted by Miss Mary Planaugan, Miss Claribel Cantwell, Mrs. W. R. Rozen, Mrs. A. B. Cooney, Mrs. L. E. Wescott of Malone; Dr. and Mrs. Lawson Brown, Mr. Clute, C. F. Palmer, Miss Helen Bunting of Saranac Lake; Chas. J. Riley, of Gabriels; John Redwood, Mrs. Eva Johnston, of Santa Clara; Mr. George Lefler, Mrs. Tallman, Mrs. McBride, of Tupper Lake; Miss Myrtle Mac- Donald, Mrs. John Adams, of Chateaugay; Mrs. Fitzmaurice, of Baile; Mrs. R. F. Mitchell, of North Brook; Miss Myra Quimby of Brant-ton; Miss Kathryr Kingston, of Bombay; Mrs. John England, of Brainerdville; Mrs. Riley, of Butternut; Mr. R. W. and Mrs. N. E. Comstock; Mrs. H. B. Orcutt, of Dickinson Center; Miss Jennie Rivers, of Duane Center; Albert Payne, of Lean Lake; Miss Gertrude Hyde, of Moira; Miss Charlotte McGee, of Mountain View; Miss Mildred Earle, of Owls Head; Mrs. E. E. Bandy, of St. Regis Falls; Mrs. John Rowley, of Westville Center.

"CHRISTMAS SEAL YOUR CHRISTMAS MAIL!"
FORTIFIED AGAINST THE "WHITE GIANT," TUBERCULOSIS, BY A SUMMER IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

These were among the 62 children who were helped last summer to win back weight and vigor, and thus to ward off tuberculosis.

CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE STARTS DECEMBER 1st
(Continued from page 1)

to accomplish this in part by more intensive emphasis on the personal interview plan of canvassing for subscriptions in the campaign than has been given it in previous years.

80% of Funds for Local Work

The distribution of the funds obtained by the sale of Seals is according to a sliding scale, varying with the per capita sales reached in the localities. Approximately 80 per cent of the proceeds of the local sale of Christmas Seals remain in the local community; 5 per cent is devoted to the work of the National Tuberculosis Association, and approximately 15 per cent goes to the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, to cover the cost of organization and material for the Seal Campaign and to maintain the state-wide program of the committee for the coming twelve months.

Summer Camp for TB

One of the most appealing phases of preventive tuberculosis work to be supported by Christmas Seal Funds is the summer health camps for children found to be susceptible to tuberculosis, and children who have been exposed to the disease in their homes. In the summer just past, eleven county tuberculosis committees operated summer health camps giving to more than 500 children a needed opportunity for healthful change in diet and physical habits. Almost all of these were children who had been exposed to tuberculosis in their homes. These summer weeks in camp were used as an intensive period of body-building for resistance against unfavorable environment and further exposure to disease, as well as of training in habits of personal care which would go in some measure to counteract conditions of ignorance and carelessness at home. The total number of summer camps and preventoria conducted in the state during the past year was 17.

In the summer camp in a Long Island community whose work is illustrated in the accompanying picture, a group of 62 children, ranging in age from 5 to 13 years, were cared for through a season of eight weeks in July, August, and September. The children who came to the camp were those selected as the worst cases of undernourishment in the county. The maximum gain in weight for any individual child in the camp, at the end of the summer, was 10 pounds.

Fight Against Tuberculosis Saves Lives and Money

In 1907, in New York State outside of New York City, 130.5 persons out of every 100,000 died of tuberculosis. In 1920, in the same territory, only 97.9 persons out of every 100,000 died, a reduction of 25 per cent.

In 1920 alone the lives of 1,507 persons were saved who would have died of tuberculosis if the 1907 death rate had continued to the present time. Counting a life at only $3,000, these 1,507 persons represented a value to the community of $4,521,000. If it had been necessary to provide hospital beds for that number of persons, it would have meant an expenditure of another $3,000,000 or $4,500,000. The Tuberculosis Campaign in New York State has made good in saving lives and in saving money.

"CHRISTMAS SEAL
YOUR CHRISTMAS MAIL!"

Tuberculosis Death Rate Drops 25% In Fourteen Years

During fourteen years of tuberculosis work in New York State (exclusive of New York City) the death rate from this disease has decreased by one-fourth:

Death rate in 1907, 130.5 per 100,000 population.
Death rate in 1921, 97.9 per 100,000 population.
Lives saved by lower death rate of 1921, 22.6 per 100,000 population.
Ratio of lives saved in 1921 to number lost under 1907 conditions, 25 per cent.

"CHRISTMAS SEAL
YOUR CHRISTMAS MAIL!"

Public health is the science and the art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of community infections, the education of the individual in principles of personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing service for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery which will assure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health. - E. A. Winslow.
A WINNING FIGHT!

"ONE-FOURTH OF THE JOB IS DONE"

The fourteenth annual Christmas Seal Campaign in New York State, outside of New York City, to be held from December 1 to 31, bases its appeal for $586,000 for local, state, and national tuberculosis work upon the success of the constructive efforts of the past fourteen years, resulting in a striking decline in the death rate from tuberculosis for this period.

The mere figures registering the change in these years in the territory of the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health are proof of obstacles overcome and of growing recognition, in city and rural community, of the value of the work financed by the Christmas Seal sale as a fundamental of public health progress.

In 1907 the death rate from tuberculosis in New York State (not including New York City) was 130.5 per 100,000 in population; in the rate had fallen to 97.9. The reduction in the number of persons dying of tuberculosis in the territory in which the Association’s committee and its local organizations work has therefore been a fraction less than 25 per cent in fourteen years.

Death Rate Cut One-Fourth

In other words, the yearly death loss from tuberculosis in this state has been cut down by one-fourth.

This marking of a measurable stage of the task is not fully appreciated by the public. Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, points out that comparatively few people have sensed how far the campaign against tuberculosis, which depends to quite an extent for its financial support on the Christmas Seal sale, has already “made good.”

Preventing TB Means Big Saving

The job now is one-quarter done,” Mr. Folks says. “The state and localities have been spending some money in preventing tuberculosis, and they have already got their money back. In 1920 alone, the lives of 1,507 persons were saved who would have died of tuberculosis if the 1907 death rate had continued to the present time. These people, usually adults, were worth good money. Counting a life as worth only $5,000, these 1,507 persons represented a value in the community of $4,521,000.

If we had been obliged to provide hospital beds for that number of persons, it would have meant an expenditure of another $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. The tuberculosis campaign has made good in New York State in saving lives and in saving money.”

Community Cuts Death Rate in Half

In Framingham, Mass., where a four years’ demonstration in intensive community health work has been made by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the townspeople and with the aid of a grant of funds from one of the large insurance companies which has been a leader in promoting public health effort, the death rate from tuberculosis in 1921 was 64. This year, the forecast is that the death rate will be very much lower. Three years ago, when the work began, the death rate from this disease in the same locality was 121 per 100,000 persons. Framingham has cut its tuberculosis death rate in half.

This is the achievement of an American community differing in no wise from the general type—having about the same resources, and the same problems of health and education as any other locality of its size. The Framingham experiment demonstrates, so tuberculosis authorities hold, that the second quarter of accomplishment in preventing and controlling tuberculosis is a practical and realizable goal for every other American community—that the half-way point is in sight and attainable by recognized means within a calculable length of time.

The Task Ahead

According to the most authoritative forecast, 1921 likewise promises the most remarkable decrease of all in the tuberculosis death rate in New York State.

“Of the first nine months of this year,” Mr. Folks further says, “there is shown a reduction of 12½ per cent in the number of deaths from tuberculosis as compared with the corresponding period last year, and that in turn was the lowest ever known in New York State.”

But there are certain possible grave retarding factors in the situation, Mr. Folks points out in conclusion: “The war temporarily slowed down our progress in caring for tuberculosis. In Europe, where food was short for a long period, the problem of tuberculosis has in the meantime reached unexampled proportions. For instance, contrast the tuberculosis death rate of 97.9 per 100,000 persons in this state with the 800 per 100,000 persons in Belgrade. The amount of tuberculosis among children in eastern Europe is unbelievable, and no doubt due to long-continued lack of sufficient food. Hundreds of thousands of children in eastern Europe are still going to bed at night with a pain in their stomachs instead of food, and next winter they will shiver almost as much at night as they do during the day, because the bed clothes are thin. American relief is preventing much starvation, but it is a long road back to a fair standard.”

Seals Help Win the Fight

To maintain this fair standard for ourselves, let America should also have a long road to retrace in the coming years, in the work directly confronting tuberculosis organizations now. The progress of these fourteen years of organized work has been made possible in large part by the funds obtainable through the sale of Christmas Seals. This year more than ever the public is being called on to contribute generously to the life-conserving work represented by the Christmas Seals and the Health Bonds, which are a sort of certificate of obligation on the part of the associations to carry forward the tuberculosis program with the means entrusted to them by the purchasers of these health investment securities.

(Continued from page 2)

WHEREAS, as Chairman of the State Hospital Commission in 1906-1907 and again from 1916 to the present, he has been a leader in the development of a statewide program of mental health through prevention and after-care, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Pilgrim has been an active member of the Committee on Mental Hygiene for five years, and the Committee has benefited greatly by his deep interest, wise counsel, and cordial cooperation, therefore be it Resolved, that this Committee hereby expresses its high esteem and appreciation of Dr. Pilgrim’s faithful and distinguished services to the State and its wards in the State hospitals for such a long and productive period, and its heartiest greetings and good wishes.
MOTION PICTURE, "HUMAN DIVIDENDS," SHOWS HOW COUNTY CARES FOR ITS SICK AND POOR

In order to show the actual workings of the Department of Public Welfare of Westchester County, V. Eerit Macy, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, recently had a motion picture produced. This film, which is entitled "Human Dividends," shows how Westchester County deals with its dependents and delinquents and teaches them to develop their own resources. It illustrates this by a dramatic story of a family who, through mismanagement and misfortune, had been broken up, its various members becoming public charges, but are later rehabilitated by the department.

This film was produced at considerable cost, the funds being provided from private sources. It was written, produced and distributed by a film corporation and is attracting wide attention throughout Westchester county, and elsewhere. It indicates to the public what the Department of Public Welfare is, what work the various bureaus in it do, and for exactly what purposes taxpayers' funds are spent—and how the money of taxpayers is saved by wiser care of dependents and by constructive effort to prevent dependency and delinquency. The film also arouses keener public interest in the county institutions. One citizen remarked after seeing the film: "I must go over to see the hospital and penitentiary. I have always intended to, but never managed to get there."

The film shows the husband and father, Joe Wavering, sentenced to the Westchester County Penitentiary for non-support. The mother is about to be confined. The children are undernourished and uncared for. The old grandfather, formerly an almshouse inmate, must go back. From his past experience he pictures vividly the conditions in the old almshouse at East View and is loath to go. The local Child Welfare Agent comes to get the children and hears grandfather Wavering's final pessimistic outburst. She hastens to comfort the family with the assurance that "Westchester County does things differently now."

The mother is taken to the hospital in an ambulance. The two children are taken to the clinic of the Department of Child Welfare where they are given mental and physical examinations to determine their real needs. The little boy is found to be tuberculous and is assigned to the Preventorium at the General Hospital. The little girl is sent to one of the department's boarding homes where she receives a motherly welcome.

"Will Make You Comfortable"

Arriving at the County Home the old grandfather is greeted at the door with a kind hand shake and the words "We are going to make you comfortable this time." Another surprise is in store for him when he goes to bed in an airy room on a clean bed with springs.

At Grasslands, the new General Hospital, Mrs. Waverling and her baby receive modern treatment in the maternity ward and she is taught to care for her baby properly. The little boy thrives in the hospital preparatory, going to school happily in his garden with the other children.

Joe, the father, does not find himself thrown into "a dirty jail." At the modern penitentiary at Eastview he looks in vain for striped suits and racks of guns. The guards are now indistinguishable, to the casual eye, from the prisoners themselves. Joe is given a joyous welcome by the children. Later, when working out on the farm, he enjoys a sneeze away and is astonished when his fellow prisoners show for him to come back. They then explain their organization, "The Effort League," to him. Joe is tried by the Court of the League and is sentenced to the Reform School, because he is deprived of his liberty and of the companionship of his fellows. Gradually there comes to him a realization that this discipline has its part in the scheme of things. By good behavior he wins his early release. A position is secured for him by the Welfare Officer of the institution. Joe is returned to his outdoor work and with a new point of view in regard to his relation to society and to his family, he departs to make a new start.

Mrs. Waverling, the baby, and the little boy, are discharged from the hospital to go home. The little girl is returned to her boarding mother. The old grandfather leaves the County Home to join his family. The last scene, with the caption "The family is on its feet again," shows the family well and happy in a comfortable little home. Joe is in from work with his dinner pail and the baby is in his arms and the family are happy.

NEWBURGH CHILDREN'S AGENCY 27 YEARS OLD

The 27th annual meeting of the Newburgh Committee of the State Charities Aid Association was held on October 18, Homer Polka, Secretary of the Association, delivered an address on "The Children of Europe." Mr. Polka also spoke of the work of the Agency for Children being the first established in the State of New York, and recalled the early days of the organization when he personally directed the case work of the local agent.

In the audience was Mrs. Frederic Delano Hitch, who was largely responsible for the establishment of the agency twenty years ago. She and her husband were given such support and encouragement to it during all of these years. W. W. Collins, Superintendent of the Poor of Newburgh, who has occupied that position since before the agency was established, was also present. Mr. Polka paid a deserved tribute to Mr. Collins as a public official deeply interested in the welfare of all persons and especially of children coming under his care.

"CHRISTMAS SEAL YOUR CHRISTMAS MAIL!"

DEATH OF A DEVOTED
S. C. A. A. WORKER

Miss Clemente Lloyd Boardman, formerly a member of the staff of our Child Placing Department, died in New York City, October 18, as a result of an automobile accident.

Miss Boardman was connected with the agency for seven years, and her service to the Association is a record of tireless work and unstinted devotion. Her position, in charge of the children in boarding homes, brought her into close personal touch with hundreds of children, many of whom remembered her affectionately long after they had left her care. For her work with sick children, Mr. Polka, and other often difficult children she had not only practical experience in nursing and settlement work but a rare patience and understanding. Miss Boardman was one of those who failed to recognize her fineness, selflessness, courage and loyalty. Her service to the Association was distinguished not only by her dedicated quality but by the rare quality of her personality.
GOVERNMENT PURCHASES PROPERTY FOR 1000-BED MENTAL HOSPITAL

A DEFINITE step toward a military hospital in New York State for mentally disabled veterans of the World War was taken recently when the Government purchased the site and buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Rosedale, West 167th Street and Dugway Avenue in the Bronx, New York City, for this purpose. The property consists of several fireproof buildings and about thirty acres of land. The purchase price is said to have been about two and three-quarter million dollars. The institution, it is estimated, will provide accommodations for from 800 to 1,000 neuro-psychiatric cases.

The proposed new hospital will provide, among others, for New York State ex-service men who are suffering from nervous and mental disorders, a matter in which the Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association has taken an active interest. Originally an effort was made to provide for such cases by a proposal for New York State to erect an institution to be leased to and operated by the Federal Government, but this arrangement was not sanctioned at Washington.

The purchase of this property was made upon the recommendation of the Board of Hospital Consultants appointed by President Harding and consisting of Dr. George H. Kirby, Director of Psychiatric Institute of the New York State hospitals (a member of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association); Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago; Dr. William Charles White of Pittsburgh, and Chancellor J. G. Bowman of the University of Pittsburgh. The hope is expressed that it may be possible in the future materially to reduce the number of facilities sent to the State hospitals for care and treatment. The authorities of the orphan asylum are allowed sixty days in which to vacate, and it is believed that the buildings can be made ready for their new use within three or four months after that time.

NEARLY 5,000 PEOPLE AT FREE MENTAL CLINICS

Attendance at the forty mental clinics conducted by the State hospitals throughout the State increased by 34 per cent during the past fiscal year; there were 9,969 visits in 1929 and 13,338 visits in 1928. Of these more than thirteen thousand visits during the past fiscal year represented a total of 4,925 persons. It is significant that more than half of these, or 2,661, were people from the community having no State hospital connection, the remaining 2,267 persons being patients on parole or discharged patients.

Reports from the State hospital superintendents indicate that a considerable number of the patients from the community attending the clinic come to know of it and the value of its services through the regular newspaper publicity which the Mental Hygiene Committee has furnished on a number of years for some past.

S. C. A. A. HELPS TRAIN CHILD WELFARE WORKERS

The New York School of Social Work and the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association are co-operating in the training of child welfare workers. Students specializing in child welfare courses in the School are given practical experience in case work in the Child Placing Department, under the direction of a member of our staff, who is also a member of the School staff. This training work has given the Department an added value in its educational work, as these students come from many parts of the country and from foreign countries. Twenty-one students have done field work in this department.

Several of the students have worked in other social agencies and came to this Association to become familiar with its methods and technique. Others were recent college graduates. There have been two French students, one of whom has already gone back to take up work in France. Another student worker has returned to the Philippines, carrying with her all the information she could absorb and every scrap of literature the Association has ever published.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE ACTIVE

Miss H. Ida Curly, an Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and Superintendent of its County agencies Department, attended an executive meeting of the Child Welfare League recently held in Chicago. Miss Curly is President of the Child Welfare League, an association of 72 leading child-care organizations in the United States and Canada. The Field Director of the League, C. C. Carstens, recently visited Rochester at the request of the Rochester Child Welfare League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to confer with the managers of that organization and to make recommendations as to its future policy.

The Columbia County State Charities Aid Association's Committee had an interesting exhibit at the county fair this year. Miss Carey, the children's agent, had an attractive display of pictures and poster panels setting forth the work. She distributed pamphlets telling of the accomplishments of the Committee, with its methods and technique, the tuberculosis nurse, displayed spot maps of the county and of the city of Hudson, showing that no other social agency and the number of known open cases outside of suitable hospitals. A weighing machine was kept busy weighing babies, as interest in the attractive literature published by the Child Health Organization was distributed.

CHILDREN'S CODE COM'N

Thanks S. C. A. A. FOR HELP ON LAW STUDY

The State Charities Aid Association is co-operating with the State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare. This Commission was created by legislative enactment in 1920 to make a careful study of all the statutes relating to children with a view to suggesting a modern, uniform, simplified children's code for the State.

The Association's cooperation has consisted chiefly of making a careful examination of the various laws now on the statute books and compiling them in classified form for the Commission. This is an undertaking on which Miss Emeline Peck and several assistants have been engaged continuously for nearly a year. The compilation was recently placed in the hands of the Commission, and the Secretary, George A. Hall, has written to the Association expressing the Commission's high appreciation of this valuable service. His letter follows:

"At the meeting of our Commission last Friday, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing our deep indebtedness to the Commission for your Association for its very great contribution to its work through the preparation of the splendid compilation of laws which has been placed in our hands. The Commission feels this has been a very unusual achievement of this nature, and the services thus rendered will enable the Commission to proceed forward much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible. Please express to Miss Emeline Peck and to the others associated with her the great appreciation that the Commission has for this monumental piece of work. Thanking you most heartily for the cooperation of your Association in this and in other ways.

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT AT FAIR

The State Charities Aid Association's Committee had an interesting exhibit at the county fair this year. Miss Carey, the children's agent, had an attractive display of pictures and poster panels setting forth the work. She distributed pamphlets telling of the accomplishments of the Committee, with its methods and technique, the tuberculosis nurse, displayed spot maps of the county and of the city of Hudson, showing that no other social agency and the number of known open cases outside of suitable hospitals. A weighing machine was kept busy weighing babies, as interest in the attractive literature published by the Child Health Organization was distributed.
Modern Fairy Story

By THOMAS W. SALMON, M. D.,
Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene

MENTAL Hygiene workers, psychiatrists, and physicians will enjoy reading the following "Modern Fairy Story," given by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon at an annual meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

"Once Upon a Time"

Once upon a time a little girl named Psychiatry lived in the House of the Medical Sciences with two step-sisters who were named Medicine and Surgery. The stepmother was very kind to her own daughters but very unkind to Psychiatry. To be sure she had known her own daughters longer, but another reason was that Psychiatry had come to the House of the Medical Sciences from a prison and so she was not considered entirely respectable. Courts, prisons and poor houses were not spoken of much in the House of Medical Sciences since the family had become prosperous. Every time the family caught sight of little Psychiatry she reminded them of those unpleasant things, so they liked her less and less as time went on and they grew more and more prosperous. It has been whispered that Medicine and Surgery once had a few skeletons in their own closets but it is said that they were given to Anatomy for Educational purposes. At any rate, Medicine and Surgery never spoke of them.

The stepmother was very kind to Medicine and Surgery. She built palaces all over the country for them to live and work in and many wise men and women were employed in factories called laboratories to find new tools for them to work with. People generally regarded them highly and a great deal was said and written by themselves and others about their beauty, accomplishments and importance. All this time Psychiatry was kept in rags and often she had too little to eat. Strangely enough the less she had to eat the less attractive in appearance she became. Instead of having fine new tools to work with she was given those which her step-sisters had worn out. People who came to the House of the Medical Sciences could not help contrasting the grand appearance and efficient ways of Medicine and Surgery with the rags and clumsy work of Psychiatry and they commenced to say undignified things about her. Some whispered that she was mentally defective or a little crazy. Medicine and Surgery didn't say this themselves, except in a pleasant, joking way, but they did not care either when they said it and they conveyed the impression that anything said about Psychiatry wouldn't hurt their feelings very much as they didn't regard her as a real member of the family anyway. They intimated that only their kindness and broad-mindedness permitted her to remain in the House of the Medical Sciences at all and that they might change their minds about it any minute and put her out to make room for Clinical Psychology.

If Psychiatry fared so badly you can imagine how her poor relations got along. She had more of these than her step-sisters for, you know, the poorer you are the more poor relations you have. Psychiatry was somewhat sorry for herself but she was very busy working in the cellar and in the kitchen of the House of the Medical Sciences and didn't have much time to think about it. Sometimes she was allowed to go to small celebrations called medical society meetings and sit on the end chair of the last row but when there was a large and important celebration her name was usually inadvertently left off the invitation list, which saved embarrassment to all concerned.

One day there was to be a grand celebration in honor of the World's Biggest D. the War. The medical sciences and all the other sciences were in a great flutter about it and for weeks they made preparations for the event. Everybody was there, a grand old affair, probably a military affair but they put on all their medals and each hoped that a very rich and generous hearse and hearse pilot who was not to be there would notice her and perhaps give her a present for herself or for her relations. Psychiatry had gone to the war but she didn't expect to go to the celebration. She wanted to but she had learned by experience that her name would be inadvertently left off the invitation list. Her step-sisters, decided, with hardly any hesitation at all, that it would not be the proper thing to let her go even if she were invited. If her shady antecedents could be overlooked, would she not disgrace the House of the Medical Sciences with her ragged clothes, her strange speech, and the suspicion that her mind was a little off? Any then suppose she brought any of her poor relations, what a scandal there would be! The step-sisters, then, celebrated in great state and Psychiatry remained at home, as usual. She sat by the fire and dreamed of what she could do for all her poor relations throughout the world if she could attract the attention of the Prince of Public Favor and she should give some of the presents that he distributed so generously at times like that. Then she remembered that imagined realizations in the form of day dreams are not mentally hygiene and went to work to forget her troubles.

Psychiatry Comes Into the Kitchen

All of a sudden a very old woman came into the kitchen. She was Psychiatry's fairy godmother, Psycho, who in her younger days had been a beautiful thing and then gone about. In a moment she had converted Psychiatry's rags into the finest khaki and in another moment they were off to the celebration. Psychiatry made quite a hit at the celebration. With her new clothes and the new name of "Neuro-psychiatry" that she assumed, no one recognized the ragged hanger-on of the House of the Medical Sciences. The Prince danced with her three times. Her clothes attracted much attention especially a belt with the word USEFULNESS embroidered on it which she wore with as much grace as if she had always had it. Hurrying home at the stroke of midnight she lost this wonderful belt.

The next day Prince Public Favor determined to find the stranger who had made such a hit at the celebration for the purpose of making her a splendid present. He had only the belt with which to identify her. After calling in vain at the house of the Political Scientists and the Natural Sciences he came to the House of the Medical Sciences. Unfortunately the belt did not fit Medicine or Surgery or Psychiatry. The Prince sent Psychiatry sitting ashes to find some half-burned coal that could still be used in the Prince's fire. He tried to put the belt on, Medicine and Surgery were overcome with mirth. If it had been any other kind of a belt it would not have been so bad. But one with the word USEFULNESS embroidered on it! What could that poor thing, born in a prison, with relations all over the world in jails, poor houses and asylums, and under suspicion herself of being a little queer, have to do with USEFULNESS?

Psychiatry Comes Into Her Own

To make a long story short, the belt fitted over the rags just as well as it had over the khaki and the Prince promptly made a very fine present. The step-sisters have simply spent and today Psychiatry and her poor relations have palaces and workshops just like those of Medicine and Surgery and Psychiatry greets the Prince and celebrates his birthday with all the step-sisters. As for Medicine and Surgery, they have revealed the fact that they had always known that Psychiatry was beautiful, wise and charming but were kept out all these years so that she might show the world what a substantial basis she had for her accomplishments.
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the "State Charities Aid Association."

S.C.A.A. NEWS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
105 East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y.

A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Entered as second-class matter under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 27, 1918.

Vol. X NEW YORK, N.Y., DECEMBER, 1921 No. 3

CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE ON

The fourteenth annual Christmas Seal Campaign began December 1. Campaign organizations in 50 counties of this state simultaneously launched the organized appeal for funds for the support of the activities carried on by the voluntary, unofficial tuberculosis agencies—national, state, and local—in New York State.

About 600,000 letters bearing the Christmas Seal message, and containing one or two dollars' worth of seals, were mailed to prospective purchasers in every community of the State on Thanksgiving Day. Some of the committees this year, confident in having set up more effective organizations than ever before, are requesting the majority of those addressed as possible contributors to purchase the seals in the two-dollar blocks.

The sale of Health Bonds, representing Christmas Seals, which are issued in denominations ranging from $5 to $1,000, is being more extensively conducted in many of the communities than has heretofore been possible. The organizing of teams and groups of workers for securing these larger subscriptions through personal interviews has been more systematically and more generally undertaken this year than formerly.

Since December 1, the Christmas Seal message has been strikingly proclaimed in many communities by means of novel and effective display features. Various advertising devices, ranging from uniquely constructed booths for selling Christmas Seals, window displays, and posters, to a town clock whose dial indicates the progress of the Sale from day to day, are keeping the campaign vividly before the public from now till New Year's day. Not a man, woman, or child in any community of this state will miss hearing, seeing, or reading the message of the little Christmas Seal with its slogans of health and good-will, or having impressed upon him the larger purpose of this appeal for the funds which have been the means in large measure of fighting tuberculosis in this state for the past fourteen years.

PROCLAMATION

By GOVERNOR MILLER

STATE OF NEW YORK
Executive Chamber
Albany

To the People of the State of New York:

Whereas, The annual sale of Christmas Seals, under the direction of the National, State, and local Tuberculosis associations, is beginning, and the work of these organizations is supported largely by the sale of Christmas seals and health bonds; and,

Whereas, The Great White Plague is believed to have gained a new and intense hold on the populations immediately affected by the World War, through the exposures and contacts of army life, thus presenting a fresh challenge to science and the benevolent agencies of society.

Therefore, I, NATHAN L. MILLER, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the month of December the period of the Christmas seal sale, and urge the people of the State to advance this labor of saving life and conserving health, through the liberal purchase of Christmas seals. In this manner they will give most practical expression to the spirit of Christmas cheer and charity.

Conservation in its most valuable form, protection of child life, through nutritional clinics and classes, summer camps, and extensive education in the classroom, is the most vital feature of the activities of these voluntary agencies, cooperating with public authorities; and I commend their appeal to the generosity and the charitable impulses of the people of our commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the city of Albany this twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

(Signed) NATHAN L. MILLER.

By the Governor:
W. WARD SMITH,
Secretary to the Governor.

PRESIDENT HARDING COMMENDS SEAL SALE TO WHOLE COUNTRY

PRESIDENT HARDING has found time during the world-stirring events of the Disarmament Conference to pause from the war against war to endorse the war against tuberculosis carried on by national, state, and local tuberculosis associations.

In a letter to Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, at the beginning of the fourteenth annual sale of Christmas Seals, the President points to the fact of the declining death-rate from tuberculosis throughout the United States as an indication of the success of the battle against this disease. The national-wide fight against tuberculosis gained tremendous momentum at the International Congress on Tuberculosis in

(Continued on page 8)

Watch for a special issue of the S. C. A. A. NEWS in January with an announcement of very great importance to every member and friend of the Association throughout the State.
"The Child in the Foster Home"

Monograph by Members of S.C.A.A. Staff is Useful Reference Work and Manual

"The Child in the Foster Home" is the title of a monograph written by Miss Sophie van Senden Theis, Superintendent, and Miss Constance Goodrich, Assistant Superintendent, of the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association and just published by the New York School of Social Work as the second of a series of monographs on "Studies in Social Work."

The purpose of the book is to show, by a presentation of the practical work of the Child Placing Department, the principles of child-care which have been developing as a result of 23 years of experience in the placing and supervision of children in foster homes. It contains a large number of actual case records used as illustrative material.

Mr. Thurston Approves Book

Henry W. Thurston, head of the Department of Child Welfare School, says of the monograph:

"Miss Theis and Miss Goodrich have described the whole range of procedure in giving children care in free foster homes. They have given illustrations of work actually done by the State Charities Aid Association. The reader will find evidence on every page that the writers are speaking out of a long and rich experience with actual children and actual foster parents. Whether the reader agrees with the writers in every detail or not, he will admit at once that the writers 'have been there' and base all they say on reality, not fancy."

"No such detailed discussion of procedure in the field of free foster family care of children has ever before been written. Every worker in any way responsible for placing children in foster family homes, should be able to serve children better after reading what Miss Theis and Miss Goodrich have said in this monograph."

"This monograph is No. 2 of 'Studies in Social Work, Child Welfare Series' published by the New York School of Social Work. The first monograph was entitled 'The Selection of Foster Homes for Children,' and was prepared by Mary S. Doran, Supervisor of Home-Finding for Church children, making known the proper state institutions for defective and incorrigibles, and acquainting them with the methods employed by the state in the care of such children."

The resolution was offered by Rev. Henry E. Hubbard, now of Elmhurst, who was formerly secretary of the State Charities Aid Association's Committee in Seneca County.

In carrying out the provisions of the resolution, the church authorities have assigned Rev. Dr. Charles C. Gilbert, Executive Secretary of the Social Service Commission, Diocese of New York, to take charge of the program in the State of New York. Mr. Gilbert has begun his organization in the New York diocese outside of Manhattan. The diocese includes the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Rockland. A clergyman in each county, except Sullivan, has been designated to take charge of the work in his county. Work, and Bertha C. Reynolds, Home-Finding Visitor, both of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society. Other monographs in this series are well advanced in preparation: 'The Placement and Supervision of Children Placed in Foster Homes,' by Miss Elizabeth Durham of the Boston Children's Aid Society and J. Prentice Murphy, formerly General Secretary of the same society, now Executive Secretary of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia; 'Trends in Methods and Ideals of Foster Family Care of Children,' by Henry W. Thurston, head of the Department of Child Welfare, New York School of Social Work; "Letter Writing—How It Affects the Work of Children's Agencies," by C. C. Carsten, Director of the Child Welfare League of America.

Several other monographs within the field of Child Welfare have definitely been projected and authors specially qualified by ability and experience will be working on collecting data in their several fields.

"An Editorial Board of fifteen specially qualified persons working in different parts of the country, is giving aid both in planning new monographs and in giving of proof of those prepared. The primary purpose of all these monographs is to give a first-hand and truthful account of the actual processes of social work for children. Each monograph is based upon the actual procedure of one or more of the leading child welfare agencies in the United States."

Approval by Dr. Hart

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Director of the Department of Child-Helping in the Russell Sage Foundation, says of the monograph:

"This monograph "The Child in the Foster Home" and I approve heartily both of the spirit and the content of the book. I think that it is the best treatment which has yet been given to this important subject."

Miss H. Ida Curry, superintendent of the County Agencies Department of the State Charities Aid Association, has been asked by the People's Committee Board to prepare a history of county organization work for children in New York State. This material is to be included in a publication soon to be issued covering the subject of the county as a unit of development in child care work. Miss Ruth Taylor, director of the Westchester County Department of child welfare, is to contribute a chapter on the development of child care work in Westchester county, while Miss Curry is to cover the remainder of the state.

Episcopalians to Help Dependent Children

Greater interest in proper provision for dependent children, substituting as far as possible home care for institutional care of normal children left dependent, is urged in a resolution adopted recently by the Synod of the Episcopal Church for the province of New Jersey and New York.

A preamble to the resolution states that "it is the universally accepted fact that the home is the normal environment of the child and that there is a strong sentiment on the part of the state officials in favor of substituting home care for institutional care of the normal child."

The resolution itself reads: "Resolved that the Diocesan Commissions or Departments of Social Service be requested to advise the clergy of their diocese of the necessity for greater interest in the problem of the dependent child, seeking out suitable private Church homes for
WHAT THE MONEY FROM CHRISTMAS SEALS HAS HELPED DO

During the past fourteen years the proceeds from the sale of Christmas Seals in New York State, outside of New York City, have helped secure the following facilities to treat and prevent tuberculosis:

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<th>1907</th>
<th>1921</th>
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<tr>
<td>Public City and County Tuberculosis Hospitals</td>
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<td>Beds in County and City Tuberculosis Hospitals</td>
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<td>State Sanatorium Beds</td>
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<td>320</td>
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<td>Dispensaries in Cities</td>
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<td>Local Tuberculosis Organizations in Cities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaried Executives of Local Tuberculosis Organizations</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1907 the death rate from tuberculosis was 130.5 per 100,000 persons. In 1921 it has been reduced to 87.9! Every Christmas Seal and Health Bond you buy helps to stamp out tuberculosis.

N. Y. SENATORS ENDORSE SEAL SALE

United States Senators William M. Calder and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, have sent a joint telegram expressing earnest interest in tuberculosis work and hope for the success of the 1921 Christmas Seal Campaign in New York State to the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the Association. Their message of good wishes for the campaign states that they are:

"Pleased to note significant decline in tuberculosis death-rate in New York, from one hundred fifty-six in nineteen-twelve to one hundred six in nineteen-twenty, and congratulate State Charities Aid Association on its share in this result. Strongly commend your work and sincerely hope that this fourteenth annual Xmas Seal Sale will result in greatly increased revenue for your association."

With this recognition of their work as one of the great humanitarian undertakings of the nation and states, in addition to President Harding's letter of cordial sympathy and the endorsement conveyed in Governor Miller's proclamation, those in charge of the Seal Sale are setting out on their task with the confident expectation that New York State this year will surely maintain in 1921 the place of leadership it won last year by raising both the largest total subscription and the largest per capita sale of any state.

SIX NEW STATE CLINICS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Six new clinics for mental deficiency were established during the past fiscal year by the State Commission for Mental Defectives, increasing the number of such regularly conducted clinics from nine to fifteen. The new clinics were instituted at Geneva, Glen Falls, Hornell, Kingston, Mount Vernon and Peekskill; all of them are joint clinics in cooperation with the State hospital of the district. In addition, special or occasional clinics have been held in Brewster, Goshen, Carthage, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Olean, Salamanca, Patchogue, Penn Yan, Warsaw and Trumpet  

Miss Mary S. Labaree, for the past four years an Assistant Superintendent in the County Agencies Department, has tendered her resignation to take effect January 15, when she will become Assistant Director of the newly created Children's Bureau in the State of Pennsylvania. On January 1 a new law became operative in Pennsylvania creating a State Department of Public Welfare. It is under this Board that the Children's Bureau is to operate. Dr. Ellen C. Potter who, previous to her appointment, had been the Director of the Department of Child Hygiene under the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, becoming its Director.

While the Association and the many friends of Miss Labaree in New York will regret her leaving the State, the Association congratulates Pennsylvania on securing her services as she is particularly well qualified to fill the position which she has accepted.

Miss Labaree graduated from Wells College in 1905. Before coming to the State Charities Aid Association she had experience in settlement work, in the institutional care of children with orthopedic troubles, and as General Secretary of Charity Organization Societies in such cities as New Britain, Conn., and Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For the benefit of these children. Only a small percentage of the cases seen were of the type requiring institutional care. The cases were referred by social agencies, schools, relatives and friends, and physicians. Publicity for the clinics was prepared by the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association.
THE STATE AS SOCIAL WORKER

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT ADDRESSES BY GOV. MILLER

In the fields of health and public institutions the activities of the State are enormously greater than those of localities or private agencies. The State is the greatest social worker within its boundaries. The Governor, as chief executive officer, has a very large part in determining both the policies and the administrative acts of the State in these fields. His attitude, therefore, as to what the State should do in these lines is of exceeding importance.

Governor Miller has recently made several addresses in which he has dealt with various phases of these subjects, notably before the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Buffalo, at which he gave an impromptu address outlining the whole field of State action in these lines, at the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the New York Hospital, and at the formal opening of the East Harlem Health Center in New York City, at which he spoke more particularly on the State's duties in the field of public health.

We have read all these addresses in full and find them of great significance. Governor Miller is the first Governor so far as we are aware, to actually visit in person all the State institutions. Other Governors have visited a few of them, but Governor Miller has personally visited them all and visited them thoroughly.

These addresses show an astonishing knowledge of what the State is actually doing at present. They also show that the Governor has a very clear conception of what in his opinion a state should do in these lines. It might perhaps be summed up roughly as follows:

1. As to adults, relieve distress, cure illness and prevent disease, but in so doing be very careful not to relieve the individual of the primary responsibility for looking after himself and family, and for anticipating and providing for sickness and old age.

2. As to children, leave nothing undone which would remove any handicaps that are removable, whether physical, mental, or environmental. Suitable State action along these lines will prevent our having another generation showing the amount of defect which the medical examinations under the Draft Law showed in this generation.

Since the Governor's attitude is likely to have so important a bearing on legislation and administration during the coming year, we have tried to select from these addresses some of the more significant portions to lay before the readers of the S. C. A. A. News. It has been necessary to do a great deal of elimination, but we have tried very conscientiously to make a well-balanced selection both on the affirmative and negative sides, "paternalism" and all.

The debatable ground lies rather in the field of labor legislation than that of health or relief. The constructive program which the Governor indicates in regard to child health is one which will appeal to the mature judgment and command the hearty cooperation of those who have been laboring in these lines.

In one respect, however, we find ourselves definitely at variance from the views expressed by the Governor before the Federation of Woman's Clubs,—namely, as to how much further provision for the segregation of the feebleminded is needed. The Governor favors the segregation of the feebleminded who are vicious. There is, however, a very important class of the feebleminded who, at the outset at least, would not be termed "vicious," but for whom segregation seems to us important,—namely, feebleminded young women. Lacking some of the inhibitions which centuries of civilized living have built up in the normal person, feebleminded women are more prone to sexual irregularities tending rapidly to promiscuity, which means corruption of youth, early infection by venereal diseases and their rapid spread in widening circles. We have no doubt that the Governor would agree that whatever degree of protection as is necessary for such women should be afforded; in some cases special educational efforts and home supervision might be adequate. In many others, there is little doubt that segregation is the only adequate protection.

There is yet a more weighty factor demanding segregation,—poverty. Like still others, we have seen great improvement in the public welfare of the community as a whole. As a result, the Governor sees the need of returning as much as possible to the family as the natural unit of support. This is a conditio sine qua non of any comprehensive health program. But we have always believed that wealthy parents have more influence in the public schools for the feebleminded, and that the families of the feebleminded are likely to be more likely than normal parents to form feebleminded children. Segregation of this type of the feebleminded seems to be the only adequate safeguard for the future which is practicable.

At the East Harlem Health Center opening the Governor said, among other things: "It has been with very deep interest that I have been permitted to go through those buildings which are now to become a Community Health Center. While there have been other Health Centers established, I doubt that an experiment has yet been tried on so broad a scale as the one that you are about to inaugurate. And it speaks volumes for this Community, for the public officials, for the char-

The Scales Tell Governor Miller the Results of the Red Cross Nutritional Work at the East Harlem Health Center. The Proud Young Miss in the Foreground Is Congratulated by the Governor on Reaching Normal Weight.
S. C. A. A. NEWS

itable organizations, for the health agencies, that they have all been willing to come together even though each maintains its own autonomy. It speaks volumes for the people who have thus come together, and it speaks volumes for the Red Cross who have inaugurated this movement; and I doubt very much whether any other city could be so well accomplished that feat as the Red Cross, who have taught the world the lesson of service, and who have come up to everybody, care not, doubt, as Doctor Harris has suggested, that the example here will have a very wide influence throughout this land.

Country Doctor Disappearing

"As in all of those branches of the public health service, the fact that herefore been regarded as the legitimate function of the State, I think as perfect an organization as this State has yet had, and I think, as far as I know, that the family physician in the town is disappearing. A person even of means may have to consult a great many experts now in order to find out what is the matter with him; and of course that becomes a very serious matter to those of limited means.

Not "Parentalism" to Teach Mothers

"As a generalization I cannot agree with Dr. Harris that we are in no danger from paternalism. I think there are a great many paternalistic tendencies which are and are not progress of our people. But these mothers that we saw going through with their little children, today,—it was not paternal to show them how to take care of those babies. That was educational. It was teaching them how to help themselves. It is not paternal for the State to do what it properly in the way of health measures, in the way of preventing disease. The two things, where the State owes the highest duty, of course is their education and in health. The individual citizen cannot combat epidemics. The individual citizen cannot see that the contamination is prevented. The individual citizen cannot prevent the spread of communicable diseases. The individual citizen cannot deal with this dread plague of tuberculosis and these other diseases. And so it is not paternal for the State to step in there and to discharge its great function. But, as I said, in discharge of its function, the State must exercise care not to paralyze effort which is really important and essential.

"I take it we would all agree that the State should not undertake to practice medicine. As a generalization, I say, therefore, that is a line which we must be very careful to keep on the right side of. And yet it is very essential to cross it in places because there are certain things that heretofore have been done by the physician, which are not now done, either because he does not exist where he is needed, or because from the specialization the specialist is beyond the reach, perhaps, of people who must have this medical attention.

Paramount Duty to Children

"Now there is one field of effort where I would not draw any line whatever, and I am led to say it from what I observed here, being coming up here, of these little children. The healing of the sick, of course, is one of the most Christian things that possibly can be done, and you cannot talk about paternalism or any other kind of 'ism,' when it comes to the relief of distress. When distress exists, it must be relieved, and you can talk about whether it was done in the right way or not splendid women who are devoting their lives to nursing, of the citizens generally, so that when we do come to a decision, we will not make a mistake."

Address at State Federation of Women's Clubs

In his address before the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Buffalo the Governor said in part:

"I had it in mind to tell you what the State is doing in the promotion of what we term 'social welfare.' The work of the State supplants what the communities do, because the great welfare work effectively done is community work. I think you will find that this is what the State does in this field. Of our budget, now of around $150,000,000, there consists of appropriations for direct work of this character. Of course, that includes education for which the State supplements the local sources of the localities by nearly $40,000,000.

"The largest group of institutions are the State hospitals for the insane, caring, as you know, in the past for a population of between 35,000 and 40,000, and rapidly growing.

"The custodial side of our institutional provisions is the one which has attracted most attention in the past. We have not made any special effort in the real work to be done, and we are just beginning to go into it in recent years just beginning to do it in providing for its future citizens. Now in that field, Dr. Biggs, I am prepared to go the limit.

"I believe that vast good can come from this movement which has been inaugurated today. I hope it will spread. We shall watch it with the very greatest interest. To what extent the State itself shall undertake the organization of this movement is a matter which I hope will receive the most earnest consideration, and I am sure it is receiving such consideration now, of the thoughtful people throughout this State, of the medical profession, of the city department of health in East Harlem health center.

GOVERNOR MILLER INSPECTING BABY HEALTH STATION CONDUCTED BY NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN EAST HARLEM HEALTH CENTER

after it has been relieved. But in the matter of these little children, I do not think there is any limit to the obligation, if you please, which the State owes to see that so far as possible, they are prevented from being either mental, moral or physical cripples. There is no danger of being paternal when it comes to the protection for the future citizens of the State. There is no danger of interfering with self help when you are dealing with infancy.

"Now the experience in the last war which we would have had probably except for the selective service method of recruiting an army,—because there we got the average, the statistics of those physically unfit, the large proportion shows that the State has been remiss in the past in providing for its future citizens. Now in that field, Dr. Biggs, I am prepared to go the limit.

"I believe that vast good can come from this movement which has been inaugurated today. I hope it will spread. We shall watch it with the very greatest interest. To what extent the State itself shall undertake the organization of this movement is a matter which I hope will receive the most earnest consideration, and I am sure it is receiving such consideration now, of the thoughtful people throughout this State, of the medical profession, of the city department of health in East Harlem health center.
minded institutions, and they have grown up in a more haphazard fashion than any other. We have institutions for the care of about six or seven or eight thousand—I forget the exact number—and I am afraid that there is nowhere from thirty to fifty thousand. The Department that does not mean that they ought to be in institutions. There is one class of mental institutions which the Department regards as grossly inadequate. Those are the vicious, those with criminal tendencies—the very worst because the majority of them are not being treated for any of the mental deficient is to attack the public, mentally deficient, that is the way to attack the public, mentally deficient, that is the way to attack the public. 

"We have established, as you may know, an institution for the segregation of that class, and the fact that this class is segregated is a fact that shall be done with the existing group of feeble-minded is a problem that has to be worked out; but I am satisfied that the real way to attack this is that the mentally deficient is to become insane hospitals. The problem is of the same intensity of the public and, therefore, it is possible to fit as many as possible because backward boys and girls can just as well be fitted to be useful men and women for the things that they are capable of doing, as the mentally deficient is to attack the mentally deficient. We have got to have a consistent, definite policy with the management of these institutions to another. I think that problem is in the way of having some definite policy adopted. 

"I have in mind a policy which I am going to try to inaugurate. I do not know whether it is original with me, I would undertake to pay the prisoners. The problem is an industrial problem and it is very difficult and I would not work without some reward. These men in prison have families. If they could earn something to send to their families, or something when they get out, for themselves, it would be an incentive.

"And then, too, you know we are caring for crippled children. I thought, before I was in the institution that we have for the care of crippled children, that we had unwisely entered that field—that there were so many other things that we could better do, fields in which we could accomplish much—but when I saw that institution at what it has accomplished in capacity and therefore, limited in what could be done; when I saw what was being done for those little children who were crippled, and saw their waiting lists, I made up my mind that that was an institution that ought to be enlarged, because that is the kind of work which I say is legitimate, because the crippled children is a public health problem.

"Now, I have gone over rather hurriedly the institutional problems of the state. You can see that there are many other things that are just as important. The one field where I think the State could do most in the way of promoting public welfare in the state is in mental hygiene. We have used it is with our children. I think that we should begin with the child in the school. Up until a few years ago the matter of schooling has been thought to be a training of the mind.

To Readers of the
S. C. A. A. News

The S. C. A. A. News is sent to our members and to others who are interested in the subjects in this column. We hope to bring the citizens of South Carolina, the importance of child welfare, mental hygiene, public institutions for the sick and the mentally deficient. We are now starting in the public schools this work of physical examination and training of children, and we must carry on that work. The school is the best place to do so, and if a physical examination of the child in school, both the health and the education of the child is important. If we do not train and educate the child in school, the health of the child will be affected. This is the way to attack the problem.

"We are in many cases doing another thing which I think should be general. One of the most potent causes of disease is malnutrition. We should not suffer malnutrition, at least among the little children; and I think that in the schools, where children are not properly nourished, it is the business of the public, of the state or the locality, to see to it that those children are given proper nourishment to feed their bodies; and if we look after these children in the schools—both their minds and their bodies—these institutional problems that are now a tremendous burden upon the taxpayers of the State, I believe will become greatly lessened. We can take care of the development of the future citizen; we can see that he gets the right start, and in the end we shall find that this is the best style of society in general, but as well for the taxpayer.

"So my view of the proper function of the State in its relation to social welfare is to remove the handicap, so far as it is possible to do so, which may rest upon our boys and girls in getting a fair start. The education and the training and the health of the child is the state function. It is one in the discharge of which I would place no limits whatever. We have, I believe, a most efficient Department of Health, and there should be no curtailment of the necessary work of that Department.

State's Job Is to Prevent Sickness

"The true function of the State there is to prevent sickness. Anything which the State may do for the prevention of sickness, certainly it should do. There should be no limitation put upon it. Why, the public health is the one thing before which every constitutional guarantee yields; every guarantee to preserve individual liberty is utterly null to preserve the public health. But I would not for, example, embark on the plan of insuring people's health. I think the State ought to do what it can towards the prevention of disease. This is the way to attack the problem. I have no doubt that the least government, the best government, in the time it was declared to promote the wonderful progress of the past century; but that was uttered before the advent of great aggregations of both individuals and groups of people. Now it is said that when the individual standing alone counted for more. I do not think the individual occupies any less than that it was ever, I think it is greater. But individuals now have to act together, and the opportunities for the individual, which exist as a result of such action; the growth of modern conditions, social and industrial, have made it necessary for the activities and the functions of government to become vastly extended. They will properly be extended further whenever the occasion arises for it.

"In the way of seeing that proper factory conditions exist, the State, I think, as far as any other State. In the regulation of our industrial conditions—and I do not wish to be understood as indicating that that is not a legitimate field of State effort—it is the State that ought to see to it that proper conditions surround those who toil. The State, of course, ought to see to it that children of tender years, who ought to be in training for citizenship, are not spending their time in factories."

DON'T UNDERPAY THE DOCTOR!

"No community can afford to have its medical profession undervalued. A petition of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics." Mr. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, speaking before the Harlem Medical Society recently on "Economic Preventive and Social Dietetics.

"A poorly paid physician is a menace," said Mr. Folks. "Our physicians ask us a few questions, look inside, and charge us dollars or cents, and sometimes even more than that. The State, of course, ought to see to it that children of tender years, who ought to be in training for citizenship, are not spending their time in factories."

"No one can be more solicitous for the economic well-being of the medical profession than the social worker who is face to face daily with the fact that competent diagnoses and sound medical treatment are elementary necessities which men go to great expense to procure. We obtain any nothing of the importance of preventive medicine in the reduction of dependency. For this reason the American Medical Association and the lay public health worker are particularly glad to use every possible opportunity to increase the proportion of the sick who seek medical care. A large part of every public health worker's time is spent in talking to the public in many different ways, "See your doctor early and follow his instructions." A successful public health worker, in every case, is a success ultimately eliminates the most prominent effects of every public health campaign is to increase the volume of work actually done by the medical profession."
Occupational Therapy Is Marked Success in Bellevue Hospital

23 Per Cent. of Patients Now Work—City Visiting Committee Demonstrates Possibilities

In an address at the semi-centennial meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York, November 18, Dr. John W. Brannan, president of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, emphasized the practical value of occupational therapy in general hospitals, and stated that in the opinion of Dr. Alexander Lambert of the hospital staff, the period of hospitalization is often lessened one-third by proper occupations for patients.

Occupational work was established in Bellevue by a Commission on the New York City Visiting Committee of this Association. Through the active efforts of Miss Marion R. Taber, this work was raised from the employment of skilled teachers who have been making a successful demonstration of the value of the work in the institution. In his address Dr. Brannan expressed the hope that the city authorities, impressed by the value of the work, would soon provide public funds to provide teachers and to defray the other expenses. Dr. Brannan, in the course of his address, said:

"I wish to state that in my opinion the introduction of occupational therapy into Bellevue Hospital by Miss Taber and her committee is the most important event in the history of the hospital since the day of its foundation by Miss Wadley fifteen years ago. Social service was established by private funds but afterwards taken over by the city, and I believe that the city authorities will be soon convinced that it is their duty to contribute at least in part to the maintenance of occupational therapy."

With the recovery of the construction sides, all paid from funds provided by the committee, the work was started in the psychopathic and neuropsychiatric wards, and extended to the tuberculosis and surgical wards, and recently into a few of the medical wards. At present some 250 patients, about 22 per cent. of all the patients, are being instructed in the wards and in the workshop, with a total of 3,165 since October 1, 1920.

The public notices the enthusiasm and intense conviction of the writers on occupational therapy, whether they be physicians or surgeons, or directors in charge of the work. They show the spirit of crusaders, striving to convince all of the value of the New Therapy. Year by year the methods of treatment are more clearly and scientifically defined. The work should be under the direction of the medical staff and should receive their enthusiastic support.

The result of occupational therapy in Bellevue are quite striking. Dr. George O'Hanlon, the medical superintendent, has given his strong support to the new department of the hospital and helped greatly to make it a success. Among the other interested members of the staff are Alexander Lambert, Foster Kennedy, Gregory, John Roche Sayer, and others. Dr. Lambert estimates that the period of hospitalization is lessened by as much as one-third in many cases. Dr. Gregory attributes to this therapeutic agency the recovery of a large number of cases that formerly would have been committed to hospitals for insane. Dr. Kennedy states that occupational education has vastly improved the morale and therefore the health of his neurological patients. The surgeons all testify to the effect of the exercises in restoring function to the stiffened joints and flabby muscles, and raising the spirits of the patients by giving them something to do."

The visiting committee's Hospital Occupations Committee still needs $1,000 to carry on the work, and members of the committee include James K. Paulding, chairman; Miss Montague Flagg, Mrs. Williams D. Morgenstern, Mrs. J. papers, Mrs. E. F. Shaw, Mrs. Cornellus J. Sullivan, Investors should be made payable to Hospital Occupations Committee, Marion R. Taber, Treasurer, Room 710, 106 East 22nd Street, New York City.

PUSHING CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

At the annual meeting of the Westchester County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association held November 12 in Ardsley at the home of Adolph E. Magrath, recently elected to the chairmanship of the committee, the work of the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis was made a special feature. A report by Mrs. Fred Hawley, Chairman of the Sub-Committee; Mrs. Susan M. Baker, Executive Secretary of the Committee; Miss Lillian Beckman, Manager of the Westchester Home of State for Women, "Grassalanda," Valhalla, N. Y., Mrs. Baker appealed for funds with which to decorate the rooms in the tuberculosis home at New Rochelle, pointing out that curtains, wicker furniture, table lamps, etc., would make the rooms more attractive. Mrs. Lewisohn offered $50 person and Miss Lewison added $50 for the purpose from the balance in the treasury of the Committee. It was also voted to ask the state of New York to endow the children's home for $10 and $15 for the best paper on the prevention of tuberculosis.

Mr. Polk told of the decrease in the tuberculosis death rate which has resulted from organized effort to prevent the disease and to provide treatment for it. He stated that the intensive demonstration campaign made at Cathedral City, Mass., to indicate how the disease can be controlled by the application of present methods with facilities at the disposal of the community, had resulted in five years in reducing the death rate from 22 per 100,000 to 6 last year, due to under 20 for this year.

Mr. Brown gave a talk on the progress which has been made in reorganizing the administration of county charities and public health in Westchester. He especially emphasized the new county hospital. Mr. Brown expressed appreciation of the support given by the Tuberculosis Committee, Mrs. Baker and by the Red Cross and its social service worker in connection with the work at the county hospital.

Adolph Lewisohn of Ardsley was re-elected president of the Committee on Governmental Action. At the adjournment of the meeting, Frankly Thomas of Hastings was elected secretary.

Attended Country Life Meeting

Miss H. Ida Orry, Superintendent of the Association’s County Agencies Department, attended the annual conference of the American Country Life Association at Rome, New York, November 10-12, and submitted a report for the Committee on Rural Charities and Corrections. This report is placed in the files of the Association under the headings of "Social Relationships" and "Church Relationships" from the viewpoint of the committee.
WHERE WILL YOUR COMMUNITY STAND THIS CHRISTMAS?

In the per capita sale of Christmas Seals in 1920 in New York State outside of New York City, the respective counties and communities ranked as follows:

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PRESIDENT HARDING COMBINES SEAL SALE TO WHOLE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 1)

1920 presided over by Theodore Roosevelt. It falls to President Harding, at the end of the fourteen-year period of tuberculosis activities, to note that the death-rate throughout the United States in 1920 has declined to the remarkably low level of 114 per 100,000 population. The President expresses the hope that the coming fourteenth annual Seal Sale may be completely successful, in order that this splendid work may be further developed.

Mrs. Harding Buys Seals

The Christmas Seal Sale in the District of Columbia may be financed by both President and Mrs. Harding through the liberal purchase of Christmas Seals. President Harding is an honorary vice-president of the National Tuberculosis Association. A recent photograph shows Mrs. Harding on the White House steps buying Christmas Seals from little Adrienne Meyer of Washington, who wears the costume of the Modern Health Crusader. This is the third year in which this little girl has borne her offering of Christmas Seals to the President of the nation. The President’s endorsement reads:

“T am glad to note the splendid success of the campaign against tuberculosis, as shown by the decline of the death-rate in 1920 to the remarkably low level of 114 per 100,000. The encouraging and heartening reflected by these figures clearly indicates the success of the work of the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations.

“As Honorary Vice-President of the Association, I will be glad to have you convey to all who are interested in the prevention of tuberculosis, my earnest hope that the coming Fourteenth Annual Christmas Seal Sale may be completely successful, in order that your splendid effort may be further developed. I trust that there may be a generous response to your appeal.”

New York Leads in Death Rate Drop

The decline since 1907 in the death rate from tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City has been more striking even than that in the nation at large. It has fallen from 130.5 per 100,000 population at that time to 97.2 per 100,000 for the first nine months of 1920. Figures for the first three months of 1920 show a decrease of 14 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. The death rate, which was launched December 1 in fifty-five counties in this state by local tuberculosis committees under the direction of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the Association, seeks to raise $500,000 for tuberculosis work in this state outside of New York City. Last year New York State achieved first rank among all states of the union in both amount raised and per capita contribution. A total of $892,000 was raised, an average of 9.3 cents per capita.

NEW CLINIC AT NEWBURGH

A clinic for mental defectives has been opened by the State Commission for Mental Defectives at St. Luke’s Hospital in Newburgh. The clinic held its first session on November 17 and will meet regularly hereafter on the third Thursday of each month from 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Superintendent of this institution, is the attending consultant; Miss Florentine Hatchbush, field agent for the State Commission, is the psychiatric examiner.
Mrs. William B. Rice Honored

MRS. WILLARD STRAIGHT, a member of the S. C. A. A., entertained some forty guests at dinner on the evening of December 9th "to meet Mrs. William B. Rice in recognition of her service to the community and state during the past forty-five years through S. C. A. A."

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News have no doubt noted the name of Mrs. William B. Rice as one of the Vice Presidents and Chairman of its Children's Committee. A few of the older members may recall her as a former President of the Association. None of them, it is safe to say, has any adequate knowledge of the great part Mrs. Rice has taken in the development of the Association during the past fifty years.

Mrs. Rice is one of that small number of members of Boards of Managers who so thoroughly merge their own personalities in the work of an organization that, as a result, the organization and its achievements become widely known, while the personality which may be the moving cause or an indispensable factor remains relatively unknown.

Most strong personalities become known through devotion to some one special cause or movement, whose success brings unavoidable recognition to its chief exponent. It is only very rarely that a commanding personality takes as its field the whole range of public welfare activities, is equally interested in all its phases, seizes the strategic moment for promoting at the right time now this and now that particular subject, and recognizes the vital necessity of conserving and building up the organization and resources for accomplishing these results.

It is due, in large degree, to Mrs. Rice that the State Charities Aid Association, founded on the broadest lines, has actually kept its program elastic and inclusive, in its half century of development, and has realized important results in all parts of its very inclusive field. The steadiness of Mrs. Rice's judgment, the strength of her faith, her unfailing good humor, before which opposition gives place to conciliation and united action, have been vital factors in every phase of the betterment of social welfare agencies and legislation in New York State for the past fifty years.

The dinner given by Mrs. Straight was less significant perhaps as a long overdue tribute to Mrs. Rice than it was as an opportunity for the younger generation to gain some slight realization of what such a career as that of Mrs. Rice means to the people of so great a city and State as New York.

Those present at the dinner were: Miss Mahel Chaste, Miss Georgina Schuyler, Mrs. and Mrs. George F. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. deForest, Edward W. Sheldon, Mrs. West Roosevelt, Oren Root, Miss Charlotte S. Baker, John A. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morenghau, Mrs. Frederic Delano Hitch, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Folks, Mrs. John Wells, Miss Isabelle M. Robbe, Miss Emily Tuckerman, John M. Glenn, Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. William H. (Continued on page 4)

$22,000 FOR S. C. A. A. FROM TENTH APPEAL BY N. Y. TIMES

The tenth year of the New York Times appeal for the "100 Neediest Cases" of New York philanthropes and charitable organizations has surpassed all former years in the sum total of contributions. To date these aggregate $124,250, of which $22,190 is the share of the State Charities Aid Association. This exceeds last year's total.

Every cent of this money goes directly for the relief and care of the destitute and neglected children and young mothers with babies for whom the appeals were made, and for as many more as the funds permit. It is a 100 per cent. contribution to the poor. None of it goes to defray general expenses of administration.

These ten years of enthusiastic and sustained effort on the part of the New York Times have seen an appeal for a selected number of the neediest of New York families grow into one of the city's great institutions for relief, and indeed, it is so well known that help comes from many other parts of this country, and even from other lands. The work during these years has brought relief and encouragement, and often, in some cases, the gift of life itself to many hundreds of destitute, sick, and discouraged people.

In actual contributions to the State Charities Aid Association, this growth has meant a steady increase from less than $1,000 in 1912, the first year of the appeal, to over $22,000 this year. During the ten years the total amount received by this organization has been approximately $120,000. The total amount raised by The Times for the relief of the poor of New York City during the decade is $600,000.

The eighteen cases of the State Charities Aid Association appealed for are under the supervision of the Child Placeing Committee and the Mothers and Babiess Committee. They were all situations in which immediate relief was necessary, and most of the children for whom help was asked needed a long period of special care and training. The sum requested in each case was on the basis of a year's care, but if it is found that further provision can be made for the child in less time, the request may be revised.

Watch for the special issue of the S. C. A. A. NEWS this month, with an announcement of very great importance to every member and friend of the Association throughout the State. (Continued on page 3)
CITY VISITING COMMITTEE CARRIED
CHRISTMAS TO CITY INSTITUTIONS

The wards of Bellevue Hospital were gay
with Christmas decorations and tinsel-laden
Christmas greens, the patients listened to the
musical program with an interest and an
appreciation that made one realize the joy
which such a treat is to these men cut off from
so much which makes life worth while. They
sat in a big semi-circle around the performers —
a girl who played the harp and a lady who sang
—a group of four brought together by a common
affiliation of many hospitalities and types, and
bearded and unshorn, some old and one or two
very young, but all merged for a few moments
into a passive, listening group. Some leaned
forward as if afraid to miss a single note,
others followed the rhythm of the music with
a slight swaying of head or body and in the
staring eyes of many were reflections of old
dreams and visions which would have told one
much of their lives if one but had the key.
The lady who sang knew how to bring the
Christmas spirit to this strange group, for she
sang jolly love songs and Christmas carols,
and the performers were kept up until the end
of the songs to let her know how much they
liked them. Then there were refreshments and
a box of candy for each man and the little
group of entertainers went on to the next
ward.

There were trees in nine wards of the
hospital. One of these trees was given by the
Brearley School. Ice cream was served and a
box of candy given to about 250 patients
and toys were distributed to the children. The
musical programs were attended by many mem-
ers of the hospital staff, including the head
nurse and several physicians.
The New York City Visiting Committee
brought Christmas cheer to many other city in-
situtions during the week. On Monday, the
choir from the Cathedral Church of St. John
the Divine sang in eleven different wards of
the Metropolitan Hospital, at the Central and
Neurological Hospitals, and the City Home,
all on Welfare (formerly blackwell's) Is-
land. Whether the listeners were crippled
children or hopeless paralytics or patients
from the medical and surgical wards or old
men and women from the almshouse, or the
blind, they all listened spell-bound to the
joyous carols sung by these fresh, boyish
voices. Even the choir boys themselves were
affected by their audience and one sturdy little
soprano, after singing in the children's ortho-
pedic division, said that it made something come
into his throat to look at these children and he
could hardly sing. In the old men's room at
the almshouse, called the Klondyke, where the
air was thick with tobacco and there were
several hundred derelicts, gathered old the
English carol, "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen,"
brought one hat after another.
On Christmas Day the choir from St.
Bartholomew's Church sang at Bellevue. Be-
tween Christmas and New Year's, musical pro-
grammes were given at Bellevue, Gouverneur,
Fordham, Harlem, City Hospital, Kings
County and Kingston Avenue Hospitals. On
Staten Island, the girls at Dongan Hall sang
carols to the old women at the Farm Colony
and trimmed a tree for them. The Committee
is making a collection of violets which the girls
have gathered to distribute among the various
hospitals. At Sea View and at the Men's Farm
Colony Christmas celebrations were held.
The Brooklyn branch of the New York City
Visiting Committee sent subscriptions to several
magazines to the nurses of all the Brooklyn
Municipal hospitals and gave individual gifts to
all the children in all the hospitals and distrib-
uted packages of chocolate to the old women and
obacco to the old men of the Chronic Home
Division at Kings County.

MISS SARAH IVINS JOINS
ASSOCIATION'S STAFF

Miss Sarah Ivins has been appointed an As-
sistant Superintendent of the County Agencies
Department to succeed Miss Mary Labaree who
has resigned to accept a position in Pennsyl-
vania. Miss Ivins, who is a graduate of the
New York School of Social Work, succeeds to
the Association after some years' experience in
the field of social welfare. For the past year
she has been dealing with the problems of wayward
girls in Westchester County, working in close
cooperation with the Department of Child
Welfare in which Miss Ruth Taylor is Director.

Many members of the State Charities Aid
Association will already associate the name
"Ivins" with the organization, as the Hon.
William M. Ivins, an uncle of Miss Ivins, was
a member of the Central Association for many
years and often helped in important legislative
matters. Miss Ivins will take up her new duties in
February.

ROCHESTER COMMUNITY CHEST GIVES $3,600 FOR
STATE AND NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The sum of $3,600 has been appropriated for the support of the work of the State Charities
Aid Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and of the National Tuberculo-
sis Association by the Rochester Community Chest. This appropriation has been made in
lieu of a sale of the Christmas Seals in Rochester during the holiday season just passed.

In recognition of the educational value growing out of the annual distribution of Christmas
Seals for the past fourteen years, the Community Chest furnished Christmas Seals free of charge,
together with a leaflet setting forth basic facts about tuberculosis, to each of the 77,538 contribu-
tors to the Community Chest, as well as to 60,538 children of the public and parochial schools.
Each contributor of the Chest received twenty seals, which would obtain additional seals by applying at the Chest headquarters. Each school child received six seals.

In addition to the appropriation for the support of the work of the State and National Tubercu-
losis organizations, the Community Chest appropriated $27,872 to the Tuberculosis Association
of Rochester and Monroe County, for the support of its Rochester work, on the understanding
that there be no sale of Christmas Seals in Rochester during the holiday season of 1921.
Marriage Proposal To One of Times Neediest Cases

One of the unique contributions which came in answer to the appeals of the "Neediest Cases" was that of the proposal of marriage to Mildred of Case No. 68, whose story was told as follows:

Mildred, very young and inexperienced, left the city telling her family and friends that she had gone away on a visit to her aunt in another state. She returned, explaining that it had been un-satisfactory. She now has a position which barely enables her to support herself. Leaving her parents, she went out alone, on one excuse or another, as frequently as she can, and visits a place where she sees Shirley, a young, blue-eyed baby. Mildred's earnings are so small that she can only partially pay for the child's board. She is greatly worried over money and feels her position keenly. So far she has concealed everything from her family and her friends, but she has almost made up her mind to take Shirley home with her and let people think what they will. She wants to do what is right, but the situation is extremely perplexing. Total amount needed, $300.

The letter containing the proposal came from a city in Pennsylvania. The writer, describing himself as a young man and ex-soldier, says:

"I have been much impressed and interested in the account of New York's Hundred Neediest Cases, but particularly in that of Case 68. The game is a right one, but is going against the greatest of odds proves she must be the right sort.

"It has interested me greatly, so much that, while I could easily spare the $300 needed to take care of the baby, I am willing to make it even a happier and better Christmas by giving the baby a home to call his own place. I know the actual contributions in money received by the various organizations represented, the educational value of such an appeal cannot be overestimated. The appeal is a deepening of sympathy and interest on the part of the public in the work which these organizations are doing, a light and understanding of the conditions which bring individuals to so pitiful a state of destitution and want, often through no fault of their own, which makes giving of their greater abundance seem a slight return for their own better fortune. Many homes have been found for children with whose hearts were touched by the stories of little children left homeless. The sympathy and good will which will result of this season of giving is a reminder of the many numbers who neglect and without object, is crystallized, through these very human and personal appeals, into definite and substantial aid.

Thanks from the S. C. A.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association on December 16, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the New York Times has again given generously of its space and personal effort in presenting to its readers the records of the "One Hundred Neediest Cases" and has pointed out through its news and editorial columns not only the urgency of relieving these particular cases but the broadly humanitarian and educational problem involved in caring for the City's sick and destitute;

WHEREAS, the results in contributions to the eighteen cases from the Child Placing Committee and the State Charities Aid Committee of the State Charities Aid Association will mean that these unfortunate individuals will be given the special care and relief they need for the coming year;

RESOLVED, that the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association hereby respectfully expresses its very sincere appreciation of the high purpose and broad vision of the management of the NEW YORK TIMES in presenting these instances of misfortune to the public, and its gratitude for the relief given to its unfortunate charges.

S. C. A. A. NEWS

Some Other "Cases" Which The Times Appeal Will Help

Of course the first and the chief—by far the most important—and to be achieved by the presentation of the Hundred Neediest Cases is the present relief and permanent rehabilitation of the men, women, and children whose hard experiences in their own youth made their hearts go out to girls and boys experiencing such hardships.

The smaller gifts particularly often represented sacrifices on the part of the donors, and some of the letters which accompanied them were touching in the extreme. "I cannot select any particular case" wrote an anonymous contributor, "I wish I had one more to help. That is why I paid. I know that suffering means and I sympathize with them all." Another wrote: "Here is my week's lunch money, a deposit. I'm only sorry my lunch allowance is so limited." An offer of $1,000,000 as a permanent endowment for the "Hundred Neediest Cases" was rejected by the New York Times because the conditions attached would have changed the method of providing relief and lessened the power of the appeal to public sympathy. Aside from the actual contributions in money received by the various organizations represented, the educational value of such an appeal cannot be overestimated. The appeal is a deepening of sympathy and interest on the part of the public in the work which these organizations are doing, a light and understanding of the conditions which bring individuals to so pitiful a state of destitution and want, often through no fault of their own, which makes giving of their greater abundance seem a slight return for their own better fortune. Many homes have been found for children with whose hearts were touched by the stories of little children left homeless. The sympathy and good will which will result of this season of giving is a reminder of the many numbers who neglect and without object, is crystallized, through these very human and personal appeals, into definite and substantial aid.

$22,000 FOR S. C. A. A. FROM TENTH APPEAL BY THE N. Y. TIMES

(Continued from page 1)

A maiden of the money will be used for another child whose need is as great.

Two Large Contributions

There were several gifts of large denominations this year, one from a lady in Connecticut who preferred to remain anonymous and who took possession of her gift, was placed against the sum of $1,550, and $1,000 from Artemes Ward, who has given the same amount for several years.

Contributions of large and small amounts have come in from a great variety of sources. There was the interest in the fund created in the will of the late Charles Lehman for the "100 Neediest," to continue the regular contributions made during his life time. They came from Sunday Schools, clubs, and charitable organizations; from the savings of children; from well-to-do twits to needy twits; from invalids, well supplied with this world's good to invalids who have nothing. Many gifts were made in memory of the dead, many because of a personal vision, and many came from men and women whose hard experiences in their own youth made their hearts go out to girls and boys experiencing such hardships.

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CHILDREN'S AGENCY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

For the past year the Franklin County Children's Committee, of the State Charities Aid Association, has been looking forward to establish the Franklin Child Protective Agency or children similar to the agencies which have been organized in so many counties of the State under committees of the State Charities Aid Association. The prospect of helping the Board of Supervisors early in December, and on December 16th an appropriation of $2,100 was made to the Social Service Society. It is understood that this salary for a children's agent to be selected on the basis of her training and experience, the other $600 going toward the traveling and other expenses of the work. It is expected that an agent will begin work in Franklin County early in January.
Mrs. William B. Rice Honored  
(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. Straight's Address

Mrs. Straight opened the program with a very gracious tribute to Mrs. Rice. She said in part:

"We have met together tonight to honor a great woman. Mr. Canfield and Mr. DeForest and Mr. Folks can speak more eloquently of Mrs. Rice than I, but nevertheless I can't refrain from saying a few words out of my own experience. It was years ago, when I was very young, that Mrs. Rice became the star to which I hitched my wagon. At that time, with all the intensity of youth, I admired two groups of leaders—those in the suffrage movement represented by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Susan B. Anthony, and those in the movement for social reform, Mrs. Rice and Miss Schuyler. At an early age I became a humble disciple of Mrs. Rice. Under her tutelage in the State Charities Aid Association and gave me the training, the guidance and the encouragement that I so much needed. She set me on the road. She appointed me chairman of a committee. She gave me as much responsibility as I would assume—she completely subordinated herself—and she almost fooled me into believing that I would some day know as much about the work of that committee as she knew herself. But she didn't. It is a fact which I now, and always will be, the peacemaking heritage of the State. Women, and by the insistent force of her energy, by the winning quality of her humor and by the peculiar beauty of her spirit.

"And so, from my own experience, I realize what Mrs. Rice has meant to the large world of her acquaintances and to that still larger world yet of those whom, though unseen and unknown, she has benefited by her work. Being a pioneer in her field, she has opened the way for hundreds of other women who can now come into play, and some of the responsibilities that for so many years she carried almost single handed. And so, Mrs. Rice, your example is now, and always will be, the peace-making heritage of thousands of women; and because by your great service you have awakened aspiration in the rest of us, and because by your humility you have humbled us, we lay before you the tribute of our generation—which is the simple desire to follow you and to partake of your life and your spirit."

Messages From Miss Schuyler

Two messages from Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the founder of the Association, were read by Miss Mabel Choate—one to Mrs. Rice and the other to Mrs. Straight. The message to Mrs. Rice ran:

"To the friend whom I have loved and esteemed since we were girls together—who worked side by side with me in the W. S. A. and others, and in the Cross of the Civil War; who in the State Charities Aid Association for the past forty-five years has been my stand-by and helper—I wish this tribute of appreciation and admiration.

"No more efficient, consonant work than here has been given to the Association; no more winning sympathy and good will have been interchanged with the young people of our city; no more forceful and the helpless suffering children she has lifted up in her arms, could not have rested upon a more faithful and tender heart."

Miss Schuyler's letter to Mrs. Straight was as follows:

"I can hardly express my gratification at having received from you an invitation to attend the dinner given to-night to commemorate the service of Mrs. Rice to the community and to the State during the past forty-five years. Some such recognition, so justly due, has long been desired by the friends of Mrs. Rice."

"Five years ago a public dinner was to have been given in her honor, when Mr. Choate was to preside and make the address. Owing to Mr. Choate's sudden death, the dinner was postponed indefinitely.

"Only a year ago, Miss Florence Rhett was asking whether the project might not be revived, and Mr. DeForest, Mrs. Straight, to fill the gap, do the right thing at the right time, and give this great pleasure to Mrs. Rice—and to her friends."

"It is a great joy to me that I am detained at home by a very slow recovery from a long illness, and am not able to be with you this evening. Few persons are better qualified than I to appreciate the work done by Mrs. Rice. Personal friends from girlhood, we have during the last half century sat beside on many different Committees and Boards of Management."

"During the four years of the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, we met daily at No. 10 Cooper Union, in the offices of the New York Branch of The United States Sanitary Commission, where we packed and forwarded hospital supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers. The Sanitary Commission represented at that time The Red Cross Work of today. Following this came The State Charities Aid Association, founded in 1872, in which Mrs. Rice and I have worked together through the last half century."

"Latterly we have been together as fellow-Trustees of The Russell Sage Foundation, and as members of the New York State Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, which, as is so well known, has been successful in saving the sight of many little children.

"I early discovered in Gertrude Stevens the wide interests, the broad view, and sincerity of purpose, with which she approached all practical plans for the public welfare, and the whole-hearted devotion which she was able and willing to bring to such work. From the first, her interest in poor little neglected, dependent children was most marked. I well remember her indignation when the Visiting Committee of the Association reported, what was literally true, at one time, that every one of the foundlings sent to Randall's Island, died there. She set to work to remedy these conditions, with the result that the foundlings are no longer sent to Randall's Island but are properly cared for elsewhere.

"Her work for children, it is scarcely too much to say, has been one of the greatest interests in her life during the past twenty-five years."

"One of the early Chairmen of the Committee on Children of the State Charities Aid Association was Mr. Canfield. He, the founder of The Children's Aid Society, which had adopted The Placing Out System as the principle on which work was conducted. His famous saying is almost too well known to bear repetition, but I quote it, because this also has been the guiding principle of the State Charities Aid Association in its work for dependent children:"

"The thing for us to do, says Mr. Brac, is to bring together the child needing a home and the home needing a child."

"And, oh! how many of these poor, dependent little waifs have come under our care. We have had over 1000 children in family homes, more than half of whom are legally adopted."

"Mr. Brac was not able to give as much time to the Association as he would, but when Mrs. Rice became Chairman of the Committee in 1895, it took on new life and vigor—she conducted it with her usual thoroughness of planning and detail, and she instilled the guiding spirit of our work for children ever since."

"It may sound like a simple thing to say 'to place a child in a family home,' but one cannot say that a child is abnormal or mentally defective or otherwise diseased, or whose parents may reclaim him; so that each child has first to receive a medical examination, and often temporary care, before being fit to be sent to the kind home which awaits it. For this, doctors, nurses and boarding-places, in cities and counties, have to be provided. Such thoroughness means great expense, and most of the money for this work has been raised by Mrs. Rice.

"Mr. Rice's plan for the establishment of County agencies, first put into effect by Mrs. Hitch in Newburgh, has now been extended to nearly all the counties of the State. These agencies, carefully selected, capable young women, work in close cooperation with the public officials; and difficult children, whom no one knows what to do with, are almost invariably turned over to them. These children are taken to the headquarters office in New York, where they are examined, and plans for their future welfare are formulated and acted upon.

"One can well imagine the tenderness with which Mrs. Rice takes these little waifs into her arms, and in her heart, and sees that they are cared for!"

"The County agents are also engaged in looking out for suitable families who wish to take children from us.

"So, when a child is placed out, supervision is never relaxed; and in case a child may not have been happily placed, it is at once removed to another home."

"It is a joy to speak of Mrs. Rice's work more in detail, but to those who know it as I do, and to others who know Mrs. Rice personally, it is only necessary to add, that her work is very beautiful, very inspiring, and most satisfactory in its results. It is a privilege to have known it."

Mr. Canfield's Remarks

Mr. Canfield, President of the Association, said: "Through the kindness and generous hospitality of Mrs. Rice, I was able to understand better the delightful conditions to carry out a plan which was formed several years ago,—the plan of bringing together those who are desiring to bring vision, health, and affection to one of the outstanding figures in the long and splendid history of the State Charities Aid Association. It gives me great pleasure to see here Mr. William B. Rice, otherwise known to our finance committee, when we are considering our budget, as Gertrude Stevens Rice."

"The State Charities Aid Association, which is to celebrate this year its 50th anniversary, still appeals to its members and friends both on account of its policies and its methods. These policies and methods have been determined by Miss Schuyler's Address, C. A. A. News, 4-5.
Mr. Rice's Response

Mrs. Rice's response to the addresses was read by Miss Emily Tuckerman. It was as follows:

"When I received the very kind invitation from my friend Mrs. Straight to dine with her this evening, where the guests were to be invited to meet me, I hesitated very much whether it would be best for me to accept. It seemed to me that already my name had been used too often in connection with the Association, and that the public might expect a greater degree of sympathy, quick responsiveness to human needs and problems as they have arisen from decade to decade, reflection and study being acting, and by them, that the Association's wage in its life was opening out its policies. Mrs. Rice has impressed her personality upon the Association very deeply, and we will all recognize that the qualities above mentioned which have distinguished our Association are to a very great extent a faithful reflection of her own.

"We congratulate ourselves that we have had for so many years the benefit of her vision, her judgment and her poise. We also congratulate her that she has had such a splendid agency as our Association for making effective her widely beneficial activities. We know how essential she is to us. We trust that she will always think of us as essential to her, and that she and the Association, working together as in the past, will continue to render a great service to the community for many years to come."
"I am more hopeful of the possibility of the practical elimination of tuberculosis than I have ever been," said Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, in a notable address at the New York Academy of Medicine during a conference held recently under the auspices of the New York Tuberculosis Association.

"Improved housing conditions, improved economic conditions, the decrease in alcoholism, more general information of the whole public in special hygiene applied to tuberculosis, and general personal hygiene are all important factors in contributing to this result (decrease in death rate and number of active cases) which has been obtained," he continued.

"I feel more confident now than I was fifteen years ago of the truth of the motto of the State and City Departments of Health—Public Health is Purchasable." Within natural limitations any community can determine its own death rate.

In recounting the early days of the campaign against tuberculosis and the encouraging progress which has been made toward checking the disease, Dr. Biggs stated that in 1897, when data about causes and prevention were first submitted to the New York City Board of Health, the death rate in New York City was about 300 per 100,000 of the population—or about 3.12 times what it is now. Dr. Biggs also said that the number of available beds for tuberculosis patients in the State of New York has more than doubled in the last ten or twelve years, and the number of active cases has decreased probably one-third.

"I should like to tell you something of the conditions which existed in New York with reference to tuberculosis in the late '80s and in the '90s, when the official anti-tuberculosis campaign was first inaugurated. It began in this country, and in this city in a communication addressed to the Board of Health by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden and myself in 1887, entitled, 'The Causes of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and its Prevention.'

"At that time the tuberculosis death rate in New York City was 290 per 100,000 of the population, about 3.12 times what it will be in 1921.

"There was a general belief, both in the medical profession and in the lay public, that pulmonary tuberculosis was an inherited disease; that it was not communicable and that nothing could be done to prevent its development. The discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Koch had made little impression even on the general medical profession. A few distinguished clinical teachers of that time, like Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and Dr. Edward G. Janeway, had accepted without question the etiological relation of the tubercle bacillus to tuberculosis with all the implications that this involved; but a very small percentage of the medical profession had followed them. Not only was it the belief that tuberculosis was inherited and not communicable, but it was also the belief that it was practically incurable; and this belief was, under the conditions and the treatment of the times, generally well-founded because very few cases did recover.

"Public health officials of those days had not yet learned the importance of public health education, and practically nothing was done to instruct or interest the public in questions of public health, and even the public health officials generally did not until after 1892 really accept the teachings of Koch.

"The first measure adopted by the Board of Health of New York City was the preparation of a leaflet in 1887, after the report referred to in regard to tuberculosis and its curement, which was mailed to all the family or friends with the family whenever a death from tuberculosis occurred in a family.

Active Work Began in 1893

"In 1893 when the first active work began, there were no special hospitals or wards for the care of the suffering with tuberculosis. The cases, almost all far advanced, were treated in the general wards of the general hospitals. I well remember in Bellevue Hospital on my service both as an intern and when I first was visiting at the hospital that frequently almost one-half of the cases in the medical divisions were advanced and dying cases of tuberculosis. Early cases practically never were admitted to the service.

"Not infrequently three or four deaths occurred in a single week, or five or six in a single medical division in a single day. No precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and every year one or two members of the medical staff and several nurses contracted tuberculosis in the hospital and were obliged to leave the service.

"Still worse conditions existed on Blackwell's Island, where one-half or more of all the patients admitted to the Charity Hospital, now known as the City Hospital, had advanced tuberculosis. In one year fourteen nurses were obliged to leave the City Hospital because they had contracted tuberculosis. This was only a dozen or fifteen years ago. The wards then were badly ventilated; the windows were rarely open because of fear of draft, and generally ideal conditions existed for the dissemination of the disease. Many patients admitted for other diseases contracted tuberculosis while in the wards. In the tenement houses, conditions were correspondingly worse. Living conditions then were far worse than they are now, and advanced tuberculosis cases were kept for months and until death in inside rooms in the tenement houses without light or air, and under the most filthy conditions. As to the result, usually one case in a family meant that all the members of the family would eventually contract the disease, and the younger ones as a rule eventually died of it.

"There were no hospitals or sanatoria, no clinics, no nurses, no precautions. The disease was regarded as inherited and incurable. The hopeless victims of the disease were condemned to death as soon as the diagnosis was made.

"The high rate of sickness and death of those days will be readily enough understood when you consider well-known facts about the disease and the existing living conditions. There was very much more overcrowding in the homes in the poorer districts than there is now. The apartments were not only small, damp, filthy, without water or toilet facilities and without sunlight or ventilation, but also without light. The homes were much colder than they are now and back to back so that there were windows only on one side, and five or six people lived in a one or two-room apartment. You can readily imagine what occurred when a case of tuberculosis developed in such a group or family.

The anti-sputum crusade (which seems now to have fallen into the discard) had not yet begun, and consumptives so called, and properly so-called them, spread everywhere and anywhere. In the summer the flies and in the winter the children in the home distributed this sputum loaded with tubercle bacilli everywhere. It requires no imagination to picture the results. With at least 10,000 or 12,000 such advanced and active cases of tuberculosis scattered everywhere, discharging daily large quantities of sputum loaded with tubercle bacilli which they disseminated everywhere through the city's homes, offices, workshops, and factories, the wonder is that there were not even more cases rather than less.

"Official and governmental agencies always intervene in a crisis, as ours is, cannot alone successfully cope with the great problems. It is the high idealism and purposes of the citizens as individuals in the activities of which the public health movement is to bring about the results. It is this which in my judgment marks the great distinction between our Republic and the unstable and backward republics of Central and South America, and it is this, I fear, which is to distinguish our country from the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. Their people are lacking the altruism and the education and the highest and only efficient form of socialism which is expressing itself in service to the sick and disabled, to the socially, economically and physically handicapped elements of a community.

"It is impossible to show by statistics what the New York Tuberculosis Association has accomplished in the fifteen years of its activity, nor is it possible nor desirable to try to accurately approximate the various elements which have entered into the results. It has played an essential and no inconsiderable part in an extraordinarily successful campaign, one which has been in saving the lives of 12,000 citizens of New York in this year, and prevented 100,000 cases of disease. It has saved an incalculable amount of misery and suffering and poverty, and has assisted in standardizing the social and economic forces which lie at the very foundation of our government. Your work (Continued on page 7)
HOSPITAL MEN GIVE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. PILGRIM

D. CHARLES WINFIELD PILGRIM, who retired from the Chairmanship of the State Hospital Commission on December 12th after forty years continuous service in the New York State mental hospital system, was given a testimonial dinner at the National Republican Club in New York on December 8th. One hundred and fifteen State hospital associates and other friends from all sections of the State were present to pay tribute to his professional and humanitarian achievements and to express their personal esteem.

His work in behalf of the insane, in helping to secure better standards of care and treatment and in promoting organized effort to prevent mental disorders, was reviewed in a program of toasts and addresses. Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital, presided as toastmaster. The toasts were as follows:

"Dr. Pilgrim, the Student, Poet and Scholar," by Dr. George A. Smith, Superintendent of the Central Islip State Hospital; "Dr. Pilgrim, the Psychiatrist," by Dr. Carles F. MacDonald of Central Valley; "Dr. Pilgrim, the Commissioner," by Dr. Walter G. Ryon, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital; "Dr. Pilgrim, the Superintendent," by Dr. Isham G. Harris of the Noyes State Hospital; "Dr. Pilgrim, the Brooklyn State Hospital; "Dr. Pilgrim, the Man and Leader in the Mental Hygiene Movement, by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; and "Dr. Pilgrim, the Friend," by Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor, Director of Clinical Psychiatry, Manhattan State Hospital.

Remarks also were made by State Hospital Commissioners Arleigh D. Richardson and Cyrus E. Jones, and by Dr. Edward N. Brush of Baltimore.

Congratulations from Miss Schuyler

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the founder of the State Charities Aid Association, who was unable to be present at the dinner, sent the following message of congratulation:

"My congratulations to Dr. Pilgrim upon the completion of his forty years of service in the State Hospital system, and upon the rest and recreation which await him, and which are so justly his due. By his retirement from the many important positions he has so ably, honorably and unselfishly filled for many years—more especially those of Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital and of President of the State Hospital Commission—the insane have lost one of their best friends, and his associates in mental hygiene work one of their most valued advisers and cooperators."

A handsome silver service, which was the gift of the diners and of a large number of other friends of Dr. Pilgrim in and out of the State hospital service, was presented to him, the presentation address being delivered by Hon. Frank B. Loun, President of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital. The gift was engraved as follows:

"Presented to Charles Winfield Pilgrim, M.D., by his friends as a token of their affection and esteem on the completion of forty years continuous service in the New York State hospitals."

DR. HAVILAND ASSUMES NEW POST AS HOSPITALS' HEAD

Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, newly appointed Chairman and member of the State Hospital Commission, entered upon his duties on December 20. Dr. Haviland, during his service as Superintendent of the Connecticut State Hospital at Middletown, Conn., was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene and was an active leader in its work.

In the last annual report of the Connecticut Society, Dr. Haviland writes: "So great is the need for mental hygiene work that as concrete results multiply, demands increase, and regardless of public provision, there will be ample opportunity for voluntary organizations in the mental hygiene field. It is, however, to be hoped that as public facilities become more adequate and more numerous through public mental clinics and psychopathic hospitals, the work of mental hygiene societies can be more closely confined to educational efforts, and thus more specifically directed to the prevention of mental disease, wherein lies the hope of further advancement in the future."

"I Am More Hopeful of the Possibility of the Practical Elimination of Tuberculosis Than I Have Ever Been"—Dr. Biggs.

(Continued from page 6)

is needed as much now as ever. The impetus already gained must be maintained. The success already attained is greater than we have had any reason to expect, and I personally have never been so hopeful of the final practical eradication of tuberculosis as an important cause of death as I am now.

"I would wish you God-speed to the Christmas Seal campaign and every success in the munificent work you have been doing. May it continue in increasing proportions. The problem today, as you have seen, differs in many essential respects from that of fifteen or twenty years ago. Generally speaking, the public tuberculosis campaign has resulted in the provision of sufficient hospitals for the advanced cases. This was formerly the most urgent need.

"With reference to sanatoria for early cases and special tuberculosis clinics, the conditions are, broadly speaking, similar. I doubt now whether there is much need for further sanatoria or clinics in New York State. There is need probably for better organization and administration in the general medical clinics of the city, that early cases of tuberculosis applied for examination and diagnosis, as many clinics will be at once recognized and placed in a proper environment.

The Large Capital Expense Made

"In other words, fortunately, the large capital expenditures for the care of tuberculosis by the community have been for the most part made. This is an extremely important fact. The number of available beds has increased in the last ten or twelve years has more than doubled while the number of active cases has decreased probably at least one-third. These are, of course, conservative statements.

"We are not entirely clear as to whether the recent decrease in the tuberculosis death rate is to be a permanent one, or whether it will be followed by an increased rate, as predicted by the English statistician. We must watch the developments of the next five years to answer this question. In the face of the highly infective cases in the home to the total population has undergone a enormous decrease in the last twenty years, and with other factors unchanged, I fear in the future that the more infective cases in the home to the total population has undergone a tremendous decrease in the last twenty years, and with other factors unchanged, I fear in the future that the home will be the chief source of new cases. If so, it will be to have a continuing increase in the mortality and morbidity rates, as the percentage of intensive exposures in the general population decreases.

Drop in Infectious Cases

"The number of highly infectious cases remaining in the homes and particularly in the tenement houses has been cut not only not one-fifth, and probably not more than one-eighth or one-tenth, of what it was twenty-five years ago.

"The decrease in the rate of tuberculosis has been in per 100,000 to less than one-seventh of what it formerly was.

"The influence of an educational campaign in bringing about the present situation in tuberculosis has been I believe extremely important, and it is now increasingly important that an uninterrupted educational campaign should be continued so that the improvement and advance which we have obtained shall not only not be lost but shall be still further increased. Even more strenuous efforts should be made to recognize and to remove as far as possible all cases from an unfavorable environment and see that they are not a source of danger. And are not spreading tuberculosis bacilli needlessly. This means more home visiting by special tuberculosis nurses or public health nurses, and a more persistent and unintermittent indifference to all cases. I have yet a firm belief in the tuberculosis bacillus as the foundation and the only essential factor in the causation of tuberculosis, and must confess I have been unable to encounter with the impetus of exposure to it, especially of exposure to intensive and repeated doses of the infective agent in all cases.

Dr. Biggs's address concluded with the paragraphs quoted at the beginning of this article.
CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE SUCCEEDS

RECEIPTS PROMISE TO TOTAL NEARLY $400,000

THAT the fourteenth annual sale of Christmas Seals in New York State outside of New York City has been a gratifying success, from the majority of the 61 county and city Christmas Seal Campaign Committees which have carried the sale under the leadership of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. Complete reports are not yet available, and whether the total receipts will exceed those of last year cannot be determined.

The committee in New York City has reached or seem assured are: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Cortland, Nassau, Orleans, Putnam, Suffolk, Tompkins, Warren, Westchester and Yonkers. Twelve or more other counties probably have materially increased their sales over those of last year and may reach their quotas. Whether the increase in these counties will balance the loss in some other counties where unprecendented conditions have occurred, and an unusually large number of mail seal letters returned with expressions of regret that the recipients were unable to keep the Seals on account of unemployment, cannot be determined until the final returns from mail seal letters have been received. These returns continue throughout the months of January and February.

The Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health acknowledges, that the final figures of the 1921 sale will be well up toward the $400,000 mark, thus duplicating the striking success of the two years before. The amount raised by the seal campaign in 1919 was $375,659 and in 1920, $392,884.

Putnam County, the first to reach 12.3 cents per capita, had on Christmas Day increased its sales to 28 cents per capita. Westchester County has shown a remarkable increase in sales, both by the Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee and by the Yonkers Committee. The full county objective of 12.3 cents per capita has probably been secured and it is possible that Westchester may this year take the lead from Erie County the record which the latter has held for several years. The gross sales in any county in the state outside of New York City has been very high. The estimate for Erie County, however, are $4,000 above its sales in 1920.

Sixty-one county and city campaign committees were organized with campaign chairman, publicity directors and directors of personal solicitation. In four other counties, Hamilton, Lewis, Wayne and Essex, the sale was conducted by our State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health entirely by the mail sale plan from New York City. Nearly every local committee prepared a printed folder dealing with the tuberculosis activities which they had carried on in 1921 and giving an outline of what could be accomplished in 1922. Provision for adequate funds were secured. That these statements enclosed in the mail sale letters have had an educational influence even where the seals have necessarily been returned, is evident from letters which in many cases have accompanied the returned seals, expressing an appreciation of the work being done and a desire to help.

The publicity of the 1921 campaign was more extensive than that of any proceeding campaign. New features of the campaign included the organizations of "Health Bond Clubs" and the establishment of "Quota Days" in order to focus attention upon the seal sale during the closing days of December and stimulate late contributors. Booths and other special features were numerous and showed a commendable initiative on the part of many local committees.

Campaign Strongly Supported

Exceptional support was given to this year's sale by the press throughout the state. The proclamation by Governor Miller, a letter by President Harding, the endorsement by State Commissioner of Health, Dr. H. M. Biggs, and several bulletins sent out by our State Committee, as well as a large number of local news stories, were given a prominence which helped much in the success of the sale. The Mayors of the following cities issued local proclamations in support of the sale of Christmas Seals which were printed verbatim in the local press: Albion, Troy, Schenectady, Hudson, Binghamton, Oneida, Rochester, Gloversville, and Gloversville. The striking decline of 25 per cent in the death rate from tuberculosis in the state during the past fourteen years and the promise of still greater reductions in the future, given adequate means, were strongly stressed in all publicity.

The Seals were not sold in Rochester, Watertown, Batavia, Rome and Utica, in all of which cities the Community Chest system of financing health and social welfare work is in effect. Requests for an appropriation in lieu of the seal sale for the work of local, state and national tuberculosis agencies have been made with the cooperation of the community chests in each of these cities and appropriations have already been made by three of them for these various agencies.

Experts in Child Care Assist in Study of Placing-out Work

The initial meeting of the advisory committee to the Child Placing Department's survey of the records of 5,000 children placed in foster homes over a period of 29 years was held in New York, December 13. The members present were Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau; Miss Margaret Whitney, a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association; Louis I. Dublin, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Frank McMurry of the New York Teachers' College Staff; Dr. Henry W. Thurston of the New York School of Social Work, and Homer Folks, secretary of the Association. Mr. Thurston was made chairman of the committee, and Miss Sophy van S. Thela, superintendant of the Child Placing Department, its secretary.

Mr. Folks spoke of the objectives of this study, which are to determine what sort of man and women place out children become, and to check up and test the department's method of placing these children in foster homes. He also spoke of its limitations which would be fixed by the facts that many of the records contain confidential material in regard to the lives and antecedents of the children, and that nothing would interfere with the department's friendly relationship with the foster parents or would come between the foster parents and the government in this matter.

Miss Thela outlined the plan of work and reported progress to date on the preliminary survey made of the 1,000 children 18 years old or over, the group for which the most intensive study is to be made.

The other members of this advisory committee are Miss Estelle Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the New York State Board of Charities; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, chairman of the "Child Health Organization of America"; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and Dr. Bernard Glueck, psychiatrists; Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, principal of Lincoln School; Dr. Robert S. Woodward, Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, and George F. Canfield, President of the State Charities Aid Association.
GOVERNOR MILLER’S message to the Legislature at the opening of the current session on January 4, dealt not only with questions of finance, taxation, highways and canals (which almost monopolized editorial comment); it also dealt favorably and very definitely with many important subjects in the field of public social service.

In this field the Governor’s recommendations fell into two groups: State Institutions, and Child Welfare. The Governor favors particularly the development of those phases of institutional work which bring the institutions into more intimate relations with the communities which they serve. As to Child Welfare, the Governor proposes affirmatively and strongly, a wider series of important bills, it is safe to say, than has ever before been proposed in any gubernatorial message.

His proposals include a permissive county-wide juvenile court system, permissive county-wide Boards of Child Welfare with full and sole authority in matters of child dependency, complete care of crippled children, better medical inspection of school children and more adequate follow-up, the improvement of rural schools—these are some, but not all, of his affirmative proposals.

The enactment into law of these suggestions, which we confidently expect, will mean greater progress in Child Welfare than in any other one year ever recorded.

It will be a real milestone in the social history of the State!

Few newspapers were able to print the Governor’s message in full, and in the selection of items, social service did not always seem the most prominent subject. We, therefore, reprint for the convenience of our readers practically in full, those portions of the message which deal with Child Welfare and other forms of social service. We also print separately, in another column, a summary. The extracts from the message follow:

**Child Welfare**

“The adoption of Constitutional Amendment Number 5 submitted at the last election authorizing the establishment of children’s courts and courts of domestic relations paves the way for an immediate reform about which there can be little controversy.

“There are 4,100 judicial officers including 3,700 justices of the peace in the State with power to commit children as public charges. The vote on said amendment was an expression of public disapproval of the present system or lack of system of dealing with neglected and delinquent children. Juvenile delinquency should be dealt with in accordance with the condition and needs of the child, not under the penal law or in accordance with the rules of criminal procedure.

**Neglected and Delinquent Children**

“I recommend the passage of a permissive act authorizing the establishment in each county of a county board of child welfare with clearly defined powers and duties, having sole jurisdiction to deal with cases of dependency. Naturally there will be transferred to such a board, if established, the powers now exercised by so-called child welfare boards having jurisdiction over mothers’ allowances.

“Those two measures, if carefully drawn, should be reasonably free from controversy and it appears to be practicable to enact them at this session.

“There are other obsolete or anomalous provisions of our complex laws relating to children so obviously needing correction that there should be little controversy over their remedy and I recommend that the changes plainly needed be made at this session and that further revision be postponed until the final report of the commission.

**Remove Remedial Handicaps**

“I deplore paternalistic tendencies which substitute dependence upon the State for the self-dependence and self-reliance of the citizen, but it is one of the highest functions of the State to safeguard childhood and to protect the public health and the proper discharge of that function is not paternalistic. However, in dealing with the problem of child welfare, two propositions must be observed. The State cannot take the place of the home and should not impair home influence. The primary obligation to support, care for and rear children rests upon the parents and the State should do nothing to lessen that obligation. However, the State is concerned with, and self-preservation requires it, taking all legitimate measures to promote the physical, mental and moral welfare of children. It should certainly adopt all practicable measures to remove remediable physical and mental handicaps.

“THERE ARE MANY CRIPPLED CHILDREN WHO CAN (Continued on page 4)
Where Your Dollar Goes

The budget of the State Charities Aid Association for the current fiscal year is $39,730.

In addition to the above amount, County committees of the Association spend about $60,000 a year on work for needy children; of this about 50 per cent is raised from private sources, and 50 per cent is in appropriations made by County Boards of Supervisors.

In addition to the budget of the State committees indicated on the chart, the sum of approximately $240,000 representing the local net proceeds of the 1921 sale of Christmas seals, will be expended during the current year by local committees on tuberculosis and public health of the Association, and approximately $18,000 will be paid toward the work of the National Tuberculosis Association.

3,000 MEMBERS IN COUNTY CHILDREN’S ASSOCIATION

The Westchester County Children’s Association, following a period of remarkable growth, has now reached a membership of nearly 3,000 persons. It has increased to this figure from 300 in 1918. Its budget during the past fiscal year was $22,549.

The Association cooperates with the public authorities in making provision for dependent, neglected and destitute children and in setting in motion practical measures for the prevention of delinquency and dependency.

The Association is the Committee on Children of the Westchester County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.
The Blessed Saint of “Something to Do”

Tuberculosis patients in the new Westchester County Hospital, “Grasslands,” have occupations for their hands to shorten the long hospital hours while undergoing treatment. The teachers and materials are supplied through proceeds of the Christmas Seal sale.

“Why! It is real coin!” So it was—the first the sick man had held in his hands for years. How did he get it? Earned it, of course, just as he used to earn money before tuberculosis claimed him for a victim—one of 1,700 cases registered in Westchester County. The money had been realized from the sale of an article he had made while ill in “Grasslands,” the new Westchester County Hospital.

To again feel the reward of labor in his hand stirred his blood and his words went on record as an endorsement of the wisdom of giving the patients at the hospital what we all want when time hangs heavy, occupation for the hands. This has been done by the Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee from the proceeds of the 1920 Christmas Seal Sale.

A visit to “Grasslands” on a sunny morning, recently, was rewarded by the sight of a group of women on the sun verandah busily engaged in knitting scarfs, socks and sweaters; men were occupying the upstairs verandah busy with pine needles and raffia basketry. Downstairs in a work shop baskets were being made and toys fashioned from cast off cigar boxes. All were very much in earnest. An atmosphere of cheer pervaded all the groups whether in bed, reclining in easy chairs or sitting at benches.

Deep down in each heart was the hope that the article in process of construction would be sold, for then the precious “coin” (after the cost of materials had been deducted) would be the reward of the artisan, busy under the direction of the medical staff and the sympathetic teacher who moved among her pupils as the blessed saint of “Something to do.” The patients know that from time to time exhibitions of articles are held publicly and sales made, which keeps up an interest in their work. Exhibits and sales of products have been held throughout the county. In this way the work the Tuberculosis Committee is trying to do is getting the publicity necessary to create the interest so much needed.

First Workshop For Discharged T B Patients

The first workshop in New York State for patients discharged from tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria was opened in Rochester, January 1, by the Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County. This was made possible by an appropriation of $500 from the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union of Rochester. The Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County has felt for some time the need of such a shop. Patients discharged from hospitals and sanatoria are often unable to return immediately to industry. They need employment suited to their strength, and this the shop aims to provide.

A full time occupational therapist will be in charge of the workshop and she will aim to make it a social center for patients. A reading room and a rest room will be provided. One room will be devoted to carpentry work where toys and other light wood articles will be made. There will be a weaving room with various kinds of looms and one room devoted to basketry. Mechanic’s Institute will send students to assist in the teaching.

Occupational Therapy Gains Popularity in Tuberculosis Hospitals

Mrs. Ruth B. Harter who supervises the occupational therapy work throughout the state in tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria for the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, reports good progress during the past few months. In every place where there has been a demonstration of the value of this work, except in Erie County, there is, or will be in the near future, a full-time, permanent occupational therapist.

The women who are filling these positions have all had exceptional training and experience and have been especially selected for their fitness for each place. Many of them have had periods of service with the U. S. Army in its reconstruction hospitals and all have had much experience in tuberculosis work. As a group they have entered into the idea of making New York State known for the excellence of its occupational work.

The results of this "work cure" are not spectacular, for most of it comes in slowly during convalescence, with many ups and downs, but occasionally a patient makes a come-back which can be directly attributed to the influence of a pleasant occupation which successfully takes his mind off of himself and gives the worn out tissues a chance to recuperate. In one hospital recently there were two young men whose cases seemed almost hopeless. They both began to improve after they took up the craft occupation last summer and are much more cheerful about the future.

In Westchester County some of the men are making enough from their basketry work to make a partial return to the county for their expenses. The economic side of this work is seldom stressed, but it helps a great deal for the person to know that what he does has a commercial value. The local tuberculosis committee have been very helpful in many instances in the disposal of these articles, and if it were possible for interested members of the committees to take full charge of the sales in towns, it would release the occupational therapists for more teaching hours. The results of the sales have been increasingly good, indicating both that the public is losing its fear of articles made in tuberculosis sanatoria, and that the articles themselves are growing more attractive, both from an artistic and a craftsmanship point of view.

Occupational Therapy is of Surpassing Importance

"Occupational therapy will some day rank with anaesthetics in taking the suffering out of sickness and with anti-toxins in shortening its duration. The greater part of the distress in chronic diseases is mental, and occupational therapy is, thus far, our only means of dealing with this factor."—Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, who had charge of neuropsychiatric work in the American Expeditionary Forces.
Summary of Social Service Features of Governor's Message

Following are recommendations and salient points on social welfare matters in the message of Governor Miller to the Legislature on January 4:

CHILDREN
State should certainly adopt all practical measures to remedy remediable physical and mental handicaps of children.

One of the highest functions of the State is to safeguard childhood and the public health without impairing home influences or lessening the parental obligation.

Urges the development of right interests and habits during childhood and in the schools as a check to mental deficiency.

Advocates the passage of a permissive act authorizing the establishment of County Boards of Child Welfare having sole jurisdiction to deal with cases of dependents.

Favors greater co-ordination between Education and Health Departments in order to assure the proper inspection of children in the schools and the correction of the defects discovered.

Recommends establishing Children's Courts having jurisdiction over all cases of delinquent and neglected children.

Recommends further provision by the State for the education of the blind and deaf.

Urges enlargement of institution for treatment of crippled children.

EX-SERVICE MEN
Recommends that ex-service men in the metropolitan district be transferred to Kings Park State Hospital which is best suited for their care, a plan approved by the American Legion.

INSTITUTIONS
Says that inmates of State institutions are well housed, clothed and fed, and that the curative side of the institutional problem is receiving earnest study of hospital officials.

Advocates additional provision for insane in the metropolitan district by the construction of a suitable State hospital at Creedmoor, L. I.

Advises continuance of State Hospital construction work and opening of new buildings at Marcy.

Wants an additional institution for feeble-minded accessible to the metropolitan district, and urges completion of Letchworth Village.

Recommends continuing development of clinical and field work of the Mental Defective Commission.

CENTRAL PURCHASING
Recommends a central purchasing body for State departments and institutions, and also a committee with institutional representatives to prescribe standards and specifications.

BUDGET
The highly segregated appropriation plan, which appeared sound in theory, has, like many other fine theories, worked badly in practice.

The budget should be divided into two parts—one covering cost of administration, and the other permanent improvements.

Institutions

More Effort to Prevent Insanity

"There can be but little criticism of the custodial care of the inmates in the State hospitals. They are well housed, clothed and fed. The curative side of the problem is the one demanding the most intensive study and effort, and I am glad to say that the problem is receiving the earnest study of our exceptionally competent corps of hospital superintendents who, I am assured, will receive the earnest co-operation of the Hospital Commission. The effort should be to decrease the number of discharged and paroled patients. I recommend that provision be made for an adequate field force and for the employment by the Hospital Commission of an expert alienist consultant to visit the hospitals, to compare methods and to advise.

No Abatement in Construction Program

"The increase in number of patients exclusive of paroles was 1,337 this year as compared with an increase of only 209 last year. There must, therefore, be no abatement in the construction program. Provision should be made to continue the construction work at Marcy and to open the buildings there nearing completion, and to continue the grading programs under way at the other hospitals. I think provision must be made for an additional hospital in the metropolitan district. The State now owns a site at Creedmoor suitable for such a hospital. The proposal to construct a military hospital there to be leased to the Federal government failed because of the refusal of Congress to authorize the lease.

Ex-Service Men at Kings Park

"There are within the metropolitan district 580 ex-service men in the State hospitals, excluding paroles. The Federal government makes compensation for the care of 227 of them. There are at Kings Park two units admirably suited for the care and treatment of the ex-service men. One hundred and seventy-two are now being cared for in one of such units. There is nearing completion at Kings Park a reception hospital which is believed to embody the last word in modern psychiatry. It is desirable, if possible, to assemble the ex-service men from the metropolitan district at one place, so that the assistance in the therapeutic work and occupational training which the Federal government is willing to render may be utilized to the maximum. I am advised by the officers of the State Department of the American Legion that the executive committee of that organization, after a thorough investigation, approves of the bringing together, if possible, of the ex-service men in the metropolitan district at Kings Park hospital and at my request the Hospital Commission now has under consideration the method of effecting the necessary transfers to make that possible. The site at Creedmoor may thus be utilized for a general State hospital, and I recommend that chapter 926 of the Laws of 1920 be amended so as to authorize that to be done.

To Extend Special Classes

"There are certain classes of mental defects who have to be cared for in institutions.

(Continued on page 5)
5-YEAR EFFORT TO PREVENT DELINQUENCY

THE Commonwealth Fund of New York City has announced that it will finance for a period of five years a program for the prevention of delinquency, to be conducted under the direction of the New York School of Social Work, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the Public Education Association. An appropriation of $165,000 has been made for conducting the work during the first year.

As a part of the general program, the public schools of various communities will be served for a period of three years in employing visiting teachers to work with children presenting behavior problems. The Commonwealth Fund and the school authorities and community leaders will cooperate in planning and carrying out the program. The work will be based upon a survey of the community with a view to determining how the institution may be the means of stimulating the organization and aiding the enforcement of local agencies.

The Commonwealth Fund program also includes the maintenance of a psychiatric field service by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene with a staff consisting of a consulting psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker who will be available on request to assist in the juvenile court work of communities. It is the further purpose of the Commonwealth Fund to bring the psychiatric examination and social study to problem children from a certain number of public schools in New York City. The special work for mentally defective and neurotic children conducted at P. S. No. 64 by the Public Education Association will be continued with the aid of the Commonwealth Fund and made an integral part of the entire program.

"WORK CURE" IN STATE HOSPITALS

A special session devoted to occupational therapy was the feature of the program at the last Quarterly Conference of the State Hospital Commission held at the Manhattan State Hospital. Mrs. Eleanor Clark Slagle, of the New York Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy, spoke on "Training Aldes for Mental Patients" and referred particularly to her experience in the State hospitals of Illinois, showing by lantern slides many illustrations of her work there. Other papers on the same subject based on experience in the State hospitals of this State were delivered by Dr. Findlay, Superintendent of the Utica State Hospital, Dr. Clarence A. Potter, Superintendent of the Gowanda State Hospital, Dr. William C. Garvin, Superintendent of Kings Park State Hospital, and Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, Statistician of the State Hospital Commission.

HEALTH SECRETARY IN NASSAU

The Nassau County Association has appointed Miss Florence M. Barbour as Health Secretary. She is to be in direct charge of the tuberculosis' preventive campaign. Miss Barbour comes to Nassau County from Mason County, Kentucky.
COUNTY CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION MAKING JUVENILE COURT STUDY IN WESTCHESTER

In 1916, a study of the handling of children's court cases in Westchester County was made by the office of V. Evertt Loomis, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. The findings were startling to the layman, but merely corroborated the belief of those familiar with the problems of delinquent and neglected children in the county, that a reorganization of the system of handling children's court cases in Westchester was a necessity. Nearly 100 petty judges, elected by village, township or city, most of them with no equipment as lawyers and practically all with no conception of child welfare work, were the only tribunal to deal with children in need of the protection of the State.

Before the study was made, some people had argued that there were too few cases of children before the courts in Westchester that even though the system was bad, the problem was not large enough to merit consideration. The study showed that in the nine months, over 900 cases before the courts, a figure not including cases "informally brought before the judge" of which the justices kept absolutely no record. The almost complete lack of any adequate records of probation service, of investigation and of special court rooms for children's cases, were a few of the most crying needs of a better children's court system, which this investigation disclosed.

The war came along and the needs of our children at home had to be temporarily pushed aside. To-day, the Westchester County Children's Court situation is no better than it was in 1916; in fact, there are strong indications that with the increased population in Westchester and the crime wave following the war, it is growing worse. The number of children in institutions as a result of court commitment on the last day of 1920, had increased 25 over the number five years ago, whereas the number of children dependent through poor law commitments had dropped 25 in the number five years ago. The admirable organization of trained workers, handling dependent children in Westchester—the Depart¬ment of Child Welfare under the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections—undoubtedly accounts for the drop in dependent children in institutions, and the lack of facilities for meeting the needs of children before the courts may safely be held as generally accountable for the increase in child institution inmates committed by the court.

The Westchester County Children's Association is now at work making a study of children before the courts in Westchester during the year 1920. Keen interest in the problem of children's court cases has been aroused by its staff in all parts of the county. Clubs, committees in Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, Harrison and Peekskill, interested in civic, educational and child welfare matters, have urged the Association "to do something" about the children's court situation. Names listed so far include: Bailey R. Burritt, Porter R. Lee, Owen R. Lovejoy, V. Erevit Macy, Herbert A. Brown, Miss Ruth Taylor, Miss Emelyn Peck, Mrs. Herbert Wesley, Mr. Stephen P. Doggan and Miss Julis V. Grandin.

"The Secret Baby"

More than 20 years ago Margaret, a mother, with her baby girl was placed at service in a suburban household through the Association's Department in Assisting and Providing Situations for Mothers with Children. She worked faithfully and her employers appreciated her and blue-eyed bonny little Grace. After a year, Margaret was given a two weeks' vacation and she planned to visit her own people in another State. On the day she was to leave, she had to place at board, for Grace was a "secret baby." Margaret's father and mother, sisters and brothers, who they knew of Grace's existence, would not recognize the child. Margaret found that affairs at home were not prosperous and she planned to stay near by where she could earn more money. She wrote her mistress receiving a pitiful appeal from Margaret asking to be taken back. Her heart was breaking for little Grace. Money meant little to her if she was away from her child.

Margaret resumed work in service with the child. When Grace was four, Margaret became seriously ill. She was at the time with a woman, Mrs. Van S., who had employed her for over a year, and who was deeply interested both in her and in Grace. Margaret realized that she had but a short time to live. Her one thought was for the future of her child. Mrs. Van S. offered to adopt Grace, but Margaret thought that her own should go to her own. She left Grace for a time with Mrs. Van S. and, rallying her little strength, she made the long journey to her own home to plead the cause of the secret baby. Would this brother take her? Would this sister keep her? The family felt that in their position they could not retain or look the secret baby.

Margaret died, surrounded by brothers and sisters, who would not answer her appeal. Mrs. Van S. quietly appropriated little Grace and she flourished. She became without any formal¬ity, Grace Van S., little sister of the two older Van S. girls. She was graduated from the High School. Later she did war work at a salary that allowed her to live comfortably and in the last year she was happily married to a young man, who felt himself fortunate to secure this handsome, self-reliant young woman who had inherited, among other fine qualities, her mother's traits of unselfishness and loyalty.

S. C. A. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

At the regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association in December, the annual election of officers took place, and the following were elected: Mr. C. H. Cat¬field, President; Mrs. William B. Rice, Oren Root, and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Vice-Presidents; Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer. John A. McKenna was designated as the Asso¬ciation's representative in the Charity Organiza¬tion Society, and Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. E. W. Atkinson, and Miss Julia Emerson as representa¬tives in the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, for the ensuing year.

COUNTIES PROVIDE FUNDS FOR NURSES

At the request of the Seece County Com¬mittee on Tuberculosis, the County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $500 toward the salary of the county tuberculosis nurse.

In appreciation of the work of the Greene County Tuberculosis Committee, the Board of Supervisors this year increased their appro¬priation for the nursing service by $400, making a total of $2,500.
Fate, Faith and the S. C. A. A.  
Supply an Optimistic Answer

“What’s the use of trying to do anything with that child?” Martha overheard them say of her at the Children’s Home. “She is such a downer that she seems to fit out like the rest of her worthless family anyway.”

Martha had just been placed in an institutional home for children, together with her two half sisters and half brother, by the Poor Law Office. Her mother had had to go west, for the family were a by-word throughout that part of the country for the evil conditions under which they lived. Their home was an unhealthy shanty that looked as if a strong wind would blow it away and had for years been a eyesore to the neighborhood. The children were unkempt and wild and had learned to forage for their food like little animals.

The mother had been married three times and there were children by each husband. One baby had died from neglect, and the mother had spent three months in jail. It was not until several years afterward, however, that the mother lost her responsibility and maternal instinct cultivated in insobriety. During the interim her children were the victims. Martha could remember a time when they had sat down to a real meal with a white cloth on the table and utensils to eat with, as she had done when she came to the institution. Years afterward, Martha said that she felt that this was a great mark with which she had inadvertently overheard the beginning of her desire and determination to be different from the rest of her family although she could not yet realize how notoriously worthless they were.

Came Under S. C. A. A. Care

When Martha was fifteen she came into the care of the Child Placing Department of this Association. She was a slender, weak, tiny, strung girl, emblazoned by one experience she had had in a foster home where she had been overworked and distrusted people’s motives in taking her. She felt extremely sorry for herself and thought that everyone knew of her parentage and that the world was against her. During the six years that she was under the supervision of the Department she was placed and returned from five different homes. It seemed impossible to find a home where people were patient and kind enough to take an interest in the neurotic girl whose years brought her increasing knowledge and understanding of her unfortunate inheritance and made her realize how singularly lacking in desirable characteristics not only her mother and father were, but all her brothers and sisters, as well.

Of course, Martha was not entirely to blame for this non-adjustment, but it is not surprising that she did not respond to the demands made upon her since at seventeen she still had the mentality of a young child and was emotionally unstable and flighty. Her foster parents said that she was stubborn, deceitful and disobedient, but all the time Martha was struggling against something she only half understood and was the victim of instincts and tendencies it seemed impossible to overcome.

But the workers in the Child Placing Department who had charge of Martha didn’t lose faith in her, for they understood better than she did what she was contending with, and they saw at times an intense potentiality in her to make something of herself. She came to feel that the sympathetic women who had her in charge were as determined as she, and were there to back her at every turn. They were confidantes and advisers and emotional shock absorbers all in one.

Became a Children’s Nurse

Martha had always been very fond of children and when the Association gave her the opportunity she went into training to become a child-nurse. She earned her own living, after she had finished her training, for several years, not only taking care of herself but helping materially and influencing them in the right direction.

Three years ago she married a young man who was a carpenter by trade. They lived in a small town and had two little sons and were very happy. Last year her husband was killed in an accident. Since that time Martha has managed to provide for herself and her children by keeping boarders in the house purchased for them by her father-in-law. Her standing in the community is good and she is respected by her friends and acquaintances. She has two fine children and takes excellent care of them. She has managed to make use of every bit of ability that her command and has kept her head above water when many a more clever woman, but one less single-minded and persistent, would have gone under. She knows from her own experience how not to bring up children.

The Child Placing Department has recently been reviewing some of the records of its older children long since passed from its supervision and looking into their present mode of life and discussing their circumstances. Martha is only one of many whose development under the most difficult conditions makes an emphatically optimistic answer to the question, “What sort of men and women do placed-out children become?”

To Readers of the  
S. C. A. A. News

The S. C. A. A. News is sent to our members and to others who are interested in the subjects in which we are interested—health, charities, child welfare, mental hygiene, public institutions for the sick and dependent. The average cost last year for each person to whom it was sent was 40c.

We have never asked for subscriptions. If you find interest in which she is lived and she is grateful.

As most of our readers know, the State Charities Aid Association does not receive any public funds, and we need the support of all citizens interested. We ask you to contribute please fill in the following:

I enclose $ . . . . . toward the work of the State Charities Aid Association.

Name  

Address

STATE HOSPITALS  
FOR HIGH STANDARDS  
IN MEDICAL WORK

In referring to the State hospitals in his annual message, Governor Miller said, “The curative side of the problem is the one demanding the most intensive effort, and I am glad to say that the problem is receiving the earnest study of our exceptionally competent group of hospital superintendents who, I am assured, will receive the earnest co-operation of the Medical Commission.”

In connection, it is of interest to note that at the Quarterly Conference of the State Hospital Commission with the Managers and Superintendents held at Ward’s Island on December 5th, a special report of a committee of the State hospital superintendents relating to the standards of medical work in these institutions, as distinguished from mere custodial care, was approved and adopted.

The report emphasizes that each hospital should have a medical staff consisting of one medical superintendent, one assistant, clinical director, pathologist, senior assistant physicians, assistant physicians and internes; and, in addition, a dentist, a principal of the school of nursing, social service workers and a dietitian.

The medical superintendent, the pathologist and the dietitian should not be counted as medical officers in care of patients, according to the report, and the number of physicians to patients should not be less than 1 to 140 of the census, type, and the number of receiving wards to 1 to 100 of the yearly admissions. The ratio of nurses and attendants to patients should be 1 to 20. Social security should have a physician in charge, one social worker as director and an assistant for each 100 patients on parole. This department, it is stated, should co-operate more fully with schools and all social agencies.

The following facilities, the report states, should also be available for proper medical work: Laboratories for autopsy work, pathology, bacteriology, physiology, biology, serology, and research on the medical library; a diagnostic clinic as a part of the reception service; a surgical operating room and a department of occupational therapy including arts and crafts, recreation and recreation; a thoroughly equipped and in charge of a skilled occupational therapist, with a well-trained physician in charge; and in addition there should be a school of occupational therapy established in some State hospital for the benefit of occupational aids and instructors. Other equipment for curative work should include electrographic, hydrographic, thermograph and X-ray facilities with examining, developing, exhibiting and massage rooms.

It is proposed that the medical department of the State hospitals should cooperate with the general profession and have the best surgeons and internists as visitors and consultants. The opinion is that the State should pay, if necessary, for the services of competent internists. It is strongly urged that the members of the hospital should align itself with some medical school and that the members of the staff should give lectures and hold clinics for the medical students and the medical profession in general. The importance of the Psychiatric Institute as a teaching and research center is emphasized.

BRADY-FOSTER

Miss Hazel Foster, Otsego County Children’s Agent, was recently married to Joseph Brady of Cooperstown. Mrs. Brady will continue her work in the county for the present.
"The Price We Pay"

"The Price We Pay" is the title of a folder issued by the Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee and based upon the 1920 report of the Child Welfare Department of Westchester County, of which Miss Ruth Taylor is the director. Since tuberculosis is acknowledged to be a preventable disease and is the chief cause of a large percentage of dependency of children under the care of the Child Welfare Department, the report urges a study of this great underlying factor of dependency, with a view to using the money available to prevent the inception and spread of the disease instead of merely paying its bills.

The report points out that in 1920, 72 families in which the husband and father died of tuberculosis have received mothers' allowances, which represents 21.56 per cent of such allowances granted during the year. Since most of these families were entirely self-supporting prior to the man's illness, it is fair to suppose that his illness and death were directly responsible for the dependency of the family. Relief alone for this group of families cost the county $25,706. But this was only the cost to the county. The total amount expended upon them was $95,581.

In 1920, the report continues, 117 children representing 57 families were dependent upon the Child Welfare Department because of the ravages of tuberculosis. The cost of the actual relief administered to these children during the year totaled $29,704. The total cost of their care from the date of their commitment to December 31, 1920, amounted to $48,852, and since 70 of these children from 33 families continued to be dependent, it would be impossible to estimate what they would eventually cost.

The burden placed upon a single county by tuberculosis during a typical year is a tremendously heavy one. In 1920, in Westchester, it was almost as great as that caused by the influenza epidemic of the same year. The report ends with the significant question, "In considering our county budget each year, would we not gain in the understanding of our problems if we considered not only such temporary factors as fluctuations in the cost of living and rates of board but also the great underlying factors in dependency which are constantly with us and for which we have already learned the cure?"

There was evident throughout the conference an earnest desire to get at the facts of the child welfare movement as it stands today and a realization that such welfare organizations have much valuable data upon questions which are paramount in public interest and which have not been fully utilized. There were several committees appointed for the year to gather information which would throw light on the specific problems of such questions as the relationship between an agency for family and an agency for child care in the same community, and also the relationship between societies for the prevention of cruelty and other agencies for child care.

CHILD WELFARE WORKERS HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Christmas conference of child welfare workers was held, according to an annual custom, in New York during the holiday week. This year the conference was made up chiefly of representatives of eastern child welfare organizations instead of from all over the United States as formerly. The western conference was held in Chicago during the week of January 23.

Discussion by representatives of the leading child welfare organizations was frank and informal and an effort was made to face present problems squarely and arrive at the best method of meeting them. There were no formal papers. The critical review of what child-care workers over the country are doing led to much valuable interchange of opinions and experiences.

J. Prentice Murphy of Philadelphia discussed the changes taking place in the family unit today.

One of the features of the conference was a dinner, with Homer Folks presiding, at which the discussion centered around the topic of plans for progress in child welfare already made or in the making. The speakers were: Barry C. Smith of the Commonwealth Fund, Dr. Walter Brown of the National Child Health Council, Miss Sophie van S. Thel in of the State Charities Aid Association, C. C. Carstens of the Child Welfare League of America, and Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Sage Foundation.

RECORD INCREASE OF INSANE PATIENTS

The increase of 1,442, including paroles, in the population of the 13 civil State hospitals during the past fiscal year was the largest in the history of these institutions. The 1920-21 increment of 1,442 was 738 greater than the 1919-20 increase of 694. This is largely accounted for by the increase in admissions (including new admissions, re-admissions, and transfers) which jumped from 9,982 in 1919-20 to 9,982 in 1920-21, an increase of 720. First admissions alone increased by 306 as compared with the previous year. In view of the fact that the increased capacity of the institutions was made during the year, overcrowding increased by about 4 per cent, or from 18.2 per cent to 22 per cent, in spite of an increase of 404 in the number of patients on parole.

A special study of the causes of this unusual increase is now being made by the State Hospital Commission. It will be of interest to know whether the number of patients needing care and treatment increased as a result of the period of business depression, the accumulative after-effects of the war, or other ascertainable causes, and to know also what the predominating types of psychoses were among the new admissions during the past year. It is hoped that upon analysis, the growth in population may prove to be the result of merely temporary factors, and that the organized effort being directed toward prevention may be instrumental in reducing the number of new admissions from year to year.

AGENT BEGINS IN FRANKLIN CO.

Miss Sabre Jackson, formerly of Providence, R. I., and more recently of Toronto, Can., has been appointed Franklin County Children's Agent and is already in the field. Her headquarters will be in Malone. For the past three years Miss Jackson has been a district secretary under the Social Service Commission of the City of Toronto.
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
WILL BE 50 YEARS OLD ON MAY 11, 1922!

Plans Developing For An Interesting, Statewide Celebration

THE State Charities Aid Association will complete its 50th year on May 11, 1922. The anniversary will be suitably commemorated on that date. Plans have been maturing for several months for an observance at that time, and also for interesting and important preliminary events. Announcement of these will be made in the S. C. A. A. News from time to time. The celebration will be State-wide in scope.

The State Charities Aid Association was organized on May 11, 1872. The minutes of the first meeting, in the handwriting of Miss Schuyler, begin as follows:

Minutes of First Meeting

"On the evening of May 11, 1872, several ladies and gentlemen met at the house of Mrs. Schuyler, 19 West 81st St., New York, for the purpose of organizing an association in aid of the State Charities of New York."

"The meeting was called to order by Mr. Howard Potter, as presiding officer. Mrs. Joseph Hobson was appointed Secretary of the meeting."

"Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler presented a plan for the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, which was unanimously approved and adopted."

"The following name for the Association, suggested by Mr. F. L. Olmsted, 'State Charities Aid Association,' was unanimously adopted."

Fifty years is both a long time and a short time. It is a short time in view of the fact that the mind which conceived, matured, and brought into existence the State Charities Aid Association, and participated most actively in its work, is still interested and active. Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder of the State Charities Aid Association, can look back upon its entire history of fifty years, and, although she would vehemently deny it, might truthfully say: "All of which I saw and a large part of which I was."

Fifty years is a long time, in the sense that it covers more than one-third of the existence of the American Republic. The State Charities Aid Association was born in the counter-reaction from the Civil War, when the people had caught their second breath and were ready to attend to domestic affairs. If we step back twenty-five years, we find ourselves in the pre-railway and pre-canal days, in the "era of good feeling," in the days of Monroe, chosen President by common consent. If we take a third equal step backward we penetrate the American Revolution.

The idea and organization of the State Charities Aid Association have had more than one-third as long a period in which to justify themselves as the central thought and the Constitution of the United States of America.

The central idea of the State Charities Aid Association—that every citizen has an obligation to see that public institutions are well and humanely administered, and that citizens, by organizing, can consolidate those responsibilities and thereby discharge them more effectively—was unique. One may truthfully and accurately say it was a direct development of the political philosophy of Hamilton, even as the founder of the Association was his direct descendant.

On an anniversary one naturally thinks along three lines:
(1) What has actually been accomplished;
(2) What is now in hand;
(3) What remains to be done.

Milestones of Progress

The answer to the third question depends largely on the answer to the first. The future can only be read in the light of the past. What one may hope the State Charities Aid Association will accomplish hereafter, must depend primarily on

(Continued on page 3)
STATE IS ASKED TO LICENSE AND REGULATE BUNCOMBE!

Chiropractic Bill Strikes at the Heart of Public Health Work

It is rare that a legislative bill strikes directly at the heart of public health. Such an one, however, has been introduced. Its title is "An Act to Amend the Public Health Law, Relative to the Practice of Chiropractic." It should be entitled, "An Act to Nullify the Public Health Law by the Recognition and Quasi-endorsement of Chiropractic by the State."

Just what is this thing which the State is asked to recognize? Fortunately, we are left in no uncertainty. The language of the bill states "A person practices chiropractic within the meaning of this article who holds himself out as being able to adjust by hand the articulations of the human spine so as to relieve nerve pressure caused by subluxations thereof."

"Subluxations thereof!" Shades of P. T. Barnum, Lydia Pinkham and Baron Munchausen! None of them, however, ever asked the State to give them a recognized and responsible status.

The menace to public health involved in this bill is very clear and very serious. Every public health movement spends a substantial part of its effort in urging people when they have this, that, or the other symptom (which may mean tuberculosis or heart disease or venereal disease or impending mental disturbance) to go to their doctor, to go promptly, and to follow his advice. These health agencies mean, of course, a real doctor.

This bill provides that licensed chiropractors shall be entitled to the degree of "Doctor of Chiropractic." The average citizen does not think in terms of doctors of this, that, or the other thing, but simply his doctors. He does not know that there are doctors of various sorts and kinds—of medicine, of law, of philosophy and, if this bill passes, of chiropractic. Mr. Chiropractor will take pains to be known in his community, as he will have a right under this law, as "Doctor Smith." He will not be Doctor of Chiropractic Smith. His sign may read "DOCTOR OF CHIROPRACTIC."

Not Educated to Diagnose Disease

The average person who has learned something from a leaflet or newspaper article or an exhibit or a movie (put out by a responsible health agency) which convinces him that he should consult a doctor, is quite as likely to find his way in all innocence to a chiropractor as to a real doctor. There, in the first place, he will not learn what the matter is with him, because the chiropractor will have had no education on which to make a diagnosis. Secondly, he will be told that the remedy for all his troubles is adjustment by hand of the articulations of the human spine to relieve nerve pressure 'caused by subluxations thereof.' If, unfortunately, it does not proceed so far as treatment is concerned, he will be invited to the advanced stage. Whatever the nature of his trouble may be, the precious opportunities of dealing with it in the early stages and of preventing very serious crippling or severe illness or perhaps premature death, will be lost.

Anti-Public Health

The chiropractic movement and all similar movements are anti-public health. This bill proposes that the State shall recognize and regulate chiropractic on the one hand, while with the other it builds up a public health department, which might with good luck undo some of the harm caused by the growth of chiropractic, but whose hands would be largely tied and whose efforts largely thwarted by this very agency which would be able to claim State recognition and approval.

23 Counties Still Lack Facilities to Care For Tuberculosis

In spite of the vigorous and concerted warfare against tuberculosis in New York State since 1907, which has been followed by the remarkable decrease in death rate from 150.5 per 100,000 at the beginning of the campaign to 83.2 in 1916, there are still 23 counties which make no provision within the county for the care of tuberculous patients.

A bill framed by the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association, is now pending before the legislature to permit counties to establish public general hospitals, in order to make adequate provision for the care of these patients, and also enable the smaller counties to take care of their own sick generally.

This bill amends the general municipal law in effect since 1910, to give the counties the same power that cities, towns, and villages have in the establishment of public general hospitals. It provides that such a county general hospital, when established in a county not having a special tuberculosis hospital, may have a pavilion or some other provision, for tuberculosis patients.

The larger counties of the state and the state as a whole would benefit greatly in two ways if the provisions of this bill were put into force. First, under present conditions, indigent cases of tuberculosis drift from the smaller and more rural communities where there are no facilities provided for their care, to the larger and wealthier counties which have tuberculosis hospitals, and so increase and complicate the problem of hospital care for the tuberculous in those counties. The bill under discussion would check at the source this migratory tendency on the part of the indigent.

Secondly, the county general hospital provision thus authorized would greatly relieve the pressure from non-local sources on the general hospitals maintained by private or public funds in many of the larger cities of the state. It would also bring within reach of persons needing general hospital care, but who now live too far from established hospitals to get it, the hospital facilities necessary to their welfare.

The provisions of this bill are both efficient and equitable, and, if put into effect, they will undoubtedly mean a much greater cut in the death rate due to tuberculosis and better health in general in more rural communities of New York State.

PEARCE BAILEY, M. D.

Dr. Pearce Bailey, neurologist and psychiatrist, who was Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, died of pneumonia at his home in New York on February 11.

Dr. Bailey was head of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army during the war and in recognition of his services was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He was one of the founders of the New York Neurological Institute and was the author of numerous brochures on psychiatric subjects and of the book, "Accident and Injury: Their Relations to Disease of the Nervous System." Dr. Bailey was a member of the Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association.
Important Milestones

Following are the "Milestones"—the barest outlines of the Association's history, compressed into the briefest form:

1871: Volunteer visitation of Westchester County Poorhouse by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.

1872: January 9th: Westchester County Poorhouse Committee organized.

1873: May 11th: State Charities Aid Association organized.

1874: First training school for nurses in this country established at Bellevue Hospital.

1875: Hospital Book and Newspaper Society Organized.

1876: Hospital Book and Newspaper Society Organized.

1877: Law enacted excluding children from poorhouses.

1878: Tenement house reform movement initiated.

1880: State Charities Aid Association incorporated. Tramp Act secured.

1881: Association's visitors given legal right of entrance to poorhouses.

1882: Society for First Aid to the Injured organized.

1883: Law enacted restricting the imprisonment of witnesses.

1884: Working Girls' club movement initiated by the Committee on the Elevation of the Poor in Their Homes.

1885: First course of training given to nurses for the insane.

1886: Law enacted authorizing establishment of municipal lodging houses in New York City.

1887: Standing Committee on the Elevation of the Poor in Their Homes discontinued to avoid duplication of effort with recently established Charity Organization Society.

1890: Law enacted providing State care and maintenance for all the insane.

1891: Appropriation secured to provide accommodations at State Hospitals for the Insane then in almshouses.

1893: Agency to provide situations in the country at domestic service for destitute mothers with babies established.

1894: Craig Colony for Epileptics established.

1895: Constitutional recognition of the State Board of Charities, the State Commission in Lunacy, and the State Commission of Prisons, secured. Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children organized.

1896: Legislation secured for a system of cumulative sentences in commitments to the New York City workhouse.

1897: Division of Department of Charities and Correction of New York City, into two separate departments.

1898: Establishment of co-operation with Department of Public Charities of New York City in boarding foundlings and motherless infants in families.

1899: Agency for Providing Homes in Families for Needy Children from all parts of the State, established at the Central Office.

1900: Contract system of caring for the poor in Montgomery County abolished.
1901 — MILESTONES — 1913

1901: Columbia County Agency for Dependent Children established.

1904: New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson secured.

1905: Boards of Managers of State Hospitals for the Insane (abolished in 1902) re-established.
Commission to investigate the operation of the probation system appointed.
Rockland County Agency for Dependent Children established.
Law enacted authorizing parole of patients from State Hospitals for thirty-day period.

1906: Sub-Committee on After-Care of the Insane organized and after-care work begun.

1907: CAMPAIGN FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.
Tuberculosis Visiting Nurses employed in Albany, Rochester and Troy.
State Probation Commission established.
Commissions to select sites for the New York State Training School for Boys and Letchworth Village appointed.
Study and report on new hospitals needed in Greater New York.

1908: LAW FOR REPORTING AND SUPERVISION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ENACTED.
Sub-Committee on After-Care of the Insane changed to Sub-Committee on Prevention and After-Care, in recognition of preventive work already being carried on.
Tuberculosis dispensaries started in Albany, Rome, Schenectady and Troy.
Tuberculosis Visiting Nurses employed in Rome, Syracuse, Geneva and Schenectady.
Law enacted permitting voluntary admission of patients to State Hospitals and extending the period of parole to six months.
Organized effort to promote establishment of County Agencies for Children begun.
Schenectady and Montgomery County Agencies for Dependent Children organized.

1909: LAW ENACTED AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTY HOSPITALS FOR TUBERCULOSIS.
Tuberculosis Hospitals opened in Ulster and Schenectady Counties and in Binghamton, Elmira, Poughkeepsie and Albany.
Tuberculosis Dispensaries opened in Cohoes and Utica.
Tuberculosis visiting nurses employed in Cohoes, Canandaigua and Newburgh.
Establishment of Board of Ambulance Service for Greater New York.
County Agencies for Dependent Children in Oneida, Dutchess and Herkimer Counties organized.

1910: COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HYGIENE (FORMERLY ON AFTER-CARE AND PREVENTION) BEGINS INTENSIVE STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR EARLY TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS.

Law enacted authorizing the establishment of general hospitals on a carefully designed plan by cities, towns or villages.
Tuberculosis Hospitals opened in Monroe and Rensselaer Counties and in Albany and Newburgh.
Fresh air camp for incipient tuberculosis cases opened in Utica.
Tuberculosis Dispensaries opened in Amsterdam, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Newburgh, Watertown and Watervliet.
Twelve additional tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Law authorizing the establishment of a Board of Inebriety, and a hospital and colony for inebriates for the City of New York, enacted.
Investigation and comparison of methods of fiscal control of state institutions in New York, Indiana and Iowa.

1911: Appointment of Special Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded.
County Tuberculosis Hospital opened in Ontario County.
Survey of hospital needs in Buffalo and Erie County.
Fresh air camp for incipient tuberculosis cases opened in Watertown.
Tuberculosis Dispensaries opened in Gloversville, Hornell, Ithaca, Malone, Middletown, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie and Jamestown.
Twelve additional tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
County Agencies for Dependent Children in Orange, Washington and Seneca Counties organized.

1912: Agencies for Dependent Children in Chautauqua and Ulster Counties organized.
Improved methods of providing for the mental examination of the alleged insane in New York City secured.
Study of hospital needs in Tonawanda.
Tuberculosis hospital opened in Auburn.
Law enacted establishing Oneida County General Hospital.
Tuberculosis dispensary opened in Glens Falls.
Nine additional tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Demonstration mental clinic with social service established in New York City.

1913: PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM OF STATE RE-ORGANIZED BY ENACTMENT OF FAR-REACHING CHANGES IN PUBLIC HEALTH LAW AND BY THE CREATION OF A MODERN PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
Twelve new tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Two additional mental clinics established in New York City.
Amendment to insanity law authorizing State hospital superintendents to establish out-patient departments and mental dispensaries with social workers.
Agencies for dependent children in Nassau, Chemung, Niagara and Yates Counties organized.
1914 — MILESTONES — 1917

Social Service Department of Mental Hygiene Committee organized.
County tuberculosis hospitals opened in Montgomery, Oneida and Oswego Counties.
Special agent appointed to assist unmarried mothers to obtain support through the courts.
Ten thousandth situation provided by the Mothers and Babies Agency.
Special investigation in Dutchess County as to amount and character of sickness in rural communities.
Special study of outdoor relief in Dutchess County.
Industrial work in almshouses established by New York City Visiting Committee.

1914: Appropriation for construction of tuberculosis hospitals authorized by the voters of Nassau, Suffolk, Lewis and Chenango Counties at general election.
Law enacted providing for judicial commitment of feebleminded.
Law enacted allowing emergency admissions to State Hospitals without commitment.
Law enacted authorizing State Hospital Commission to inspect all places caring for the insane pending commitment.
Special legislative campaign for more adequate provision for the feebleminded.
Work of the New York City Visiting Committee extended to include institutions under the City Health Department.
Six new mental clinics established.
County tuberculosis hospitals opened in Broome and Saratoga Counties.
Three new tuberculosis dispensaries opened.
Eleven new tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Special study of ambulance service in New York City.
Children's Agency organized in Tioga County.
Children's work in Westchester County reorganized. Three additional children's agents employed.
Two thousandth child placed in a free family home by the Child Placing Agency.
Five hundredth case of threatened mental disorder given medical and social service.
Medical clinic established at central office for Mothers and Babies and Child Placing Agency.

1915: SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN TO MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF THE NEW STATE HEALTH SYSTEM.
Law enacted permitting examination by medical experts of apparently feebleminded children brought before magistrates.
Specific sums for construction of tuberculosis hospitals authorized by voters in Niagara, Steuben, Rockland, Herkimer and Jefferson Counties at general election.
Social service work at Cornell Clinic of Psychopathology begun by Social Service Department of Mental Hygiene Committee.
One new mental clinic established.

S. C. A. A. children's agents in seven counties employed as investigators for the newly created boards of Child Welfare (widows' pensions). Investigation of juvenile delinquency in rural New York in co-operation with other agencies.
Four new county agents for dependent children employed.
Children's dispensary established in Kings County Hospital.
Three new tuberculosis dispensaries opened.
Eight new tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Municipal hospital established in North Tonawanda.

1916: County Board of Child Welfare established in Dutchess County with general powers and duties.
Dutchess County Health Association organized.
Special appropriation obtained for tuberculosis work under State Health Department.
Appropriations for construction of tuberculosis hospitals authorized by voters of Livingston, Warren and Rensselaer Counties.
Tuberculosis hospitals opened in Cattaraugus, Onondaga and Suffolk Counties.
Eight new tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Establishment of occupational training for patients and inmates in New York City hospitals and almshouses.
Nine new mental clinics established.
Psychologist added to staff of Child Placing Agency to examine children to be placed in free family homes.
Special agent employed to assist officials of Livingston County in making provision for dependent children.

1917: Hospital Development Commission created.
Made special studies and submitted reports with suggestions to the Hospital Development Commission about provision for the feebleminded, care of the chronic insane, the parole system of the State hospitals, and the need of State psychopathic hospitals.
Ten new mental clinics established.
Law enacted making mandatory as a war measure the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals in all counties of the State having upwards of 35,000 population.
Tuberculosis hospital opened in Jefferson County.
Law enacted providing for the establishment of special classes for mentally defective and backward children in public schools throughout the State.
County hospital law amended requiring employment of visiting nurses, and requiring hospital superintendents to examine suspected cases of tuberculosis referred to them.
Special Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis established (exclusive of New York City).
Thirteen new tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Children's Agency established in Sullivan County.
Study of illegitimacy in rural New York at request of Federal Children's Bureau.
1918 — MILESTONES — 1921

1918: State Commission for Mental Defectives created.
Work organized for care of men discharged from military service because of tuberculosis (in cooperation with Red Cross).
Special emergency relief work following munitions explosion at South Amboy, N. J.
Tuberculosis staff loaned to Red Cross to help organize and direct campaign against influenza in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.
County Children's Court established in Chautauqua County. (Special law.)
Tuberculosis hospitals opened in Chemung, Chenango, Niagara, Otsego and Steuben Counties.
Eight new tuberculosis dispensaries opened.
Twenty-three additional tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
One thousandth case of threatened mental disorder given medical and social service.
Four new mental clinics established.
Special hospital treatment provided for 150 crippled children from all parts of State.
Suffolk County Agency for Children assisted at request of Superintendent of the Poor.

1919: MENTAL DEFICIENCY LAW ENACTED.
Series of tuberculosis clinics organized in cooperation with State Health Department in thirty-six counties to assist localities in securing free expert medical diagnosis.
Mental clinics with social service organized for ex-service men in cooperation with New York County Chapter of Red Cross.
Emergency work organized for children left homeless during the influenza epidemic.
Tuberculosis Committees reorganized in nineteen counties with full-time executives.
Three new county tuberculosis hospitals opened in Rockland, Broome and Rensselaer Counties, the latter two supplanting existing inadequate hospitals.
Three thousandth child placed in a family home by the Child Placing Agency.
Work of Westchester County Children's Committee extended to include child labor, school attendance and other phases of child care.
New York Committee on Feeblemindedness merged with Committee on Mental Hygiene.
Children's Agency work established in Otsego County in connection with Humane Society.
Fifteen thousandth situation problem by the Mothers and Babies Agency.
Occupational therapy classes organized at Bellevue Hospital by New York City Visiting Committee.
One new mental clinic established.

1920: STATE COMMISSION TO REVISE CHILDREN'S LAWS CREATED.
Tuberculosis death rate (exclusive of New York City) lowest in history of State—99.5 per 100,000 population, 84 per cent. lower than in 1907 when State campaign against tuberculosis was begun.

1921: Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, in cooperation with its local committees, leads all other State tuberculosis associations in the per capita as well as gross total sales of Christmas Seals for support of campaign against tuberculosis by voluntary agencies.
One hundredth anniversary of birth of Florence Nightingale commemorated, with special emphasis on recruiting students for nurses' training schools.
State hospitals authorized to employ one social worker to each 100 patients on parole.
Name of Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis changed to Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, in recognition of broadened scope of work.
Eleven new county Committees on Tuberculosis and Public Health organized in Cattaraugus, Chenango, Cortland, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Seneca, Schoharie, Suffolk, Wayne and Yates counties.
Six additional full-time executive secretaries employed by local Committees on Tuberculosis and Public Health.
New county tuberculosis hospitals opened in Chautauqua, Delaware and Nassau counties.
Specialist in occupational therapy engaged by Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health for demonstration work in local tuberculosis hospitals; occupational therapists engaged by four of these hospitals as result of demonstration.
Fourteen additional tuberculosis visiting nurses employed.
Nine mental deficiency clinics organized by State Commission for Mental Defectives.
Five new State hospital mental clinics opened.
Appropriations for new construction and permanent betterments at State hospitals during four-year period reached total of $7,700,000.
Students of child welfare from New York School of Social Work given field training in placing-out and county children's work.
Appropriations for new construction and permanent betterments at institutions for feebleminded and epileptic during four-year period reached total of $2,600,000.
Field training of group of students in psychiatric social work supervised.
Agencies for Dependent Children established in Cayuga, Putnam and Franklin counties, and second children's agent appointed in Niagara County.
Special study of 3,300 children placed in free family homes since 1898.
3,360 children placed in family homes to date by the Child Placing Agency.
16,631 situations for mothers with babies obtained to date by the Mothers' and Babies' Committee.
1,133 persons threatened with mental disorder given intensive medical and social assistance by the Social Service Department of the Mental Hygiene Committee.
1921 — MILESTONES — 1921

Four additional State hospital mental clinics established, making a total of 40 now in regular operation.

13,328 visits made at State hospital clinics during year by 4,928 persons of whom 2,861 came for preventative treatment.

Six new mental deficiency clinics opened, making a total of 15 in regular operation.

Four work rooms for occupational therapy with six teachers maintained by New York City Visiting Committee at Bellevue Hospital.

Provision for venereal patients in New York City hospitals surveyed by City Visiting Committee.

Occupational therapists employed by four additional local tuberculosis hospitals as result of demonstration work by specialist of Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

FIRST COMPLETE COMPILED OF NEW YORK LAWS RELATING TO CHILDREN PREPARED BY S. C. A. A. AND SUBMITTED TO COMMISSION.

STUDY OF OPERATION OF CHILDREN'S LAWS IN LIGHT OF S. C. A. A. EXPERIENCE.

First occupational therapy workshop for ambulant tuberculosis patients in State outside of New York City opened in Rochester.

The Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy

HOW important a matter is the protection of maternity and infancy, which is the purpose of a recent Federal law and a bill introduced into the Legislature of this State?

It is one of the major public health problems. In the year 1921 there died in this State 129,076 people. Of this number, 1,382, or one per cent, of the total—were deaths connected with childbirth. This means 2 per cent (or one in 50) of female deaths, and nearly 3 per cent or something like one in 35 of all deaths among women who have reached child-bearing age. It is astounding that after all the progress that has been made, it remains true that about one in 35 of all the women in this State reaching the age of child bearing must perish in continuing the life of the race. The prayer in the litany for the preservation of "all women in the peril of child birth" is not obsolete.

Of the 129,076 deaths, there were 18,015 under one year of age or 7.09 per cent. This is a considerable reduction from earlier years, but it still leaves a large margin of practicable and easy baby-saving. Judging from experience in some other parts of the world, it should not be difficult to reduce it by half.

Many who are interested in public health are probably not very deeply concerned as to whether better protection of maternity and infancy is brought about by State funds alone, or by an acceptance by the State of the sums to which it would be entitled under the provisions of the Federal law. The facts are about as follows: The State is now spending about $35,000 per annum in its division of Child Hygiene, which deals largely with infant mortality. By adding $40,000 to this sum, making a total of $75,000, the State would be entitled to receive from the Federal authorities some $95,000, making a total of $160,000 available in this State per annum for the better protection of maternity and infancy. A larger appropriation for the Child Hygiene Division from the State Treasury—say $100,000—would, of course, be exactly as good, as far as it goes; but it would not go so far as $160,000.

It is true that the State would have to submit its plans for its proposed activities to a Federal Board for approval. The prestige and efficiency of our State Health Department is such that it may be assumed that no serious modifications in these plans may be expected.

Many students of law and government, including the Governor of this State, are of the opinion that the principle of the Shepard-Towner Act is objectionable, in that the protection of maternity and infancy is a State and not a Federal matter. The principle, however, has been upheld by Congress and the signature of President Harding, and is the law of the land, unless and until it is either modified by Congress or invalidated by the courts. New York State will have to pay its proportion of the money appropriated by the Federal authorities for the protection of maternity and infancy whether or not it receives back any part of it. Under these circumstances, would an acceptance by the State of the provisions of the Federal law for the present year, and so long as the State chose to renew such acceptance, annually, constitute an approval of the principle involved, or would it be simply an act of financial prudence?

AN UNWISE BILL ABOUT VETERANS

For the fourth successive year a bill proposing to admit New York State veterans of the World War to the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath is before the Legislature. In 1919 and 1920 an identical measure was passed by the Legislature and vetoed by Governor Smith. Last year the bill died in committee.

Governor Smith, in both his veto messages, based his decision upon his belief that the care of war veterans was a Federal rather than a State responsibility. He also took the stand that the men who had served their country deserved more intelligent and constructive treatment than could possibly be accorded them in a forlorn custodial institution where they would be placed and forgotten.

Last year the Board of Managers of the Association adopted resolutions in opposition to such legislation.

State Hospitals Open
41st Mental Clinic

A new mental clinic—the 41st established by the State Hospital system—has been organized in Troy through the efforts of the Hudson River State Hospital and the Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association. The clinic held its first session on March 1; it meets at the Samaritan Hospital, the authorities of this institution having kindly offered to include the mental clinic among its other outpatient services. The clinic will be under the direction of Dr. Walter G. Ryan, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital.
LEGISLATURE VOTES MONEY TO ENLARGE STATE HOSPITALS

Total of Nearly $5,000,000 Granted For New Construction—Will Help Relieve Serious overcrowding State Also Starts to Push “Work Cure” in Institutions

The annual Appropriation Bill was reported to the Legislature by the State Budget Commission on February 13 and was passed on February 24. The bill makes appropriations totaling $102,857,610 for the support of State government during the coming fiscal year.

To Relieve overcrowding

The appropriations for the State hospitals do not differ substantially from those made by the 1921 bill. A total of $1,989,800 is allowed for new construction and improvements at the State hospitals, as compared with 1,605,623 last year. The 1922 appropriations are directed at completing the construction work already started at Kings Park, Central Islip, Middletown, and Marcy which, when finished, is expected to increase the capacity of the State hospitals by 1,000 beds. Add to this the $5,- 000,000 previously made available (by the enactment of the amendment to the military hospital law) for the erection of a new civil State Hospital on the Creedmoor site, and it will be seen that altogether excellent progress can be made toward relieving the present congestion in the State hospitals by the action of this year’s Legislature and the approval of the Governor.

New Buildings For State Hospitals

The following table gives the appropriations for new construction and improvements in detail as allotted to the various State hospitals:

<table>
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<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
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<td>Buffalo</td>
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<td>Central Islip</td>
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<td>Utica</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marcy Division</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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Total: $1,989,800

The appropriations for personal service in the State hospitals remain about the same as last year. The appropriations for maintenance are considerably less, no doubt based on reduced cost of supplies, the only exceptions being in the case of those institutions where a considerable increase in bed capacity is expected.

State Takes Up “Work Cure”

The bill contains an item of $13,700, “for the expenses, including personal service, of extending the work of occupational therapy in the various hospitals to be expended and distributed by the Hospital Commission.” This is the first direct appropriation that has been made for many years of appeal to Albany for the development of the “work cure” in the State hospitals, and it indicates that the Governor intends to carry out his previous declarations in favor of adopting all feasible measures toward the curative treatment of the mentally disabled charges of the State.

The only significant appropriation made for new construction at the State schools for mental defectives is that of $210,000 for the further development of Letchworth Village.

CREEDMOOR HOSPITAL

A new State hospital, to be known as the Croney of th of the Brooklyn State Hospital, was created on February 2 when Governor Miller signed the Hewitt-McCann bill. This bill, which was passed in both Houses, was in the form of an amendment to the Military Hospital Law passed at the special session of the Legislature in 1920. The failure to complete an agreement with the Federal Government for the leasing and operation of the proposed Military Hospital, left an unexpended balance of $2,573,782 of the $5,000,000 originally appropriated for this purpose. This balance now becomes available for the construction of a civil State hospital on the Creedmoor site. It is planned to erect a 3,000-bed hospital of the most modern type. The initial work of obtaining land for a spur track is now being undertaken. Construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible and there is hope that the first unit of buildings may be in use within eighteen months. This new institution together with the Marcy Division of the Utica State Hospital should be the means of greatly relieving the serious overcrowding from which all the State hospitals are now suffering. It will also permit of carrying out the Governor’s recommendation for the setting up in behalf of the State an Occupational Hospital for the exclusive use of many of the disabled war veterans from the metropolitan district now in various State hospitals.

DON’T REVIVE JURY TRIAL OF INSANE!

A bill that harks back to days of unlightenment as regards insanity has been introduced in the Assembly. It provides that upon the demand of any relative or next friend, or the attorney in behalf of an alleged insane person, a jury shall be summoned to determine the question of commitment.

In recent years, as a result of a fuller understanding of mental diseases, the tendency in all States has been away from trial by jury for commitment, only a few States retaining this practice.

Insanity has come to be regarded more and more as a medical problem, with a growing feeling that the advisability of commitment is one as to which a lay jury is scarcely qualified to judge. Under the insanity law of this State, the question of commitment rests with the judge of a court of record or a justice of the Supreme Court, acting upon the certificate of properly qualified examiners. Trial by jury is provided in the event of an appeal from the final order of commitment. A bill identical with the one now pending was introduced last year but was not advanced.

Bill To Promote Occupational Therapy

Because some doubt was expressed by several county attorneys as to whether county tuberculosis hospitals may legally carry on occupational therapy and incidental uses which have developed in connection with such curative work, the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health has drafted and arranged for the introduction into the legislature of a bill specifically authorizing such work. It was thought advisable to make the bill broad enough to cover the establishment and maintenance of such work in city tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria and public general hospitals as well as in the county tuberculosis hospitals.

The bill defines occupational therapy as "any activity, mental or physical, prescribed, guided or supervised for any patient for the purpose of contributing to and hastening his recovery from disease or injury. This occupational therapy, or curative work, is to be prescribed by the chief medical officer of the institution and to consist of suitable handicrafts taught by a trained occupational therapist.

Departments of occupational therapy have already been established in ten county tuberculosis hospitals, and there are approximately 420 patients benefiting by its use. Materials and work have been furnished by other remedial or curative agency and the manufacture of the them into craft articles does much to hasten their recovery. Work thus performed keeps the patient’s mind off his disease or injury; gives him exercise to produce a corresponding deeper rest; holds and restores his self-confidence through creating some slight earning capacity; helps to retain the habit of industry, so essential to his future usefulness; and helps the patient in many instances to find a new future vocation.

The effective functioning of some of these departments of occupational therapy already established in the county tuberculosis hospitals is being hampered because of the question of the legality of permitting themselves to buy the articles made out of materials purchased with county funds. Doubt has also been raised as to the legality of giving the patients any part of the proceeds derived from the sale of such articles, after the cost of the materials entering into their manufacture has been deducted by the hospital.

This bill expressly provides that the chief medical officer may sell to the patient the articles he makes for the cost of the materials used, and may also sell the articles at public or private sale, turning the net proceeds over to the hospital or to the patients, or dividing them between the two, whichever course he thinks the most desirable to follow in his institution.

The bill has been drafted with the approval of county attorneys of the two counties which questioned the legality of carrying on occupational therapy in the various institutions under their supervision, of the medical superintendents of all the county tuberculosis hospitals in which occupational therapy work is now being carried on, and of the State Commissioner of Health.

As this issue of the S. C. A. A. News goes to press the bill has been passed by the Senate and is on the order of third reading in the Assembly.
NOTABLE EVENTS TO MARK 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF S.C.A.A.

Secretary of State Hughes
Honorary Chairman of Celebration Committee

PLANS for the series of meetings and events announced in the last issue of the S. C. A. A. News as in prospect for an appropriate observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the State Charities Aid Association are developing satisfactorily.

Wide-spread interest in the anniversary is being shown by members and friends of the Association in New York City and in its branches throughout the State.

Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, who, as Governor of New York, took an active part in the inauguration of the anti-tuberculosis movement in the State outside of the city, has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the committee on celebration.

Dr. John H. Finley, former State Commissioner of Education, is Chairman of the Committee, and George F. Canfield, President of the Association, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Six Ex-Governors as Vice-Chairmen

Six ex-Governors of the State have consented to serve as vice-chairmen. They are Alfred E. Smith, Charles S. Whitman, Martin H. Glynn, John A. Dix, Horace White and Benjamin B. Odell.

Other vice-chairmen are United States Senators James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder, and H. Edmund Machold of Watertown, Speaker of the New York State Assembly.

 Mrs. Joseph H. Choate and Miss Choate opened their home in New York on April 3d for a meeting of members of the Board of Managers and other friends interested in the celebration to discuss plans for the anniversary observance. The late Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, was president of the State Charities Aid Association for sixteen years.

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CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
At the meeting at Mrs. Choate’s, plans for the meetings and other events were described by Mr. Canfield and Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association.

The first and most important event of the celebration will be a notable meeting in the Town Hall, New York City, on the evening of May 11th, which is the exact anniversary of the date on which Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, a great granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, and a member of her family organized the State Charities Aid Association at the home of her father in this city.

Miss Schuyler, who led the early campaigns of the Association for legislative reform measures, particularly in the '80s, until a ten-year's campaign finally ended by the State taking over the care of the insane from the county in 1890, is still actively interested in the affairs of the Association and is one of its Vice-Presidents. Another Vice-President is Mrs. William B. Rice, who, as Miss Gertrude Stevens, had been closely associated with Miss Schuyler in the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War.

In addition to the meeting in the Town Hall on the evening of May 11th, and a public dinner on the evening of May 12th, there will be a series of five public meetings on May 11 and 12 in New York, where the results of the past fifty years' work in the field of child care, mental hygiene, public health and the care of the sick will be reviewed by distinguished experts, and programs of work for the immediate future in these fields discussed. Delegates of the Association's branches in all parts of the State, and other citizens interested in health and charities will attend the meetings in New York. Later, over a period of several months, similar meetings will be held in various parts of the State.

**Beginnings of the Association**

The Association was formed for the primary purpose of ameliorating the evils that made the county almshouses social snares. These institutions were practically the refuge of orphans, insane and mentally backward people and the sick as well as indigent old people. Throughout the State, the almshouses were overcrowded, the inmates were treated with little understanding or sympathy, sometimes cruelly, and were continuously subjected to the evils of congestion and the lack of efficient supervision and regulation. Miss Schuyler visited the Westchester County almshouse in 1871 and what she saw there inspired the founding of the State Charities Aid Association in the following year. The scheme of organization she drew up provided for standing committees to study the needs of children, the sick, insane, aged, and vagrants. Local committees were gradually extended to cover nearly the entire State and have played a substantial part in the reforms which have since been made in the field of health and relief in this state.

**12,000 Members Throughout State**

The State Charities Aid Association is an unofficial body. It has 12,000 members in the State. It has fifty-two county-wide committees on tuberculosis and public health with thirty-seven full-time executives at work under the direction of the Association's State Committee. It has seventeen county agencies for dependent children. It has seventy-six visitors to State institutions and several hundred visitors to almshouses and public hospitals. Homer Folks has been Secretary of the Association for twenty-nine years. During the War he organized and directed the Red Cross's Department of Civil Affairs in France, and after the war he made a survey of the devastated regions of eastern Europe on which the Red Cross might base its relief work.

**Meeting at Mrs. Choate's Home**

At the meeting at Mrs. Choate's Mr. Canfield, President of the Association, said: "Fifty years is a long time in the life of any institution. When there is added to fifty years of life a record of achievement such as that of the State Charities Aid Association we have an institution which may be considered venerable and worthy and entitled to the enthusiastic support of its members and friends. "The State Charities Aid Association is older than the German Empire was when it collapsed. It is nearly as old as the French Republic."

**Five Outstanding Achievements**

Mr. Folks said, among other things: "I don't believe that anybody has an idea of the breadth and sweep of the forces that were set in motion when this Association was formed fifty years ago. There are five achievements that stand out, any one of which, it seems to me, would be sufficient to justify fifty years of work on the part of any similar Association."

These achievements were summarized as follows:

The Association has revolutionized the care of the insane in removing them, after a hard contest of ten years, from the almshouses to State Hospitals.

It revolutionized the care of the sick, both in hospitals and at home, through the establishment of the first training school for nurses in America.

It developed standards of child caring which have received national recognition.

It brought about a modern public health law and a complete reorganization of the State Department of Health, now generally recognized as the best in the country.

It organized and directed the effort which has led to a reduction of one-third in the death rate from tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City. Tuberculosis has fallen from the first to the fifth place in this area among causes of death.

In regard to the change in the condition of the insane, Mr. Folks said: "At this moment, 35,000 insane persons in State hospitals are benefiting through the removal of their kind from the atmosphere of neglect, fear and distress that characterized the old almshouses. I suppose the total number that has thus benefited is somewhere around 150,000."

Mr. Folks said that the success that had been had in the getting over of mental disease into institutions opened the way for more comprehensive and earlier treatment of those types of cases that are likely to be more dangerous to prevention and to cure. It has also opened the way for the more adequate supervision and training of mental defectives.

**Child Care Work Very Successful**

In regard to child work, the Secretary said that while individual cases had presented problems that seemed hopeless of solution the experience of the Association had led to the adoption of methods that it knew would work out in the immense majority of cases handled. In speaking of the survey of the lives of men and women who as children were placed by the Association, he said: "We have been struck by the fact that our wards have developed in a manner enormously better than anything that led to expect by our knowledge of them while they were under our supervision. It is safe to say that in a majority of these cases our children have fared better than the average of the children of their class."

**Further Health Work to Do**

In speaking of the expansion of the work of the committee as denoted by the change of its name from the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis to State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, he said: "That committee having helped in achieving a much lower death rate must go on. It cannot draw back from dealing with those other diseases whose death rates are increasing in proportion as we increase the development of our health work in decreasing the number of deaths in middle life we shall reduce the number of children, the number of sick in hospitals, the number of aged inmates in almshouses, and consequently the demands on charitable resources generally."

The Committee in charge of the celebration consists of George F. Canfield, President of the Association, who is serving as Chairman of the Committee, together with N. Buckner, Homer Folks, Miss Ruth Morgan, Col. Grayson M.P. Murphy, Col. James H. Perkins, Oren Root, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Willard Straight and Miss Margaret S. Whitney.
THE number and importance of practical constructive measures enacted by the last Legislature, in relation to Health, Child Welfare and Relief, are so exceptional that, without exaggeration it might properly be termed a "Social Service Session." Among the more important bills now law are:

I. The Davenport bill, "In relation to safeguarding motherhood and protecting the health of infants and children." It converts the existing Division of Child Hygiene in the State Health Department into a "Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene." It makes available for this Division, for the year beginning July 1, 1922 (together with the amount in the Appropriation Bill), the sum of $160,000, which is the sum that would have been made available if the State had accepted the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill.

This striking development of the Division of Child Hygiene ranks with the building of the new State Public Health Laboratory and the establishment of the Division of Venerable Disease, as the three outstanding forward steps in public health in this State since the adoption of the new Public Health Law in 1913, and the reorganization of the Department in 1914.

What Davenport Bill Does

Specifically, the Davenport bill authorizes the State Health Department to:

1. Make surveys and studies of local conditions affecting the health of mothers and children, and advise localities on these subjects.
2. Hold health consultations for mothers and children in rural areas.
3. Instruct local public health nurses in the hygiene of maternity and infancy.
4. Do educational work in these lines.

None of these things is particularly new. What is new and extremely important is the granting of sufficient money for these purposes, sufficient to make real progress in reducing the existing huge volume of needless deaths of mothers and infants, to say nothing of reducing the enormous amount of needless suffering and distress arising from neglect of maternity and infancy. What can be accomplished is strikingly shown by the work of the Maternity Center Association in New York City last year, summed up thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Maternity Center Care</td>
<td>1,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothers dying</td>
<td>1 in 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies dying under one month of age</td>
<td>1 in 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies born dead</td>
<td>1 in 42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Happily this life-saving protection of mothers and infants is now to be extended to the smaller towns and rural areas of the State. We predict that within the next five years, with this $160,000 will prove the wisest investment the State has ever made.

Country Juvenile Courts

II. The Walton bill establishing a County Juvenile Court in every county, outside of New York City, except those in which such courts already exist. The objective is to make each of the Child's Court, elected as such, and having no other duties, in the larger counties. Where the County Judge has sufficient time to also act as Children's Court Judge, this course may be followed in the discretion of the County Judge and the Board of Supervisors. In this case, however, the Children's Court shall be separate from the County Court. The bill is in accordance with the authority given by the Constitutional amendment, adopted by the people at the last election, which enables the Legislature to authorize a Children's Court to deal with children brought before them on what practically amounts to a guardianship, rather than a criminal basis. For example, children are brought before the Court by petition and summons, and, instead of being found guilty, may be adjudged to be delinquent, neglect, or without proper guardianship. The definitions of delinquent child, neglected child, abandoned child, etc., are carefully worked out, and will clear away many ambiguities and uncertainties in existing legislation.

The great value of the bill is, that in place of the multitude of local magistrates and justices of the peace, striving to deal with children's cases in the intervals between other criminal proceedings, and with no special knowledge or experience in child welfare, there is substituted one Children's Court Judge who, with his staff, becomes a depository of information concerning resources in the county and State, available for the benefit of children in trouble. A Court which can provide itself with aid of competent expert medical and mental examiners, with an adequate probation staff, with a suitable detention home, instead of jails and lock-ups, is short, which the State and neglected children throughout the State a large measure of that individual study and care, and competent supervision which such children have received for some years in the Children's Courts of the larger cities.

County Child Welfare Boards

III. The Walton bill, permitting counties to transfer to the existing boards of child welfare (now dealing with widows' pensions), all public duties and responsibilities for dealing with dependent children. The object of this bill (a companion measure to the Juvenile Court bill) is simply to centralize in one expert and competent body, the authority for determining the care and disposition of destitute children, which is now spread among all the local overseers and superintendents of the poor, and commissioners of charities throughout the county. One such authority will quickly avail itself of all the information and facilities needed for determining the individual needs of each child, and for meeting such needs in a reasonable degree. It will remove children from the last connection with the care of adult paupers. As we no longer think of the phrase "pauper infants," the phrase that was in current use around 1820, so we shall cease to speak of "pauper children," and think only of the individual child and his welfare. In the main, this bill follows the legislation enacted some years ago for Dutchess County, at the request of the authorities of that County, and a year ago for Suffolk County.

Better Care of Tuberculosis

IV. The Lowman-Duke bill, enabling counties as well as cities and towns, to establish and carry on general hospitals, with provision for the treatment of tuberculosis. Of 16,707 cases of tuberculosis in a town or city of the third class, the proposal must be approved by the people at a general election. The general plan of control is that of the counties among the smaller counties a hospital for tuberculosis only, means an undue per capita cost, or staff without special qualifications. A general hospital in these smaller and largely rural counties would often mean the difference between life and death in cases of accident, of patients suffering from obscure diseases, or from conditions requiring prompt surgical treatment. Hospitals are naturally centers of improved medical diagnosis through the aid of special facilities. This bill is a further and important step in making available to people in rural communities and small towns a larger degree of the expert medical and nursing care which is so freely given to every person in the larger cities, and which secures an untold saving of human life and prevents an untold amount of unnecessary suffering.

V. The Lowman-McGinnies bill, authorizing occupational therapy departments in all public general hospitals and in tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoriums. The importance of occupation therapy in the treatment of mental and surgical cases, as well as cases of tuberculosis and of mental disturbance, is generally recognized. It is intended to facilitate the effective and permanent organization of occupational therapy in these public institutions.

Further details in regard to the last two bills and other measures will be found elsewhere in the News.
A BABY a day is given away in New York City.

This fact is revealed by a study just completed by the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association.

During the past six months a careful investigator has been reading and following up advertisements appearing in New York papers offering to give away—or even sell—children for adoption to anybody who applies for them and advertisements seeking children to "adopt"—though adopt is scarcely the word, for the study shows these children are taken from their mothers by strangers without legal formalities. Often times they are returned or are passed from person to person for such trivial reasons as the fact that "they cried," and in some cases all traces of the identity of the child are lost and it has not a vestige of legal standing during the coming years.

The interest-compelling story of how the Association came to make the study and what is found is as follows:

A Young Mother's Story

Not very long ago a desperate young unmarried mother revealed to the State Charities Aid Association her repeated and unfortunate attempts to dispose of her unwelcome child by means of advertising in the newspapers.

When the baby was two weeks old, the mother inserted an anonymous advertisement offering the child for adoption. Without making any inquiries she handed the baby over to the first person who called. The next day the child was returned because he cried. Again the baby was advertised and again given away. This time he was kept five days during which he never had a whiff of fresh air and again he was returned—he was accused of crying! Another advertisement brought only one applicant. The mother agreed to take the child to this home, but when she got there even in her extremity she had not the heart to leave him because the place was so poverty-stricken and filthy. Dismayed but not knowing how else to get rid of the child, she advertised him again, and again confided him to the mercy of an uninvestigated stranger. The foster mother this time proved to be a drunkard, who soon returned "the brat," but not his outfit. Still the frantic mother advertised, until in a few weeks the baby had been in six homes, his entire supply of clothing had been stolen and the child himself had been reduced to a serious condition from neglect and undernourishment.

Abuses Resulting From Advertising Babies in Newspapers

The State Charities Aid Association has just completed a study of advertisements of babies put up for sale or for adoption in New York newspapers, during the past six months. The study indicates that on the average a baby is given away indiscriminately through advertisements in New York City—and the practice is probably prevalent elsewhere.

This indiscriminate offering of children for adoption and their promiscuous placing in homes results, according to the study, in the following:

1. It is clear that large numbers of unmarried mothers are surrendering their babies to those moral, mental, emotional, personality, financial standing and standards of living they know nothing.

2. Married couples are surrendering legitimate children of adequate reason and in the same haphazard method.

3. Children of unknown history and family traits, and who are possibly feeble-minded, psychopathic or tainted with inherited disease, are being foisted upon ignorant but in many cases well-meaning foster parents.

4. Indiscriminate giving away of children not only works great hardship upon individual children and individual foster parents, but also the effect of discrediting conscientious and intelligent home-finding done by competent child placing agencies.

Emphasizes Importance of Careful Work Done by Established and Reputable Organizations Like S. C. A. A.

When the discouraged mother finally came to the State Charities Aid Association she was met with a friendly, helpful attitude. It was recognized that she was in a dilemma; that she needed help. What could be done? What should be done? The mother told her story; she received temporary shelter for herself and her baby, and had the care and advice of the office physician and nurse. One of the agents talked and planned with her. Was there any relative who could help? Perhaps the mother might return and take in her daughter and grandchild. Could the father of the baby be made to take his share of the responsibility? Would she be willing to go with the child to a convalescent home to learn how to care for him and to remain until both she and the child were in good physical condition?

Positions in which the mother could work with her baby were suggested. She was determined to keep on with factory work. Perhaps then she would like a boarding place where the family would care for the child during the day. Or he could be put into a day nursery and she could take him home at night. Or the Association would place him in one of its private boarding homes and she could pay part of the expense and have the privilege of visiting him. Everything to the child was considered; this particular mother was determined to part with her baby and a fuller knowledge of her limitations finally indicated this as probably the desirable as well as the only possible plan. The Association took him and nursed him back to health. As complete a record as possible was obtained of the family history, and with this knowledge of the child's background, and of the family traits and predispositions, the Association selected for him the home of Mr. and Mrs. B., which had been previously investigated and approved by its trained agents.

Mr. and Mrs. B. own a comfortable modern home. Mr. B., a college man and a lawyer of good standing, has an average yearly income of $8,000, and he and Mrs. B. have been happily married for nine years. Mrs. B. is a domestic, motherly woman who was a kindergarten teacher before her marriage. Although they are both in good health, they have never had a child and they were equally desirous of adopting one. At the end of the customary period of supervision, the child was legally adopted.

Such is the difference in result between the intelligent matching up of home and foster child, both factors being known as completely as possible, and the indiscriminate giving away of children to uninvestigated strangers, who only know whether the children have or have not curly hair and blue eyes.

Placed In Questionable Homes

Many other cases which came to the attention of the State Charities Aid Association indicated that hundreds of children were being placed in very doubtful homes through newspaper advertisements. Gerald L., who afterward married a ward of the Association, was one of four children, who had been taken one by one in response to advertisements, by Mr. and Mrs. B., a couple of meager means, whose home was beggary and squallid. It finally became necessary to break up this hovel and to commit the children as public charges. All that Mr. L. could tell about Gerald's history was that she answered an advertisement in a New York newspaper, corresponded with a number of them, and arranged to take him at the New York entrance of a downtown ferry. At the appointed time, so Mrs. L. stated, she saw a "tall, stout woman, dressed in black," carrying a baby in her arms. The woman in black handed over the child and without giving any information disappeared. All correspondence had been destroyed and when the child came into the care of the Association after a year and a half of neglect, all clue to his identity was lost, and it was impossible to determine accurately even his age.

Well-to-do Give Babies Away

Unwise placements of children are not all made by the hard-pressed mothers. Mrs. B., a lady, cultured, philanthropic and of high social standing, who is in the habit of advertising for children, referred to the Association as a baffling case a boy of ten who had been returned from a home of her finding because he did not "fit in." All that she knew of Richards was this: that as a baby he had been abandoned in a boarding home and that the boarding mother through pity kept him as long as she lived. By this woman's death the boy at the age of nine was cast upon...
When in the course of events, he became a ward of the State Charities Aid Association, he had no education, no personal hygiene, physical examination. This disclosed that Richard was suffering from a constitutional and communicable disease which would become progressive unless the child received proper treatment for a long period of time—a burden which almost no foster family would be willing to assume. By a little sensitive, Richard was born of the boy it was learned that years ago the boarding mother had passed on to him some scraps of information about his parentage. Through these clues his whole history was authenticated and his parents located. Although Richard was born out of wedlock, it was possible to awaken his parents to a sense of responsibility.

The father, a married man and a physician, is paying now for the child's support in a permanent boarding home where Richard receives proper medical treatment and at the same time shares in the joys of a happy normal household. The mother, also married, and a woman of some education and refinement, had repeated long since of her cowardice in abandoning the child, but had lacked the courage to seek him out. As a result of her behavior, she is a source of great pleasure to both her and to Richard, who had a child's natural longing for his own flesh-and-blood mother. As a result of this cruelty, the child's physical and emotional needs have been satisfied as completely as possible, while a father and mother have assumed their legal and moral responsibilities.

Eccentric Bachelor Sought Baby

One more incident may be cited. Jason W., an eccentric bachelor with no settled establishment and no assurance of ever having one, applied to the Association for a little girl with a view to adopting her. His peculiar personality, his unsettled mode of life, and his lack of a wife, caused his request to be refused. A year later he called in triumph, looking more unattractive and eccentric than ever, and displayed the picture of a little girl whom he had obtained for adoption through an advertisement.

Two years later the New York newspapers stated that the child had been taken from him on the grounds of improper guardianship.

Such happenings come to the notice of the Association from time to time, suggested that it would be a good thing to investigate the prevalence in the newspapers of advertisements of this nature and to find out as much as possible about the facts behind such advertisements. Through the gift of a commission of the Sanitary Board, the Association was interested in child welfare, such a study was made possible and a systematic investigation of advertisements in New York newspapers, showing children for adoption, was begun in July 1921, and continued for six months. From this investigation it is obvious that further legislation is needed to control such transfers of children.

During the six months covered these advertisements indicated that on the average a child a day is being given away through advertisements in New York papers, and that one child was offered for adoption by advertising and eighty-seven persons sought to obtain children.

Of the children advertised seventy-four were boys and forty-seven were girls and of those who wished to adopt children thirty-eight wanted boys, twenty-nine wanted girls and twenty-five were willing to take a child of either sex. The preference for blonds was in the ratio of twelve to one.

Nineteen new-born babies were offered for adoption and sixteen were wanted. Forty-seven infants under one year were offered, thirty-one were wanted. Twenty-eight children under five years were offered, twenty-one were wanted, and nineteen children over five years were offered and only five wanted.

Kinds of Advertisements

In many cases it has proved extremely difficult to induce the advertisers to disclose their identity. The advertisements run something like this:

For adoption, baby girl, week old, K 427, Harlem.

Wanted for adoption, by reliable party, child either sex. Cond 1 F 43.

Lonely lady, wishes to adopt new-born infant, 211, Brooklyn.

The first approach to an advertiser was necessary in the form of a letter sent to the newspaper office. The letter was written by hand on plain paper giving a box number in lieu of an address. In each instance the investigator described, as the case might be, either a child who was in the Association's care for placing, or a family who had applied to the Association for a child to adopt. The following are typical letters:

Dear K 427:

I see that you offer a little girl for adoption and I am writing because I would like to see her. I have been married for nine years but have no children. I have been in the city a little way out of the city, and have money enough to give the child every comfort and advantage. They can furnish excellent references as to their character and standing. Please write me when and where I can see the baby.

Box 122.

Dear X 728:

From The —— this morning I see that you want to adopt a little boy of about four years of age. I know of a nice little boy who was four last December, and who must be given for adoption. He is perfectly healthy and a full surrender can be given for him. Would you like to hear more about him? If so, write to the same box given below.

Box 122.

Through these letters it has been possible to get into contact with several of the advertisers and ultimately to get an interview with many of them. It has been found that almost all the advertisements offering children are put up by the mother. The mothers are generally young, unwed, woefully ignorant, and often are obviously feeble-minded. Of all classes in the community, they are probably the least capable of forming any correct judgment about the qualifications of the people who reply to their advertisements.

"S. C. A. A. Money Goes Farthest and Accomplishes Most"

"I think the money this Association receives goes farther and accomplishes more than that of any other organization of which I have ever had any knowledge."—Joseph H. Choate, for sixteen years President of the State Charities Aid Association, in his address at the annual meeting in 1908.

"Oh, I am sure my baby is all right," said one mother, "the lady lives on Riverside Drive." "She is such a nice talking lady," said another mother, "she gave me ten dollars for myself." These girls, for most of them are girls, have neither asked for references nor have they even visited the homes into which their children are to go. Their attitude is expressed by the statement made by many of them, "Of course any one willing to take a baby must be a good lady." These mothers would not consciously give their children to persons who are cruel or immoral or unclean, but in their ignorance and their desire for haste and secrecy, they often do all of these things.

Disposed of Baby in 24 Hours

Probably the most expeditions of these mothers was the girl who came to New York with her two-weeks' old infant one afternoon. Hired a furnished room, arranged for an advertisement offering the baby in a morning newspaper, handed over the child to the first applicant, gave up her room, and disappeared as mysteriously as she came—all in approximately twenty-four hours.

Some of these advertisements offering children were inserted by mothers who were too young or by midwives or physicians or superintendents of private maternity hospitals. One was put in by the child's father, a half-crazy, swampy local mental hospital patient, and he had no relatives able to provide for her. It may be interesting to know that the Association obtained a surrender for this child and that later it was possible to locate the maternal grandfather, a perfectly reputable and responsible man, who eagerly welcomed the little girl back into the family fold.

Refused to Take Baby From Hospital

One of the most extraordinary cases revealed was that of a married couple with a comfortable home and an income of $5,000 a year who had

Continued on page 6

"IS SOCIAL WORK MAKING GOOD IN N.Y.?"

500 Persons at Better Times Dinner Hear Pointed Discussions

"Is Social Work Making Good in New York?" was the subject of discussion at the first annual dinner of Better Times held March 25 at the Hotel Manhattan. The social and professional leaders of the publication, interested both professionally and unprofessionally in social work, were present. Glenn Frank, editor of Century Magazine, presided. Bailey B. Burritt of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Barry C. Smith of the Commonwealth Fund, and Dr. John Finley of the New York Times, undertook to reply to the questions: "Are New York social agencies achieving satisfactory results?" "Is there wasteful duplication among them?" and "Does the public understand what they are doing?" Participating in the discussion were Felix Warburg, Dr. John E. V. Rice, Miss Josephine Schain and Lawson Purdy.

The conclusions of the speakers were that while social work is making good it is not making as good as it might, and that progress is seriously hampered by the duplicating and often conflicting effort by the large number of agencies in the city. The great needs, as the speakers saw them, were for definite information on which to base a comprehensive city-wide plan, and the education of public opinion on the possibilities of publicly supported and publicly controlled social activities.
A BABY A DAY GIVEN AWAY

(Continued from page 5)

ing three children and thinking this enough refused to come a child's mother. She was a hospital where she was born and advertised her for adoption. No appeal could penetrate their selfishness and callous indifference to the dictates of duty or the dictates of their legal rights, saying they had a right to give their child away if they chose to and they did, because they were more than they would give their child away in their own manner, and to whom they chose, and no organization and no individual need attempt to meddle with their personal affairs. They did give their child away and the Association found that they also gave away another child which was born later.

An advertisement offering a new-born baby boy gave the address of a tenement on Avenue A. Inquiry for the new-born child elicited from the Polish janitors only a mystified shake of the head. A knock on each of the twenty-four doors brought assurance in a medley of tongues that there was no such infant in the whole swarming human ant hill. As the agent was about to begin a cautious descent into the dark cavern of the hall a young woman with ashawl over her head came running up the stairs and whispering information that it was her child that was advertised. She said that her baby was to be born in about a week and that she had already agreed to give it to a woman who had answered her advertisement. Her story was that of a weak, young husband sentenced to a long prison term for theft on the eve of his wife's first confinement. The home hospital to which she had been referring was in a factory until the last possible moment and was now using up her small savings while waiting to be transferred to a city hospital for confinement. Feeling that she could not provide for the child so soon to be born, she had advertised it and had signed away her maternal rights before she ever came into possession of them. It was explained to her that the paper she had signed was worthless and that free convalescent care would be provided for her with the baby and afterwards if she chose to keep the child, the Association would obtain employment for both her and the baby. She replied that she had always heard of the Association but had never before heard of it. She expressed that it was too late to change her plans, and the baby when born was given to the holder of her paper.

Child Kept in Closet, Nearly Died

In many instances unmarried mothers and their families think only of saving their good name and of ridding themselves of responsibility. Agatha when a new-born baby was advertised for adoption by her grandmother. Her mother is a young girl of very respectable family and every thought was centered upon hiding the young mother's disgrace. The unfortunate baby, born in an aunt's apartment, was kept in a tiny dark closet scarcely larger than a cupboard, and the neighbors might hear her when she cried. All of her laundry was slily done at night. At last when the child was almost three months of age, the absence of air, the attending doctor smuggled her off in his physician's bag and got her into a hospital. That the infant was a healthy baby made no difference. The entire care of the infant was not apt to occur to persons who are thinking only of the emergency of the hour.

Child's Welfare Is Paramount

The Association, however, thinking chiefly in terms of the future, is vitally concerned for the welfare of the child. The mother of a baby who is not wanted needs help—not help to get rid of the child and easily, but help in working out a plan which will preserve or re-establish in so far as possible, the self-respect of every one concerned. The mother needs to be protected against herself. By giving away her baby she can put him out of her life, that she can forget that she had not the heart to bear. Do not be too down in her heart she will remember him always and will wonder about him always. The baby, too, when he is grown up will wonder who he is.

The difficulty of wishing to know something about oneself and one's parents is bound to assert itself and sooner or later the child will set out to satisfy that longing.

Little Agatha was taken by the Child Placing Department, since no satisfactory plan could be worked out for keeping the mother and child together, but she was taken in an orderly and decent manner and with full consideration of her rights as a human being. In years to come if she should choose to ask the Association she can learn something of her origin. The mother, too, can learn whether the child lives and even perhaps if foster parents are willing, can see her picture.

Tried to Sell Their Baby

From time to time the Association has learned of cases where possibly ill-advised, or even illicit investigation disclosed such a case. A thirsty Russian and his wife, who were planning to go South, hit on the expedient of selling the baby to raise their traveling expenses. The child was advertised under the all-inclusive term "for adoption," but those who called were told that the parents must be reimbursed for the mother's confinement expenses and for all the child had cost up to date. An itemized bill which had been prepared amounted to several hundred dollars. But too many babies are to be had for nothing. Little David at the last account had not yet found a purchaser.

Very few of the children who are placed through newspaper advertisements are really adopted. Sometimes the mother gives a paper surrendering her rights, but this is usually not sworn to and is of no real value. Such children, then, and there is a large group of them, have no proper legal standing of any kind, a fact which in years to come may prove very serious.

Wives Try To Hoax Husbands

Advertisements of children wanted are usually put in by the wife, sometimes without the knowledge of the husband. It developed that she was planning to make her husband, whom she called "a good, kind man," believe the infant his own. She has already in her home a three-year-old girl who is obviously advertising and who her husband thinks is of his flesh and blood, so she resolved to test his credulity once more. After a few months ago a woman who assumed the appropriate pseudonym of "Mrs. Eager" advertised for a blue-eyed infant. It developed that she was planning to make her husband, whom she called "a good, kind man," believe the infant his own. She had already in her home a three-year-old girl who is obviously advertising and who her husband thinks is of his flesh and blood, so she resolved to test his credulity once more. After a few months ago a woman who assumed the appropriate pseudonym of "Mrs. Eager" advertised for a blue-eyed infant. It developed that she was planning to make her husband, whom she called "a good, kind man," believe the infant his own. She had already in her home a three-year-old girl who is obviously advertising and who her husband thinks is of his flesh and blood, so she resolved to test his credulity once more. After a few months ago a woman who assumed the appropriate pseudonym of "Mrs. Eager" advertised for a blue-eyed infant.

Are children so much less valuable, that we can permit them to be transferred in a casual, careless manner? Should not their transfer to the permanent or supposedly permanent custody of an individual be made subject to the approval of some official board, competent, after due consideration of the facts, to pass on the desirability of such arrangement and should not such transfer be made a matter of record?

The brief study made by the State Charities Aid Association has disclosed some of the many evils involved in the careless giving away of children through newspaper advertisements, but the fact that such practice is not illegal is only another indication of the inadequacy and inutility of the existing laws relating to children. The Association realizing this engaged an expert some time ago to compile all of the provisions of the law relative to children, now scattered through many statutes and codes — a thing which has never been done before—and after bringing together and comparing all existing provisions, the Association presented to the session just closed and other bills await consideration next year.
THE State Charities Aid Association is greatly indebted to Dr. John H. Finley, who has kindly consented to serve as active Chairman of the Committee in charge of the celebration of its Fiftieth Anniversary.

The Association considers Dr. Finley an admirable choice for this post because of his wide acquaintance throughout New York City and State, and for the further reason that at one time he served the Association as Secretary. This was from 1889 to 1892.

Dr. Finley has had a very distinguished career as an educator and publicist. He is a graduate of Knox College. Degrees have been conferred upon him by this institution, and among others, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, Columbia, New York University, and Brown. He was Professor of Politics at Princeton University, 1900-1905, President of the College of the City of New York, 1903-1913, and Commissioner of Education of the State of New York from 1913-1921.

He was Harvard University exchange lecturer on the Hyde Foundation at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1910 and 1911. He is a Trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation. During the World War Dr. Finley gave distinguished service. He was sent as a special envoy by the Regents of the University of the State of New York on an educational mission to France in 1917. He was a member of the American Army Educational Committee in 1918, and the Commissioner of the American Red Cross to Palestine and the Near East in 1918 and 1919. Japan confered upon him the Order of the Rising Sun. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honor of France and a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, and a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. Among the books of which Dr. Finley is the author are "The French in the Heart of America," "French Schools in War Time," and "A Pilgrim in Palestine." Dr. Finley is now a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times.

Preliminary Program of Fiftieth Anniversary Events

THURSDAY, MAY 11th
9:30 A. M. to 12:00 — Meeting on Children's Work, Hotel Biltmore. Subject, "County Programs for Child Care."
2:00 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. — Meeting on Children's Work, Hotel Biltmore. Subject, "Placing Out of Children; and Assisting Mothers with Babies."
8:00 P. M. — 50th Anniversary Meeting, Town Hall, 121 834 43d Street, New York.

FRIDAY, MAY 12th
9:30 A. M. to 12:00 — Meeting on Tuberculosis and Public Health, Hotel Biltmore.
12:30 P. M. — Luncheon and Business Meeting of State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, Hotel Biltmore.
2:00 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. — Meeting on Mental Hygiene, Visitation of Hospitals, Almshouses and other public Charitable Institutions, Hotel Biltmore.
7:00 P. M. — State Charities Aid Association Reunion Dinner, Hotel Biltmore.

Distinguished Sponsors for S. C. A. A. Semi-Centennial

The officers of the Association's Committee on 50th Anniversary are:
- Charles Evans Hughes, Honorary Chairman.
- John H. Finley, Chairman.
- George F. Canfield, Chairman, Executive Committee.
- James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Vice-Chairman.
- William M. Calder, Vice-Chairman.
- H. Edmund Machold, Vice-Chairman.
- Alfred E. Smith, Vice-Chairman.
- Charles S. Whitman, Vice-Chairman.
- Martin H. Glynn, Vice-Chairman.
- John A. Dix, Vice-Chairman.
- Horace White, Vice-Chairman.
- Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Vice-Chairman.

Foster-Parent Gives Child Placing Agency

$1,500 Thank- Offering

A foster parent who adopted a child from the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association has just contributed $1,500 to the Association, the income from this sum to be applied to the support of the agency.

The income will enable the agency to find a home for a child each year. In sending the gift the donor wrote:

"It gives me great pleasure to make this gift in grateful appreciation of what the department (Child Placing) has done in placing the baby — in our home for adoption."

Dr. Bailey's Article Reprinted

Reprints of an article by Dr. Pearce Bailey, late Chairman of the State Commission on Mental Defectives, written shortly before his death, may be obtained by applying to the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. It is entitled "State Care, Training and Education of Mental Defectives" and outlines a New York State program.
THE State Charities Aid Association is particularly happy to announce that Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, has consented to become Honorary Chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration of its 50th Anniversary.

In spite of the almost overwhelming demands of official duties upon his time and thought, Secretary Hughes has expressed his warm interest in the work of the Association and its anniversary, and cordially consented to become Honorary Chairman.

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News and, in fact, all persons familiar with the development of sound health and relief work in this State during recent years, will recall that it was during Mr. Hughes' term as Governor of the State of New York that the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis in this State outside of New York City was organized. This campaign has resulted in cutting the death rate from the disease 34 per cent. between 1907 and 1922, and tuberculosis has dropped from first to fifth place as a cause of deaths in this State.

During his four years' term as Governor, his interest in social work grew continuously and he became one of the foremost advocates and most effective participants in the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis. He also foresaw the fruitful movement for the reduction of insanity through the establishment of free clinics for early discovery and treatment of incipient mental disorders. These clinics, now conducted by the State hospitals, number over 40, and last year were attended by nearly 5,000 patients.

As Governor, his constructive ability made itself felt throughout the whole range of the State's activities in the protection of the public health, the care of the sick and the unfortunate, the establishment of the State probation service, the prevention of dependency and the promotion of progressive health, relief and social work generally.

The Association had the enduring satisfaction of being, to a very modest extent, a coworker with him along some of these lines during his term as Governor, and very highly appreciates his interest and good will to it and its members as it reaches the 50th milestone of its existence.

"All social service is good only so far as it makes itself unnecessary."—Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in a recent address to the Association's County Agents for Dependent Children.

MISS LATHROP PRAISES ASSOCIATION'S RECORD

The State Charities Aid Association appreciates the following letter recently received from Miss Julia C. Lathrop, former head of the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington:

"I received some days ago a copy of the S. C. A. A. News with the account of the dinner to Mrs. William B. Rice. It must have been a very moving occasion. I have not met Mrs. Rice often but I have long realized her strong and lovely influence in the field of humanizing public charities. The very fact that the S. C. A. A. is 'carrying on' with such vigor and scientific open-mindedness makes it safe for you all to look back with pride of possession upon the wonderful record of the Association. Your new study of placing-out work is only the latest proof of the Association's spirit."

OUTSTANDING RESULTS OF 50 YEARS' WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION

1. Revolutionized the care of the insane, removing them from an atmosphere of neglect and fear, to one of care, sympathy and intelligent treatment.

2. Revolutionized the care of the sick, both in hospitals and at home, by the establishment of the first Training School for Nurses in America.

3. Developed standards of child placing which have received national recognition.

4. Brought about a modern Public Health Law and a complete reorganization of the State Department of Health, now generally recognized as the best in the country.

5. Organized and directed the effort which has led to a reduction of 1-3 in the death rate from tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City. Tuberculosis has fallen from the first to the fifth place in this area among the causes of death.

ANOTHER VICE-CHAIRMAN

EX-GOVERNOR CHAS. S. WHITMAN
"Work Cure" Suited To Small as Well as Large Hospitals

Mrs. Ruth B. Harter, the organizer and supervisor of occupational therapy of the Association's State Committee on Tuberculosis has just finished a month's demonstration at the new sanatorium in Columbia County. This sanatorium of 48 beds is the smallest in which a demonstration has so far been given. The practicability and necessity for a department in a sanatorium of this size, as well as in the larger institutions has been shown.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Association's Tuberculosis Committee of Columbia County, of which Mrs. John W. Gillette is Chairman. The members of the Committee showed an unusual understanding and appreciation of the work, and voted to continue the work for an indefinite period. The Board of Managers of the Sanatorium also became warm advocates for its continuance.

Makes Patients Contented

Dr. Charles Parcell, the Medical Superintendent, in speaking of the newly organized department, says: "The largest single element that enters into the sanatorium treatment of patients is to have the patient stay long enough in the hospital to derive permanent benefit. Anything that tends to interest and hold the patient is a very valuable adjunct. I am sure glad that this department will be continued."

At the present time there are nine children between the ages of ten and fifteen, although no provision had been made for the care of children when the sanatorium was built. They were among Mrs. Harter's most eager pupils. They made some exceedingly clever toys, among which were some white outing-flannel rabbits that attracted attention because of their naturality. They also made some very good baskets and a box of fifteen did a piece of wood carving on a box that would have been a credit to a man many years his senior. An elderly man who came in as a patient during this time confided to Mrs. Harter that he expected to go crazy taking the cure because he had never been still a minute in all his life. He was a carpenter. When he was brought some material with which to crochet some pretty rag rugs he explained: "Now this is pretty fine, I never really expected to do this sort of carpentering, but it surely is a vast improvement on doing nothing." The articles made during the period of demonstration were on exhibit at Hudson, Poughkeepsie and Chatham, and caused much favorable comment. A worker has already been engaged by Mrs. Harter to continue the service.

The Suffolk County Tuberculosis Committee has set aside a sum sufficient to establish a department of occupational therapy for the ensuing year, and negotiations are under way for them to employ an occupational therapist by May first. With the placing of these two new occupational therapists in the field there are at present ten departments functioning in the county hospitals, not to mention the out-patient department known as "The Little House" at Rochester.

TO TRAIN TEACHERS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

Governor Miller has signed a bill amending the Education Law, authorizing the Commissioner of Education to establish a Department of Extension Teacher Training at the State Normal School at Genesee in connection with the Craig Colony at Sonora. After July 1 this Department will conduct all educational activities at the Colony. It will give practice training to student teachers who desire to specialize in the instruction of subnormal and atypical children in the public schools and elsewhere throughout the State.
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The State Charities Aid Association is supported in the main by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditures amount to about $350,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $60,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.

All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.

All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.

All persons contributing annually $2.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF REQUEST
I give and bequest to the "State Charities Aid Association," incorporated in the year 1869 under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of $__________ dollars to be used for the purpose of said Association.

NO STATE LICENSE FOR CHIROPRACTORS

Legislature Also Passes Bill Against Illegal Practitioners of Medicine

Two bills providing for state licensing of chiropractors failed to pass at the recent session of the Legislature. The Association vigorously opposed these bills at Albany, in its monthly publication, and in the newspapers of the State.

The menace to public health involved in these bills was very clear and very serious. Every public health movement spends a substantial part of its effort in urging people who have symptoms of ill health which may indicate tuberculosis, heart disease, venereal disease, impending mental disturbance, or other serious illness to go to a doctor for an examination and to follow his advice. By prompt examination the inception of serious disease often may be discovered before it has reached the more serious or fatal stages.

The value of such medical examinations depends, of course, upon the skill and abilities of the physician.

If chiropractors were licensed and thereby empowered by the authority of the State to advertise themselves as doctors, many persons who seriously need medical examination and diagnosis would not be able to discriminate between a "doctor" of chiropractic and competent physicians able to make skilled medical examinations.

The failure of the chiropractic bills to pass the Legislature does not mean that the public, especially unthinking citizens, is freed from the menace of the activities of such so-called "doctors." Persons needing medical examination and treatment will, doubtless, still resort to chiropractors thinking that they are getting real medical advice and assistance, but it is a satisfaction to know that the State will not directly encourage this by giving such quasidoctors official recognition and standing through a license issued by the State Board of Regents.

State Should Prosecute Bogus Doctors

The menace of unlawful medical practitioners as well as of quasidoctors has been diminished through the passage of a bill supported by the Association through its Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. This bill, which is known as the Bloom Bill, amended the medical practice act in several important particulars. It provided that penalties for violations of the law should be recovered in actions brought by the Attorney General of the State. It further fixed the penalties, specified the procedure to be followed in such cases, and authorized the Board of Regents to appoint inspectors to gather evidence against irregular and illegal practitioners of medicine.

Under the provisions of the existing law the responsibility for the enforcement of the medical practice act rests upon county medical societies which can reimburse themselves for the expenses incurred in prosecuting cases. When the Bloom Bill takes effect, the law will provide that if the Board of Regents determines that a bill has been passed by the Legislature because the penal provisions were considered unduly drastic and some provisions as to the jurisdiction of courts were not clear. The Governor stated that he approved the general purpose of the bill.

Practical Tests Urged

Another bill proposed by the State Board of Regents and the State Medical Society which was supported by the Association passed the Senate but unfortunately failed in the Assembly. It authorized the Board of Regents to employ practical as well as written tests in the examination of those who seek to be recognized as physicians. The bill was recognized that medicine is an art as well as a science and that those whom the State licenses should be skilled as well as well trained. The Governor had not approved the measure, but the Regents felt that practical tests were needed to determine whether or not an applicant for a license possesses such skills as are required.

This bill would also have established a uniform procedure for the enforcement of medical licenses earned in other states as an improvement on the present reciprocity clause and endorsement on the ground of "eminence and authority." According to its provisions, any physician who had been examined and licensed in another state and had been engaged in reputable practice for five years could have his certificate endorsed without a written examination if he met the requirements for admission to the licensing examination in this State. In other words, a physician who had been made to depend upon the individual qualifications of each applicant rather than upon the statutory requirements of the state from which he came, would have been permitted the Board of Regents to accept, in lieu of their own examination, the certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners which has for more than five years conducted examinations for physicians on a very high plane. If the certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners were accepted in all states, medical graduates could, by passing a single examination, earn the right to practice anywhere in the country. It is fortunate that this bill did not become a law.

DR. SANGER BROWN SUCCEEDS DR. BAILEY ON STATE COMMISSION

On the last day of the Legislative session Governor Miller sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of Dr. Sanger Brown, 2d, of New York City, to succeed the late Dr. Pearce Bailey as Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives. The Senate at once confirmed the appointment. The choice of Dr. Brown for this position is widely approved. He had been closely associated with Dr. Bailey in the work of the Classification Clinic at the Neurological Institute and elsewhere and is well fitted to take up the work where Dr. Bailey left off.

Dr. Brown has wide experience in psychiatric work. He is a graduate of the Medical School of Columbia University in the class of 1907. He was associated for a time with the Department of Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, later with the Manhattan State Hospital, and for some years was the physician in charge of the women's department of Bloomingdale Hospital. During the war Dr. Brown held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was for a time with Col. Pearce Bailey in the office of the Surgeon General in Washington and was then transferred to the A. E. F. where he served as Director of the Department of Psychiatry in Base Hospital No. 8 and as Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 214. Shortly after leaving the service and resuming private practice, Dr. Brown was director of the study conducted at Public School No. 37 in New York City, under the auspices of the National Commission for Mental Hygiene.

Among Dr. Brown's present appointments are: Assistant Director, Classification Clinic. Neurologist in Charge, special clinic for children, Neurological Institute; Chief of Clinic, Department of Psychiatry, Cornell University Medical School, and Consulting Psychiatrist, New York Orthostatic Asylum at Hastings.
NEW LAWS MAKE FOR BETTER CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Legislature Authorizes Counties To Have General Hospitals—Occupational Therapy To Be Extended

The 1922 session of the Legislature rounded out the statutory provisions of the state relative to tuberculosis hospitals in the counties, by the passage of the Lowman-Duke bill, which extends to counties generally the power to establish and operate public general hospitals. It also provides that in any county not having a tuberculosis hospital, a general hospital may be operated under a paving or other provision for tuberculosis patients. This bill has been signed by the Governor.

The Legislature also passed the Lowman-McGinnies occupational therapy bill which specifically legalizes the creation and operation of the occupational therapy departments, which have already been established in ten local tuberculosis hospitals, and opens the way for the extension of this very important "work-cure" service not only to other tuberculosis hospitals, but to public general hospitals as well. The Governor has also approved this bill.

The Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health drafted these measures, secured an endorsement of their provisions by the State Commissioner of Health, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, acquainted Governor Miller with their provisions and purposes and obtained his informal approval of them, secured their introduction in both of the houses of the Legislature, explained their provisions before the committees to which they were referred and urged their final passage.

32 Counties Affected

The County General Hospital Bill will open the way for 32 counties of the state which have no provision whatever for the care of tuberculosis to provide such care and at the same time to make hospital provision for the care of injuries and sickness generally. Most of these counties do not have sufficient population, assessed valuation, or enough tuberculosis cases to justify the building of special tuberculosis hospitals. In these same counties there are a substantial number of persons, many of them in the more sparsely settled districts, who are in need of general hospital care and who are not now obliged to go to general hospitals located outside their county. This means that many such persons do not receive the care which they need. By establishing general hospitals as provided for by this act, such counties will be able to provide for both of these classes of patients.

This legislation will also benefit the counties in which there is hospital provision for tuberculosis patients by diminishing and in time checking at the source the drifting of indigent cases of tuberculosis from the smaller and more rural counties toward larger counties having tuberculosis hospital facilities available. Indigent tuberculosis cases are prone to migrate and have little concern for boundary lines between counties. They tend to drift to the larger and wealthier counties which have tuberculosis hospitals and increase or otherwise complicate the problem of hospital care for tuberculosis patients in those districts.

"Work Cure" Authorized

The law providing for the establishment of occupational therapy departments in connection with tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria and with general public hospitals, makes explicit the necessary legal authority which already seemed implied in one or two of the county tuberculosis hospital law. The question as to the legality of carrying on occupational therapy had, however, been raised at some of the hospitals where such departments had already been established and therefore specific authority permitting such departments was sought.

Approximately 450 patients in these hospitals are already receiving the benefit of occupational therapy and the establishment of departments for this work is being considered in other institutions. The way will be opened by this law for the development of occupational therapy throughout the hospitals of the State. In addition to this the laws in questions affecting the functioning of these departments will be settled by the new law. Patients will be permitted to buy for their own use, articles which they have made upon payment of the cost price of the materials entering into their manufacture. Or the articles may be sold and the patient receive the value of his labor in whole or in part as may seem most desirable for the development of the work in the institution.

The law also provides for the establishment of an occupational therapy fund to be used for purchasing materials, in counties where there is no purchasing agent. This fund will be continually replenished by repayments for material when the articles are sold.

Handwork Hastens Cures

Occupational therapy is defined in the law as "any activity, mental or physical, prescribed, guided or supervised for any patient for the purpose of contributing to and hastening his recovery." In tuberculosis hospitals the work prescribed by the chief medical officer consists of suitable handicrafts taught by a trained instructor. The handicrafts used most frequently in tuberculosis sanatoria are basketry, hand weaving, metal work, leather work, wood carving, toy making, clay modelling, bead work, painting, knitting and needle work. It has been found that these light occupations assist in the recovery of patients by giving them new interests, a sufficient amount of exercise with a corresponding ability to rest better, and tend to restore and maintain self-confidence through the development of a slight earning capacity. They also assist in retaining the habit of work essential for the patient if he is to be restored to future activity. In some instances patients find a new vocation of a character suited to their physical strength and condition so that they are able after discharge to retain benefits derived from their hospital treatment. The passage of this bill is in line with the policy of the National Tuberculosis Association which is sponsoring the introduction of occupational therapy into tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria throughout the United States.

DR. HULL ON HEALTH COUNCIL

Dr. Stanton P. Hull of Petersburgh, a prominent physician of Rensselaer County, has been appointed by Governor Miller as a member of the Public Health Council of the State Department of Health, to succeed Mrs. Elmer Blair of New York.

Dr. Hull graduated from the Albany Medical College in the class of 1906. Later he studied in the Lying-In Hospital, New York. He took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. He was health officer of Petersburgh for 12 years, of Berlin for three years, and of Grafton for 10 years.
COUNTY CHILDREN'S AGENTS HOLD 2-DAY CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

Their Work Has Helped Make Advanced Child-Care Legislation Possible

TO AID ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The twelfth annual conference of the County Children's Agents of the State Charities Aid Association was held in the Russell Sage Foundation Building in New York City on March 20 and 21. Special interest was attached to the conference this year because of the fiftieth anniversary of the Association.

The four sessions of the conference developed discussions of great value to the agents, who, removed from the moment from the immediate problems of the individual fields, joined with interest in exchanges of experiences and of open discussion in the halls of the high state, who attended the sessions, benefitted in obtaining comprehensive information as to the work of the other counties.

Miss H. Ida Curry, Secretary of the Sub-Committee on County Agencies for Dependent Children, presided.

Another bill provides for the establishment of county juvenile courts with separate judges except in counties where the supervising judge shall certify that there is not sufficient judicial business to warrant the election of an additional judge. The bill will be designated Judge of the Children's Court.

These two bills were made possible by the field work of county children's agents and they mark a decided forward step in child caring legislation in New York State.

Miss Curry pointed out that child welfare workers and all citizens interested in children should realize that the utmost care should be exercised in choosing candidates for children's court judges, both in the counties in which the County Judge acts and in those where a separate judge is elected. Ben Lindsay, famous as a juvenile court judge, is a real county judge who has been many times on the strength of his work with juveniles.

A third and most important measure, known as the David Smith Act, is the end of the welfare of maternity and infancy, the largest forward step yet taken in child health work. This law makes available $100,000 for the enlargement and reorganization of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Health Department. This reorganization and with the extension of baby and maternity clinics and nursing service throughout the State will greatly diminish the number of deaths of babies and will save the lives and conserve the health of mothers through a development of prenatal and maternity care.

The subjects assigned in advance for discussion were the following: "The Responsibility of the Central Office to the Agents and to the County Committees;" "The Responsibility of the Agents to the Central Office;" "An Investigation Before Appointment of a Parent or Guardian;" "An Investigation Before Placing a Child in a Free Home;" "The Supervision of Difficult or Older Children;" and "Case Work Methods."

Thoroughness the Keynote

The importance of making accurate and comprehensive records of each case was emphasized. Miss Cornelia Ougheltree of the central office stressed this as being very important in the cases of children whom it is sought to adjust to the environment of a particular foster home. A painstaking investigation and thorough study is a fundamental necessity for the framing of a sound program for a child's future, she said, asking the agent to remember the law, the reactions of the child and of its foster parents.

Miss Ougheltree told of an incident where ex haustive search of records was made necessary because a worker several years before had recorded that a child had been committed but neglected to name the committing court. The name of the committing court is known to the agent who had simply omitted an important detail. It sometimes becomes necessary to know where a child was born before it has been permitted to determine the responsibility for its support when it had again become a public charge.

Miss Mary Helen Smith of Putnam County, who leads the agents, expressed the opinion that an important duty of the staff at headquarters is to radiate inspiration and vision among the workers in the field. She said that the agents, continuously under pressure as they are by their local problems, are in danger at times of losing sight of their wider field as a member of a great organization, State-wide in extent with State-wide aims and ideals. Miss Smith pointed out that the central office increases without the geographical distance from New York City.

She declared her belief that the prestige of an agent in her community with the layman and the newspapers is enhanced by her maintaining close relations with the Central Office. During the discussion that followed the remarks of Miss Smith, it was said to be important for an agent to keep the Central Office informed of changes as well as successes in case work. It was pointed out that a failure to obtain the desired results may be useful in avoiding similar failures in other counties, or may show the necessity of a change in the law which might be remedied through action by headquarters.

Miss Rachel Menz of Rockland county led the discussion on "The Responsibility of the Agents." She asserted that one of the first duties of an officer is to fulfill the duties of the office with the aims and ideals of the central office.

The relations of agents with the State Board of Charities, with children's societies in counties where there are such and local church charitable activities were discussed.

The discussions represented many varied points of interest. Practically all of the agents contributed to these discussions. In many cases, older agents in point of service described experiences or discussed methods that were enlightening to those who have recently joined in the work.

At the end of the first day of the conference the agents were the guests of the Association at a dinner at the Madison Square Hotel. Miss Cora R. Atwood, treasurer of the Association, was the principal speaker.

Mr. W. B. Jenkins sketched the history of fifty years of work of the Association. Declaring that this history had been one of consistent progress along carefully thought-out lines that it had not been easy, he said, "If you will read the histories of some organizations, which have existed over a comparable period of time, you will find with exception that they have passed through different phases of vigor varied by periods of peace and often difficult periods of slumber from which they have eventually reawakened. The State Charities Aid Association has not ebbs and flows. It has had an even and steady development. It has had a consistent policy from the start. It suggests that the founders had known what there was then to be known about the things with which they had to deal."

"The Association was organized in 1872. In 1874, delegates from all of the counties that had children's agents were invited to meet and to consider what they ought to do. They discussed the needs of children of whom very many were in the poorhouses. They passed a resolution that they would individually and collectively, to assist the superintendents of the poor in their respective counties to find better homes for the children in families in the poorhouses."

"From that time there has been a steady adherence to the main idea that, other things being equal, the best place for the ordinary child under ordinary circumstances is in the home."

"In 1876, the Central Office published a circular of instructions for its county agents in regard to placing out children. It would do fairly well as a manual for the Child Placing department today."

"We shall be near to the end of fifty years. We have given thought to the subject of how we should celebrate the anniversary. It seems to us that it was decided to call attention to the state of mind of today. Attention has been focussed upon foreign things. So far as people were interested in children they were interested in the poor children of Europe. Lately attention has been focussed upon that and it has not been focussed on anything else."

"I think that our anniversary ought to include a vigorous effort on our part to focus attention on the children of New York State and the problems with which our people were so deeply concerned before the war—the domestic problems of social welfare within the State."

"We shall have a meeting in New York City on May 11 to commemorate the founding of the Association. There will be speakers adequate to the occasion. We shall have other meetings at which we shall deal with the four general divisions of our work and the care of the poor, mental hygiene and public health."

"There will be present delegates from all of our different kinds of committees in all parts of the State."

"We hope at that time to discuss our problems, review fifty years in a day, see where we are and where we are going in the future and, so to speak, redevote ourselves one and all, to the accomplishments we hope to attain in the next ten years."

(Continued on page 13)
GOVERNOR APPROVES IMPORTANT BILLS ABOUT CARE OF INSANE AND DEFECTIVES

Nearly $5,000,000 to Enlarge State Hospitals—Six More Field Agents

A NUMBER of bills relating to the care of the insane and mentally defective which were introduced at the recent session of the Legislature, have been signed by Governor Miller.

The Appropriation Bill, approved by the Governor on March 11, becomes Chapter 168 of the Laws of 1922. This grants $1,989,000 for new construction and improvements at the State hospitals, in addition to about $3,000,000 granted in a special bill for constructing the Creedmoor Hospital.

An appropriation of $13,770 is made for developing occupational therapy. This bill also allows for five additional State hospital social workers and one additional field agent for the State Commission for Mental Defectives.

The Governor also signed the indemnity bill (Chapter 128, Laws of 1922) creating a central State Department of Purchase headed by a Superintendent of Purchase appointed by the Governor for a term of five years. This department has jurisdiction and control over the purchase of materials, equipment and supplies by the State or by any State department, board, commission, officer, or institution, excepting the Legislature.

The Superintendent of Purchase prescribes the forms, contents, order, and disposition of requisitions, examines requisitions and may revise them either as to quantity, quality or estimated cost, or as to quality being in accordance with the standards established by the Bureau of Standards. The bill as passed was amended, however, to provide that in the case of requisitions from State hospitals if revised in reference to wearing apparel, foods or medical supplies and equipment, the quality shall not be inferior to the grade approved or the quantity less than that determined by the State Hospital Commission. This will reserve to the State Hospital Commission control over the purchase of material, etc., and it now exercises the standards of standards of quantity and quality. An appropriation of $100,000 is made for the operation of the Department.

The Governor has appointed as Director of Purchase, Frank R. Utter, the present Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, a member of the Hospital Development Commission and of the State Commission for Mental Defectives. Mr. Utter's appointment is widely approved for he has given high quality of service and is well acquainted with the needs of the institutions.

A companion bill creating a Bureau of Standards was approved by the Governor on March 21 and became Chapter 386 of the Laws of 1922. This bill, the author of which is Mr. Utter, to the Civil Practice Act was enacted on March 23 (Chapter 167, Laws of 1922). This bill provides that all writs of habeas corpus directed to the agent or warden of a State prison or the superintendent, manager, or board of managers of a State institution, must be made returnable before a justice of the Supreme Court or a county judge in the county in which the person is detained; or if there is no such official in the county, capable of acting, the writ shall be made returnable before the nearest accessible authorized official.

An amendment to the Insanity Law which permits the medical inspector to visit private mental institutions for the period during which the Commission was passed and approved by the Governor (Chapter 168, Laws of 1922).

A permanent commission on pensions, to consist of five members, was created when the Governor signed the Knight bill (Chapter 269, Laws of 1922). This commission is appointed by the Governor to inquire into the subject of retirement, pension allowances, and annuities for State and municipal officers and employees, especially with reference to further establishment and maintenance of the funds from which such benefits are paid.

An amendment to the Education Law was enacted, establishing a department of extension work in the State University at Geneseo, under which is to be placed the regular school work at the Craig Colony at Seneca Falls. This law was Chapter 154, Laws of 1922. This law confirms a working arrangement which has been successfully in operation for several years.

An amendment to the Insanity Law has been signed by the Governor which permits a mentally defective inmate of the Matteawan State Hospital who does not show evidence of insanity, to be transferred by the State Commission for Mental Defectives to a State institution under its jurisdiction. This bill became Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1922 by the approval of the Governor on March 25.

An amendment to the Prison Law was enacted which permits the Board of Parole for State prisons to parole a male mentally defective convict to the State institution at Napanoach or a female mentally defective convict to the division for defective delinquents at Bedford. This bill became Chapter 297 of the Laws of 1922 by the approval of the Governor on March 27.

An amendment to the Insanity Law, Chapter 420, Laws of 1922. This directs magistrates in New York City upon the request of the Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau to commit an observation alleged insane veterans brought before them, to the new veterans' hospital in the Bronx. It also authorizes the State Hospital Commission to transfer veterans of the World War from a State hospital to the veterans' hospital.

Bills Awaiting Governor's Action

The following bills passed by both houses are still awaiting action by the Governor:

An amendment to the Insanity Law which makes minor changes in the retirement system of the State hospitals.

The supplemental Appropriation Bill which, among other things, allows an additional $78,000 for new equipment at the Kings Park State Hospital and provides for additional personal service at Letchworth Village.

General amendments to the Mental Deficiency Law which in brief give certain added powers to the Commission, clarify committee procedures including that relating to napango, and provide for the temporary detention of mentally defective persons in a manner similar to the present Insanity Law.

The following were among the bills not advanced:

A bill providing for trial by jury for the insane before commitment. This bill was opposed by this Association. It was not reported from committee.

A bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to select a site for a State school for mental defectives in the western part of the State. This was not reported from committee.

County Children's Agents Hold 2-Day Conference in New York

(Continued from page 12)

"We hope to utilize the occasion to improve our financial condition.

"We have grown from a budget of $8,000 to one of $100,000 a year. It has been necessary always without great effort but circumstances make it necessary to replace some items of our income. We have a five-year guarantee fund amounting to $50,000 a year which terminated last year.

"I would like to have you agents as you go back think of yourselves, not only as members of a committee in one of the counties concerned with the children who become public charges, but a part of a great organization, State-wide in extent and facing State-wide problems which can only be met permanently and securely through the building up of a strong State central organization.

"Let us cultivate this year a sense of being State-minded."

Mr. Folks declared that the far-reaching welfare measures passed at the last session of the Legislature were made possible by the background permit the agents to work throughout the State. The laws mean, he said, that the work that the agents have been doing as pioneers in their fields eventually will be carried by the responsible governmental authorities.

"That is what it was bound to come to," he added.

Representing cooperating agencies at the conference were Miss Ruth Taylor, Miss Mary A. Person, and Mrs. E. M. L. Fisher of the Westchester County Department of Child Welfare, Miss Katherine Brette of the Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare, etc.
GLENS FALLS NOW HAS HEALTH WORK UNDER ONE ROOF

Public and Volunteer Agencies in Health Center Given to City By Mrs. Bowden and Mrs. Cahoon

THE city of Glens Falls has taken its place among the progressive cities of the State in health work by the establishment of a Health Center in a separate and well equipped building which is now the home of the City Department of Health and of the volunteer health and social welfare organizations of that city.

The building, which has been converted to this use, consists of a fine residence of eleven rooms, surrounded by a spacious lawn, located near the center of the city, opposite the city hall and the city park. This property, valued at $50,000, was donated to the city by Mrs. H. A. Bowden of Glens Falls and her sister, Mrs. George Cahoon of Grand Marce, Canada, who have thus shown their deep appreciation of the need for having health and social welfare activities centered in suitable quarters and provided with adequate facilities. The gift is the outcome of an active discussion for several months of the need for such a center which was started by the Warren County Tuberculosis Committee, the Glens Falls chapter of the American Red Cross, the local press and other agencies.

The Executive Secretary of the Warren County Tuberculosis Committee, Miss Marjorie Bucknam, had much to do with the negotiations looking to the transfer of this property to the city. The various steps taken and the difficulties met afforded an illustration of the manner in which enterprises of this kind are carried through:

On January 31, 1921, the City Attorney was interviewed to ask his opinion as to whether the city would be likely to accept such property if offered for the purpose. On February 3 a rough sketch with explanations of what a Health Center could look like, after examination approved by the Health Officer, was made and furnished to one of the donors, Mrs. Bowden, upon her request.

On February 17 Mrs. Bowden made an appointment to go through the house to consider its practicability for use as a Health Center and how much remodeling would be required. The Health Officer and others looked over the property and on February 21 representatives of all the different organizations concerned were invited and all but one visited the building and expressed themselves enthusiastically over the outlook. After this informal inspection a message was sent to the City Attorney by the donors that the property would be offered if acceptable.

A slight setback occurred in the proceedings at that time owing to the fact that the donors proposed to give the property on condition that five years be considered a probation period and if at the end of that time the experiment proved to be successful the property would be deeded outright to the city. The donors were advised by their counsel after conference with some of the City officials, to withdraw the restriction but to incorporate any conditions desired as a protection, in the deed. The result was that practically all restrictions were removed and the property was given to be used for "welfare purposes" without obligation to use it for a Health Center. One or two members of the Common Council saw in the terms "welfare purposes" an opportunity to escape the responsibility of maintaining the property.

To meet the situation an inquiry was made to see if the donors had changed their minds about what they wished the building to be used for. Their reply was that they still hoped to see it used as a Health Center and supposed that the City wanted it for that purpose. The property is one for "welfare activities" and "Health Center" was explained to the donors who said that they did not realize that the distinction was of such vital importance.

A letter of the Board of Health then took up the fight on the ground that the desires of the donors should be a deciding factor as to what the building should be used for with the result that it was finally settled that—

the building should be used as a "Health Center." Finally, in December, 1921, the following organizations moved their headquarters to the building:

The Department of Health, with a staff including full-time Health Officer, two medical nurses and a stenographer; Associated Charities, represented by a full-time secretary; the Tuberculosis Committee, represented by a full-time secretary; Warren County Board of Child Welfare, with full-time Secretary, and Warren County Tuberculosis Committee, with full-time secretary; and the Woman’s Club to share the office and telephone with the Secretary of the Associated Charities.

An interesting and rather humorous phase of the situation was that, technically speaking, the city officials could not legally invite private organizations to share the quarters with the Health Department but these organizations were told that if all moved in probably nobody would put them out. So there they are in ideal quarters under no expense except for telephone service and working harmoniously.

It might be mentioned that the Warren County Medical Society appointed a Committee to investigate the idea when first proposed and that this committee reported favorably and urged the Common Council to take action to have the Health Department and other organizations occupy the building. There were a few individual physicians who, believing that the plan in some way incorporated the "State Health Center" idea, were at first opposed, but when convinced that it only meant the housing of the already existing agencies under one roof, were less antagonistic.

All visitors seem to agree that the house could not have been better arranged if built for the purpose.

WEEKLY FORUM IS SUCCESSFUL IDEA IN T.B. HOSPITAL

By Charles H. Cole, M. D.
Superintendent, Broome County Tuberculosis Hospital

"There is nothing new under the sun," but sometimes there are new ideas in applying old methods. The idea of a weekly forum presents itself as an interesting and profitable form of diversion for ambulant patients in tuberculosis hospitals. It tends to enliven interest in leading topics of the day, and affords just that degree of mental stimulus necessary to divert patients’ minds from their physical conditions, without being in any sense harmful.

The forum of the Broome County Tuberculosis Hospital is entirely a patients’ organization—of the patients, for the patients, and by the patients. A committee of three is appointed for conducting the forum and choosing the subject. The date for the forum is set some time in advance, and the subject posted. Those interested in taking part "read up" on the topic to be discussed, gathering their information from newspapers, magazines, books, and other sources.

The patient conducting the forum presents the topic, and is "in charge" of that meeting. Then follow questions or arguments on the subject. The forum is not intended to deal with current topics, there will be introduced from time to time subjects of a different nature, such as music, books and authors, nature study and the like.

The first meeting of the Forum took place on Washington’s Birthday. By request of the common council, the superintendent conducted the opening session, as the project was new to most of the patients. He spoke on "The Characteristics of Washington and Other Men of His Time." Questions were asked as to his generalship, his presidency, the mode of election then in use, party affiliations, etc. Interest was, at least, and discussion was prompted.

At a subsequent meeting, the topic of "Our Bird Neighbors" was admirably presented by one of the patients, who has collected, and brought out many interesting facts about birds and their habits.

"The Shantung Question" was rather weighty, but discussion brought out a larger understanding of the question than might have ordinarily been expected. It revealed that reading had been done and thought given to the subject. Other topics soon to follow are "The Preferential Primary" and "Woman Suffrage."
A Fine Half Century Record

(Edited from The New York Herald, March 19, 1922)

The New York State Charities Aid Association will soon celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. On May 11 it will be just half a century since a few public spirited men and women met in the Schuyler home, then at 19 West Thirty-first street, and formed an organization which has since grown to be one of the most important factors in the State’s charitable and hygienic work.

The basic idea of the society is the proposition that upon every citizen rests an obligation to see that pubic institutions are so conducted as best to promote the ends for which they are maintained. That this responsibility is frequently ignored by individuals was recognized by the founders of the organization, and it was the purpose of the State Charities Aid Association to concentrate and vitalize the obligation into an effective force. In a large measure this objective has been attained. The mere enumeration of all the association’s achievements in this direction would demand many printed pages.

Among the improvements in public well being for accomplishment of which it has labored are reduction of tuberculosis mortality percentages; betterment in the care of the insane and feeble-minded; agencies for providing homes for needy children throughout the State; reorganization of the State public health system, with the creation of a modern Public Health Department, and establishment of a State commission for the care of mental defectives. These activities are but a few of those in which the association has expended its efforts.

In promoting better care of tuberculosis patients and in preventing the spread of this devastating disease the association has been particularly active. It has organized fifty-two county and eighteen city tuberculosis and public health committees, which are now doing excellent work all over the State.

While it is not asserted that the fine results which have been obtained in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis are solely the work of the association, it is conceded that the association’s efforts have greatly contributed toward bringing the improvement about.

In this matter of public health activities it may be mentioned that it came through the association, as far back as 1873, that the first training school for nurses in the country was established in Bellevue Hospital. The trained nurse is now an institution in all parts of the country; it is difficult to recall that not so short a time ago this handmaiden of science and ministering angel to the suffering was unknown.

The association formed by the little company of men and women who organised in this city fifty years ago has now grown to a membership of 12,000 citizens, representing all the counties in the State, and has become an instrument of which all New York people may well be proud.

Benefit Performance of “Carmen” for City Visiting Committee

On Easter Monday afternoon, April 17, a benefit performance of the opera of “Carmen” was given in the Metropolitan Opera House for the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. It was Miss Geraldine Farrar’s last “Carmen” before leaving the Metropolitan for the concert field. The opera was well attended and was a brilliant social success. Some of the original group are still actively interested in the work of the Committee, among them Miss Schuyler, and many direct descendants of first members are found among the 200 men and women who visit the public institutions of New York, with a view to obtaining up-to-date and improving reforms. The Committee has had a famous history. It opened the first school for nurses in this country at Bellevue in 1873; gave the first course of training to nurses for the insane in 1885; established the Municipal Lodging House in 1886; helped bring about the establishment of Letchworth Village after a long campaign for adequate State care for the feebleminded; planned and organized a children’s service at King’s County City and Metropolitan Hospitals which has done much to reduce the number of epidemics that formerly constantly threatened the children’s wards; secured a direct ambulance service from the city to Blackwell’s Island by building an elevator connection with Queensboro Bridge, so that patients need not be exiled to charity wind of East River; arranged a trolley service between Sea View Hospital and the Staten Island Ferry so that relatives of patients would find it easier to keep in touch with them easily; organized social service for Brooklyn and Blackwell’s Island Hospitals; provided concerts for hospital wards and introduced occupational therapy into Bellevue.


Ball and Concert Held to Promote “Work Cure”

The 60th Regiment Armory in New York was the scene of a brilliant gathering on Saturday evening, March 15, when friends of Bellevue Hospital, under the leadership of the Association’s New York City Visiting Committee, came together to promote the Committee’s “work cure” at Bellevue, now in its third year. Over 2,000 people enjoyed the concert and dancing. The net proceeds amounted to about $1,000, and were given to the association.

Through the courtesy of Col. John J. Phelan of the Regiment, the use of the armory was given without charge. Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright offered the services of the Police Department Band, led by Capt. Paul Stockenberg. In addition to the band music, Concert Director Conrad J. Exchenberg of the Police Department secured the volunteer services of four operatic singers. Through the courtesy of Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan the Fire Department Band played for the dancing.


During 1921 the Hospital Occupation Committee, an auxiliary of the City Visiting Committee, taught 3,313, or 28 per cent of the patients at Bellevue. When the surgeon or physician prescribes curative exercise or when patients must learn new trades, they are sent to the curative work-shop which the committee conducts. There stiffened or flabby muscles are gradually brought back to normal functioning by graduated exercises. Convalescence is hastened when the patients are happily at work and free from worry.

In the psychopathic work-rooms the cheerful surroundings and constant care help to focus bewildered minds and thus promote cure.

To continue this work at Bellevue the Committee needs $1,000, and to establish it at Port Jefferson, where it was started, $2,000 is required. Checks should be made payable to the Hospital Occupation Committee, Room 710, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.
STATE COMMISSIONS WELCOME S.C.A.A. HELP IN MENTAL HEALTH WORK

The March meeting of the Mental Hygiene Committee was made notable by the presence of the two recently appointed Chairmen of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, and Dr. Sanger Brown, 2d, Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives. Miss Susan Hoiland, a member of the Board of Managers of the Rome State School for Mental Defectives, who has recently returned from an extended stay in England, also was present. Dr. William L. Russell, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, presided.

Dr. Haviland paid tribute to the importance of an agency such as the Mental Hygiene Committee in aiding the promotion and maintenance of high standards of care, cure and prevention in the State hospital work, and in mental hygiene work in the community.

Dr. Haviland said that the foremost aim of the Commission is to bring about a compilation at great expense which it is hoped will render available a greater amount of bed space in the State hospitals, in order to relieve the overcrowded conditions that were reached during the past six months, approximately 1,400 new beds can be opened, as follows: Middletown State Hospital, 300; Ulster County, 200; Ulster County, 200; Kings Park, 200; Genesee County, 200.

In addition to the 800 beds at Marcy, the Commission anticipates the formation of a farm colony there which will provide for 120 patients. The necessary work preliminary to construction at Creedmoor is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that the contracts may be let by June 15. The urgency of new construction is shown in the fact that by January 1, 1922, the number of persons in excess of rated capacity increased from 6,642 to 6,844.

To Push Occupational Therapy

Referring to the special appropriation of $13,700 for the further development of occupational therapy in the State hospitals, Dr. Haviland said that it should be borne in mind that this method of treatment had not been disregarded in the past and that some of the State hospitals have now very excellent occupational therapy departments. It is, however, the idea of the Commission to extend the "work cure" to reach the type of patient who has not been similarly included in occupational therapy classes. Occupational therapy is not so important for the patient who willingly engages in it as for the unwilling worker, the person who needs complete reconstruction of personality, habits, and ways of living. It is with this in mind that it is proposed to establish the position of Director of Occupational Therapy for the New York State hospitals, for which examinations were held for April 29. It is also planned to appoint five or six occupational therapy aides for whom examinations are also listed. It is the present intention to make an intensive demonstration of what is possible with occupational therapy, primarily in the hospitals of the metropolitan district. Dr. Haviland said that he did not believe that anybody had ever reached the limit of possibilities in the use of this particular form of treatment of the insane.

The Committee made a medical survey of the State hospitals with the aid and cooperation of the superintendents. Psychopathic Hospital Urgent Need

Dr. Haviland said there were many concrete ways in which the Mental Hygiene Committee could aid the Commission. First and most important, he believed, was work for a psychopathic hospital in New York City. This is the great lack of the State hospital system at present and a matter in which New York State is very much behind in other parts of the country.

Care of Defectives

Dr. Sanger Brown, 2d, the newly appointed Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, said that the problem of mental deficiency in children is related so closely to that of juvenile delinquency, that it is really hard to separate the two. It is desirable to work out in New York State, through the schools and social service agencies, an organization that will recognize and understand these children as a means of preventing delinquency. Dr. Brown expressed the hope that it would be possible to work out a program to deal more adequately with the many cases of conduct disorder coming before the children's courts. Dr. Brown spoke of the provisions which the public schools are making for occupational training.

Miss Hoiland spoke briefly concerning the way in which community work for mental defectives has been organized in England. She called attention to the fact that in London alone there are 24 district workers dealing with the extra-institutional supervision of mental defectives, and that in all of England, there are 48 such workers. In addition, there are 4 experienced placement agents who give their entire time to finding employment for mentally defective persons. In London two centers are operated for low-grade mental defectives living at home and excluded from school, where these children are trained in practical habits and other ways which will tend to relieve the parents of the burden of home care of these cases.

Dr. Charles S. Little, Superintendent of Letchworth Village, and a newly elected member of the Committee, made a brief statement as to the types of mental defectives most suitable for institutional and community care.

S.C.A.A. Secretary for 29 Years

Following is a list of Executive Secretaries elected by local committees on Tuberculosis and Public Health, whose work is co-ordinated with the State-wide Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association:

Dr. William E. Lawson, Medical Director, Albany County Tuberculosis Association; Miss Marie Goulet, Allegany County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Mary Carter Nelson, R.N., Broome County Health Association; Mrs. Florence A. Bradley, Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Helen M. Patterson, R.N., Chautauqua County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Mary Carrigan, R.N., Montauk County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Margaret E. Thomson, Delaware County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Ruth McKechnie, R.N., Dutchess County Health Association; Miss Anne Benton, R.N., Poughkeepsie Tuberculosis Committee; Hugo A. Brown, Buffalo Tuberculosis Association; A. P. Caywood, Saranac Lake Society for Control of Tuberculosis; Mrs. Louise B. Wells, R.N., Genesee County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Jane Boote, R.N., Herkimer County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Helen McDonald, R.N., New York City Tuberculosis Committee; Mrs. Ethel M. Hendriksen, Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County; Miss Mary Carrigan, R.N., Montauk County Tuberculosis Committee; Mrs. Agnes D. Roberts, Livingston County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Frances Barbour, Tuberculosis Committee, Nassau County; Mrs. Harriett P. Churchill, R.N., Oneida County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health; Mrs. Minnie E. Freeman, Onondaga County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health; Miss Mary VanZile, R.N., Ontario County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Anna G. Murphy, R.N., Orange County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Grace B. Gillett, R.N., Orleans County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Nina V. Short, Otsego County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Mary Helen Smith, Putnam County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Marcella VanTuyl, Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Committee; Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Saratoga County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Mary P. Weaver, R.N., Suffolk County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Jeanette MacGregor, R.N., Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee, and of the Tuberculosis Committee of The Corning Social Service Society; Miss Margaret MacGumagal, Tioga County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Grace F. Williams, R.N., Ithaca Tuberculosis Association; Miss Marjorie M. Bucknam, R.N., Warren County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Jeanette MacGregor, R.N., Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee; Miss Estella M. Bogardus, Yonkers Tuberculosis Committee.

The position of Executive Secretary of the Fulton County Committee is temporarily vacant.

MR. DAVIES ON MENTAL HEALTH

Stanley P. Davies, Executive Secretary of the Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association, has recently given talks on mental health, at the request of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, to two groups of employees of Gimbel Bros., 4500 men at 200 meetings; College Forum; and 3500 boys of Public School No. 87. Mr. Davies also addressed the Rotary Club of Fort Jervis, March 25, on "Sound Minds in the Making."
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the "State Charities Aid Association."

S.C.A.A. NEWS

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A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Entered as second-class matter December 20, 1921, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized December 20, 1921.

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PLANS COMPLETED FOR OBSERVANCE OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF S. C. A. A.

Anniversary Reunion Dinner at Hotel Biltmore, New York, Thursday Eve. May 11

OFFICERS and members of the State Charities Aid Association and its branches throughout the State have united enthusiastically in developing plans for the notable series of meetings and events to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Association.

The exact date on which the Association reaches its fiftieth milestone is Thursday, May 11th. On that evening there will be a noteworthy 50th Anniversary Dinner at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City, which will be attended by members and friends of the Association from all parts of the State. It was on the evening of May 11, 1872 that the Association was organized by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler and a number of her friends in the home of Miss Schuyler's mother at 19 West 31st Street, New York City.

Dr. John H. Finley will be toastmaster at the dinner, and there will be a series of short, informal addresses by speakers from New York City and other sections of the State.

It has been decided to have the Anniversary Dinner take the place of the anniversary meeting originally planned for the Town Hall in New York City. This decision was reached in view of the difficulty of some of the up-State delegates spending two days and evenings in New York, and of securing some of the general speakers desired on the anniversary date. Therefore the Town Hall meeting, which had originally been fixed for the evening of May 11th, and the anniversary dinner originally scheduled for the evening of May 12th are consolidated into the occasion of the Anniversary Dinner on Thursday night, May 11.

Also Four Important Meetings on Morning and Afternoon of May 11 and 12

the State, and will also be of wide general interest to the public. Officers and delegates from the Association's branches in various countries are expected to be present. Representatives of these Committees have taken an active part in making suggestions as to the observance of the anniversary and in shaping the policy for it.

Noted Sponsors for Observance

The arrangements for the anniversary observance are made by the Committee on Fiftieth Anniversary of which Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, is Honorary Chairman; John H. Finley, Chairman, and George F. Canfield, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Are You Coming to New York, May 11-12?

Members and friends of the Association who expect to attend the 50th Anniversary Dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on the evening of May 11th, or any of the four meetings there on the morning and afternoon of May 11th and 12th, and who have not yet so notified the Central Office, are asked to do so promptly. Address:

State Charities Aid Association
105 East 22nd Street, New York City

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Ex-Governors Smith, Whitman, Glynn, Dix, White and Odell are Vice-Chairmen, together with Elihu Root and United States Senators Wadsworth and Cole, and Speaker Machold of the State Assembly.

Miss Schuyler, the founder of the Association, probably will not be able, on account of illness, to attend the meetings, but has been in constant touch with the plans developing for the observance of the Anniversary. Miss Schuyler is now eighty-four years old and still actively interested in the Association and continues as one of its Vice-Presidents.

Meeting on County Child Care

The first of this series of meetings at the Hotel Biltmore will be at 9:30 Thursday morning, May 11th. The general topic will be "County Programs for Child Care." Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Director of the Department of Child Helping, Russell Sage Foundation, will speak on "The National Significance of the Association's County Child Caring Work." The subject, "The County as a Parent to Its Needy Children," will be discussed by Mrs. Paul Revere Reynolds of Westchester County, Miss Mary Helen Smith of Putnam County, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, President of the Orange County Committee, and Miss Adeline Daly of Herkimer County. Miss H. Ida Curly, Superintendent of the Association's Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, will speak on "Next Steps in Child Care." The steps as they relate to needy and dependent children will be further discussed by Judge Hardies of Montgomery County and Miss Katherine Brette of Dutchess County.

Meeting on Child Placing

At 2:30 on Thursday afternoon, May 11th, there will be a meeting devoted to the Association's child placing work. Mr. Canfield, President of the Association, will preside. The first child placed in a foster home by the State Charities Aid Association 24 years ago will give "Experiences of an Adopted Child." Two of the former parens who have adopted children from the Association will tell "What It Means to Be an Adopted Parent." Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of New York City, will speak on "Further Opportunities in Child Placings." Miss Sophie van S. Theis, Superintendent of the Association's Child Placing Agency, will speak on "On Our 3,400 Children," describing the methods by which homes have been found for these children, and summarizing some of the important results of the work of the Association in this field during the past 23 years.

Tuberculosis and Public Health

The meeting at 9:30 on Friday, May 12, will be given to the general subject: "Tuberculosis and Public Health: Retrospect and Outlook, and a Program for the Next Five Years." Isaac Adler, President of the Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County, will preside. Mr. Folks will speak on "Fifty Years in the Care of the Sick and the Promotion of Health and a Program for the Next Five Years." Dr. Charles J. Hatfield of the National Tuberculosis Association will talk on "A Developing Program for the Local Committees on Tuberculosis and Public Health." Dr. Mathias Nicoll, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, will discuss "What Further Should the State Do About Tuberculosis?" John A. Kingsley, Secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund, will speak on "The Need of Additional Tuberculosis Demonstrations and the Program Thereof for the Milbank Memorial Fund." Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, will speak on "Occupational Therapy in a General Hospital."

Meeting on Mental Hygiene

Mental Hygiene will be the subject at the meeting on Friday afternoon, April 12th at 2:30 P. M. Dr. William L. Russell, Acting Chairman of the Association's Committee on Mental Hygiene, will preside. Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, will outline "A State Mental Health Program."

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts State School for Detectives, at Waverley, will deliver an address on "A State Mental Deficiency Program."

Former Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, which has been responsible for mapping out and promoting a ten-year program for State care of the insane and defectives, will speak on "How a Voluntary Society Can Help."

The meeting will be open to informal discussion of various aspects of mental hygiene work.

Following the meetings in New York City, plans for similar meetings in other parts of the State, some of which may be held this spring and others of which will take place later during the anniversary year, will be developed by the Committee.
NEWSPAPERS DEVOTE
GENEROUS SPACE TO
50th ANNIVERSARY

The State Charities Aid Association is grateful

to newspapers throughout the State for the
generous space which they are devoting in their
news columns to the events scheduled to mark
the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Association, and
in their editorial columns to appraisals of the
significance of the work of the Association in
the field of public health and charity during
the past 50 years.

We appreciate not only the amount of space
given by the large metropolitan and up-State

dailies, but also by weekly papers in the smaller
centers. We are heartened by the many ex-
pressions of appreciation of the importance and
significance of our work.

In addition to the newspaper articles and
special issues of The S. C. A. A. News, a
number of special pamphlets on various phases
of the Association’s work have been prepared
for general distribution in connection with the
anniversary. One is entitled “Fifty Years of
State-wide Public Service in Child Welfare,
Mental Hygiene, Public Health, Care of the
Sick.” It is devoted to a short description of
all departments of the Association’s work. One
entitled, “Finding Homes for Homeless Chil-
dren,” describes the activities and results of the
Child Placing Agency. Another is devoted to
the work of the Committee on Mothers and
Babies under the title, “The Greatest Need of
Any Child and Any Mother is for Each Other.”
The leaflet on the work of the Mental Hygiene
Committee is entitled “Mental Health is Pro-
curable.”

1872

1922

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF PROGRAM FOR THE
Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration
OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

Hotel Biltmore, New York City, May 11th and 12th, 1922
THURSDAY, 9:30 A. M.

COUNTY PROGRAMS FOR CHILD CARE

Homer Folks—Presiding

I. THE COUNTY AS PARENT TO ITS NEEDY CHILDREN.
   a. The County’s Obligation. Mrs. Paul Revere Reynolds, Westchester
      County Children’s Association; Miss Mary H. Smith, Putnam
      County Children’s Agent.
   b. The Citizen’s Opportunity. Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Chairman; Orange
      County Committee of S. C. A. A.; Miss Adeline Daly, Herkimer
      County Children’s Agent.

II. NEXT STEPS IN COUNTY CHILD CARE. Miss H. Ida Curry, Superin-
    tentent, County Children’s Agencies, State Charities Aid Association.
   a. For Dependent and Needy Children. (County Boards of Child Welfare.)
      Judge Charles E. Harder, Montgomery County; Miss Katherine
      Brettle, Director, Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare.
   b. For Delinquent and Neglected Children. (County Juvenile Courts.)
      Irving I. Goldsith, Saratoga County; Mrs. Edith J. Mitchell,
      Westchester County.

III. THE NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSOCIATION’S COUNTY CHILD
    CARE WORK. Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Director, Department of Child Helping,
    Russell Sage Foundation.

THURSDAY, 2:30 P. M.

CHILD PLACING AND MOTHERS AND BABIES

George F. Canfield—Presiding

I. My Experience as an Adopted Child. By the First Child Placed by the
    S. C. A. A.

II. What It Means to Be an Adopted Parent. By Foster Parents.

III. Our 3,400 Children—Illustrated. By the Superintendent of the Child Placing
    Agency.

IV. Further Opportunities in Child Placing. Speaker to be Announced.

V. Keeping Mother and Baby Together.

THURSDAY EVENING

7:00 to 7:30—Reception, Biltmore Hotel
7:30—Anniversary Dinner

Dr. John H. Finley—Presiding

Motion Pictures and Five-Minute Addresses.

FRIDAY, 9:30 A. M.

“TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH: RETROSPECT AND
OUTLOOK, AND A PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS”

Isaac Adler—Presiding

I. Fifty Years in the Care of the Sick and the Promotion of Health and
    a Program for the Next Five Years.” Homer Folks, Secretary, State
    Charities Aid Association.

II. A Developing Program for the Local Committees on Tuberculosis and
    Public Health.” Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Executive Secretary, National
    Tuberculosis Association.

III. What Further Should the State Do About Tuberculosis?” Dr. Mathias
    Nicoll, Deputy State Commissioner of Health.

IV. The Need of Additional Tuberculosis Demonstrations, and the Program
    Thenceforth of the Milbank Memorial Fund.” John A. Kingsbury, Sec-
    retary, Milbank Memorial Fund.

V. “Occupational Therapy in a General Hospital.” Dr. John W. Brannan,
    President, Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

FRIDAY, 2:30 P. M.

NEXT STEPS IN MENTAL HYGIENE

Dr. William L. Russell—Presiding

I. “A State Mental Health Program.” Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman, State
    Hospital Commission.

II. “A State Mental Deficiency Program.” Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superin-
    tendent, Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded.

III. “How a Voluntary Society Can Help,” Hon. Henry M. Sage, Chairman,
    State Hospital Development Commission.
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

STATE

Only in the sense that it is State-wide. It is a voluntary, not a public organization.

CHARITIES

It works to improve public charitable institutions and hospitals, and to promote public health.

AID

It cooperates with the State and other public authorities. It does not receive a cent of State or other public funds. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian, and without State aid.

ASSOCIATION

It consists of 12,000 citizens in all parts of the State, with local committees in every county and visitors to all of the State institutions.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Executive Committees
On 50th Anniversary

EXECUTIVE’ direction of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Association is in charge of two executive committees—the Metropolitan District Committee representing Greater New York and the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, Suffolk and Nassau, and a State Executive Committee representing the remaining sections of the State.

Following is a list of the persons who to date, have accepted membership on the Metropolitan District Executive Committee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss R. B. Long</td>
<td>1872-1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss E. E. Russell</td>
<td>1874-1875</td>
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<td>Miss Edith G. Putnam</td>
<td>1875-1877</td>
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<td>Miss Susan M. Van Amringe</td>
<td>1877-1882</td>
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<td>Miss Ellen F. Terry</td>
<td>1882-1883</td>
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<td>Miss Elizabeth D. Blaisdell</td>
<td>1883-1884</td>
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<td>Willys Hodges</td>
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<td>John H. Finley</td>
<td>1889-1893</td>
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<td>Homer Folks</td>
<td>1893-1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herbert S. Brown</td>
<td>1902-1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homer Folks</td>
<td>Since 1904</td>
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</tbody>
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FIFTY years ago it was always a serious thing to fall ill.

There were no trained nurses in America; no school for training them. One had to get well as best he could (if at all), with only well-intentioned, but naturally untrained relatives to carry out the doctor's orders.

Public hospitals, even the celebrated Bellevue in New York City, were scenes of suffering due to ignorance and carelessness on the part of the untrained women in charge of the patients. In Bellevue, in fact, many of these attendants were "ten-day" prisoners from the Islands, pressed into service. Eye-witnesses of these wards say that many a man or woman was found dead in the morning, having been overlooked by the night-watchman.

Up to 1972 this was so, and bade fair to be so more or less permanently.

In 1972 Miss Louise Lee Schuyler organized the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Within fifteen months, the first of a series of schools for nurses in America was opened at Bellevue Hospital. From that school the profession of nursing as we know it in this country has grown. Those were fifteen active months. The Committee had begun to make regular visits to the patients at Bellevue at the invitation of General Bowen, then President of the Board of New York City Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. They found, in the words of Mrs. Josephine Gordon, "the condition of the patients and beds was unspeakable."

Move to Establish Training School

Miss Schuyler and the entire committee were convinced that the reformation of the nursing service was essential, and that to this end a school for training nurses must be established. Natural inertia and definite opposition had to be overcome.

When the idea was first shaping itself into a plan, a distinguished surgeon said to the Committee, "I do not believe in the success of a training school at Bellevue Hospital, the patients as a general thing are such a difficult class to deal with, and the service is so hard, that the conscientious, intelligent women you are looking for, will lose heart and hope long before the two years of training are over."

More definite professional opposition than these words indicate showed itself. To quote again from a medical man's address nine years later to the graduating class of nurses, "I recollect that when it was proposed to introduce trained nurses into the wards of the hospital, some members of the medical board thought it was a hazardous experiment. They were apprehensive that the nurses might become too self-sufficient to be satisfied with simply carrying out instructions. . . . The idea was, of course, ridiculous and any nurses connected with the management of the Training School, might be disposed to interfere in the medical affairs of the hospital, and that difficulties would thereby arise in respect to clinical teaching and other matters. I take great pleasure in availing myself of this occasion to state here that there have been no results to mar in the least the invaluable improvements effected by the Training School, and that all apprehensions which may have existed in the minds of any when the school was established, have long since ceased to exist."

Miss Nightingale's School Visited

Not only, as a preliminary to opening a school, did the Committee have to gain the consent and cooperation of the medical authorities, but they had to interest enough men and women to go to work, and more important to their conscientious minds, had themselves to study the whole subject from the viewpoint of building up a new profession. It was Miss Schuyler's hope that their school should be patterned after the one Florence Nightingale had established at St. Thomas's Hospital in London. One of the physicians at Bellevue, who was also a member of the Committee, went to England at his own expense to get the practical information needed. He spent three weeks at St. Thomas's where every facility was placed at his disposal. Miss Nightingale wrote him a long letter, setting forth the fundamental principles of the management of a training school for nurses, and this letter came to be regarded as the constitution of the American school.

Dr. Wylie's report, the Committee drew up a plan for the establishment of a training school at Bellevue, adapted to the needs of that hospital but comprehensive enough to be extended. The plan received the approval of the medical board and through General Bowen, the consent of the Commissioners of Charity. This was September, 1872. Mrs. Joseph Hobson immediately prepared a pamphlet which included Miss Nightingale's letter, extracts from Dr. Wylie's report, the plan of the proposed school, and an appeal to the public for funds to establish it. Within six weeks over $23,000 was subscribed. On May 1, 1873, the school opened its doors.

The Bellevue of Today

Today there are schools for nurses in the United States with an enrollment of over 50,000. Today the clean wards, the strictly aseptic operating rooms, the palatable food, and the intelligent, unremitting care to patients in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals testify to the unflagging efforts of this Committee and of the hospital authorities to make the hospitals efficient, pleasant, and safe for the patients of these great institutions.

Some of that first group of workers are still actively interested in the work done by the Committee and many descendants of the first members are listed among the 200 citizen volunteers who today visit the hospitals and almshouses of Greater New York to aid the authorities in securing the well-being of the patients and the prevention of dependency. Legal right of entrance for visiting committees has been established.

The list of the original committee included Mrs. David Lane, Mrs. E. K. Alden, Mrs. R. H. O. Butler, Secretary, and as members: Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Mrs. Hartman Kuhn, Mrs. A. G. Norton, Mrs. J. H. Irwin, Mrs. William Preston Griffin, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, Miss Harriet Robbins, Mrs. Farragut, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Henry A. Colby, Miss E. V. Ramberg, Miss G. G. Waddington, Miss Emily Rogers, Mrs. Charles Gould, Mrs. T. D'Orean, Miss K. O. Key, Mrs. Oscar Irving, Mrs. Howard Crosby, Mrs. Robert Gracie, Mrs. E. L. Yoeman, Mrs. S. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. Frank Douglas, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Oseorn, Miss Grindon, Mrs. M. D. Brown, Mrs. Capron, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. D. J. Coster, Miss Maryfull, Mrs. Victor Sturgis, Miss Alice A. G. Zabriske, Miss W. Wisner, Miss Patterson, Miss Virginia Butler, Miss Lyon, Miss E. Fox, Miss T. B. Thompson, Miss B. Van Rensselaer, Miss Prime, Miss O. F. C. Lawrence, Walter Langdon, F. N. Goddard, Chandler Robbins, Gordon Grant, F. A. Stout, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss E. R. L. Rensselaer, Mrs. M. Dunning, J. O. Hoyt, Elwin Waller, Philip Schuyler.

Other Activities of Visiting Committee

Through fifty years the Committee has kept up the remarkable record of achievement that opened the training school for nurses established for them. In 1885 the first course of training was given to nurses for the insane; and in 1890 the Municipal Lodging House was established. From 1890 to 1907 the Committee carried on a 18-year campaign for adequate state care of the feeble-minded which resulted in the establishment of Long Island Village at Haverstraw, New York. Governor Miller has recently signed a bill appropriating $200,000 for additional buildings to extend the cottage colony. Here the higher grade boys and girls are taught to be wholly or partially self-supporting. In 1909 industries were introduced in the cottage colony, so that the dependent poor might have employment and a means partly of earning their way.

The Children's service was organized at Kings County, City and Metropolitan Hospitals. Before the advent of the kindergarten teacher in Kings County Hospital, where the
"If You See It in The Sun, It's So"  

From time to time we send to the newspapers of the State articles and items about charities, public health, child-care, mental hygiene, and institutions, and about the activities of the State Charities Aid Association in these fields. We try to deal always in facts—and we believe that these matters interest the public. 

We are gratified, therefore, to know that this view is shared by The New York Sun. In a recent editorial it says further:  

"The occasional news bulletins of the State Charities Aid Association usually contain accurate information of interest to the people of New York."  

The editorial is kind enough to say further:  

"The Association's labors for fifty years past have borne splendid fruit in the health and happiness of parents and children. The work of child care, mental hygiene, general public health, is all of such a sort that the main thing is to get results, and they have been achieved."  

A reputation for accuracy and for constructive achievement is one which any organization prides. We are particularly gratified that The Sun thinks this of us—and appreciate its saying so.

The greater part of the distress in chronic diseases is mental, and occupational therapy is, thus far, our only means of dealing with this factor. Last year the Committee helped establish a children's psychopathic clinic at Bellevue, with a teacher to study the backward children under observation there. And among many other practical things accomplished a very human service was rendered to the tuberculosis patients at Sea View, on Staten Island, by establishing a trolley service that their friends and relatives might be able to see them easily. Previous to this they had been cut off by the difficulty of reaching the hospital.

These are some of the outstanding achievements of the New York City Visiting Committee during the half century. It was the parent Visiting Committee of the Association. Similar committees in other States have performed themselves about the needs of institutions in their localities and cooperated with the public authorities in improving conditions, in promoting the better care of the sick and dependent, and in preventing disease and dependency, have been the foundation of the significant work of the State Charities Aid Association during the half century, and have amply demonstrated that citizens, realizing their responsibilities in these matters and cooperating with the public authorities, can render extremely useful public service.

To Make Charity Effective

(Edited from the New York Evening Mail, April 15, 1922)

If experience, dean of the faculty in the college of life, has failed to impress upon New Yorkers the importance of organised charity as opposed to indiscriminate giving, the lesson may yet be learned from the records of an organization and a play. One shows the amazing results of fifty years of systematic, organized benevolence. The other portrays with bitter truth the hopelessness and futility of promiscuous alms.

In the record of the State Charities Aid Association, which will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary May 11, is to be found the fruit of organization and accomplishment. Because every child in the State was responsible for the facts that the insane are now cared for and treated in asylums, instead of merely languishing in poorhouses, that victims of tuberculosis are treated properly, that the first training school for nurses in America was established here, that improvements in child care have been brought about, and, largely, that the city has a public health law which means protection to millions. These are constructive achievements in itself could not have been gained without organization.

The other side of the story can be found in "The Pigeon," John Galsworthy's poignant play, now in revival on Broadway. Here is shown the indiscriminate philanthropy—the kindly, generous soul whose heart and funds go to the wrong people, at the wrong time, and without plan. He gives to be giving. And in the end he finds that he has not helped but hindered the unfortunate ones who have found him an easy prey.

The old philanthropist of "The Pigeon" is prompted by the same spirit that moves the State Charities Aid Association. But while one, through thought and organization, has built stronger bodies and nobler characters, the other, through promiscuity and sentimentality, has created only dependents and has shaken his own faith in mankind.

In the two examples lies the moral of effectiveness in helping—do not suffer suffering out of sickness and with anti-toxin in shortening its duration. The


"Money Spent on the Child Will Be Returned Many Fold"
—Governor Nathan L. Miller

"Money spent on the child will be returned many fold," said Governor Miller in a memorandum filed with his approval of the bill creating county juvenile courts.

"We have to make a large annual capital outlay to provide for our constantly increasing institutional population," he said, "and the cost of maintenance, both to counties and the State, is increasing correspondingly. The way to solve the problem is to prevent, as far as possible, the institutionalizing of our boys and girls. Too many of them now regularly graduate from correctional schools to reformatories, to institutions for mental defectives, to insane hospitals, or to State's prisons, and even to the electric chair. Many of them, even the mentally deficient, could have been made useful members of society by right handling in time. It is much better to spend the public money on the child than on the convict. I do not believe that the people of any county will begrudge the small expense required to maintain these courts, but wholly apart from the humanitarian aspect of the case, money rightly spent on the child will be returned many fold."

In approving the bill for the establishment of county boards of child welfare, or for the extension of the powers of the present boards, and the transfer to such boards of the jurisdiction of poor officers over dependent children, the Governor said:

"It is the counterpart of the bill to establish children's courts. Together, the two measures lay the foundation for the same solution of a vital problem which has been too long neglected. The broad purpose of the two acts is to rescue children from the currents now swiftly carrying them towards penal, reformatory and charitable institutions, and to make them useful members of society."

GOVERNOR MILLER EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF CARE FOR DEFECTIVES

"The mental deficiency problem is still unsolved in this State," said Governor Miller in a memorandum submitted with his veto of the Knight Bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature to amend the Mental Deficiency Law generally.

"It has received the attention demanded by its importance only within recent years," he added. "It is estimated that there are 10,000 mental defectives in the State who ought to have custodial care. At present the capacity of the State institutions is limited to about 5,000. This act would undoubtedly increase the commitments to State institutions, although the capacity is now overtaxed. I think the State must provide the custodial care required to the relief of the localities, the same as has been done in the case of the insane; but it will take time to secure the additional capacity required. Meanwhile, the subject should receive further study."

In vetoing the Knight bill the Governor expressed his sympathy with the objects which it sought to accomplish and, in fact, with many of its provisions. He thought, however, that while it was a decided improvement in many important respects, it contained some important provisions of doubtful import and of uncertain operation, and that they should have further study before being enacted into law. He said of the bill:

"This measure is the result of the experience and the study of the State Commission for Mental Defectives and of others who have devoted earnest thought to the problem. It is unquestionably a decided improvement in many important respects upon the present law. However, it contains some important provisions of doubtful import and of uncertain operation. In some respects it follows the insanity law, but insanity and mental deficiency present entirely different problems, both with respect to custodial care and treatment. One is primarily a medical problem, the other psychological."

"The most doubtful provision of this measure is the one providing for the temporary commitment for observation of a person who is apparently a mental defective. Such commitment is to be made in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to the Trustees of Bellevue; in the boroughs of Kings, Queens and Richmond to the Commissioner of Public Welfare; elsewhere in the State to the local health officer; the expense of maintenance during the period of temporary commitment to be a local charge."

"The power to deprive an individual of his liberty for an indefinite period on a finding by a magistrate that he is apparently a mental defective should certainly be most carefully guarded, if it is to be conferred at all."

"While I approve of most of the provisions of this act and believe that on the whole it is a decided improvement upon the present law, I still think that it may be improved by further study, and that a year's delay will not be so serious as the enactment of a measure which may arouse unnecessary and harmful prejudice against the law."

"To declare the pernicious and misleading propaganda directed against this measure which has aroused much misinformed opposition and has created a prejudice in the public mind which will be difficult to overcome by administration of the present laws. The right solution of this problem directly affects the welfare of society, and that solution will not be advanced by misleading appeals to popular prejudice."

Governor's Review of Session

In a public statement reviewing the recent session of the Legislature, Governor Miller enumerated the social welfare measures passed at the session and signed by him. In it he said he believed the Legislature this year had passed more bills to promote real social welfare "than have been proposed even during all the time that reformers and demagogues have been giving lip service to what they call social welfare."

Some of the measures mentioned in the Governor's summary, and which are of especial interest to readers of the S. C. A. A. News, are:

"The act establishing Children's Courts so that children may no longer be dealt with as criminals."

"The act establishing county boards of child welfare so that dependent children may be given every possible chance in place of the present indiscriminate treatment and care of them."

"The act under which the State assumes the expense of training blind and deaf children and removes them from the category of paupers."

"The act to supplement the work now being done to enable those thus afflicted to maintain their self-respect and to become as nearly as possible self-supporting."

"The appropriation to enlarge the institution at West Haven for the treatment of crippled children."

"The so-called Maternity act extending the work of the division of child hygiene in the Department of Health and appropriating all the money that the Commissioner said could be economically expended, the money to be used not for overhead organization expense at Albany or Washington, but to provide nurses and field workers actually to help the expectant mother and to improve the care of infants and, if possible, to reduce the present high mortality rates."

"The provision for extending the work of occupational therapy in the institutions and the field work both in the hospital group and the mental deficiency group."
FIFTY YEARS—THEIR REAL MEANING

By HOMER FOLKS,
Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association

The March number of the S. C. A. A. News outlined the fifty years of the history of the State Charities Aid Association in a series of "Milestones."

Necessarily, these were chronological, and tabloid, very significant to the experienced worker who reads between the lines, but to the ordinary citizen, lacking in continuity, like a dictionary or encyclopedia.

This month the News tries to tell the same story in more human terms, to describe great events and tendencies in perspective, and consecutively as to each of the groups of unfortunates with whom we have dealt; to suggest where we have arrived after fifty years of effort; and what are the next steps and even the more distant objectives.

For these have not been years of wandering in the wilderness of human misfortune. Without exception, they have been along lines of progress, on carefully thought out policies, toward goals, sometimes seen but dimly, but which have in every instance proved to be the outlines of reality.

Incidentally, we take a justified pride in the fact that none of the great achievements of the Association have had to be undone; none of the laws which we have formulated have had to be repealed or seriously modified (with the single exception that a farm colony for inebriates seems to have become unnecessary).

State's Obligation to Unfortunates

Under the Poor Law of Queen Elizabeth, brought to America by its earliest immigrants, the State, i.e., the public authorities,—underwrites the care of human failures from whatever cause; it makes itself the residuary legatee of all obligations to the dependent. Relatives, friends, employers, the church, private societies, all do what they can or will to relieve the poor, but behind them all stands the State, obligated to do all that is otherwise left undone.

The general line of State Charities Aid Association activities has followed of necessity the grand divisions of human misfortune. Of these, sickness, physical and mental, stands preeminent. Parallel with it runs an undefined inadequacy, mental or temperamental deficiency, an inability to meet life's demands.

The third continuous element in this Eternal Triangle of human misfortune, is ignorance, mitigated in some degree by education, but still the root of vast areas of illness, incompetency, and neglect.

Concretely, the insane, the feebleminded, the sick, orphans, children rescued from neglect, the homeless, and the economically inadequate or plain "poor," are the groups for which the Association organized its standing committees, began its visitations and studies, and formulated constructive plans for better legislation and administration. These are the groups whose histories for fifty years as touched by the State Charities Aid Association must be sketched.

THE INSANE

The State Charities Aid Association was by no means the first of the friends of the insane in New York. The State Medical Society and various officials brought about the opening of the first State hospital for the insane in 1845, which almost immediately was seriously overcrowded. Miss Dorothea L. Dix and Dr. Sylvester L. Willard were instrumental in the opening of a second State hospital in 1860, also almost immediately overcrowded. The task always grew faster than the provision for it. The attention of the first visitors of the State Charities Aid Association was, however, directed toward the localities in which the State was affected primarily by the hideous condition of the ever-increasing numbers of the mentally disturbed. Three-quarters of the insane were then in poor houses or asylums connected therewith.

Man Lay 17 Years in Dry-goods Box

Instances found by the S. C. A. A. visitors in various counties illustrate the deplorable conditions. In — County a man was found who had lain for seventeen years in a dry-goods box, upon a bed of straw which was occasionally burnt and renewed. He was covered by a ragged quilt and fed by an idiot attendant. Later this patient was seen at the Willard Hospital (a State Hospital opened in 1868 for the care of the chronic insane), and, properly clothed and sitting up, was apparently capable of a certain degree of enjoyment.

In — County, the insane were ill clothed, shoeless, bareheaded, without even chairs to sit on; all the inmates, both men and women under the care of a pauper. In — County the insane women were closely confined and tied in blankets and had lost almost the semblance of humanity. One woman was chained by one foot, another strapped continuously in a chair, a third had her hands tied except at meal times.

These patients later removed to the Willard State Hospital, were restored to a state of comfort and properly clothed and fed, associated with the other patients. Joseph H. B., a remarkable case of everything calculated to mitigate in the least the misfortunes of the insane—with the brand and stigma of the workhouse and the public house upon them.

The Start Toward State Care

It did not take long to discover what should be done. The glaring contrast between the care and treatment of the insane in the three State hospitals, and the absence of care and treatment in the poorhouses, gave the answer, clear and unmistakable. The care of the insane was a highly technical and difficult job. The State had shown that it could do it. The localities had shown that they could not. Let the State do it, and do the job properly.

Easily demonstrated but extraordinarily difficult of accomplishment. The story of the resistance of vested interests, of the force of inertia, is the same in all our states at all times and in all lines. Plain facts are boldly and boldly denied, local interests are defended as though they were sacred and unchangeable, and the burden of proof rests heavily, not only once but repeatedly, and of proof to the thousandth degree, upon him who proposes change.

The struggle proper was the overcoming of existing principles and necessities, and the indomitable perseverance and the underlying confidence in the triumph of just causes adequately presented, which enabled Hamilton to secure the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York, in the face of overwhelming opposition, enabled his department to secure the adoption also, by the same State, of the great proposal of State-care and treatment for all insane in their face of what was at the outset an equally overwhelming opposition.

The principle was adopted by the State in 1890, the first large sums provided for its execution in 1891, and in a very few years the great transition was made, the poorhouses were cleared of the insane. The local asylums were abandoned, and the State hospitals, with medical staffs, the best the profession was afforded, and with high and uniform standards of care, received and cared for all the dependent insane in the State.

Miss Schuyler Was the Leader

The State Charities Aid Association, under Miss Louise Lee Schuyler's direction, did not, single-handed, bring about this great result. There were allies, friends, and supporters, official and unofficial; but, nevertheless, it was the State Charities Aid Association to which it fell to lead the fight, prepare the bill, take the hard knocks, organize the forces, and accept the prim-
ny risks and responsibilities of success or failure. All these years, from 1872 to 1805 the S. C. A. A. visitors had carefully followed and re- proved funds for the wisest and best develop- ment of the insane hospitals. These visitors continued to follow them to the new and larger State hospitals; they helped to secure from year to year the necessary funds to maintain the development of these hospitals. They continued to visit the poorhouses and to insist upon the removal to the last one of the insane who might find their way there.

Jealously it watched any encroachments upon the efficiency and single-mindedness of this great State department. Valiantly it strove to assist in protecting it when danger threatened. There were dangers in State affairs, as well as in local, though they are of a different order. Occasional political appointments, incompetent executives and frequent change, were imminent dangers, or that intent with which these institutions might be used for political purposes. These threats might be removed from those who understood the insane and their needs, and turned over to those who not understanding these problems, might sacrifice the best to the per capita cost and tax rates. Happily, the friends of the insane were so numerous, so well organized and so consistent in their purpose, that such evils have been almost non-existent.

A Big Job Well Done

At the end of thirty-two years of State care of the insane, it can truthfully be said that the State has performed this great task in a humane, intelligent and courageous way; that the victories that have been won have been well fed, well housed (though overcrowded); dealt with understandingly, and have received at times a large share of the benefits of the best and latest of medical science and scientific progress.

The first twenty years (1872-1892) of the S. C. A. A. activity may be summed up as securing the establishment and operation of State care of the insane.

The next fifteen years (from 1892 to 1907) were devoted to co-operation in the development of the State hospital system.

Prevention of Mental Disorders

In 1906, there began the stirrings of a third movement which has become the chief characteristic of the past sixteen years in the history of the insane,—a movement which is suggested by the terms "Mental Hygiene."

In 1906 there came a much more general and acute realization of the need of doing more for the insane who left the hospitals as improved or cured. "After-Care Committees" had already been organized in some other countries but not here. It has often been the function of the S. C. A. A. to begin experimentally some new development which, if found to be feasible and useful, was taken over and developed on a much larger scale by the public authorities.

So in this case, with the approval and, in fact, at the request, of the State Commission in Lunacy, the State Charities Aid Association appointed After-Care Committees to assist patients leaving State hospitals to establish themselves in self-support and normal living; to help relieve the strain of the period of readjustment to normal living responsibilities. In New York City, where the number was large, the After-Care Committee from the first had its full time only a trained worker who worked directly on behalf of one of the relief societies.

It would be interesting, if space permitted, to follow the gradual development from the emergence of the after-care idea in 1896 to the present development throughout the State, in connection with all the State hospitals, of a series of clinics with "social service" workers. These not only assist patients on parole from State hospitals, but (much more important) secure the earlier discovery, treatment and assistance of early mental cases, with the aim that such may not need to be sent to hospitals at all, that those needing hospital care may receive it at an earlier and more hopeful stage, that the period of their maintenance by the State may thereby be short-ened, and that the sum total of distress of the victims of mental disturbance, and of their families and friends, may be greatly diminished and the public burden of their support sensibly decreased.

S. C. A. A. Started First Mental Clinic

At all points in this progress the S. C. A. A. has taken an active and integral part. It opened the first mental hygiene clinic in the State in New York City in 1912 and provided for it the first psychiatric social worker; it framed and secured the passage of the law of 1913 authorizing the State hospitals to establish clinics and to employ field agents therewith; it built up its mental hygiene committee and staff of well trained agents, who did pioneer work in mapping out the field of psychiatric social service, in determining standards and methods, and in assisting in the training of such workers.

Today, the situation is very different from that of 1912. We assume (and safely) a system of State care and treatment of the insane, humane, considerate, and scientifically up to date. The development of clinics for the mentally disturbed will soon bring expert advice and trained social service to the aid of any citizen in any part of the State conscious of the need of such advice and help. The thought which is now uppermost is that of a better understanding of the processes in the development of the individual which lead to mental breakdown and of the possibilities of their correction.

Mental Disease Preventable

The phrase "the prevention of insanity" was first said out loud and vigorously, when the S. C. A. A. established its mental hygiene committee in 1910, and secured for it through the efforts of its then Chairman, the late Miss Florence M. Rhett, the full-time services of a well trained executive. By a State-wide educational campaign a few preliminary ideas have been carried to every part of the State,—that insanity is not a sudden visitation, but is the re- result of causes operating over long periods: that some of these causes are understood and are avoidable; that the discovery of the tendency, the better the prospect of its control; that mental health is related to general health and to economic health of the individual and to better education; that being the cause of mental disorders that public health; that improvement in public health and mental hygiene is being contributed to the prevention of mental disorders.

The "educational campaign" of the last twelve years has laid a basis of popular interest and understanding on which the constructive work, as it is forming, can build. The large group of insanity is known to be the late effect of an infection for which science has recently provided both a preventive and a specific curative, which is becoming widely known and applied throughout the State by a series of clinics built up by the State Health Department, with the aid of the Medical Board and just after the war period) of Federal grants.

The great field which trained and resourceful social service or "case work" will play, in relieving the strain of mental disorganization and personal and social difficulties, and thus averting the development of confirmed mental disturbance in a very large number of cases, is clearly seen and firmly established.

The Beginning of the End

The beginning of the end of what may be loosely termed an "abnormal" increase of the number of the insane is in sight. It should soon be possible to diminish the enormous expenditures for new construction of hospitals. It is not unreasonable to hope,—in fact it would be unreasonable not to expect,—that the preventive work will soon result, if not in an actual decrease in the numbers of the insane, at least in bringing the rate of increase down to that of the total population.

The S. C. A. A. answers "present" when the roll is called in every part of this vast field. It visits the hospitals for the insane, still helps to secure helpful legislation and proper appropriations, still assists in the after-care of the discharged, still promotes actively the establishment of additional clinics, brings all clinics to the attention of social workers and relief agencies in their districts, and helps at every point in both a wise and sound development of all the cura- tive and remedial agencies of the State rural and urban. And also in an evermore intrusive cam- paign of education to make the developing body of expert professional consensus of opinion the common knowledge of all.

Increases Sum of Human Happiness

The present mental hygiene objective, however, is vastly more inclusive and important than the earlier treatment or even the prevention of mental disorders. The prevention of disease is only the first important station along the line of public health. The real objective is the establishment of the mental hygiene and efficiency and satisfaction in life of every human being; to increase the sum total of human hap- piness will be bringing every individual to realize the complete development of the powers and possibilities with which nature has endowed him. It is a positive and constructive, not a negative, aim. So in the field of mental hygiene, the objective is that of increasing the mental efficiency and the emotional and social satisfaction of every individual, to assist him in forming the best mental habits, to make the most perfect adjustment to his environment, to use the highest mental faculties, and most wisely. Each person would thereby be better able to contribute his best continuously to the common total of community life.
THE FEEBLEMinded

Another painful impression was made upon all the early S. C. A. A. visitors to almshouses by the feebleminded. These unfortunate, varying from the imbecile, often those who were simply odd and queer, to the most helpless idiots, formed a considerable element in every almshouse and one of the most difficult.

The more helpless ones could be kept out of sight, except from such visitors as ours who insisted (and had a right to) on going everywhere. But those who had to be taken care of, and it was an unpleasant job for somebody. Other inmates, often partly feebleminded, were assigned to the job. The more active and voluble of the feebleminded were likely to be everywhere, trusting themselves upon the infant and aged who, perhaps, were simply unfortunate. This was one of the chief factors which made going to an almshouse such a last and terrible resort to what have been termed the respect-ble or worthy poor that occasionally suicide was chosen instead. To a casual visitor, the noisy feebleminded are most distressing; to have to live in their midst all the time is certainly within the limits of animal inhibition of "cruel and unusual" punishment.

When our visitors had gone repeatedly at intervals they began to learn other things about the feebleminded. They saw feebleminded women come and go and return again bringing illegitimate children, not once but repeatedly. They saw feebleminded children, almost literally, with their feebleminded parents in the same almshouse. It was revolting but apparently the only thing that could be done about it at the moment was to secure such segregation as the arrangement of the buildings might permit between the feebleminded and the other inmates.

The State had one institution for the feebleminded, established twenty years before, whose ambition was to educate and care for feebleminded children for self-support. It set out with the highest ideals and under the best expert guidance of that day. The limitations as to the impracticality of very many of the feebleminded were not then understood. The institution did not accomplish much in the line of preparation for self-support, but it was a pleasant place for a small number of feebleminded children.

They grew up there and most of them remained there, at least residually, became a home as well as a school, and led a rather quiet and not over-ambitious existence for many, many years.

Beginnings of Letchworth Village

The State established additional institutions for small numbers of the feebleminded in 1878 and in 1883, and in 1907 it created a commission to select a site for what subsequently became Letchworth Village. In 1896 the State in amending the Poor Law forbade the sending of the feebleminded to almshouses, but as it failed to provide any considerable provision for them elsewhere, the law was and is a dead letter.

It cannot be said that the State adopted any well-out looking policy or plan for dealing with the feebleminded until about 1914.

Meanwhile, the State Charities Aid Association had been brought to see other phases of the problem besides those of its activities. It had established county agencies for dependent children in various counties of the State. These agencies, in the early days of the State, became dependent and had to be provided for or who were living with parents in receipt of outdoor relief, there were a good many feebleminded in the cases of problems of child welfare arose in dealing with these feebleminded children. These county children's agents secured applications for admission to the State institutions. They made the necessary inquiries, filled out the proper blanks, which were signed and forwarded by the local officials. They waited for permission to send these children to State institutions, but it took perhaps a year or more to get their superiors to sign the papers, they simply grew longer and longer. These facts, reported in similar vein from all the counties, led to an appeal to the State Charities Aid Association for the development of the State institutions for the feebleminded on a more adequate basis,—their establishment in different parts of the State and under the supervision of the Mental Hygiene Committee, and especially for a mental institution for lack of room, has since given birth to five children, at least two of whom were obviously of feeblemindedness.

The Committee on Mental Hygiene, which now had a full-time executive and one or two assistants, included mental disability as well as mental disturbances within its field, and a goodly portion of its energies was devoted to promoting the adoption by the State of a real policy for the feebleminded.

In 1913 the Committee on Feeblemindedness was established, in close co-operation with the State Charities Aid Association, with assurance of support for a three-year period. The Committee of the S. C. A. A. Mental Hygiene Committee acted also as executive of the Committee on Feeblemindedness, and at the end of the three-year period, at the request of that Committee, the S. C. A. A. took over its activities as part of the work of its Committee on Mental Hygiene.

Meanwhile, in the consideration of a State program and policy, the question arose more and more insistently of the feebleminded, how these children could be such to be discovered and admitted. It seems now a very evident fact that the public school is the best place for identifying the feebleminded, which is then most in need of custodial care for their protection. Special classes for backward children, so-called ungraded classrooms, were established in New York City in 1900.

Ungraded Classes Provided For

In 1917 the State passed a law which has since been operative requiring local school boards in districts where there are ten or more children three or more retarded to establish special classes for their instruction. The bill as finally referred contained an annual State subsidy of $300 for each special class so operated. But as enacted this subsidy was made mandatory by the law without any State aid for the maintenance of the special classes. The law as enacted is a matter of rather slow development, dependent on the interest of the public in the interest aroused in the subject by interested citizens, and upon the willingness of local school authorities to undertake this additional responsibility.

Again in 1917 the S. C. A. A. News had a "feebleminded" number giving not only figures and case records, but pictures showing what the work was being done throughout the State as a result of the failure by the State to provide custodial care for the feebleminded.

The general outlines of the problem at present are these: The best estimate of the number of feebleminded persons in the State is 45,000. Of these, there are in State institutions 5,200; in colonies attached to State institutions 500; enrolled in special classes in public schools 25,000, and have received partial super vision or care 13,200, leaving without any special supervision 33,900. There are 15 clinics for mental defectives which meet regularly at fixed points in addition to a number of occasional clinics. These clinics held 126 sessions during the past year and examined 760 patients. There are also 51 schools and 15 clinics of the Mentally Defective Commission to visit or organize the supervision of the mentally defective in their homes.

Not all of the estimated 45,000 of the feebleminded persons in the State require custodial care. The great majority can be cared for largely in excess of present accommodations, which probably must be at least doubled. The number of clinics and field agents is only a small fraction of the number needed, and serve chiefly as a demonstration of the practicability of such methods.

A State Program for Defectives

The outlines of a State program for the feebleminded are becoming clear:

1. Identification in public schools.
2. Home supervision by visiting teachers.
3. Social service and special assistance for such children in their homes so long as it serves a useful purpose and nothing further is required for their protection or that of the community.
4. Commitment to custodial institutions when home supervision and assistance is insufficient.
5. Discovery by experimentation as to how far the colony system can be applied to the feebleminded as a means of reducing the cost of their maintenance, enabling State institutions to care for a larger number and permitting the inmates a nearer approach to normal life.
6. Discovery by experiment of the highest degree to which the principle of parole and home supervision can be applied to the feebleminded after a period of institutional care.
7. The prevention of the multiplication of the feebleminded to be the determining factor at every stage.

In all these particulars the S. C. A. A. is doing active work. Not only by its visitors do report many feebleminded in almshouses and are still urging their more adequate segregation from other inmates. It visits the State institutions and assists in securing their development on a well co-ordinated plan. It assists in the establishment of clinics throughout the State for cases of mental deficiency as well as of disturbance. It helps to organize its county children's agents and all other social service workers throughout the State so as to take the largest number of cases in their clinics and to assist the clinics in the home supervision of their patients.

Recent advances in the knowledge of heredity have suggested to many that the usefulness of all organized activities dealing with the feebleminded is increased solely by their efficiency in preventing the feebleminded from becoming parents. Institutional segregation is the only positive method of accomplishing this result. At the same time adequate and efficient home supervision undoubtedly serves to avoid early and promiscuous sexual irregularities on the part of the feebleminded. It also aids in the earlier discovery of those whose tendencies in this direction are too strong to be overcome under the conditions of life in the community. Just what classes of the men
tally defective must be segregated during the early period of their childhood. For that purpose, the experience carefully recorded will demonstrate. The eugenics point of view, however, is one which is not to be omitted in the consideration of any plan of the program of dealing with mental deficiency.

THE EPILEPTIC

The peculiar need of the epileptic's affliction places him in a class by himself. There is no necessary implication of either mental deficiency or disease in epilepsy. Some epileptics are wholly normal, even exceptionally useful and brilliant, except during the attacks. In a large number of cases it gradually develops into mental deficiency. In some it is associated from the beginning with mental disturbance.

The S. C. A. A. visitors to the poorhouses found epileptics here and there. To those who were normal except during seizures, the poorhouse associations were peculiarly distressing and the type of care and protection which they received during their attacks was most inadequate. Others suffering also from mental impairment were given to attacks of extraordinary violence and anger, and are, perhaps, the most difficult of all abnormal types to care for.

The poorhouse was equally lacking in facilities for their care, and safeguarding other inmates from their dangerous violence. The following quotation from one of our annual reports shows what happened:

"Two young girls, one 14 and the other 20 years old, noted in the last report as being under the care of a responsible pauper woman in a detached building belonging to a county poorhouse, are reported by the Local Committee as having died in April last, one while in a convulsion and the other from severe burns caused by falling on a radiator in the poorhouse.

"In another county an epileptic was found occupying by day and night a room lighted only by a pipe-hole leading into another room and a door opening into the hall. It was stated that he was kept here because he was violent during attacks. His surroundings certainly were not calculated to effect any improvement in his condition." There were about 500 such epileptics in the poorhouses of the State at that time.

Colony for Epileptics Established

As a result of a careful study of a pioneer epileptic colony at Bielefeld, Germany, made by a member of the S. C. A. A., the suggestion of a New York State colony for epileptics was proposed by the S. C. A. A. in 1891. With the strong support also of the State Board of Charities the bill for a special commission was passed in 1892 and the colony was actually established in 1894. On a large tract of land in Livingston County, with groups of buildings sufficiently apart from each other, the State here cares for 1,250 epileptics, providing for each group the sort of care, education, protection, employment or custodial care as its condition and possibilities require.

With the lapse of time, this model institution has become insufficient to the needs of the State. It has already been urged upon the S. C. A. A. that it shall take the lead in securing (1) an additional colony for epileptics near New York City; (2) new clinics or an extension of the work of existing clinics so as to provide expert diagnosis and consultation care for epileptics in every part of the State.

THE CHILDREN

The early S. C. A. A. visitors to almshouses, touched by the misfortunes of the insane and the feebleminded, were even more acutely distressed by the lot of what were then called "pauper children," and with good reason, for these children were not only suffering, but were to grow up to reap in later years the harvest sown in childhood. The reports of the first three years are particularly touching in their descriptions of the misfortunes of these children.

In Miss Georgina Schuyler's first report of the visits she and her sister made, she said: "There [referring to the Westchester County (poorhouse)] are vagrants who ought to be in workhouses, there are women of hardened character, there are victims of intemperance and debauchery, there are children growing up in all this atmosphere of vice.

"What is the system pursued in our county in regard to pauper children? The children remain in the poorhouse until they are old enough to be placed with or bound out to persons residing in the county. By the time they are old enough for this they are old enough to be morally ruined by the evil associations of the poorhouse. The person to whom they are entrusted is required to bring them to the poorhouse once a year to show that they are well cared for. But does not this precaution, though it arises from a good intention to protect the child, serve to keep up the taint upon its origin—to stamp it as a pauper child? Let an agent visit the child in its home and look after it there, but never let the child see the poorhouse again."

In 1875 the State Board of Charities and the State Charities Aid Association together secured the passage of a law forbidding the sending of children to almshouses, and in the course of a very few years it was carried into effect almost completely. It has always been the belief of the S. C. A. A. that dependent children, under suitable circumstances, live a more natural life and receive a better preparation for self-support and useful citizenship by living in families than by being brought up in orphan asylums and similar institutions. It has never advocated the aban-

Equally it has always maintained that there are large numbers of children who should be placed in families by legal adoption, if possible, and many others who can advantageously be boarded in families. In advocating what came to be known as the Children's Law, prohibiting the boarding of children in almshouses, the hope and expected that such children would very largely be sent to families. It even undertook to assist the local society in the raising of homes for such children, and at a general meeting of members of its visiting committees from various parts of the State in December, 1874, it adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Visiting Committees of the State Charities Aid Association pledge themselves to make it a distinct and definite part of their work to secure suitable homes in private families for all children of sound mind and body now in poorhouses, almshouses, and other public institutions of this State, and that all such children may come into their homes where children shall be carefully trained and fitted to become respectable and self-supporting citizens."

A few months later it issued a pamphlet of suggestions for the use of its local committees on children in which it indicated various ways in which they might aid in the placing of children in family homes. This circular of 1874 emphasized that a uniform plan should be adopted as a basis for the grave to permit of experiments, and it outlined a plan of investigating the histories of the children and the circumstances of families desiring to receive children, which long experience has proven to be essential. The suggested procedures were admirable, and forecasted many of the best features of the method as it is now carried on, but the extent to which volunteer workers throughout the State would be able to follow such a uniform plan and to assume continuing obligations in the oversight of such children was perhaps overestimated. In one or two counties considerable work was actually done for many years, but in most counties the work did not progress far beyond the advocacy of sound principles and right methods. Few of the local societies were in office long enough consecutively, and few understood sufficiently the reasons for the careful selection of families and for knowing all about the children, to successfully carry on a child placing activity.

It is perhaps a matter for relief rather than regret that the vast number of overseers of the poor throughout the State did not undertake any large volume of work of this character. For several years after 1875 it was necessary to follow very closely the administration of the Children's Law. Numerous attempts were made to establish a child's home on properties adjacent to the almshouse or at a little distance but under the control of the Poor Law authorities, or to escape altogether the operations of the law. Active correspondence was maintained with county committees and in many parts of the State the committees appeared in person before the Board of Supervisors to have the enforcement of the law in its spirit as well as in its letter.

McK readers of the S. C. A. A. News, observ-
other work is along the lines of the visitation and improvement of public institutions and promoting desirable legislation. The explanation is simple. The dependent children of the State after their discharge to public institutions, or to orphan asylums. The Association has never desired to visit other than strictly public institutions and has declined at various times suggestions that it should visit private institutions. It has never lost, of course, its interest in dependent children, as one of the largest and best groups of public dependents. Under all the existing circumstances in this State twenty years ago, with the vast number of children, the relatively high cost to the State, to orphan asylums and remaining there indefinitely at public expense, and with only the slightest realization either of the practicability of family care of children on any large scale or of the detailed methods of inquiry and supervision which are necessary for its proper operation, the only practicable way in which the Association could be of service to any considerable number of these children was to undertake such activities directly, at least for a time.

Family Care for Children

This work has been somewhat in the nature of a demonstration, proving not only that family care for certain groups of children is practicable, and that public institutions are working out by the slow process of experience the detailed methods by which suitable children may be found, the best homes and sufficient supervision maintained over the children to insure the best care.

On the basis of these successful activities, it has been possible to advocate more convincingly better standards in child care generally, to judge more wisely as to which children should be placed in families and which require institutional care. It has led to the approach more nearly, as time has gone by, of the consensus of opinion among child welfare workers on all questions both of principles and of methods that this aim has been very largely secured was proven by the fact that in 1909 at the White House Conference on Dependent Children called by President Roosevelt representatives from all parts of the country, including numerous delegates from the various institutions and agencies of the State, joined unanimously in a statement of principles and methods which should govern the care and disposition of dependent children.

The regular activities of the Association in behalf of needy children, however, are in themselves of vital interest and have been important factors in the child caring work of the State for the past two decades. A word in regard to each:

MOTHERS AND BABIES

First in point of time was the agency for providing situations for homeless mothers with infants, established in 1885. Up to that time in New York no alternative had been offered to the homeless mother with her baby but the short and easy plan of “giving” the child to a foundling asylum—a bad plan for the mother in most instances, and resulting in the death of many of the children.

The new method was simply that of finding for the mother a situation at service, usually in the country, in which she could keep her child with her. Seven thousand three hundred and twenty-three cases of this kind are on record, and no women with babies have been provided with situations. The problem is not quite as simple as this might seem. It requires a deal of counsel and advice with the mother, the medical examination of both mother and child, and oftentimes various other expedients and temporary arrange-

CHILD PLACING

Among the children who become public charges through the State there were many whose misfortune clearly was to be but temporary; many as to whom only the future could determine whether their homes would be re-established; and still others who, it was evident, were permanent subjects for care and guardianship. Among the latter were to be found those who were suitable for adoption, but even these who were “socially eligible” must still be carefully considered from point of view of physical condition, of mental qualities, and of the lack of training or bad training which they already received.

To guarantee that the work should be well done, it must be upon a State-wide basis. In a great many instances a child of unfavorable parentage would be placed under almost impossible circumstances in a community or county where his parentage was known or would readily become known. Furthermore, the range of choice of homes in one particular county would necessarily be limited. Every child eligible and suitable for a home ought to have the best home of all others in the State of New York when desiring to receive a child of his age and qualifications.

Therefore, there was organized in 1888 at the central office of the Association a Child Placing Agency. Applications for children were to be received from any part of the State. Children suitable for homes were to be received from any part of the State. Superintendence of the children was to be exercised through a staff of carefully selected and trained agents and upon a basis of complete information carefully ascertained and carefully recorded. Since that time there have been received by the Association and placed in homes a total of 3,505 children. They have been received from every county in the State except ten. They have been placed in homes in every county of the State and a few in nearby states.

Although the work when begun was based upon the best methods then in operation, those methods seem crude as compared with those which have since been devised in the light of experience. It has been found necessary and practicable to secure a great deal more information about the history of each child than was then thought possible. The physical and mental examination of each child is much more thorough than was then contemplated. The investigation of homes and subsequent supervision have also been greatly developed and standardized.

RESULTS OF CHILD PLACING

We are now making in connection with our Fiftieth Anniversary a special study of the results of our child placing work. With the greatest of care we are ascertaining what kind of citizens develop from these dependent children under the circumstances and environments in which we have placed them. About half of the inquiries have been completed at this time. The development of the work which has been most surprising to us is the extent to which a large proportion of the children coming from public authorities, many of whom have been dependent for some time, require a preliminary course of special observation, medical treatment and individual training before they are ready to be placed in really promising homes, and, equally, the extraordinary extent to which a very large proportion of these children respond to such intensive training and the degree to which the results of long periods of neglect and lack of care can be overcome by suitable intensive expert training suited to the individual’s needs.

COUNTY CHILDREN’S AGENCIES

In Newburgh in 1884, the city Children’s Home became greatly overcrowded, and it was proposed that some thousands of dollars be spent in enlarging it. The Newburgh S. C. A. A. Committee suggested that action be delayed and offered meantime to employ an agent to look
up the parents of the children to see whether some of the children might properly be returned to their homes; but, if transferred to custodial or other special institutions of children requiring such attention, and to place in families, such action as might be available for adoption. The city authorities agreed to the experiment. Within two years the number of children was reduced from 45 to 21 and, considering the material growth of the city, has never largely exceeded that ratio.

A similar agency was established by the S. C. A. A. Children's Aid Committee in 1906, and by the Rockland County Committee in 1906. The success of these three agencies was so great that an organized effort was begun in 1906 to promote the establishment of such county agencies in various parts of the State. At first one, later two, and subsequently three more, were established and experienced agents were employed to devote all their time to this purpose. Then followed the establishment of twenty-three similar agencies as follows:

In 1906 Schenectady and Montgomery counties
1907 Allegan, Dutchess and Herkimer counties
1911 Orange, Washington, Jefferson and Seneca counties
1912 Chautauqua and Ulster counties
1913 Cayuga, Chenango, Yates and Niagara counties
1914 Tioga and Westchester counties
1917 Sullivan county
1918 Suffolk county
1919 Otsego county
1920 Cayuga county
1921 Putnam county
1922 Franklin county

17 County Children's Agencies

Seventeen agencies, employing twenty agents, are under county committees of the State Charities Aid Association. Three agencies employing six agents have been turned over to the public officials in their respective counties, while five county agencies employing thirty-three agents are closely affiliated with the Association and are advised or supervised by the field representatives of the S. C. A. A. All together, the county children's agencies employed in about half the counties of the State, who are giving their full time to considering the particular needs of individual dependent children.

What the County Agents Do

The primary duty of the agents is to look after destitute children who require public support and for whose care the superintendent and overseers of the poor are responsible. The wide range of duties devolves upon them: discovering the whereabouts of responsible relatives; locating deserted fathers, occasionally prosecuting willfully negligent ones; finding employment for the able-bodied; securing medical attention for the sick; befriending wayward boys and girls, or securing their commitment to reformatories if incorrigible; preventing the return of children to unsuitable homes; and generally speaking, acting as friends, comforters and protectors to all the children needing aid or protection who are brought to their notice. Defective children are given special attention, as do the unwed mothers and the wayward girls.

Children removed by the courts from unsuitable surroundings need constant thought and supervision by trained persons from which they can be made fit for their return, until free homes can be provided for them, or until other suitable permanent places are made for them. Where no other child protective agency exists in the territory, the agents have investigated cases of alleged neglect, securing court protection for children when necessary.

In Westchester County a large well organized public Department of Child Welfare and the County Children's Association have worked together, with the result that the whole county is happily free from the so-called "Indian Problem" that county undertaken by the State Charities Aid Association at the request of the Superintendent of the Poor in 1913.

Aid the Public Authorities

It will be noted that a county agent for dependent children undertakes no duties except those of aiding the local poor law authorities in the performance of the duties already devolving upon them by law. The overseers and superintendents of the poor have always had an interest in the welfare of dependent children according to their individual needs. What they have lacked is the time and the knowledge of the resources of the State which might be called upon—also no doubt in many instances the support of an informed public opinion which would justify the expenditures required by the needs of the various children.

A very few counties of the State, not included in the previous list of counties, notably Erie and Onondaga, have employed agents to assist them in similar manner. In Dutchess and Suffolk counties the assistance of the S. C. A. special laws were enacted concentrating all powers and responsibilities in regard to dependent children and other children who are public charges in Boards of Child Welfare, equipping these Boards with suitable powers and staff. A State-wide statute has followed, which will permit any county to set up this system of centralized child-caring administration into effect.

The influence of the county agents' activity has been widely felt. They have challenged sharply the system which made New York a reproach because of its excessively large population of children in institutions—a system too largely resting on a callous disregard of the value of home ties, of failure to give adequate consideration to the particular needs of individual children, in other words, of a treatment of the whole subject en masse and not by class. The number of dependent children has decreased; defective children have been rescued from neglect and degeneracy; conditions favorable to moral disaster have been corrected or the children rescued from them; the social condition in the smaller cities and rural counties has been stimulated; the new enthusiasm on the part of the public and the more rational organizations to undertake social betterment has found wise direction and concrete opportunities, many centers of evil have been removed, and the forces which result in an extraordinary number of defectives, dependents and delinquents, filling almshouses, hospitals, jails and penitentiaries, have been corrected to a measurable degree in the counties having such agents for dependent children.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

"As our visitors made their visits to these various institutions of charities and made their reports to us, we naturally have been solicited to know what were the causes that led to this great accumulation of dependent people in these various institutions. It has been forced upon our attention that this evil of tuberculosis, responsible as it is believed, for one-tenth of all the deaths in this State, has contributed and is contributing very largely to the filling of these institutions."

In these words, spoken by Mr. Choate at a S. C. A. A. meeting, on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in Albany, January 27th, 1908, the most important new chapter in the development of tuberculosis work in the State is written. There are more ways than one of improving the conditions of an institution in which the inmates are infected, and whether it be by providing X-ray and other equipment, or by expenditure to improve the diet of the inmates, or by the use of more healthful and comfortable buildings, or the supply of more suitable food and clothing, it is evident that the public is in a position to do much to prevent this spread of the disease. One way is to fight continuously for more buildings, more food, more and better nurses. Another and a better way, if it be practicable, is to provide the supply of fresh milk, and to keep the same amount of housing, food, supplies and care will be more adequate. If the intake of new patients is to be distinguished to them or their families or the community, no other method is at once so humane and so effective.

There were then at least 40,000 cases of active tuberculosis in the State outside the City, with 6,330 deaths per year. This enormous volume of sick and of dead is reflected in the overcrowded hospitals for the sick, filled the orphan asylums with inmates, swelled the numbers receiving outdoor relief, and, reducing the income and the standards of living of many thousands of families, prepared the way for enormous volumes of future destitution.

Campaign Against Tuberculosis

Recognizing this, the Board of Managers of the S. C. A. A. decided in May 17, 1908, that the Association should undertake a campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis in New York State, outside of New York City.

A practical program was framed with the help of the best advisers. It is interesting to recall that the original S. C. A. A. Tuberculosis Committee included Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. Livingston Farrand, Dr. Edward G. Janeway and Dr. Edward J. Truex. The leading factors in its promotion were:

First, Investigation of the prevalence and effects of tuberculosis in various cities.

Second, An educational campaign in those cities, one by one, to impress upon the authorities, public spirited citizens, the public generally, the enormous social and financial cost of tuberculosis, the possibility of greatly reducing it, and the methods by which it could be done.

Third, The organization of the strongest possible local Committees to promote the actual carrying into effect of such a program, step by step, over a series of years. The steps most emphasized were: discovery of cases, sanitary supervision of general education, and adequate home relief.

Tuberculosis Law Enacted

Almost instantly the inadequacies of the local health authorities and of the legislation defining their powers and duties became painfully apparent,—so quickly, in fact, that the first step—the selection of a full time Secretary for the Committee—was taken on October 1, 1907; the first survey begun in Utica late in October, the first important public meeting held at Utica December 14. Others followed by others in Rome, Troy, Albany and Schenectady, the necessity of a drastic revision of the laws relating to tuberculosis was seen. A draft of such a revision prepared and submitted to the best authorities, and it was actually introduced and passed at the legislative session of 1908.

Activities developed rapidly, and in the Autumn of 1908 had progressed to such an extent that the exhibit of the S. C. A. A. Tuberculosis work at the Internationally revised World's Fair in Washington that Autumn, was considered the best indication of an effective State-wide campaign, except for the shortness of its duration.

The vast amount of information and discussion at that International Congress, however,
attended as it was by the highest authorities on tuberculosis from the leading countries of the world, led to a wholly unforeseen conclusion, which radically modified and made many-fold more difficult the tuberculosis campaign in this State. This conclusion was that, as matters then stood, educational work and sanitary supervision had proved insufficient to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in families and that nothing short of the segregation in hospitals of a vast number of active cases of tuberculosis would prevent the continuous spread of infection in households in which tuberculosis existed and particularly its spread to each oncoming generation. Hospital care is vastly more expensive than nursing, hospital or educational effort. It involves large capital expenditures for building and large annual maintenance.

In the traditional S. C. A. A. spirit, these difficulties were faced with confidence. The leading members of the Legislature and the Governor were concerned early in the legislative session of 1906. It was agreed that State hospital care was impossible and probably inadvisable. In view of the unwillingness of patients to accept hospital care, the leaders agreed to pass a permissive County Tuberculosis Hospital bill, if one were carefully prepared. Again the results to date were studied, a bill was laboriously prepared, submitted to all the leading experts for revision, taken to Albany, very slightly modified by the legislature and signed by the Governor in 1909.

County Tuberculosis Hospitals

From that time in each county the constructive program had to be provided by a county hospital for tuberculosis. Step by step the program was carried throughout the State, all available means of carrying the information effectively to the general public were pressed into service. Exhibits were shown at State and County fairs, leaflets were distributed by hundreds of thousands, meetings under all possible auspices were held, - always directed toward the concrete steps in the tuberculosis program. As a direct result of the exhibits and other educational work, a number of counties made the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals, or sites for such hospitals, and several were provided for by bequests which had been accumulated.

The Supervisors in one county or another made provision either for the construction of tuberculosis hospitals or for making suitable arrangements in those otherwise provided. After a few years Supervisors who hesitated to take affirmative action, resorted to the argument that the people would not favor such expenditure. The matter was put to a test through an amendment to the Tuberculosis Hospital Law, authorizing a referendum to be taken of the voters of any county on a proposed appropriation for a tuberculosis hospital. In 12 counties an actual vote was taken and in no county did the proposition fail to carry. In only one county was the vote even close. The total affirmative vote in these referenda was 50,070, and the negative vote 55,253.

The campaign had been undertaken from the outset with the closest co-operation of the State and Local Health Departments, the State Health Commissioner being a member of the Committee from the first. The insufficiency of the appropriations for the State Health Commissioner's office and the many obsolete and fragmentary provisions of the Public Health Law prevented the Department from doing as large a part in the movement as it desired.

With the advent of a new Governor, on January 1, 1913, and the expiration of the term of office of the State Health Commissioner, it was thought that the best hope of furthering the objectives of the Public Health Law and such a strengthening of the organization of the department as a whole as would enable it to take a much more vigorous part in the tuberculosis campaign, as well as in all its other fields. At the suggestion of representatives of the S. C. A. A. Tuberculosis Commission, Governor Rupley appointed a Special Health Commission, of which the Secretary of the S. C. A. A. was made a member and Secretary, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Chairman. The Commission was without funds, except for the services of one stenographer. The Special Health Commission was committed to the services of members of its staff at the disposal of the Commission. An enlightening report on the actual operations of local health authorities, particularly of villages and towns, together with a survey of the principal opportunities in public health in the State, and an outline of such reorganization of the State Department as would enable it to meet opportunities directly or through the aid of local health authorities, and voluntary assistance was submitted, with a draft of a bill to carry it into effect.

The Governor submitted the drafted bill to the Legislature, with a strong message urging its enactment. The bill was passed and became a law. From it dates a radical reorganization of the entire Department, a very great increase in the funds made available for its work, and a closer co-operation of local health authorities, the development of the greatest Public Health Laboratory in the world, and the improvement under the leadership of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, who has been in charge from January, 1914, to the present, which has made New York a State Health Department, by common consent, one of the most effective, large-scale officials for the promotion of health in the world.

Since 1914 the tuberculosis campaign has moved ahead in such a steady line as to be developed up to that time. In 1917, in view of the very great increase in tuberculosis in the warring countries of Europe and of the entry of this country into the war, the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals was made mandatory in counties having more than 35,000 population.

During the 15 years since the S. C. A. A. organized the campaign against tuberculosis in the New York State, outside of New York City, the death rate from tuberculosis in that area has been cut 84 per cent. The following table gives the number of individuals treated in hospitals and in facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients during that time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>129.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>118.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>128.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>117.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>124.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>121.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>124.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>128.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>125.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>111.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>117.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>99.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>117.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>128.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Choate has not lived to see the most striking fact in the tuberculosis campaign and who several times made the wearing trip to Albany to speak at tuberculosis meetings after he had passed four-score years, died. Mr. Choate may not be the extreme gratification which every person who has had any part in the tuberculosis campaign in this State during this period may properly feel in this extraordinary record.

No one claims that the credit for this extraordinary advance in human welfare is due wholly to the anti-tuberculosis effort. Other factors have contributed. Nevertheless, no one seriously doubts, to the best of our knowledge, that the tuberculosis campaign has had a very important bearing on the extraordinary decline in the volume and mortality of tuberculosis in this State in the last 15 years. Nor is it open to doubt that the renewed effort and still more adequate supervision of the tried and tested tuberculosis agencies, early discovery of cases, medical supervision, adequate home relief, clinics, nurses, hospital, medical education, open air schools, classes for undernourished children in families having tuberculosis, will bring to pass in due course still further amazing results and that within a reasonable date tuberculosis which 15 years ago stood at the head of the list of causes of death in this State, will become a relatively negligible factor. The average human well being will thus be enormously increased, the value of dependency and orphanage greatly reduced, the family life made more adequate and more stable, and children will receive a vastly better preparation for useful lives.

"How About the Death Rate?"

At the meetings of the Board of Managers of the Association, Mr. Choate, when reports had been submitted of the number of meetings held, the amount of literature distributed, the number of clinics organized, the number of nurses employed, and the number of hospitals opened, would often inquire, "And how about the death rate?" It was not possible up to the time of his death to give a very convincing answer other than that the trend was definitely downward.

During the last two years however, the deaths has been constant and rapid, so much so that the mortality rate for pulmonary tuberculosis for 1921 showed a decrease, as compared with 1907, of 34 per cent. or more than one third.

The figures for each year, 1907 to 1921 inclusive, are as follows:

Year | Rate
--- | ---
1907 | 129.4
1915 | 118.2
1908 | 128.8
1916 | 117.2
1909 | 124.3
1917 | 121.9
1910 | 124.1
1918 | 128.2
1911 | 125.0
1919 | 111.3
1912 | 117.7
1920 | 99.5
1913 | 117.1
1921 | 98.2
1914 | 128.3
Sickness is expensive, and many of the sick poor soon grew into a separate institution. Thus came to pass Bellevue Hospital.

First among the public institutions of New York City, the S. C. A. A. visitors turned their attention to the needs of the sick in Bellevue Hospital.

A visiting committee for Bellevue and all the city charities was formed at the invitation of the institution of general nurses, and Mrs. Hobson was an active member of the committee.

The committee visited the hospital and was impressed with the need for better care of the sick. They recommended the establishment of a training school for nurses.

In 1872, a small nurse-training school was opened at the hospital. The first class consisted of five women, and it was hoped that this would be the beginning of a more systematic approach to the care of the sick.

The nurses were untrained and poorly equipped, but they did the best they could under the circumstances. The committee continued to visit the hospital and to make recommendations for improvements.

Out of these visits, a training school for nurses was established. The school was under the direction of Miss Florence Nightingale, who had founded the first nurse-training school in London.

The Bellevue School for Nurses was organized and began to function in 1874. The school quickly gained recognition for its high standards of education and discipline.

Conditions in Bellevue in '70's

Mrs. Joseph Hobson, as chairman of the subcommittee, visited the city charities and found them in need of improvement. He reported:

"The conditions of the patients and the nursing was deplorable. Some patients were left in the hospital to die without medical attention. The nurses were poorly paid and poorly trained. The food was of poor quality, and the sanitary conditions were abysmal."}

Unmet Hospital Needs

In 1900, the accumulation of unmet hospital needs was great, and a competent expert was hired to conduct an investigation.

The expert found that the hospital was overcrowded, the facilities were inadequate, and the medical staff was overworked. The report recommended the construction of a new hospital and the establishment of a nurse-training school.

New Hospital Suggested

The recommendation was adopted, and a new hospital was built. The new hospital was much larger and better equipped than the old one.

The old hospital was torn down, and the site was transformed into a park. The new hospital was named after Mrs. Hobson, who was a tireless advocate for the improvement of hospitals.

In 1914, the committee published a report recommending the establishment of a new hospital in the city. The report was well-received, and the new hospital was built in the same year.

The new hospital was much larger and better equipped than the old one. The committee continued to monitor the progress of the new hospital and to recommend improvements as needed.
Cross in the disaster following the munitions ex-
plodion at South Amboy, New Jersey, in 1918. And
again, it loaned a large section of its staff to the
Red Cross to organize and direct the efforts against influenza in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, in the severe epidemic of 1918.

Since 1918, the S. C. A. A. has not had funds available for the employment of staff workers for what is known as the "white" service. This, it is said, has made a great need of active service in the same lines that were carried on from 1872 to 1918. The visitors of the Association constantly endeavor to secure better care of the sick in the public hospitals and almshouses. There is, however, urgent need for a re-survey, and a continuing solution of the sick care in the State, particularly in the smaller cities, villages and rural communities.

Recent Remedial Legislation

At the session of the legislature just closed, a bill framed by this Association and intro-
duced through its efforts, was passed, authoriz-
ing counties to establish general hospitals. The public sentiment appeared to be in favor of a well-rounded development of diagnosis and treatment, at hospitals and clinics, both in the cities and in rural and in bordering districts, of visiting nursing for those actually ill not needing, or unable to secure, hospital care, of domestic service when specially needed, in connection with all of these measures. This bill, passed, was designed to provide for the care of ailing and for the benefit of public health in New York State. An effort was made to constitute an efficient agency to meet these needs in the Health Care bill, passed by the State Department of Health and sup-
ported by this Association in 1920 and 1921.

Unfortunately, the true intent and actual prob-
able effect of the bill were not understood, and further, definite statement of existing con-
ditions, and well proportioned remedies must be made before remedial action can be taken.

GENERAL

Some of the many sided activities of the S. C. A. A. cannot be forced into any one of the preceding chapters. A few of many im-
portant achievements, not related solely to any one of the preceding topics, must be included in the record.

Few of the present members of the S. C. A. A. recall the fact that for many years the improvement of the care of the poor in their homes was one of its most important activities. A Standing Committee of the Association dealt with, as the phrase ran, "the elevation of the Poor in their Homes." Under the Chairmanship of the late Miss Grace H. Dodge, it iti-
ulated several extremely important activities, similar to those now carried on by the great relief societies, the A. I. C. P. and the C. O. S.

It began a very important movement for tene-
mint house reform; it promoted, and nearly succeeded in securing, the establishment of postal savings banks; it issued a series of popular lectures known as the "Aliment and Health Series," dealing with the home care of the sick, the care of young babies, and with various possibilities of economy in housekeeping; it published re-
ports on loan systems and on the work of Miss Octavia Hill, for improvement of housing in London; it issued a handbook on the sanitary rights of dwellers in tenement houses; it be-
gan the important movement for working girls' clubs.

The Standing Committee on the Elevation of the Poor in their Homes was discontinued in

1887, when the New York Charity Organiza-
tion was established. Since that time the S. C. A. A. has never lost sight of the importance of the existing system of public outdoor relief throughout the State. It published an exhaustive study of the relief in the county of New York in 1915. It looks forward in the near future to a re-
organization of the town, city, and county relief systems, as a result of spending too much on greatly restricting outdoor relief, or making it a organization of the town, city and county than as it too often has been, a factor of de-
moralization.

Educational Activities

In a sense, all the work of the Association is educational. Its central conception is that of improving the administration of public insti-
tutions and legislation, by the gradual process of the collection of authoritative information, and its widespread distribution, thereby creating the background and foundation on which sound and enduring reforms may be based. Its popular leaflet in regard to the prevention of tubercu-
losis has been distributed to the number of nearly a million, and that on the nature and prevention of insanity by hundreds of thousands. Its publications prove of such importance to be given a number in its permanent list, include 159, and its minor publications, by-products of the day's work, include other hundreds.

For three years, during the Secretarship of Dr. Dwight, a monthly bulletin, known as the "State Charities Record," including matters of current information and annual reports of public spirited citizens of all parts of the State. It has been one of the most important factors during the past decade in creating an informed public opinion throughout the State on all mat-
ters of health and charities. Perhaps no more can be said, and its activity to give them adequate treatment, and devoting its major activities to new and unrelated subjects; its third, steering the wise middle course, of keeping always clearly in mind its high objects and purpose as originally laid down, modifying or adding to these only for conclusive and un-
escapable reasons; being sufficiently elastic, but not too much so; keeping a mind open to the future, but not closing its mind to the past. In these respects, the S. C. A. A. record is gratifying. It has never de-
parted from its chief purpose, that of devoting itself to the improvement of public activities rather than being in any large sense an operat-
ing agency itself.

Any organization which has lived fifty years has faced the problem of maintaining its three possi-
bilities. First, that of slavishly clinging to detailed methods and specific objects which may have been the most important at the beginning, but which have become obsolete as time passed. Second, that of being swayed by every tempo-
rary change in public interest and opinion, and with evening the pendulum on the ceaseless urge to give them adequate treatment, and devoting its major activities to new and unrelated subjects; its third, steering the wise middle course, of keeping always clearly in mind its high objects and purpose as originally laid down, modifying or adding to these only for conclusive and un-
escapable reasons; being sufficiently elastic, but not too much so; keeping a mind open to the future, but not closing its mind to the past. In these respects, the S. C. A. A. record is gratifying. It has never de-
parted from its chief purpose, that of devoting itself to the improvement of public activities rather than being in any large sense an operat-
ing agency itself.

One and only one fundamental change of emphasis is to be noted in its fifty years of development. That is, the practic-
sability of preventive action has become more clear. Scientific discoveries have made it pos-
sible to secure needed measures of control of some of the great factors which have caused destitution and distress. The extraordinary de-
velopment of the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis, during the last fifteen years in the State outside of New York City, is the most outstanding event of the later period of the Association's work. It is, we believe, only the first and only the beginning of the activities which will improve all kinds of public institutions and agencies dealing with relief, by progressively diminishing "at the source" the volume of sickness, distress, destitution, and pauperism.

Improvement in the care of the sick was the very first of the Association's activities. Its latest is efficient action upon the evident fact that the real and final improvement in regard to sickness is its prevention, and that this is now in an increasing degree a practical possi-
bility.

The thousands of members of the Association, in all parts of the State who have worked shoulder to shoulder in ameliorating the condi-
tion of the recipients of public relief at home or in the city, have gone the whole way, ter-
minated, resourceful, in the purpose of se-
curing the actual practical control in increasing degree of some of the major causes of human distress.
S. C. A. A. Passes Its Fiftieth Milestone

Notable Celebration of Semi-Centennial of S.C.A.A. Begun

Effective team work on the part of the State Charities Aid Association and its branches throughout the State. Pooling of experiences. Brief reviews of past achievements and a long look into the future. The stimulus gained from the recital of successes and failures of persons who are working all over the State to maintain certain ideals and to reach definite objectives in the fields of child welfare, mental hygiene, public health and care of the sick. These were the outstanding features of the two-day conference held at the Hotel Biltmore, May 11-12, to take stock of the 50 years of the State Charities Aid Association's achievements, and to formulate plans for future progress, for which the substantial attainment of the past are an optimistic guarantee of success.

A special session was devoted to each of the main activities of the Association. Those visitors who knew of only one, or possibly two, branches of the work through their own county activities, had the remaining forces at work coordinated for them.

Thirty-nine of the 57 counties outside of Greater New York were represented at the meetings.

At the opening meeting on Thursday morning, devoted to County

Counties Celebrations To Occur During Rest of the Year

Programs of Child Care, the attendance was 300 persons. At the afternoon session devoted to the work of the Child Placing Agency, there were between 300 and 400 present. The aggregate attendance at all the sessions of the conference and the anniversary reunion dinner totaled about 1,400. The audiences comprised not only members of the Association's branches all over the State, but representatives of many State, county and municipal departments and authorities, and members of co-operating organizations.

Each session of the conference had its own peculiar interest and its own appeal. One could not sit through any one of the sessions without feeling the tremendous force and earnestness back of the reports and experiences of the speakers—a sense of the unity of spirit and aim and purpose animating this organization of 12,000 members throughout the State. That they represented intelligent forces working for human betterment was obvious. Moreover, the conference gave the feeling of an underlying current of strength and tenacity of purpose; of unfaltering zeal in the attainment of an objective; of freedom from prejudice and belief in the power of spiritual forces which were convincing be-
yond question of the ability of the Association’s members to put over any program for human betterment which it seemed to them wise and progressive to attempt.

A report of a conference is always colorless in comparison with the conference itself. The following resume of what took place is an attempt to gather together extracts of the various papers and addresses for those who could not attend:

Thursday Morning
Meeting on County Child-Care Programs

In opening the Thursday morning session on “County Programs of Child Care,” Mr. Folks, for 20 years Secretary of the Association, said: “The past half century in the field of public social service in New York State has not been fifty years of wandering in the wilderness of human misfortunes, but of carefully directed effort, on the basis of careful study, toward sound and practical objectives.”

Mr. Folks went on to say that the object of this conference was to sum up the past and look at the future. The keynote of the State Charities Aid Association’s work has always been to work with public officials and through them, for the improvement of public institutions. During the past 20 years, however, its object has changed somewhat, in that a new conception of its duties has entered in, i.e., that it is not enough to have well equipped institutions for every kind of social work, but the causes behind the patient’s commitment to a hospital or institution must be discovered, and, while there is still time, treatment given to avert the breakdown.

For this reason there have been established through the State, 41 clinics where people may receive, free of charge and from experts, advice on how to avert, diminish, or postpone mental disturbances. In the field of tuberculosis public health nurses are locating incipient cases, and treating these cases at their source. In other words, prevention is the motto through the later development of all phases of social work, and for this reason the work of the County Agencies, which are outposts for dealing with child dependency at the source, are doing a work the importance of which can not be over emphasized, for no amount of subsequent care can make up for a serious mistake when the dependent child first comes to public notice.

Six Revolutions in 50 Years

In reviewing the past record of the Associa-

tion, Mr. Folks said that it had been responsible for six revolutions during its career, the achievements of any one of which would more than justify its entire existence. He enumerated them as follows:

1. It has revolutionized the care of the sick, both at hospitals and at homes, by the establishment of the parent of all training schools for nurses in America,—that of Bellevue Hospital in 1872. Every person who has benefited by the ministrations of an American trained nurse is indebted to the State Charities Aid Association.

2. It revolutionized the care of the insane, securing their removal from an atmosphere of fear and neglect in poorhouses, to one of care, sympathy, and intelligent treatment in State Hospitals. An average of 40,000 patients now receive such care.

3. It revolutionized the tuberculosis situation in New York State outside of New York City, substituting trained nursing, hospital care, hope, cure, and prevention, in place of neglect, sickness, distress, despair, death, orphanage, and widowhood. The mortality has been reduced 34 per cent.

4. It has revolutionized the care of dependent children in some twenty counties substituting sympathetic, considerate study of each child’s needs at the time he first becomes dependent, in place of routine means and hap-hazard methods.

5. It revolutionized the care of 3,500 homeless children by placing them in carefully selected families, where many of them are legally adopted.

6. It took steps which led to the passage of a model public health law and a reorganization of the State Health Department, which has increased many-fold the protection of the health of the people of the State.

Next Steps for the Association

The future work of the Association, said Mr. Folks, should be along these same lines, showing even more and greater accomplishments, such as: (1) to secure special classes for all difficult and backward children in schools; (2) to secure clinics with expert doctors and social service workers, available in every part of the state for those apparently mentally disturbed or deficient; (3) to do away with the remaining tw-thirds of the volume of tuberculosis as it existed fifteen years ago; (4) to bring prompt and expert medical diagnosis and treatment, trained nursing and home assistance to every sick and injured person in the State.

“In short,” said Mr. Folks, “we should aid in the control of causes of unnecessary sickness and death, reduce orphanage and widowhood, protect the community and the individual from mental defects and disorders, and make it possible for every individual citizen to have a more complete opportunity to realize and bring to fruition his greatest possibilities of usefulness and happiness in community service.”

The County Agencies dealing with dependent children get in touch with these children when they first become public charges, at the moment when the most careful, sympathetic and thorough treatment is necessary. The Agent, devoting all her time to child welfare, becomes expert and resourceful and learns to focus all the resources of the community upon the families as they reach a stage of distress and disheartenment, and consequently prevents a large amount of permanent dependency.

The program for the morning was divided into
three main parts: (1) "The County as Parent to its Public Offspring"; (2) "The County Child Care"; and (3) "The National Significance of the Association's County Child Caring Work."

The County's Obligation

Under the first main head, Mrs. Paul Revera Reynolds, chairman of the Hoosier County Committee, voiced the constructive method of caring for them was being evolved, very different from the former hit and-miss help given chaotically around election time when the crisis hit. It is handled now with gloves and shoes for the children, and then forgotten for the rest of the year. Present methods of relief in kind money has been spent. She specified the family and difficulties of the family carefully analyzed and a constructive plan made for each member of the public welfare. When the agent found the child, she had been included everything from a mental examination for the mother and her consequent commitment to a grassland, to a puppy dog for the small boy to help keep him out of mischief and give him a normal outlet for his efficient energies. The family was saved from shipwreck and is now on track. She quoted the story of a four-year-old child who had been under county care for three years. The agent is responsible to dependent children transferred to the home department. She admitted that a year ago, when the county agency was established in Putnam, the agents found the children were being purchased their obligations by giving the children under their care. They did not look into the individual welfare of each child or find how wisely the money was being spent. She illustrated this by the story of a four-year-old child who had been under county care for three years. Children who had been living for months exclusively on a diet of bread; her bones were flabby, she had been deprived of vitamins; she had been placed in a free foster home by the Children's Aid Society at headquarters, and the trial of the children was prolonged physically, due to proper care and medical treatment, was nothing short of miraculous. Miss Daly assured the audience that the agency's work was to make the officials realize their full obligations to these dependent children, to change their ideals of care to definite legal ideals, to make the individuals realizing their responsibility, of the whole community, and all around development instead of those objections needed only physical support; in other words, that the county's obligation to dependent children should be that of a parent, instead of simply a provider.

The Citizen's Opportunity

The Citizen's Opportunity in this work for dependent children is in the hands of R. H. Adee, chairman of the Orange County Committee of the Association, and Miss Adeline Daly, the Berkimer County Children's Agent. Mrs. Adele Daly gave an outline of the committee's work. She assured the public officials of Orange County realize that the best place for a normal child is in a home, rather than an institution, and has stressed the need of physical and mental examinations for these children, and the segregation of mental defectives.

Miss Daly brought out the point that the citizens' organization for this work was the only way that the community should share responsibility with her, and make themselves conversant with the problems existing in their community. She said that when the agent is absent, and local control, and the question is quiescent, it meant that when a new agent came, there would be continuity of action because there would be no one whom she could consult about the problems of the various families. More than that, she stated that the local public opinion must then rest entirely with the agent, which would make the process a slow one, and weight her with too great responsibility.

Miss Daly on Future Needs

The next steps to be taken in the care of dependent children in counties throughout the State were outlined by Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the Association's Department of County Children's Agencies. Miss Curry has been superintendent of this department since it was established in 1906, and the methods and standards of caring for dependent children developed under her direction have won national recognition. The next five steps necessary to continue the work in the State, Miss Curry indicated as follows:

1. Organizing county juvenile courts under the law passed at the last session of the legislature, and the establishment of juvenile probation service in their own counties.
2. Taking steps to increase the interest of citizens in the care of dependent children, and the establishment of child caring agencies in counties of the State where such have not yet been established.
3. Encouraging existing county child caring agencies to include various other features of the general problem of child care, as well as dependency.
4. Reorganizing the counties' public machinery for child caring by centralizing all the public functions relating to dependent children in County Boards of Child Welfare, according to the law enacted at the last session of the legislature.
5. Securing a larger staff in the Division of Children in the State Board of Charities to provide more adequate supervision of the public care of dependent children.

When, in January, 1908, said Miss Curry, three local committees of the State Charities Aid Association had organized to assist local officials in caring for dependent children, there was nowhere, under either public or private direction, a well rounded child care agency which was entirely outside of it. To many citizens, 40 or 50 children cared for in local institutions seemed a satisfactory solution of the entire child caring problem of the county. Responsibility for the care of children was divided between a large number of public officials: a county superintendent of the poor, and in a few counties, county superintendents, from one to three over-seers of the poor in each town, county and state superintendents, and four justices of the peace in each town.

A volunteer committee of persons prominent in child caring organizations in the United States was formed to report to the Committee of the Board of Children's Guardians, and the committee made a report to the National Conference of Social Work in 1915 in which he presented a community plan in children's work, setting forth a form which it should rest, classifying the tasks to be undertaken, and suggesting a form of organization. He proposed that the child caring agencies, with County Boards of Public Welfare and county or district juvenile Courts.

Miss Curry stated that although the experience of the county agencies contributed materially to the formation of this report, certain details of the adoption procedure was the right seen desirable in New York State. The State Charities Aid Association therefore proposed certain changes in the law, and proposed for each county a Board of Children's Guardians, to be under the supervision of the Committee of Board of Children's Guardians and to take in the powers and duties both of the poor law officials and of the Boards of Child Welfare administering the mothers' allowances. This Board of Children's Guardians would be responsible for child protection with power to do whatever was required for needy children in the county. They would also propose a County Juvenile Court in each county, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all children's cases and in cases of adults committing offenses against children.

The first part of this program was adopted by Dutchess County in 1917 and by Suffolk in 1925. In 1928 Chautauqua County established a Board of Children's Court. At the last meeting of the legislature two bills recommended by Governor Miller became laws, which are important and mark a forward step in the child welfare work. One, mandatory in form, will give every county in the State a Children's Court Board of five members, of which there will be no other county to reorganize its Board of Child Welfare, centering in it administrative responsibility for needy children of the county.

Dependent and Needy Children

The next two speakers, Mrs. Sarah Peterson, a member of the Suffolk County Board of Child Welfare, and Miss Katherine Brettle, chairman of the Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare, gave an idea of the practical working capacity of these local boards or responsible for the welfare of dependent and neglected children. She brought out the fact that the Suffolk County Board shared the agent, the responsibility of meeting the problems which arose, gave her advice and stood behind her in the decisions. As the members of the Board came from different parts of the county, they were conversant with the problems of various localities, and could therefore bring to the solving of questions a more definite fund of information than could be gathered together by the Board at large.

Brettle brought out the fact that she voted for the Board to be a truly representative one, made up of people from all occupations and of varied interests. The Board is capable of handling any situation that might arise, and her advice and committee's work. Miss Brettle said that they were making an effort to interest all the citizens of the county, and to choose the ones already upon the Board of Child Welfare.

Delinquent and Neglected Children

Irving Goldsmith, a member of the State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, suggested that most of the problems that the Juvenile Court law, making it mandatory for each county to have its own Children's Court. He said that it was the most constructive legislation that the Board of Children's Guardians had seen for a long time; that the field work of the Association's agents had been paving the way to make it a State-wide law, and that the
The last speaker of the morning session was Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Director of the Department of Child Helping, Russell Sage Foundation. His speech was a national significance of the Association's County Child Caring Work.

"It is a great achievement to do a local job well," said Dr. Hart, "it is a greater one to do it so well that it becomes an example and an inspiration to others."

"It is my belief that the plan of county units, inspired and directed by a central agency, either public or private, is destined to prevail, and State and county authorities are for its successful initiation is unquestionably due to the work of the State Charities Aid Association."

Dr. Hart said that he had been familiar with the work of the Association for more than 30 years, and that the Association itself had a personality which was very dear to him, because of the execution of that vision, as shown in the adoption of concrete programs. He pointed out that many other states were adopting programs of county child care work as initiated by the Association because these programs were so intensely human in that they recognize that a dependent child has the same needs, possibilities, and dreams as other children, and because the work is a happy combination of public and private agencies. In some cases, notably in North Carolina, the legislation along this line had not been successful, but several states were under the direction of a State Board.

In enumerating the contributions made by the State Charities Aid Association in solving the problem of the care of dependent and neglected children, Dr. Hart said:

"One of the most important contributions to the advancement of child welfare work in the United States was the book on 'The Care of Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children' by Homer. At the end of 20 years this little book is still one of the leading authorities on the subject."

A second contribution has been the Association's progressive treatment of unmarried mothers and their children, by locating such young women, with their babies, in selected family homes with wise and sympathetic women, and by maintaining a wise and friendly oversight and watch-care."

"A third contribution and perhaps the most important in the field of child welfare work developed under its influence for Webster, Duchess, Suffolk and Chautauqua Counties, as well as other New York counties, has largely influenced the child welfare legislation of the State of New York and will doubtless contribute to wise legislation in other states."

"A fifth and most valuable contribution of the Association has been its personnel—especially the Secretary, who stands symbolically in the field of child welfare. Mr. Folks was the author of the splendid platform of the White House Conference in 1908, which was the first effective national conference of children in the United States. His practical wisdom is recognized throughout the United States and Europe. No man has contributed more than he to the solution of the problems of neglected childhood, and while at the same time he is a general field of social endeavor. The people who have been assigned to the direction of the different branches of the Child Welfare Department in the Association are the representatives of their chief. As for Miss Schuyler, the founder, she will always have the State Charities Aid Association as her monument."
character and implanted the truths so essential in fighting one’s way through this world."

Then High School brought with it wanderlust and the fever for money earning, so against the wishes of his foster parents, he left home, with the sweetest words in his ears which he had ever heard—that he was to return whenever he needed shelter or a home.

The years that followed were full of hard work and discouragements, and the determination to get by his own efforts the education he had so stubbornly thrown away—the chance to get easily. Then a year’s service overseas during the war. His present job is that of Boy’s Master at a boarding school where he is trying to help boys, many of whom are situated as he was. He is preparing for the future by studying law with the extension department of La Salle University, in the Order of Masons.

Andrew Hamilton feels that he owes much to the Association and hopes that other unfortunate boys and girls may find homes as pleasant and uplifting as he found with the Lewises.

Being an Adopted Parent

Mrs. Philip Thomson was the first foster parent to speak on the other side of the question: "What it Means to be an Adopted Parent."

She said that she and her husband decided after a few years of married life, that two people did not make a home, no matter how happy they were. Her story of finding her first little boy through Miss Gay, then superintendent of the Child Placing Agency, and of how all preconceived ideas as to the type of child desired faded when they saw the sturdy, fourteen-months old youngster whom they desired instantly as their "own son," was extremely convincing. She said that she felt free to tell what a wonderful boy he was, since he wasn’t really their own, yet he had been, they would not have wished to change him in any way.

When Donald had been with them for some time, Mrs. Thomson and her husband decided that one child did not make a normal household, and that really two boys would make a happy home, she should have companionship. Again the Child Placing Agency came to their aid, for just as they were considering active steps, a telephone message from this office told them of a little girl who needed a home. So this time, she and her husband, Donald, went down to the office again and there was no doubt as to the outcome. For Donald went up to the little girl, patted her on the cheek, and called her "little sister" and the thing was done. Donald is now six, and his little sister is four. They look after each other and play together and where one is the other always wants to be. They even look alike.

Recently another baby arrived in the Thomson household, but not through the Child Placing Agency, and Mrs. Thomson declined with such emphasis and sincerity that it carried absolute conviction, that there was not one atom of difference in their attitude toward their adopted children and their own child. They love them equally, and what these children had meant in their home, Mrs. Thomson said, was too deep for expression.

Through her candor, unreserved, utterly sincere revelation of personal experience and feeling, Mrs. Thomson held her audience breathless, and there was scarcely a dry eye when she had finished. It is not often that it is given to an audience to hear so sweet and frank a statement as a subject free from sentimentality, yet brimful of sentiment, answering directly and emphatically the question of the desirability of adopting children. So filled with the zeal of the crusader was Mrs. Thomson, that she offered to talk to anyone wishing to, afterwards, and to show the pictures of her three "equally adorable children."

A Foster Father Speaks

John Broomeel spoke as the foster father of two children, and said that the advantages of adoption over the old fashioned way of getting children were many. He considered it a "safe, sure shortcut to parenthood," and thought that scientists would probably term it "natural selection," for one can select not only sex and number, but even coloring.

He and his wife have a little boy of six whom they have had for two years, and a little girl of two years who has been with them only three or four months by calendar time, but who fits into their lives so perfectly that it seems as if they had had her always. Neither child, said Mr. Broomeel, has ever shown the slightest inclination to leave, and he and his wife hope that they will always continue to give satisfaction as "adopted parents."

Homes For 3,400 Children

Miss Theis, Superintendent of the Child Placing Agency, discussed the question of how the 3,400 children who have passed through the hands of the Agency have turned out, and showed pictures of some of them. These pictures were of peculiar interest, in some cases because they were of children, forlorn and undernourished, when they first came into our care, and then these same children were shown after they had been transplanted into homes where they were loved and given the intelligent care which every child needs to develop properly. They were a very convincing proof of the almost unbelievable transformation which does often take place.

"There is something very romantic about the change in fortunes that comes to a child so placed in a family home," said Miss Theis, "For instance, there was a three-year old boy whose parents died within a year of each other. For a while he lived in a day nursery where, though everyone loved him, he was really nobody’s child. Today he and his adopted sister are the pride and center of a well-to-do household. He will be sent to an excellent school and later to college and will have a good start and a career that will doubtless amount to something. Or take the boy who at eight years of age used to sleep on sacking in the barn to escape the beatings of a drunken father and who would never go to school because he had only rags to wear. Today he is in one of the best schools in the country preparing for college and for training to go into his foster father’s prosperous business.

Children Turn Out Well

"We are continually asked how our children turn out. We cannot point to any Governors or bank presidents, nor even to any mayors among them, but we can say that of the 900 children now over eighteen, the overwhelming majority are competent, self respecting citizens. There are few brilliant personalities among them, but they have had on an average a better education than the other children in the community. Many of them are married and bringing up healthy, normal children. They have fitted into the community like anyone else and are doing their share of its work."

Miss Theis said that the best evidence as to how adopted children turn out comes from the foster parents themselves. One of them who adopted a child 16 years ago recently wrote to the Association: "If any woman wishing to adopt a child and hesitating because it might not turn out right,
will treat that child as she would a rare plant or flower and give it the care it needs, the attention, the care and the affection of love, she need not fear the outcome. I think most children are like plants. Even scruffy ones will grow and blossom, if given the right care and a chance.

Grateful Letters from Children

The Association also receives grateful letters from its former wards for whom it has found foster homes. One recently wrote:

"I am proud that I came under the State Charities Aid Association's supervision until I was twenty-one! And my gratitude to the Association prompts me to say this: the children born unfortunately, as they believe, are more fortunate than many children who are well born. For all along the way hands are reaching out to help them. If I ever attain the success I hope to, a large measure of my success will be due to the Association, because it has inspired me with the wish to go on to greater things."

"These two letters," said Miss Thies, "represent less than half of the work of the Child Placing Department. In 24 years of work we have brought together homeless child and childless home 3,400 times. More than that, we have afterwards visited everyone of these 3,400 children often enough to satisfy ourselves that our children were having as good food, as good clothing, as good home training and education, and most important of all, as much love as if they had been born into happy and comfortable homes. We have found that they soon cease to be 'charity children' and that of her low up with the same opportunities as other children.

Outstanding Results

"Four things have been accomplished. First, every one of these 3,400 children has been given the chance for a happy childhood, an education and a start in life."

"Second, 3,400 families have been given the happiness of children in their homes.

"Third, a very large majority of these 3,400 children are growing up as good citizens; assets instead of liabilities to the State.

"Fourth, the taxpayers have been saved hundreds of thousands of dollars, for these children ceased to be public charges when they were placed in foster homes."

Mr. Folks closed the part of the afternoon's program devoted to child placing work with a brief survey of the further possibilities in this field. He pointed out that there are now about 35,000 dependent children in the State and that of this number the eligible for placement in free foster homes should be so placed for their own good, for the benefit and protection of the community, and for saving needless expense. From experience, it has been found that 7 per cent of all the children who become dependents are, or with a period of intensive care, will become suitable for placing in family homes. The intake of the institutions as a whole each year is about 15,000. This means that about 1,000 children take the place of one of the institutions are available for placing in homes, if there were machinery and funds available for dealing with them. Mr. Folks said in part: "Our own agency places from 150 to 200 children per year in homes. We have at all times a waiting list of from 150 to 250 children, which would be a very much longer if the officials and institutions through the State thought that they would be able to receive more children.

ANDREW HAMILTON
Speaker at Anniversary Celebration for the Boys Who Have Been Placed by S. C. A. A.

She is an American baby, born of country stock, granddaughter of a Civil War veteran. Her parents are New York people, who are active in child-welfare work, and are already the foster parents of a three-year-old boy.

Mr. Thurston on Mothers and Babies

Henry W. Thurston of the New York School of Social Work, spoke on the work of the Mothers' and Babies' Department which has assisted 30,000 mothers with children in the 29 years since the Association began this branch of the work. The chief object of this Department is to find situations for women where they can keep their babies or young children with them, thus preventing a separation which is likely to be disastrous to the health and life of the child and the character of the mother. These women include both deserted and widowed mothers, and mothers who are unmarried.

Speaking of the wisdom of keeping unmarried mothers and their children together when they can be helpful to each other, Dr. Thurston said:

"There is gradually coming to be a more human and sympathetic attitude towards the unmarried mother and her child. This does not mean that there is less disapproval of parental sacrifice outside of marriage, but that the attitude of the founder of Christianity should be followed by those who accept His Leadership. In his words that have been taken in adultery there is no implication that He approved of her act. There was, however, all the inducement and encouragement possibly towards a better life for her child. He will be remembered that after he had stooped down and written in the sand, following his challenge to the accusers of the girl who is without sin among you cast the first stone," he looked up to see the accusers all gone. Turning to the woman he asked, "Does no man condemn you? Neither do I condemn you. Go and sin no more."

Work on Sound Foundation

"The Mothers' and Babies' Department, therefore, faces its future strongly confident that it is not based solely on the sound philosophy of family life, but that it has the highest religious sanction.

"The nucleus of the perfect family," declared Dr. Thurston, "is one parent who love each other and who can be reciprocally helpful to each other. To one who originally thought of that, further, the child, and the children, father earning the income, mother living at home, spending it and taking care of the children, the absence of one another of the other, and the destruction of the family brings one at last face to face with this conviction. Therefore this parent and this child, in the social worker's ultimate philosophy, must be so helped that as much as possible of the originally foreseen advantages shall be the aim of our work."

"If a child and a parent surviving from a once complete family are capable of being redeveloped into a real family, shall we not say that one child and one parent and her child whose reciprocal relations are helpful?"

Dr. Thurston said that the Mothers' and Baby' Department has based its work on its belief in an affirmative answer to the above question, and has bent every effort toward making it possible for every unmarried mother and child who love each other as can be mutually helpful to each other to be furnished with a homest, opportunity for work, friendship and education so that their services to each other can be fully realized.

Life Saving Station for Mothers and Babies

The results have been that many mothers and fathers who were at first unwilling to receive their daughter again in their homes, have be-
Friday Morning Session
Devoted to Tuberculosis
and Public Health

A BRIEF survey of accomplishments and a long look ahead in the field of tuberculosis was given by Mr. Richard Hatfield, executive secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association, in speaking on the subject of "A Developing Program for the Local Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health," said the work of the State Charities Aid Association had been watched with great interest all over the country and had showed the way to other states to do the same work.

Dr. Hatfield pointed out the danger, in development of a local program, of becoming attached to a particular form of work that the community has specialized in and been successful in promoting. For example, when the campaign was started in 1907, sanatorium care was emphasized as the "cure-all" for the disease. Later, advanced cases of tuberculosis and the control of tuberculosis. At present, new ideas are being emphasized. While it is necessary and healthful for a community to stress one phase after another, the whole program must not be lost sight of, nor the importance of any one of these contributing factors discounted.

"Our job," said Dr. Hatfield, "is to demonstrate, educate, create or initiate, but always when it comes to the permanent relief that is really the matter of public health of the community, we have not the responsibility and we can't take it. The ultimate responsibility rests upon the official retained by the taxpayers. Our job is to get the things that have to do with health as related to tuberculosis and to hand them over to the proper public authorities, with the determination that since they are the things that are going to be seen that they are not neglected."

The big problem now, according to Dr. Hatfield, is a prevention of children and it is the more serious. Tuberculosis has been recognized, almost from the first, as only one phase in general public health work.

In spite of the striking statistics in the decline of the death rate due to tuberculosis, Dr. Hatfield believes that the work done by the National Tuberculosis Association has been its influence on the general health of the state. The campaign, according to him, has paid off, as a point, in developing programs, to have a consciousness of the entire field of public health, while giving especial attention to the job of combating tuberculosis.

Dr. Hatfield said that one of the big factors in making tuberculosis work in the United States efficient and important has been the sale of Christmas Seals, which has crystallized the program of operation for 12 months into the extraction of the entire population during the last three months of the year. This has been an enormous factor in building up health atmosphere and health education.

Dr. Nicoll Sees Conquest of Disease

The next speaker, Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Deputy Commissioner of Health of New York State, made this significant prophecy: "If the death rate from tuberculosis may be even approximated in the future, it would not seem an extravagant hope to forecast to the people of the next one or two generations, when deaths from tuberculosis will not be an important factor in the mortality table. The disease may become a rarity, provided always that within that time no great national disaster leading to financial distress, unemployment, unhygienic living conditions and parish starvation such as has overwhelmed central Europe shall visit this country."

Among the further steps to be taken by the State in stamping out tuberculosis, Dr. Nicoll enumerated the following: continuing the present campaign of education; increasing the facilities for the recognition and treatment of cases in strictly rural counties; paying more attention to the factors of occupations as a cause of the disease; employing county nurses in the seven counties of the State which still lack them; providing facilities for care of tuberculosis patients in general hospitals in counties which have no such institutions; the small schools, (usually because of their small size); building a second State hospital for inebriated tuberculosis in addition to the one at Ray Brook; devoting greater attention to the prevention of tuberculosis infection among children and to the care and treatment of children, including an institution especially for tuberculosis children.

"The remarkable fall in the morbidity and mortality rates of tuberculosis have taken place during the last 25 years in this country and notably in the State of New York," said Dr. Nicoll, "is dependent upon a number of definite factors and also upon other less definite, the significance of which is not entirely agreed upon by those who have studied the figures. With all due modesty, I believe that the State Charities Aid Association, the State Department of Health, and the local health departments and associations may fairly claim a large share in bringing about this gratifying condition. We, who officially and unofficially are engaged in public health work, in studying the decrease of the deaths from tuberculosis in this State for the last five years and noting that it has fallen in the cities from 115 in 1917 to 63.8 in 1920 and in the villages in the same period from 184 in 1917 to 95.1 in 1921, stand somewhat against at the results achieved."

Public Health Education

"I think we can justly claim that one of the most important, if not the most important, factors in reducing the incidence and deaths from tuberculosis is the education of the public," said Dr. Hatfield. The second, provision for the care of advanced cases with the protection of the healthy from infection, and last but perhaps the most important
factor to be taken into consideration from now on, the discovery and care of incipient cases of the disease."

Dr. Nicoll emphasized the fact that at present there is not adequate provision for the protection of children actively tuberculous or in an incipient stage of the disease. He said that where these children are discovered and treated with the help of the medical profession, the need or whether it should be done, as in a few instances at the present time, by the county is for a place where children, which should be taken into immediate consideration.

"If the State," said Dr. Nicoll, "should build an institution for tuberculous children, such an institution should be not only a hospital thoroughly equipped for diagnosis and treatment but one for the teaching of the medical profession regarding the diagnosis, care, and treatment of children suspected to have or having active tuberculosis—in other words, a research and educational institution in addition to a hospital."

Dr. Nicoll also stated as his opinion that a special provision for tuberculous children aged adults should be erected at a suitable place in the State with a capacity somewhat like that of Ray Brook, since the capacity of Ray Brook is being taxed to the limit for the number of cases applying for admission.

"In conclusion," said Dr. Nicoll, "if desire on behalf of the Commissioner of Health and for myself, I present the State Charities Aid Association upon its arrival at the 50th year of its organization in the cause of humanity. The experience gained in 50 years of constant and selfless service to the poor and needy is a capital asset and a source of strength to the institution."

The relations between the two organizations have been at all times so close and so free from friction that they have practically worked as one.

**Milbank Fund to Combat Tuberculosis**

By far the most striking announcement of the session was made by John A. Kingsbury, secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund, established by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson as a memorial to her father, Jeremiah Milbank, who outlined an undertaking in line of tuberculosis control involving the appropriation of between $300,000 and $400,000 per year for a period of not less than five years. The details of this to be announced later, the most important point being that the full text of Mr. Kingsbury's announcement is given elsewhere in this issue.

The last speaker on Friday morning's program was Dr. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, who spoke on the "Value of Occupational Therapy in General Hospitals." He illustrated his address with pictures of the patients at work on various kinds of handicraft objects at Bellevue Hospital.

In the opinion of Dr. Brannan the introduction of occupational therapy into Bellevue is the most important event in the history of the hospital since social service was introduced fifteen years ago, and it has taken a prominent place in advancing the cure of tuberculous patients. He feels a great obligation to the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, headed by Miss Mary M. French, and to the Board of Trustees of Bellevue Hospital, and to Dr. W. J. Scudder, who were the pioneers in the introduction of occupational therapy. He is looking forward with great interest to the progress made in the field of occupational therapy at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Brannan said that in the name "occupational therapy" was new, the idea itself went back many years, and its development was due to the work of Miss Scudder, who in 1870 wrote to the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital advising that certain kinds of labor be given to the patients, as it would be for their benefit, and again in 1813 he advocated occupational therapy measures.

From this time on, employment was recommended by many writers, but usually only for patients suffering from mental derangement, and the idea was to make the work not only happy but recover more rapidly and in a better condition to resume their work when they leave the hospital, is the opinion of Dr. Brannan, Dr. Menas Gregory, with his long experience in the handling of psychopathic patients, attributes to this therapeutic agency the recovery of a large number of cases that would for months have been committed to hospitals for the insane. Dr. Foster Kennedy, in charge of the neurological methods, whether special or general, he believes that just as social service work was established by private funds and afterwards taken over by the State, so occupational therapy is now being generally recognized.

The full text of Mr. Kingsbury's announcement is given elsewhere in this issue.

**Friday Afternoon Session on Next Steps In Mental Hygiene**

THE last session of the Conference was devoted to a consideration of mental hygiene work in New York State with special reference to future needs and opportunities. Dr. William L. Russell, acting chairman of the Association's Mental Hygiene Committee, presided.

In his opening address, Dr. Russell pointed out that one of the strongest motives for the founding of the State Charities Aid Association was to provide more humane and intelligent treatment for the insane, whom Miss Schuyler, in her visits to poorhouses in 1871, found to be living in the most sordid and degrading and morally corrupt. It took 18 years of untiring effort on the part of Miss Schuyler and her devoted co-workers in the Association before the State Care Act for the care of the insane was passed in 1890, and six more years before the last county institution for the insane of Bellevue Hospital, which in 1870 wrote to the managers of the Association, had helped to shape the sound, pro-

gressive legislation required to develop State care, and has mobilised its forces against reactionary measures.

Dr. Russell went on to say that the Asso-

ciation, through its various committees, had been empowered to inspect these institutions for the care of the insane, and the inspectors' reports had been, in the main, constructive and objective, the aim being to support the physicians in their difficult task, and to inform the public of the measures as well as the defects of administration. In addition to agreement in convincing the public and the Legislature of the value of new lines of activity indicated by medical and social progress, the Association demonstrated as a method of advancing ideas. This was illustrated notably in the development of outpatient treatment and social work for persons suffering from mental disorders began in 1906, when, through mutual agreement between representatives of the State Hospitals and the Association—Miss Schuyler, Miss Mott, and others—a Sub-Committee on After Care of the Insane was organized and the social worker employed.

From one social worker for the 30,000 patients then under treatment at State Hospitals in 1906, the need for this extra-Institu-
tional care grew in recognition until in 1920 a law was passed essentially prohibiting the employment of one social worker per 100 patients away from the hospitals on parole. The law authorizing the establishment of social workers at out-patient clinics with social workers—a measure sug-

gested by the Association—had been passed in 1915.

In 1912, the State Charities Aid Association opened a demonstration clinic on Henry Street, to stimulate and point the way on after-care of mental patients. Officers from the State hospitals and practitioners from New York furnishing the medical service, and the Association the social service development of the Cornell Medical School Out-Patient Clinic three years later. It was found more advantageous to remove this clinic to Cornell.

By means of this demonstration and by close cooperation with the State Hospital and the Commission the establishment throughout the State of 41 clinics connected with hospitals has finally come about. Their value as a preventive and early treatment agency is demonstrated by the fact that a large proportion of persons seeking advice have not been under hospitals to date—mainly outpatient cases.

It was in 1910 that the State Charities Aid Association formed a Committee on Mental Hygiene with an executive secretary. This was a request of the State Charities Aid Association on After-Care and Prevention. The leader of this committee was Miss Rhett, who gave it her deep devotion and untiring efforts until her death.

The work has been conducted on broad educational lines. Popular literature has been prepared and distributed, hundreds of lectures given, and exhibits shown.

In the field of mental deficiency, the Association is active through its Mental Hygiene Committee.

Dr. Russell said in conclusion: "There is a rapidly growing desire for new and various types of centres of advice and activity and for methods of increasing the skill in the homes, schools, courts, reformatories and prisons, the general hospitals, and outpatient clinics. The service of the family physician, and wherever aid in sickness and trouble is usually sought.

"The task of the mental hygiene organiza-
tion is to aid in supplying these as well as in maintaining the ground already gained. This will necessitate a steadily increasing budget and the employment of highly trained directors who are in a position to furnish the sound leadership needed."
Dr. Haviland on a State Program

Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, outlined a State mental health program, in which he emphasized the need for a State psychopathic hospital in New York City.

"There is no activity of a State," declared Dr. Haviland, "more potent for good, more important for the health of the State and the nation than an adequately conceived and successfully executed State program for mental hygiene. To prevent mental disease, to protect the public from mental disease, and to provide adequate treatment for mental disease, especially in its incipient, promises not only more of human happiness, but means of human efficiency that are far beyond any other mode of attack upon the ills of organized society."

Dr. Haviland pointed out that the first and obvious duty of a State in regard to mental diseases is to provide adequate facilities for the care of the insane, and in this provision New York State has not lagged behind, but has been in fact far ahead. Nevertheless, even so, is far behind the demands made upon it, as there is always a parallelism existing between the need of a State institution and the growing needs of the community.

A program of construction to make bed capacity and treatment facilities commensurate with the needs of the time and the growing needs of the community, represents an annual expenditure of approximately 1,500 additional beds this year and the same number next year.

"The need is imperative," said Dr. Haviland, "must be a center from which radiates information on all matters pertaining to the maintenance of mental health as well as to the treatment and disposition of persons mentally diseased. It must reach out into the community in an effort to prevent mental disease and to prevent over-emphasis of paroled and discharged patients. The agency through which such work is accomplished is the hospital mental health service and associated social service, such clinics now being a part of the organization of every county State hospital in New York State.

"No mental clinic can properly function without a trained psychiatric social service, which is perhaps the most important means of all in the treatment and maintenance of mental health. The treatment of mental disease implies treatment of the social situation in which the disease occurs, and in which it may be a large part responsible. Thus the results can only follow as means are available for gathering facts related to home conditions, working out remedial measures and the predominant interests of the patient.

Psychopathic Hospital Needed

"The New York State hospital system must be regarded as incomplete until there has been established in connection with it a psychopathic hospital in New York City where the need for such an institution exists as nowhere else in the United States. The admissions to the State hospitals from the metropolitan district during the last fiscal year numbered 3,459 and the burden this year is increasing, a feature of the number of patients is evident. In the smaller cities of the State psychopathic wards in general hospitals will eventually be established and will meet the same need as psychopathic hospitals in the larger communities.

In discussing the uselessness of occupational therapy in the State Hospitals, Dr. Haviland said:

"In the future development of hospital work more effort should be made to secure such partial rehabilitation of the chronic deteriorated patients. It is in such connection that the extension and further development of occupational therapy will find a great field of usefulness. Through occupational therapy, habit training and simple reeducation by means of kindergarten methods, there are relatively few chronic patients who cannot be trained to some useful activity and this is able to fill a niche however small, in the hospital organizations.

"The industrially trained chronic insane become less of a burden in the small farm colonies which are run in the State hospitals and which will be multiplied as the possibilities of occupational therapy are realized and means permit. It may even be possible to eliminate the last remnant of our present system of care in State hospitals, by providing for such a colony with selected cases of chronic mental disease to function successfully.

"Child training and education should take more of a mental hygiene aspect. Temporal tracts can be determined and activities guided by them; morbid interests can be overcome; habits can be formed which will have a tendency to safeguard mental health throughout life. The public school system constitutes one means by which a whole cross section of the population within definite age limits is brought under government control. Mental hygiene in the schools also means a heroic and a conservation means a heroic and a prevention campaign for widespread preventive work.

"The mere extent of the problem of mental disease will ever render it necessary for the State to plan a campaign dealing with what is the most menacing of all social dangers. We now recognize the futility of attacking the problem of delinquency, dependency, industrial friction, destructive radicalism, etc., without taking into account the mental hygiene systems that distorted and diseased mentality is responsible for a large proportion of such unhealthy social developments;

No Illegal Commitments

Dr. Haviland denied recent public statements to the effect that some persons are confined in the insane hospitals of the State.

"In view of that the majority of relieving overcrowding it is absurd to think that patients are ever improperly detained in hospitals as is sometimes charged by the unions and ignorant," Dr. Haviland said. "The present liberal parole system shows that the hospitals are making every effort to restore patients to society so long as it is consistent with the welfare of both patient and society.

"The fear of illegal commitment is a heritage of the past, and is based on false conceptions. It may be asserted that no person in a normal mental condition could, under our present laws, be committed to a State hospital. The laws of New York respecting admission of patients are probably the most enlightened of any such statutes yet framed."

Discussion by Dr. Kirby

In discussing Dr. Haviland's paper, Dr. George H. Kirby, director of the Psychiatric Institute, also said:

"A few days ago I encountered a Judge who refuses to commit patients to State Hospitals unless it is shown that they are either suicidal or homicidal, showing that it is not only the right of the individual to be free but that of society to protect those who are a menace to the well being of the community."

Address by Senator Sage

In speaking on the subject of how a voluntary system can help in the State mental hygiene programs, former Senator Henry M. Sage, chairman of the State Hospital Development Commission, and for many years chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said: "The State hospitals of New York State have advanced from the blackness of midnight to the light of early dawn, so far as its attitude toward its natural wards.
COUNTIES WILL CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

PLANS for a series of meetings and events in various counties of the State as a continuation of the 50th Anniversary program which was begun in New York City by the events of May 11th were followed by George A. Hastings, Assistant Secretary of the Association, at a luncheon-meeting of the Executive Committee at the Biltmore on May 11th. After discussion the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved that the Executive Committee approves of an appropriate celebration of the founding of the State Charities Aid Association by means of a series of meetings and events to be held in the various counties of the State during the current calendar year, and

"Resolved that the County Committees of the United States should cooperate with the central association in arranging appropriate meetings and issuing suitable programs. In this the executive work accomplished, by counties, in the fields of child care, mental hygiene, prevention of tuberculosis, etc., should be discussed, and the discussion of work for the future, and the support of such programs."

Those at the luncheon were George F. Canfield, chairman; Homer Folsom, secretary of the Association; Herbert F. Gunson, George B. Marsh, L. Rose, Mrs. Grant La Farge, Miss Blanche Potter of New York; Isaac Adler of Rochester; W. Rutger Plante of Mahopac, N. Y.; Miss Sarah Steward of Goshen; Beveridge C. Dunlop of Spring Valley and Mrs. J. S. Fassett of Elmhurst.

For those meetings these arrangements are now being developed.

New S. C. A. A. Publications For Fiftieth Anniversary

In connection with its fiftieth anniversary, the State Charities Aid Association has issued a number of illustrated pamphlets covering various phases of the work of the Association and its various departments. These pamphlets are available at the office, 106 East 22nd Street, and may be obtained on application. They are as follows:

Fifty Years of State-wide Public Service, covering the work of the whole Association.

Finding Homes for Homeless Children, a short leaflet descriptive of the work of the Child Protection Department.

Mental Health Is Procurable, Mental Hygiene Department.

Work of the Mothers and Babies Committee. Processes of Child Placement, illustrating and describing the processes through which a child goes in being prepared for placement in a foster home.

Fifty Years—Their Real Meaning, a survey of the Association’s achievements by Homer Folsom.

Anniversary Greetings From a Centenarian

Among the very large number of persons who have extended greetings, to name a few, are Miss Olga, a well-known worker who has given her congratulations and good wishes in connection with its fiftieth anniversary is Dr. Stephen Smith of Montclair, N. J., who, in various official capacities, took part with Miss Schuyler and her associates, in the early days, in improving the facilities for the care of the poor and of the need for public assistance. Dr. Smith, who formerly served as Lunacy Commissioner and member of the State Board of Charities, is now in his one hundredth year. He has recently written an interesting historical sketch entitled "Some Recollections of the Work of the State Charities Aid Association.

He writes: "I should be delighted to attend the celebration which you are preparing, but I am afraid I would not be able to attempt traveling at this season. You know that I recently reached the top (one hundredth year of age), and I require a period of rest to reach the peak. I enjoy fairly good health but my endurance is not reliable. I am gratified to have this opportunity of recording some personal recollections of the aid which I have received from the (the Association’s) estimable founder, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, in promoting public assistance work which I had official relations. May good health sustain her until your centennial anniversary."

Mr. Fols’ Remarks

Mr. Fols, in closing the afternoon session, which also marked the close of the conference, said in part:

"In behalf of the Managers, I wish to express appreciation of the very kind words which have been said by the State officials. The position of such a voluntary organization as this is closely related to public health, and it is by no means as easy an one, if it is to be honest and useful. It would be very easy to fall into indiscriminate fault-finding, and to get nowhere. It is perhaps even easier to give indiscriminate and cheap advice, and also to get nowhere. But to use sober judgment, to try to build on the facts, to try to accomplish real results, by working through and with the officials chosen by the people, is the way. It is with great satisfaction and pleasure, more than I can say, to hear from these heads of State departments words of appreciation of the attitude and spirit of the Association."

"Dr. Nicoll said this morning that the State Health Department and the Association had worked so closely together that they really the impression during this whole period of time of a single effort. I appreciate that more than I can say and will say to every member of the Association. Similarly agreeable words were said by President Stewart of the State Board of Charities and Dr. Haviland of the State Hospital Commission. And then, above all, I think it is a crowning test of whether the State Charities Aid Association has any real sense and any value in it, to know what the ex-chairman of a Finance Committee (Mr. Sage) thinks of us. If we can come out of years of dealing with the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, trying to get him to favor spending money for things when there is great pressure on him to spend the money for other things, and still have him say as he has said, that we have been constructive and helpful and conservative about it, not fault-finding busybodies, that really is a satisfaction, and does us all a great deal of good. It gives us a great deal of cheer and encouragement in these post-war years when everyone is tending to be a bit disillusioned and pessimistic, and when it is hard to keep a stiff upper lip and the full confidence that one is used to having.

It has done us all a great deal of good to have this Fiftieth Anniversary, and we all face our future tasks, more important than those that have been met before, with renewed confidence and with renewed unity of spirit and purpose."

Acknowledgment
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY REUNION DINNER

The Anniversary dinner held by State Charities Aid Association at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on Thursday evening, May 11, marked to a night the 50th anniversary of the founding of this organization.

The dinner was held, not only to commemorate the founding, but to honor the founder, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, great-grand-daughter of General Philip Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton, who early in her career of service gathered together a group of her friends in the dining room of her parents' home at 19 West 31st Street, on May 11, 1872, to form an association for the betterment of conditions among the poor, the sick and the insane. Miss Schuyler, who is still a vice-president of the Association, was prevented by illness from attending, but her sister, Miss Georgina Schuyler, who began the visitation of institutions with her in the early 70's, was present.

Mrs. William B. Rice, who has not only worked through 45 of the 50 years of the Association's development with Miss Schuyler, but also worked with her through the Civil War, when both served on the U. S. Sanitary Commission, also was present, as was Dr. H. Gill Wylie, who, in 1875, went to England to study the plan of the Nurses Training School established by Florence Nightingale at St. Thomas's Hospital, in London, upon which Miss Schuyler wished to model the training school for nurses which she planned to start at Bellevue Hospital. Fifteen months after the founding of the State Charities Aid Association, the New York City Visiting Committee—the second committee formed in the organization—opened such a training school and from this beginning have come all the nurses' training schools in this country.

Greetings to Miss Schuyler, the Founder

At the anniversary reunion dinner in the Hotel Biltmore on the evening of May 11th, Dr. John H. Finley, the toastmaster, read the following message of congratulation to Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder of the Association.

"We salute you as our great leader; we rejoice with you in the accomplishments which you, and those who have heard your call to service, have achieved.

"We are gratified beyond measure by the realization that hundreds of thousands of our fellow human beings in this State are vastly better off tonight, by reason of what you and your colleagues have accomplished. Children of once homeless and friendless, now in homes of affection and fostering care; the sick ministered to by skilled and devoted nurses; the victims of mental disturbance dealt with understandingly and sympathetically; and communities more nearly protected from the ravages of preventable diseases.

"We join in solicitude for your complete restoration to health and to many further years of useful participation in the ever widening interests and activities of your State Charities Aid Association."

Diners From All Sections of State

There were present at the dinner about 300 guests from all over the State and from New York City. The tables were decorated with lovely flowers from the gardens of "Algonac," the home of Mrs. Frederic Delano Hitch at Newburgh. Mrs. Hitch, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the Association, and who was president of the Newburgh Committee of the Association when it organized the first agency in the State to assist Poor Law officers to help care for dependent children, was detained at home because of illness, but sent a message of greeting which was read at the dinner.

Speakers at the dinner reviewed the half century of achievement in public health and charity of the Association in a series of five minute speeches, and motion pictures and stereopticon slides illustrating the progress made in the care of the poor and the sick in 50 years were shown.

Messages From Miss Schuyler

Dr. John H. Finley, chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, presided at the dinner and first read two congratulatory messages from Miss Schuyler, which are printed on this page.

Dr. Finley told of the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon Miss Schuyler by Columbia University at its 161st commencement, the second time in its history that Columbia has given such a degree to a woman, at a time when Dr. President Butler said:

"Louisa Lee Schuyler: a pioneer in the service of noble women to the State; founder of the State Charities Aid Association and of the system of visitation of state institutions by volunteer committees of citizens; originator of the first American Training School for nurses; initiating and successfully advocating legislation for the State care of the insane; powerfully aiding the first public movement for the prevention of blindness in little; worthy representative of a long line of ancestors distinguished through centuries for manifold service to city, state, nation.

"Doctor of Humanity"

"If we had the authority we would make her Doctor of Humanity," concluded Dr. Finley, who added to this encomium a graceful quotation of his own:

"Heilress of Schuyler and of Hamilton! The genius of the two embraced in one turned to help the helpless of our kind.

To heal the sick of body and of mind."

A message of greeting and congratulation was sent to Miss Schuyler from the dinner guests; it is printed on this page.

Before the first speaker was introduced, some pictures were thrown on the screen, among them the dining room of the home of Miss Schuyler's parents, where the first meeting of the Association was held; also photographs of Miss Schuyler, Mrs. Rice, Joseph H. Chase, for 16 years president of the Association; Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, honorary chairman of the 50th Anniversary Committee from whom a message (Continued on page 18)

Founder Felicitates S. C. A. A. and Secretary

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the founder of the Association, who was prevented by illness from attending the Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, nevertheless sent two congratulatory messages which were read by the toastmaster, Dr. John H. Finley.

One was a message of congratulation to the Association itself, which she and a group of friends organized in the home of her parents, No. 19 West 31st Street, exactly fifty years ago that night. This message read as follows:

"Miss Schuyler congratulates the veteran State Charities Aid Association upon its victories of the past fifty years, and expresses her confident belief that the enterprise and achievement of the fifty years to come will entirely surpass those of the half century just closed."

The other message from Miss Schuyler was in regard to Homer Folks, who has been Secretary of the Association for the past 20 years. It was as follows:

"Twenty-nine years is a good bit of time out of the fifty years whose history we are recalling, and yet it is through these twenty-nine years this Association has had the great privilege and advantage of having had devoted to its service the greatest and unfailing zeal and inspiring genius of its Chief Executive Secretary, Mr. Homer Folks, J. I cannot say less; you all know him."
50TH ANNIVERSARY FUND OF $250,000
S.C.A.A. APPEALS FOR MONEY TO CARRY ON ITS WORK

The State Charities Aid Association desires to raise a Fiftieth Anniversary Fund of $250,000.

This amount, which will be for the support of the general work of the Association, will be sought in contributions and memberships throughout New York City and State.

The Association needs this fund in order to meet the urgent demands upon it to provide for destitute and orphan children, assist mothers with babies, help secure public attention to the needs of the mentally ill and deficient, and to promote the welfare and comfort of patients in public institutions.

This fund will enable the Association to carry on the work in which it is now engaged, during this year and next year, and provide a very modest margin of working capital.

Rice Fund Terminated
Its present situation is unusual to this extent: Five years ago a number of friends of the Association pledged contributions for a five-year period in recognition of the unique services of Mrs. William B. Rice, of the Association’s Board of Managers, during the past forty-seven years. These contributions constituted the GERTRUDE STEVENS RICE FUND, amounting to about $60,000 a year. This Fund has now terminated. It was given in large sums most of which cannot be continued. It has to be replaced by a permanent and larger income to carry on the work the Association is now doing to keep pace with the increased demands and natural growth, and to meet the increased cost of carrying on enterprises of this sort.

This Year’s Budget $329,000
The budget of the S. C. A. A. for this year is $329,730.

The expense of its activities are met from various sources: The Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health by a percentage of the Christmas seal sale; the County Children’s Agencies Department by grants from the Russell Sage Foundation; the temporary care of some of the children awaiting placement, by the New York Times Christmas Fund; the New York City Visiting Committee and its occupational therapy work by special contributions therefor; et cetera.

On the other hand, the budgets of the Child Placing Agency, the Mothers’ and Babies’ Department, the Mental Hygiene Committee, and the general administration of the Association must be met from year to year largely from current contributions. The budget for these purposes alone amounted last year to $144,538; this year by strict economy it was reduced to $134,356.

Toward this amount there is available a small sum ($55,280) as income from a permanent fund, leaving something over $100,000 to be met from contributions.

Next year we shall need about $180,000 in contributions for these purposes, on account of the reduction in work this year. The reduced budget of the fiftieth anniversary year cannot be continued. To afford a small margin of working capital and to meet the needs of this

1872—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND—1922
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

In consideration of the public-spirited and effective services of the State Charities Aid Association during the past fifty years, and of the magnitude and importance of the work it now has in hand, and in further consideration of the contributions of others thereto:

I hereby agree to contribute to its FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND, the sum of $.......................... on or before June 30, 1923, and the same amount on or before June 30, 1923.

Name .......................... ........................................
Address .........................................................
Date ............................................................

Unless otherwise indicated, contributions will be applied to the general work of the Association. If preferred, they may be assigned by the donor in whole or in part to any of the special purposes mentioned below:

☐ Finding homes for destitute or orphaned children.
☐ Assisting mothers with babies.
☐ Preventing mental disorders and securing better care for the mentally sick and defective.
☐ Visiting public institutions in order to improve conditions and promote the welfare and comfort of patients and inmates.
☐ Helping to provide suitable occupations for sick persons in hospitals and institutions.
☐ Assisting in securing wise laws about public health, care of the sick, institutions, and the expenditure of public funds for these purposes.

Cards should be returned to, and checks be made payable to the order of

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer
105 East 22d Street, New York City

Digitized by Google
“A GREAT SECRET”

“Well, you have certainly kept that a great secret,” said a member of the State Charities Aid Association recently when told that the Association is supported by voluntary contributions, and needs money!

Perhaps we have kept it too much of a secret! Certainly we have appealed to our members and friends and to the public, in behalf of causes—destitute children, the sick, the insane, the feebleminded—very frequently, but very seldom have we said anything about the financial needs of the organization itself.

We find all manner of surprising opinions expressed. Many persons think that the Association is supported by the State. Others think it is wholly supported by some Foundation or Foundations, still others, that it has a very large endowment—all kinds of opinions in fact except the correct one, i.e.—it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions of its friends and members from year to year!

The Association is a private, not a public organization, it is State only in the sense that it is State-wide, and it does not receive a cent of State, city, county, or other public funds. Naturally since we are continually expressing opinions and appraisals of the work of State and local authorities, we could not accept public funds from them without creating doubt as to the independence of our judgments and actions.

year and next, there is required the sum of $250,000.

We therefore ask our members and friends to contribute to the Association during its fiftieth anniversary year the sum of $250,000 to meet the needs of the Association this year and next.

More Than Half of Work Up-State

Except as to its work for tuberculosis, the Association has hitherto been supported almost wholly by a relatively small number of people in New York City. It is both equitable and necessary that we now find a broader basis for support.

Considerably more than one half of the children placed in homes come from up-State counties.

Considerably more than one half of the mental hygiene work deals with up-State institutions, clinics, and social service.

We therefore appeal to our up-State members and friends to contribute to the Association’s needs in proportion to the benefits received from it.

Not a Drive!

This money raising effort will not be a drive. We have no outside campaign organization. There will be no campaign to raise any given sum in a few days or a few weeks. The effort to raise $250,000 will be continued throughout this year and next until the money is raised. It will be an orderly, dignified, presentation of the work of the Association and its claims for support. There will be no brass bands or collectors. We shall rely in the future, as we have in the past, upon the interest and vision and generosity of our friends and members to make it possible to go on with the important work in which the Association is engaged.

This fund will be in no sense an endowment. It is needed to meet the current expenses of the Association during this year and next year, with the exception of a very small working capital.

Givers to the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund are especially asked to note that the payment of their contributions or pledges may be spread over a two-year period.

The Program of Work

The Association has a vital program of work as it starts on its second half century:

It wishes to find family homes for more of the 30,000 children who become dependent in the State of New York.

It expects to help cut down the remaining two-thirds in the death rate from tuberculosis.

It plans to help push forward the work of the State hospitals and other agencies in preventing mental disorders and providing care and training for mental defectives.

It desires to help make the soons of modern hospital, laboratory and research facilities more generally available to all the people of the State when they fall ill.

It wishes to continue visiting public institutions and aid in still further improving conditions and promoting the welfare and comfort of patients and inmates.

It expects to assist in securing wise laws about public health, the care of the sick in institutions, and the expenditure of public funds for these purposes.

It can do all of this only as you make it possible!

“Money Goes Farthest”—Choate

The late Joseph H. Choate, for sixteen years President of the Association, said:

“I think the money this Association receives goes further and accomplishes more than that of any other organization of which I have now or have ever had any knowledge.”

May we number you among the supporters of this work? Will you invest in human happiness and useful citizenship? A pledge card is printed on the page facing this.

Brief Facts About State Charities Aid Association

The object of the State Charities Aid Association, which is a voluntary body of citizens of New York State, is to improve conditions in public institutions, and to promote public health and child care.

It is an incorporated body, State-wide, but without State aid.

Its budget is about $329,000 a year, and is met by voluntary contributions.

It has 12,000 members; it has local committees in every county. Its volunteer visitors visit and inspect all public institutions. The Association employs about 96 persons in its Central Office, and about 20 in the field. It devotes itself to the following objects:

Finding homes for destitute or orphaned children.

Assisting mothers with babies.

Preventing mental disorders and securing better care for the mentally sick and defective.

Visiting public institutions in order to improve conditions, to promote the welfare and comfort of patients and inmates.

Helping to provide suitable occupations for sick persons in hospitals and institutions.

Assisting in securing wise laws about public health care of the sick, institutions, and the expenditure of public funds for these purposes.
"What Has the State Charities Aid Association Ever Done for Me?"

WHAT has the State Charities Aid Association ever done for me?" said a person who had heard of the Association for the first time at one of our recent meetings.

It is a fair and proper question. The answer is easy.

Every person in the State of New York has benefited both directly and indirectly from the work of the S. C. A. A. Some have benefited very much more than others; to some it has meant the difference between life and death; to others the difference between chronic, incurable illness and early diagnosis and cure; to still others the difference between the bleak monotony of homeless childhood and adoption into homes of loving care; but there is no person in the State of New York whose life has not been made happier and more fruitful by what the Association has done:

1. Few persons escape serious illness, and the households in which serious illness never enters hardly exist. Wherever the hand of the trained nurse has gone to minister to the sick, to bring confidence, precise knowledge, to ease pain and to insure recovery, there the S. C. A. A. has been represented, for the S. C. A. A. established the first training school for nurses in America at Bellevue Hospital, the parent school of the 600 training schools for nurses which have turned out 200,000 graduates.

2. We never know the epidemics and diseases we have missed. We do not remember that Jenner saved us all from smallpox. Similarly every step taken in the more effective control of disease is a positive contribution to the wellbeing and happiness of every man, woman, and child in the community. There is not a square foot of territory in the State of New York (outside of New York City) which has not been under vastly better and more effective protection from the spread of communicable diseases under the model Public Health Law of 1913 and the reorganized Public Health Department of 1914, both resulting directly from the work of the S. C. A. A. Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

3. The scientists say that everybody gets a little tuberculosis. The number who do not develop serious tuberculosis disease depends largely upon the vigor and efficiency of the anti-tuberculosis agencies. The S. C. A. A. has organized and developed the anti-tuberculosis campaign in this State outside of New York City since 1907. Since that time the mortality from tuberculosis has decreased more than 34 per cent. It is more or less certain that every reader of this paragraph has known of some individual exposed or afflicted with tuberculosis who has directly profited by the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the last fifteen years.

4. Insanity is also a very widespread affliction. There are few persons who do not come into direct contact with this misfortune at some period in their lives. There are 40,000 patients in the State.

What State Charities Aid Association Is NOT

So many mistaken ideas of what the State Charities Aid Association is have been met with in the course of the fiftieth anniversary celebration that it seems best to state what the Association is not.

What the S. C. A. A. is NOT

1. It is not a part of the State Government nor of any governmental unit.

2. It is not supported by State, county or municipal funds—it does not receive a cent of public moneys.

3. It is not the State Board of Charities, the Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society, or any other organization; of course it cooperates cordially with these and other public and private organizations in the field of health and charities.

4. It is not an officially appointed body; it has no official powers except the legal right of entrance for its duly designated visitors to visit and inspect public charitable institutions and hospitals.

5. It is not simply a headquarters which happens to be located in New York City.

What the Association IS

1. It is 12,000 citizens in all parts of the State, interested in the improvement of health and charities and organized for that purpose.

2. It is 52 county-wide Committees on Tuberculosis and Public Health, with 37 full-time executives whose work is co-ordinated by a State-wide Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

3. It is 16 County Agencies for Dependent Children with 22 full-time agents.

4. It is a Child-Placing Agency, which has placed more than 3,400 children in family homes.

5. It is an Agency for Obtaining Situations for Mothers with Babies.

6. It is a State-wide Committee on Mental Hygiene with 9 local committees.

7. It is 76 visitors to State institutions.

8. It is a Central Association of 315 members with standing Committees of 250 members.

9. It is a staff of 54 headquarters experts in public health, child welfare and social work generally, assisted by a clerical staff of 42 persons.
hospitals for the insane today. The number who have been admitted to them since 1890 is at least 150,000. The S. C. A. A. in behalf of this enormous group of the afflicted and distressed substituted the scientific, sympathetic, considerate care of State hospitals in place of the blundering, uninformed timidity and neglect of poorhouses and asylums.

These are a few items among many. Read the “Milestones of Fifty Years” and you will find many other accomplishments which have touched human lives within the circle of your acquaintance.

Let’s turn the question about “What ought I to do for the State Charities Aid Association?”

Dr. Rathbun Superintendent of Chautauqua Hospital

Dr. Walter I. Rathbun has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Chautauqua county tuberculosis sanatorium at Lilydale, N. Y. He succeeds Dr. Elliott Dorin who resigned last September. Dr. Dorin was the first Superintendent of the hospital, which is known as the Newton Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Rathbun has had a long and varied experience in tuberculosis work. He goes to the Chautauqua county institution from the Stony Wold Sanatorium at Lake Kuhaqua near Saranac Lake.

Dr. Rathbun was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1903. After service as an intern in the New Haven City Hospital, he began to specialize in tuberculosis work as resident physician at the annex of the Loomb Sanatorium at Liberty, N. Y. Except for a period of a little over two years in general practice at Litchfield, Conn., he has since been in tuberculosis work.

In 1907, Dr. Rathbun became assistant physician at Stony Wold. Subsequently he was at the Sanatorium at Ray Brook for a few months. In 1908 he joined the staff of the New York City Sanatorium at Ottisville, capacity, 500 beds. When the female unit of that institution was opened in the following year, he was made its resident physician. He became Physician in Charge of the whole sanatorium in 1912.

Dr. Rathbun was in the naval service during the war. He was Senior Medical Officer at the Federal Naval Reserve Barracks at Newport and at the Newport Naval Hospital. Later he saw sea service and was in charge of the transport of sick and wounded soldiers from Brest to Hoboken aboard the Leviathan. He was released from active naval service in August, 1919, and resumed tuberculosis work at Stony Wold.

Two social events were given for Dr. and Mrs. Rathbun and family to mark their departure from Stony Wold. The staff gave a dinner and later the staff and patients joined in a card party. Dr. Rathbun was presented with a diamond scarf pin.

MISS WHEELER AND MISS WARDWELL ON BOARD OF MANAGERS

Miss Lilla C. Wheeler of Portville and New York City has been elected a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, to succeed Col. Grayson M-P Murphy, resigned; and Miss Florence Wardwell of New York and Springfield Center has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herbert L. Satterlee. Both have accepted membership.

Miss Wheeler is active in charitable, civic and health work in Cattaragus County. She is a Vice-President of the Cattaragus County Tuberculosis Committee, and Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Cattaragus County Sanatorium. She is the daughter of William E. Wheeler, of Portville, and Marilla Clark Wheeler of an old Vermont family. She supplemented study at Vassar with frequent trips to Europe. In the early days of systematic tuberculosis work, Miss Wheeler spoke in connection with exhibits of the State Charities Aid Association in the western part of the State. She organized Red Cross Chapters in Cattaragus county and had charge of the women’s division of the various war and charity drives. She directed the 1921 Christmas seal campaign. In the metropolis, Miss Wheeler is a member of the Metropolitan Museum and the Women’s City Club.

Miss Wardwell is active in the charitable work of Otsego County and is also well known throughout the State. Through her interest and efforts, the Otsego County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was reorganized into a county-wide body with a membership of 1,000, and a local branch in each town in the county. The organization employs a full-time agent and cooperates closely with the Association. During the year, Miss Wardwell received a medal from Queen Elizabeth of Belgium for her relief work.

The resignations of Col. Murphy and of Mr. Satterlee were presented to the Board of Managers and were accepted with deep regret.

Greetings From Charity Organization Society

At the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the State Charities Aid Association at the Hotel Bilmore, on May 11th, Robert W. de Forest, President of the Council of the Charity Organization Society, presented the congratulations of the organization and read the following resolution which had been adopted by the Council:

“The Charity Organization Society of the City of New York warmly congratulates the State Charities Aid Association on its completion of fifty years of efficient service and looks forward with confidence to its even greater public service in years to come.

“It is in the spirit of this occasion for the State Charities Aid to merely point with pride to past accomplishment. Its spirit is rather to look forward to future public service with confidence justified by past successes. The relation between the Charity Organization Society and the State Charities Aid has always been very close. Cooperation between them has been complete. The principles of charity underlying the action of both societies are the same. The motives of those who have directed their policies are also the same. Either board might change places with the other and the work of each society would proceed on its present lines. They have a peculiarly sympathetic relation to one another, not only in common membership on their boards, but in that both societies were founded by women and that one of their women founders is the same person. Josephine Shaw Lowell and Gertrude S. Rice stand in the same relation to the Charity Organization Society that Louisa Lee Schuyler and Gertrude S. Rice hold to the State Charities Aid. Both societies came from the very outset included women as well as men, as members of their governing boards, a practice now quite general, but which at the time of the organization of these two societies was almost entirely confined to them.

“This conjunction has proved its wisdom in the history of both. For all these reasons, it is peculiarly fitting that the Charity Organization Society should extend greetings at this time to the older sister, whom it holds so highly in esteem.”
of regret at not being present and congratulation to the Association was read. Similar messages were read from Governor Miller, ex-Governor Smith, and several others unable to attend.

Five-Minute Addresses

The five minute addresses were made by: Isaac Adler, President of the Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County; George F. Canfield, President of the State Charities Aid Association; Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association; Magr. J. L. Reilly, of Scheelestady; Victor F. Ridder, member of the State Board of Charities; Mrs. Paul Rever Reynolds of the Westchester County Children’s Association; William J. Wallin, formerly Mayor of Yonkers and President of the State Conference of Mayors; Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Commission, and Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society and President of the Board of Trustees of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Mr. Wallin took a chair on the Tuberculosis Committee formed five years ago in Rochester by Mr. Nelback, secretary of the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health who came with a definite program which had been carried out. He also spoke of the nutrition classes for undernourished children which the State Charities Aid Association operated in cooperation with the Rochester Board of Education, and of the Occupational Therapy work, led by Mrs. Harter, which had made it possible for Rochester to start the first occupational workshop outside of New York City. The foundation of their tuberculosis organization, its early support, and constant advice had come from the State Charities Aid Association.

Mr. Canfield outlined the Association’s achievements in starting the first training school for nurses in this country; in the winning fight it was making against tuberculosis; in its care of the poor and the sick.

“Why we say State Charities Aid Association, we mean 12,000 men and women.” said Mr. Canfield. “We mean a non-official, non-political, non-sectarian organization. It does not receive a cent from public funds. We aid State charities by unceasing vigilance to the end that public money therefor shall be wisely and honestly administered.”

Mr. Wallin brought to the Association the congratulations and greetings from the State Conference of Mayors. He said that the people of an organization such as the State Charities Aid Association was to serve as a training school for public office, instilling in the minds of the young the principle that they should give a portion of their time to public service and should dignify such service by the ideals which they brought to it. A voluntary organization should not take from public officials any responsibility which should be theirs. In speaking of the dignity which should attach to public service, Mr. Wallin said, “The custom of New York city, and citizens to refer to their mayor as ‘Red Mike’ is very much to be deplored. It tends to discredit the holding of public office.”

Big Things Still to Be Done

Mr. Folks paid tribute to the remarkable achievements of the founders and early workers of the Association with their marvelous record which included as its most significant points, among hundreds of other accomplishments, the establishment of trained nursing, helping to reduce tuberculosis by a third, securing a new Public Health Law, getting the insane properly cared for, establishing twenty odd agencies in Monroe County on a basis, placing 3,400 homeless children in families, and helping 30,000 needy mothers and babies.

“Big things are still waiting to be done, and in plain sight,” declared Mr. Folks. “To deal with mental deficiency as adequately as mental disease has been dealt with; to secure the protection of expectant mothers throughout the State, so that not one mother in thirty-five, but one in 250, or perhaps one in 3,500, will give up her life in continuing that of the race; to make intelligent nursing universal, which is as yet available to only a small minority outside of hospitals; to bring expert diagnosis and all the scientific facilities of modern medicine within reach of every resident of the smaller cities and villages and rural districts; to assure complete individual care and attention for every one of the 33,000 children of the State; these, and the things to which they would lead, are tasks for worthy successors of our great early leaders. For their accomplishment we do not need new organization or new methods; we need only great leaders and ample funds.”

“My Fiftieth Anniversary frame of mind is one of considerable humility, and some misgiving. Are we able fully to enter into the spirit of our predecessors? Have we their clearness of vision, their resoluteness of spirit, their persistence of pursuit? By these means they accomplished their great results, for none of them came easily—only after patient study, thorough organization and persistent effort.

“They laid the foundations wisely and well. Can we build adequately upon them? Their central idea has demonstrated beyond question its validity and its fruitfulness.”

“Declaration of Dependence”

“Is it not for us—however conscious of our shortcomings—to execute here and now a declaration of dependence upon their foresight, their far-sighted plans, and their wonderful example, and to the emulation of that example, to dedicate our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor?”

The Association’s work with children, particularly the preventive work in saving families from smacking up, and children from institutional care, done by the County Agencies, was the subject of Mr. Ridder’s talk, who, through his membership on the State Board of Charities, had been in close touch with that phase of the Association’s activities. “The whole State Board of Charities is ready at any time to cooperate—indeed proud to cooperate,” declared Mr. Ridder, “because what is greater than this work for the children?”

Gracious Tribute to Mrs. Rice

Mr. Ridder, during the course of his talk, turned to pay a very sincere tribute to Mrs. Rice whom he had met at his first attendance at a conference with county agents. He said that at that time he had had the very great pleasure of a few moments with Mrs. Rice, and what she had said to him then had always been, and would always continue to be, an inspiration to him in his work.

“I hope that when I am as old as Mrs. Rice is, what she said to me will be just as clear to me as it is today,” Mr. Ridder concluded.

Magr. Riley paid tribute to the Association’s fairness and tolerance and said it put into practice the golden rule. Miss Wheeler dwelt upon the work of the Tuberculosis Committee in Cattaraugus County and said that it would be impossible to estimate the gain in happiness and good health which had been brought about through the efforts of that Committee. “The State Charities Aid Association must last as long as the State,” said Miss Wheeler, “and if they need money, money must be raised.”

Mr. Lovejoy spoke of the splendid work of Mr. Folks in connection with the Association, as well as in his other fields of activity, and dwelt upon the pleasures of an acquaintance.
which had begun when he and Mr. Folks were in college together.

Mr. De Forrest brought to the Association the sympathetic and cordial greetings of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Charity Organization Society. The latter are printed on another page. Mrs. Reynolds told of visiting the Westchester County Almshouse under Miss Schuyler’s direction 30 years ago and of what her acquaintance with one of the women in that almshouse, kept up through repeated visits, had meant to her ever since.

Dr. Finley, in bringing this part of the evening’s program to a close said in part:

“Give a Child a Chance”

“...No appeal that charity makes to human sensibilities is more poignantly expressive than the words: ‘Help us give a child a chance.’

“For twenty-four years, the State Charities Aid Association has been making this appeal. It has never gone unanswered. When we say, ‘Help us give a child a chance,’ we are saying, ‘Give us $70.’ With that money we pledge ourselves to find a permanent foster home for a homeless child.

“The State Charities Aid Association has placed 3,400 children. That number, while substantial, is negligible beside the number that have been placed by other agencies, public and private, that have put the plan into practice since the Association first demonstrated its practicality as a solution of the problem of dependent children.

“The Association has said again and again that there is no home for a child like the home he was born into if the parents be worthy and competent. It follows that when the parents fail for any reason the best substitute is to be found in the homes of worthy and competent foster parents.

“Not all children are fitted for placement in private homes. We must continue to have institutions. But its experience has convinced it that institutions should be the last and not the first resort.

“The Association has seen the most destitute and forlorn babies develop into attractive, healthy youngsters, happy themselves and bringing joy to children’s homes. It has watched children whose early environment has handicapped them in every way become self-reliant young men and women. Its belief is, in the words of Luther Burbank: ‘All animal life is sensitive to environment but of all living things the child is the most sensitive. A child literally absorbs environment. The life of a child can be practically molded by the influences with which it comes in contact.’

“PANORAMA OF 50 YEARS”

Motion pictures and stereopticon slides were used at the anniversary dinner at the Hotel Biltmore on the night of May 11 to contrast graphically the difference between “then” and “now,” between the conditions of 1872 and 1922 in matters affecting the wards of the state—the poor, the sick, the insane and feeble-minded, and homeless children.

Dr. John H. Finley concluded his remarks as toastmaster by showing slides of where the good work was begun and of those who began it and carried it forward.

At the conclusion of the dinner George A. Hastings, assistant secretary, illustrated a talk on the revolutionary changes made in public health and charities during the last half-century by slides and films.

Conditions in the almshouses and institutions in 1872 were described in statements from early reports of visiting committees which were read by Mr. Hastings. These accounts were almost as moving as the moving pictures of conditions in institutions of 1922.

The poorhouses of 1872 were catch-alls. The well and the desperately sick, children and adults, sane and insane, feeble-minded and epileptic, worthy and depraved, clean and loathsome, criminal and the merely needy—all were herded in the almshouses in one indiscriminate mass when Miss Schuyler began her revolutionary investigations.

The first committee to visit Bellevue Hospital in New York in 1872 found “the condition of the patients and the bedding unsanitary,” though the hospital was even then renowned for its medical and surgical work. An early report read: “A man called a night-watchman, passed through the wards, and if he found a patient very ill or dying he called a doctor. Occasionally patients who had been overlooked were found dead in bed in the morning. There was not an antiseptic of any kind in use in the hospital except carbolic acid. Sponges for washing wounds were not cotton, but bits of real sponge, and were used on one patient after another without any disinfection.”

Against this shocking mental picture, Mr. Hastings showed the model care being given tuberculosis patients at state and county tuberculosis hospitals, the expert nursing they and all other sick people receive being directly due to the establishment of a school for nurses at Bellevue fifteen months after the first S. C. A. A. visitors found out the imperative need for it. The county tuberculosis hospitals are also due in large measure to the campaign the Association has waged against the disease, reducing mortality from it by one third in New York outside the city.

Slides were shown of the present State Hospitals, where every provision is made for the happiness of the patients. They were shown enjoying indoor and outdoor games, playing in their own orchestras, at work on handicrafts that give them pleasure, and generally living as normal a life as possible. Slides also showed the state-care of the feeble-minded.

The “work-cure” which is used in hospitals for the tuberculous as well as for surgical cases was also shown, the pictures being taken from Bellevue in the surgical ward. Some of them showed bedridden patients doing light handicrafts to while away the hours. This occupational therapy work was introduced into Bellevue two years ago by the New York City Visiting Committee of the Association.

No happier contrast was instanced between “then” and “now” than the change wrought in the care of dependent children. Instead of being
reared in the poorhouse these little wards under public care are now enjoying a good a chance as any boy or girl for a home. Mr. Hastings showed pictures of children when they came under public care, and of the State Children Aid Association, and of the same children marvelously transformed within a few months by good care and affection. Pictures were shown of the homes into which they go, making them for legal adoption, and of the miserable shacks from which they are rescued by county agents.

"The Westchester Way," a film of the varied activities at the Westchester general hospital, illustrated in detail the difference in being sick fifty years ago and now.

"Human Dividends," a film also taken in Westchester, completed the picture story of a half century, with its example of how modern methods of social work prevent the wreck of a family, rather than waiting for the time when it will have to be salvaged from the poorhouses.

List of Dinner Guests

Among the persons at the anniversary dinner were:

Miss Deila Finch Ackert, Mrs. Ernest R. Ades, Isaac Adler, John G. Agar, W. Benton Alter, Forbes Amory, Miss Hope Bagnall, Miss Laura C. Bailey, Mrs. F. N. Bain, Frederick E. Bauer and O. H. Bartina.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuni G. Bergen, Cornelius N. Blais, Dr. Leonard Blumgart, Mrs. Elize E. Boulanger, Mr. and Mrs. George Temple Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Brewer, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Brannon, Miss Maude A. Briggs, Rev. and Mrs. Adams Brown, Miss E. M. Brown, H. A. Browne, Miss Jeannette Brown, Dr. Sager Brown, Mrs. Henry Burden and Bailey B. Burnrt.

Mrs. R. W. Campbell, Miss R. W. Carter, Mrs. William F. Cassidy, Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, Mrs. E. W. Christie, Mrs. and Mrs. John R. Clark, Miss Mary Vida Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Collins, Dr. Walter C. Conley, Miss Annie T. Connelly, Mrs. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Coulson, Dr. Lusenrc Coville and Miss Crocker.

Miss Cross, Miss Caroline Cuddeback, Miss H. Ida Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley P. Davies, Miss Martha H. Davis, Dr. Mary Gage Day, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Dr. William K. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge C. Dunlop, Mrs. L. E. Edgcomb, Miss Julia Emerson and Miss Mathilde Emson.

Mrs. J. Sloan Fessett, Judge Edward R. Finch, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Finlay, Miss Gladys Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Folk, Miss Florence W. Foster, Mrs. James H. Foster, Mrs. Minnie E. Freeman, Theodore L. Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gaillard, Miss Garbet, Dr. W. C. Garvin, Dr. H. G. Gibson, Miss Alice R. Grant, Dr. John M. Greenfield.

Dr. Bernard Gluck, Irving I. Goldsmith, the Rev. Robert Good, Philip J. Goodhart, Miss Annie W. Goodrich, Miss Constance Goodrich, Miss E. W. Gordon, Edwin Gould, Miss Elizabeth W. Guy, Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Miss Maggie Hanlon, Dr. Robert Hare, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Anna C. Haskins, Dr. Marcus B. Hayman and George A. Hastings.

Dr. Charles Hathfield, Mrs. Hathaway, Dr. and Mrs. C. Floyd Haviland, Mrs. Frederick Hawley, Miss Mary Hayden, George J. Hecht.

BY HOMER FOLKS

What are some of the lasting impressions left by the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Association? Among them are:

The State-wide Character of S. C. A. A.

The delegates from the local Tuberculosis Committees, the County Committees, the Section Committees, and visitors to State, county and city institutions form a most imposing group of informed and active citizens. No limit need be set on what results will such a group can accomplish, united in the support of a well-founded program.

Unity of Program and Purpose of S. C. A. A.

The subjects considered were of vital interest. The papers and addresses dealt not simply with the past but with the present and the future. They implied legislation, administrative changes, organized local voluntary effort. Throughout the entire session there was not a single discordant note. No question was raised as to what has been done, the efficiency of the agencies now in hand, the soundness of the future program. Unity is a first requisite to success.

Respect and Appreciation of Public Officials

The visitors of the S. C. A. A. and the organization as a whole are constantly pushing for better things in public health and public relief. If any public officials were disposed to prefer ease and tradition to development and progress, they would find the S. C. A. A. a daunting agency. This is not in any way

Soundness of the Idea and Plan

It is difficult to see how the founders of the S. C. A. A. could have hit upon more fruitful idea, one more consistent with the normal operation of a democratic institution in a free country, or how they could have hit upon a sounder plan of organization,—securing a local group in each community, whose attention is directed to local problems, and, at the same time, uniting them into a powerful State-wide body, to promote the enforcement of State-wide improvements and reforms.

Miss Schuyler and Mrs. Rice

It is not often given to a public-spirited citizen to see the development of an organization, which he has established, over a period of fifty years, and to participate at the end of that time in celebrating its accomplishments and planning its future steps. A great many of those who have set off well meaning activities, are perhaps happy in being spared the knowledge of the status and tendency of such activities at the end of fifty years! It is so easy for an organization to lose sight of its original purposes or to observe its letter but not its spirit. You can glance at the S. C. A. A. record of fifty years without being impressed by its continuity, by the logical development of its original plan and purpose. Miss Louisa Les Schuyler, the founder, could not be present in person, but she participated in spirit, not only in the meetings, but in all the preparations for them. Her sister, Miss Georgina Schuyler, who accompanied her in her first institutional visits was present at the anniversary dinner.

Mrs. William B. Rice, her co-worker almost from the outset, was happily able to be present, and many were those who, during the Anniversary week, in their business sessions, recalled how large a part Mrs. Rice had taken during forty-seven of these fifty S. C. A. A. years, and how steadfastly she had served her Association. The cumulative total and lasting results of the work of these two great women is a precious heritage to all the present and future members and workers of the Association.
ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Among the valuable by-products of the New York program of the 50th Anniversary Celebration was the number of expressions of confidence, good will and encouragement. Some of these were in response to invitations to the Anniversary dinner; others were spontaneous expressions of friendly interest. Some were addressed to the Association; others to individuals connected with it. Lack of space prevents reproduction of all the messages and in the following selection some are merely paragraphs from longer communications:

From Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State

"I remember with the greatest pleasure and with a sense of deep privilege my relations to the Association when I was charged with executive responsibility at Albany, and I desire to emphasise by this personal message my appreciation of the lasting obligation of the people of the State for your splendid reinforcement of its charitable enterprises. My best wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the Association."

From Nathan L. Miller, Governor of New York

"I would like especially to be present on this interesting occasion and would be present if I possibly could. Unfortunately, I will be in the western part of the State at that particular time where my engagements are such it would be impossible for me to get to New York and back again to fulfill engagements of long standing. I am sure that you will not take my unavoidable absence as a sign of any lessening of my respect for, and interest in, the State Charities Aid Association. Best wishes for your continued success."

From Charles S. Whitman, Former Governor

"I have been deeply interested in the work of the Association for many years and am thoroughly familiar with the great service it has rendered our State and its people in the last half century. I cannot wish better for the Association and the public than that it should continue the work which it has thus far so successfully carried on."

From Alfred E. Smith, Former Governor

"Greatly regret illness prevents me from being with you to speak of my knowledge of your great work in the years that I was in Albany."

From Rev. Robert F. Keegan, Secretary to the Archbishop for Catholic Charities

"I want to say how much I appreciate your cordial invitation to be present as your guest at the 50th Anniversary Dinner of the State Charities Aid Association. I regret sincerely my inability to be present."

From Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo

"I congratulate you and all your associates and especially my old friend, Miss Schuyler, on the 50th Anniversary of the State Charities Aid Association, which she founded, on the completion of a half-century of most valuable and inspiring work, and wish you many more years of equally productive activity."

From William R. Stewart, President, State Board of Charities

"Its plans and work related at first mainly to public institutions but in course of time were expanded and developed until the Association is today a powerful constructive agency for the public welfare. In its fifty years of suggestion and effort, great changes have taken place in social work and it has aided in the enactment of legislation which has made possible the reforms which mark the half century of the Association's activities. Credit must be given to those who have made these beneficial accomplishments possible and at this 50th Anniversary no doubt such credit will be given by the Association to the many men and women in all parts of the State who, in a sincere desire to benefit the unfortunate and prevent social evils, have served as members of the State Charities Aid local committees. The State Board of Charities recognizes the potentialities of this great organization and hopes that there may be brought about such close and effective co-operation as will enable the work for which both bodies were organized to proceed more and more successfully. The State Board congratulates the Association upon the useful results secured during the fifty years which have passed, and hopes that its future may be even more fruitful in good works."

HOME MEETINGS MARK ANNIVERSARY

Home meetings will continue through the year, a feature of the semi-centennial year of the Association. On May 20 a flower masque, "Garden Secrets," was given for the benefit of the organization in Mrs. William G. Gallow- hur's garden at Scarsdale. Children played the parts of the garden characters, flowers, rain, dew, snow, and stars. Miss Candace Howard, a daughter of Dr. L. O. Howard of the Department of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and a niece of Mrs. Candace Wheeler, a writer on garden lore, coached the children for the pageant. The masque was arranged in dramatic form by Mrs. Edmund Fairfield Burton. Miss Elise Permin, a pupil of Percy Grainger, arranged the music. Guests came from Westchester towns surrounding Scarsdale and from New York.

Before the play Mrs. Honore Williale, well-known author and editor, talked to the guests on the child-placing work of the Association, for Mrs. Williale herself is the mother of two adopted children. Over 3,400 children have been placed in foster homes by the Association and half of that number have been legally adopted.

On May 24, Mrs. Willard Straight opened her New York home to over 100 friends of the Association to hear of the destiny of deserted and widowed mothers with babies. Dr. John H. Finley, chairman of the anniversary committee, Homer Folks, and Miss Mary R. Mason, superintendent of the Mothers' and Babies' Committee told the guests that during the past year 1,899 women and children had been given assistance by the committee, and that since the work was begun in 1893, 16,724 positions had been provided for mothers with children.

Miss Mason explained how temporary shelters and food are found for the mothers while placements are being located for them and how medical and nursing attention is given whenever there is need for it. The great object of the committee, she said, is to prevent the separation of mother and child, for the good of both.

On May 25, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, of Roslyn, Long Island, was hostess, at "Clarehen Court," at a tea where the story of what becomes of homeless children in this State was told. Mr. Folks sketched for the guests the progress made in public health and charities during the last fifty years, and Miss Anna C. Haskins of the Child Placing Agency of the organization described some of the home-finding work. Mrs. Gertrude Blais of the Mothers' and Babies' Department reviewed that phase of the Association's work.

The Association's County Committee in Westchester County, in which the Association had its origin, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, June 3rd, at the institutions of the Westchester Department of Public Welfare at Val-halla and East View. Miss Georgina Schuyler, whose visit to the Westchester poorhouse with her sister, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, fifty
SECRETARY OF STATE Charles E. Hughes devoted part of an address delivered before the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association in Washington, D. C., recently to comment on the work of the State Charities Aid Association. He gave the address of greeting to the delegates at the opening session.

Secretary Hughes, who is the Honorary Chairman of the 50th Anniversary Celebration Committee of the Association, has been interested in its work since he was Governor of the State. Like everything that emerges to reflect the convictions of Secretary Hughes, the address was one with a direct interest for its audience. Except for the pleasant reference to the State Charities Aid Association and a tribute to the work of all the agencies that have contributed to a reduction in the tuberculosis death rate, the address was one of analyses of the health situation as they appear to one among the foremost men in public life. Speaking to an audience that included many physicians, the Secretary said:

"Early diagnosis—and I make bold to say that we have a great deal to demand of the medical profession in that particular branch of this undertaking—but early diagnosis, correct diagnosis, segregation, supervision, proper means for adequate nursing, these are the essential means. I don't suppose there is any field of human effort that has such promise, as well as such possibilities, as the field of effort that relates to the conservation of public health.

"We have many, many schools and, of course, I don't know that efforts to instruct in connection with health are always as well directed as they should be, but the truth of the matter is that too few of our young people emerge from years and years of training under public and private auspices with any idea of how to lead a decent, useful life with regard to the essentials of their own physical well-being."

"The other day I received some reports which indicated the progress of that movement which was then inaugurated and I was extremely gratified to find how successful the work had been. It appeared that in the counties outside of greater New York—what we call up-State—the death rate had fallen about 34 per cent—that is the death rate from tuberculosis, and last year in that part of the State, there were approximately 2,500 fewer deaths than in 1916, which of course was the death rate at the time of the beginning of the movement prevailed."

Co-operation of Private Agencies

The remarks of the Secretary relating to the State Charities Aid Association were as follows:

"I have spoken of the great advantage of the co-operation of private agencies. You know in New York they make it a business not to let public administration get out of the sight of the vigilant voluntary public guardians and we have an organization there called the State Charities Aid Association. Others may have good friends and hospitable boards here, and others who are associated with that work which meant vigilance, intelligence and, above all, invincible perseverance."

"Public organizations are needed. Charitable effort organized for the purpose of doing this work with a community in a collective way through Government organizations can't do it alone. Of course, they are of vital importance but the spirit, the power, must be supplied through private agencies.

"Public work tends to fall into a routine; it tends to seek a low level of efficiency, I regret to say, although I am not one of those who disparage the efficiency of public servants because as soon as you get very close to a great department of administration, I think, if you are fair, you will find that there is far more to praise in the assiduity and fidelity of public administrators than there is to censure, but still with all that there is a lower level of efficiency than there ought to be, and consequently the co-operation of private and public agencies is the matter of prime importance to all these enterprises, especially when you need push and emphasis and the inducing of a public conviction that they are worthwhile and will lead to successful results."

Mr. Folks and George J. Nebach, executive secretary of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, attended the annual meeting. At a preliminary meeting of representatives of represented and affiliated associations, Mr. Nebach reported as chairman of the committee to co-operate with the National Tuberculosis Association on the sale of Christmas seals.

MUSIC FOR PATIENTS IN CITY HOSPITALS

Members of the New York City Visiting Committee who have seen the relief which music can afford to both mental and physical suffering have recently organized a committee to provide music for patients in the public hospitals of New York City. The plan was publicly announced at a meeting held at the David Mannes School of Fine Arts, 5th Ave. and 66th St. Dr. Alexander Gilmore, a noted public official, spoke of the therapeutic value of music, and said it was a well known fact that among wounded soldiers quicker recovery had been hastened by occupational therapy and diversion. The time of convalescence had been cut down 20 or 25 per cent.

Mr. Mannes made a plea for music in the hospitals because of its spiritual value for the patients. He painted for the audience a vivid picture of the monotony of the average hospital day, and said of cases in his own experience when a little music had given the patients something to dream about, which had made a great difference in their attitude toward life.

Mrs. Francis Rogers spoke of the desire of the Committee to employ a Secretary whose duty it would be to conduct for at least one concert a week in each of the city hospitals. A budget of about $2,500 is needed. The committee hopes that a portion of this sum may be raised at concerts so that concerts can be held during the summer in roof wards and in the hospital gardens.

Checks should be made payable to the New York City Visiting Committee, Room 710, 106 East 22nd Street. The members of the Standing Committee are: Mrs. Robert F. Neafie, Mrs. Nathan S. Fish, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Charles H. Prince, Mrs. Gabriel H. Hedges, Mrs. John R. Dyer, Mrs. Francis D. Rogers, Mrs. Mary P. Hayden, Mrs. Mabel Beardsley and Farrow Miller.
MILBANK FUND AND S. C. A. A. TO CONDUCT EPOCH-MAKING TUBERCULOSIS DEMONSTRATION

To Test Wider Practicability of Framingham Demonstration in Three N. Y. Areas

ANNOUNCEMENT of a very important undertaking in the line of tuberculosis control involving the appropriation of between $300,000 and $400,000 per year for a period of not less than five years was made by John A. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund, at one of the meetings held to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the State Charities Aid Association.

The Milbank Memorial Fund was established by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson who died in February, 1921, and who created and endowed the Fund as a memorial to her father, Jeremiah Milbank. The trustees of the Fund are Edward W. Sheldon, President; Albert G. Milbank, Treasurer; former United States Senator Elihu Root, John G. Milburn, Thomas Cochran, George L. Nichols and Dr. Charles M. Cauldwell.

Mr. Kingsbury said: "After considering a wide variety of suggestions and possibilities, the Milbank Fund has reached the conclusion that the most promising opportunity for the improvement of health and the prevention of dependency and distress in New York State and throughout the country is in the more intensive and rapid development of the movement for the control of tuberculosis."

"In reaching this conclusion the Board has had the advice of leading health authorities, social workers and economists, including among others Dr. William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins University and School for Public Health; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health; Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University and former director of the Rockefeller Commission on Tuberculosis in France; Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Drs. Edward R. Baldwin and Lawrason Brown of Saranac Lake, and Dr. James Alexander Miller, President of the New York Tuberculosis Association.

"Impressed by the striking results secured in Framingham, Mass., a community of 17,000 population, through the intensive application of well known measures for the prevention of tuberculosis, our Board has, with the advice of experts, come to the conclusion that similar demonstrations should be carried on in larger communities and areas of population and under varied urban and rural conditions."

Death Rate Cut 67 Per Cent

During the past five years the death rate from tuberculosis in Framingham has been reduced 67 per cent, whereas in a group of communities of about the same size and character, selected as control towns, the decrease has been only 18 per cent. This striking result has been secured through the expenditure of a sum equivalent to $2.40 per capita of population per annum, which rate of expenditure has now been taken over almost wholly by local authorities and private volunteer agencies, and the last substantial increment of expenditure was added by unanimous vote in the Framingham town meeting.

The purpose of these demonstrations," Mr. Kingsbury continued, "is to determine whether every type of American community, with proper organization and at reasonable expense, can reduce its death rate from tuberculosis to a practical minimum, as apparently has been done in Framingham, and to ascertain the proper organization and the per capita costs of such undertakings, as applied to large cities and typical rural counties."

The Milbank Board of Trustees has been profoundly impressed with the statement made last winter at a meeting held in the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, who said at that time:

"The decrease that has been true of typhoid fever, although the conditions of infection are quite different, ought to be true also of tuberculosis. The mortality rate in typhoid has fallen from 27 per 100,000 to less than one-seventh of what it formerly was."

and he added:

"I am more hopeful of the possibility of the practical elimination of tuberculosis than I have ever been."

Three Demonstrations in This State

Three demonstrations are planned, all of them in New York State, the locations to be selected will include a rural county selected from the group of counties ranging in population from 40,000 to 75,000; a second class city, the selection to be determined by the degree of participation assured by the local authorities and private agencies; and it may also include a district with a population of at least 100,000 in a large metropolitan city, if there is a demand for it.

The Milbank Memorial Fund, it was stated by Mr. Kingsbury, proposes to work, through national, state and local tuberculosis associations, agencies and authorities in developing these demonstrations and will not itself establish an operating board. It expects, however, to appoint an advisory council with which it will consult as it matures plans and for the purpose of discussing the demonstrations as they severally develop. It purposes securing also the continuous counsel and advice of a smaller group of technical experts, to whom it will look for advice and guidance on the scientific aspects of the demonstrations.

S. C. A. A. to be Operating Agency

In considering a suitable operating agency for the State of New York, outside of New York City, the Directors of the Milbank fund and their advisers endeavored to select an organization working in close cooperation with the State Department of Health and the Na-
T HE Executive Committee, appointed by the Association's State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health at its annual meeting, January 22, 1921, made a detailed report at the luncheon conference of the State Committee and representatives of local associations at the Hotel Biltmore on May 12. This committee consisted of George F. Canfield, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York, Mr. Homer Folks, of Yonkers, Dr. Lee K. Frankel of New York, Mr. Edmund N. Huyck of Albany, Mr. John A. Kingsbury of Yonkers, and Dr. Charles Stover of Amsterdam.

Since its appointment, the Committee held nine meetings. The budget and program for work for the year beginning October 1, 1921, were formulated and adopted. This budget of $46,967.88 was later reduced to $44,893.20 in view of the reduction in income received from the 1921 seal sale.

The program of work adopted by the Executive Committee and which is now being carried out provides for (1) education and publicity activities, (2) organizing and assisting local organizations, (3) medical field service, (4) occupational therapy, (5) legislative activities, (6) employment service for local hospitals, local committees, and other organizations, (7) aid and assistance for nurses, and (8) organization and promotion of the State-wide Christmas Seal Campaign.

The Executive Committee reported that it had signed the contract for the 1922 Christmas Seal sale with the National Tuberculosis Association and recommended that the State-wide goal for 1922 be fixed at $500,000. It also recommended that local committees should pay 17 per cent of the gross proceeds of the 1922 seal sale for the support of the National Association and of the State-wide committee including its general program of work and the organization and promotion of the Christmas Seal sale; and that local committees should also pay for the campaign supplies used locally. The resolutions giving effect to these recommendations were adopted.

The detailed work done by the staff and the negotiations leading to the decision of the Milbank Memorial Fund to finance three tuberculosis demonstrations were reported and an announcement made that the State Charities Aid Association had been selected as the operating agency for organizing and carrying through these demonstrations. An announcement was also made of a request to another foundation for an appropriation for a campaign against malnutrition throughout the State. The latter request is now receiving careful study and consideration by the directors and staff of the foundation to whom the request has been made.

Treasurers of the S. C. A. A.
From 1872 to 1922

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Further Cut in Death Rate Is Aim of Tuberculosis Workers

"The extremely important reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis in the territory of your State Committee from 129.4 in 1907 to 68.2 in 1921 should be the subject of hearty congratulation on the part of all public officials and members of private organizations that have had any share in bringing this about. At the same time it constitutes a challenge to all of us to bend our energies to the utmost in attacking the remaining two-thirds of our problem. Let us go forward with uninterrupted vigor, increased determination, and sustained devotion and consecration."

Extract from Report of the Executive Committee of the Association's State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health at the meeting of the State Committee and representatives of the local committees in connection with the 50th anniversary celebration of the State Charities Aid Association at the Hotel Biltmore, May 11th and 12th.
Cooperation Features Tuberculosis Meeting

State and Local Tuberculosis Committees at Annual Meeting Plan Year’s Work—Approve Budget.

A NOther step for fostering mutual understanding and cooperation between the Association’s State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and its affiliated local committees was taken at the annual meeting of the State Committee held in connection with the 50th anniversary celebration of the Association at the Hotel Biltmore on May 11 and 12.

Last year the local committees were invited to become represented on the State Committee. Substantially all of them accepted the invitation, and the first meeting of the State Committee, as thus reconstituted, took place in January, 1921. At that meeting the State Committee asked the local committees to consider and help frame the State-wide program of work.

This year, at the annual meeting on May 12, representatives of 34 county and city committees, including all of the larger committees in the State, met and thoroughly discussed not only the program of work but also the budget of the State Committee for 1923 and the percentage of the proceeds of the Christmas seal sale next December to be sent to the State Committee. George F. Canfield, President of the Association and Chairman of the State Committee, presided.

It was voted that all local committees participating in the 1922 sale of Christmas seals should send 17 per cent of their gross proceeds to the State Committee for the following purposes: (1) To meet the payment to the National Tuberculosis Association of 5 per cent of the gross proceeds of the State-wide sale; (2) To finance the organization and promotion of the Christmas Seal Campaign by the State office; and (3) To maintain the general program of work of the State Committee during the year 1922. In addition to this percentage it was voted that local committees should pay for the seals, health bonds and other campaign supplies used in their local sales.

The sale of $500,000 worth of seals was fixed by the Conference as the goal for next holiday season in New York State outside of New York City, as against total receipts in 1921 amounting to $372,000, and the local committees voted to fix their local quotas at their proportionate share of $500,000 figured.

Milbank Demonstrations Milestone in Fight Against Tuberculosis

"Your Committee wishes to record its very deep sense of appreciation of the confidence reposed in the State Charities Aid Association by the Milbank Memorial Fund in entrusting to it and its local committees and cooperating officials and agencies the chief responsibility for organizing and carrying to success the up-State tuberculosis demonstrations, to be financed by that fund. This grant may well be said to mark a milestone in the development of the anti-tuberculosis cause not only in this State and country, but in the world at large, and promises to have an extremely important and far-reaching result upon the extension of tuberculosis work throughout this and other countries and an accelerating effect upon the reduction of morbidity and mortality from this disease."

Extract from Report of the Executive Committee of the Association’s State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, at the meeting of the State Committee and representatives of the local committees in connection with the 50th anniversary celebration of the State Charities Aid Association at the Hotel Biltmore, May 11.

To Meet Semi-Annually in Future—Increased Local Participation Promotes Unity and Good Will.

The minutes of the last annual meeting and the report of the Executive Committee since its appointment a year ago were read by George J. Nebach, Executive Secretary of the State Committee. An abstract of this report is printed elsewhere in this issue. The Executive Committee made several recommendations in line with the policy of increasing the participation of local committees in the affairs of the State Committee which was inaugurated last year by the provision for their representation upon the membership of the State Committee. These recommendations, unanimously adopted, provide that the State Executive Committee shall consist of eleven members instead of seven; that two meetings of the State Committee shall be held each year, one in January or February and the other in September or October and that one of these meetings shall be held in an up-State city. Two vice-chairmen are also added to the list of officers of the State Committee and the Presidents of the State Medical Society and State Homeopathic Medical Society are to be invited to become members of the State Committee. Local committees are to be requested to invite the Presidents of their local Medical Societies to become members of their Boards of Directors.

The newly appointed Executive Committee is as follows: Isaac Adler of Rochester, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York, George F. Canfield of New York, Homer Folks of Yonkers, Lee K. Frankel of New York, Edmund N. Huyck of Albany, John A. Kingsbury of Yonkers, Willard W. Seymour of Syracuse, Dr. Charles Stover of Amsterdam, Miss Lilla C. Wheeler of Portville, and Dr. Linsly R. Williams of New York.

Finances of State Committee

A notable feature of the conference was the very complete presentation of the finances of the State Committee. This included historical summaries of the sources of income of the State Committee since its organization in 1907 and of the distribution of the proceeds of the annual Christmas seal sales since 1907.

The historical summary of the income of the State Committee was discussed by John A. Kingsbury of the Executive Committee, who pointed out that during the early years of the campaign the work of the State Committee was financed almost wholly by grants from the Russell Sage Foundation, but that since February, 1910 the entire work of the Committee...
has been maintained by a portion of the proceeds from the annual sale of Christmas Seals. The total net income of the State Committee during the twenty-four years was $586,526. This sum came from three sources as follows: From the Russell Sage Foundation $275,585; from the sale of the annual Seals of Christmas Seals, $272,711; and from other minor sources of income, $11,329. Mr. Kingsbury called attention to the fact that while the State Committee is to serve as the operating agency for the up-State tuberculosis demonstrations to be financed by the Milbank Foundation (under this article of the News) the funds for this work will be expended in the localities where the demonstration work is carried on and will be available for the general work of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health as had been the case with the grants formerly made by the Russell Sage Foundation.

$1,585,000 Raised From Seals

Mr. Folks in commenting upon the results of the Christmas Seal sales of one and one half million called attention to the fact that $1,582,749 had been raised by the sale of Christmas Seals in the State during the past fourteen years, that $1,422,970 had been kept by local committees to be expended locally and that $274,141 had been sent to the State Committee to use in the promotion of the sale. A large part of the money expended by local committees had been the main beneficiaries, and in the general programs of work of the State Committee was the first large sum of $10,000 expended for the general work of the State Committee and $105,631 in promoting the State-wide sale.

Since 1908 the National Tuberculosis Association has received a total of $155,628 from the New York State Seal campaign. Mr. Folks stated that the readiness of the State Committee in steadfastly pushing the formation of local organizations in every county in the State, so that all existing two are now organized, while necessary for the best interests of the tuberculosis movement, had nevertheless resulted in reducing the State Committee's income from unorganized territory to practically nothing, and that the State Committee must therefore look to the local organizations to meet the entire expense of maintaining the general program of work of the State Committee.

1933 Budget Approved

The budget under which the State Committee would operate during that period for 1923 were presented to the conference, explained in detail, and unanimously approved. The need for two additional lines of service by the State Committee, if given adequate funds to finance them, were considered. One is the employment of a nutrition specialist to supervise nutrition activities now being carried on by local committees, to hold institutes for the training of nutrition workers and to secure the taking over by the duly constituted local authorities of nutrition work after a demonstration of its value shall have been made in various localities. The other desirable line of work is a central laboratory to carry out diagnostic work and each such laboratory would be a center for the work of the State Committee.

Unity of Tuberculosis Movement

Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Managing Director of the New York Tuberculosis Association, in opening the discussion said that the payment by the local committees of 17 per cent of the gross proceeds, in addition to the cost of the campaign supplies was exceptionally small compared with the percentages paid by local tuberculosis organizations in other states, and stressed the importance of local committees giving adequate support to the State and National Association.

He drew a convincing picture of the unity of the tuberculosis movement, of the interdependence of the local, state and national organizations upon one another and of the dependence of all upon the unique financial and educational device of the Christmas Seal.

Who Were Present

Representatives of many local committees took part in the discussion, among them the following: Willard W. Seymour, Syracuse; President, Onondaga County Tuberculosis Association; S. R. Leonard, Kenwood, member, Board of Directors, Madison County Tuberculosis Association; F. W. Olimstead, Executive Secretary, Nassau County Association; Mrs. Henry Bacon, Goshen, Orange County Tuberculosis Committee; B. B. Burritt, Yonkers; Hugo A. Brown, Executive Secretary, Buffalo Tuberculosis Association; Rev. J. H. MacCon nell, Norwich, President Chenango County Tuberculosis Committee; Mrs. E. L. Edgecomb, President, Cortland County Tuberculosis Committee; G. Wm. McEwan, Campaign Chairman, Albany, County Tuberculosis Committee; Dr. Wm. H. Ross, President, St. Lawrence County Tuberculosis Committee; Dr. Mary Gage-Day, Secretary, Ulster County Committee; Mrs. A. C. Rusie, Rochester, Roughlerv Park Tuberculosis Committee; Walter P. Warren, Jr., President, Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Committee; Hon. Julius Frank, St. Lawrence County Committee, and Mrs. Fred M. Storer, President, Westchester County Committee; Mr. R. G. Faves of the National Tuberculosis Association also spoke.

The action finally taken, fixing the percentage to be paid by local committees in the 1922 sale at 17 per cent, local committees to pay the cost of campaign supplies, was unanimous, the motion being made by Isaac Adler, President, Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County. The same was true of the decision to fix $50,000 as the goal of the 1922 National Association. RepresentatGRES of several committees expressed themselves as ready to pay in advance for their campaign supplies in order that the State Committee should not be obliged to assume the full financial obligation involved in their advance purchase.

In addition to those mentioned the following were among those present: Dr. William E. Lawton, of Albany; Miss Laura P. Vogel of Belmont; Mrs. R. R. Edwards, Little; Miss Berene Nelson, Binghamton, Dr.; and Mrs. C. A. Greenleaf, Olean; Mr. C. A. Put nam, Brocton; Mrs. J. L. Bessett, Elmira; Miss Ruth McKeehan, Poughkeepsie; Miss Nellie Casey, Ticonderoga; Mrs. Nellie E. Warriner, Adams; Mrs. Henry Burden, Casenovia; Miss Helen Cotter, Oneida; Mrs. Ethel M. Hendricksen, Rochester, Prof. N. B. Alter, New liston; Misses Frances Barbour, Mineola; Mrs. Frank J. Tone, Niagara Falls; Miss Ince Car Carver; Mrs. Ruth B. Hart, of the staff of the State Committee; and Frederick D. Hopkinson of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Medal of Joseph H. Choate

The Century Association and the American Numismatic Society have issued a Joseph Hodge Choate Monument medal as the first of a series commemorative of men distinguished for public service.

It is especially fitting that the first medal of the series should commemorate the public services of so great an American as Mr. Choate. His singularity in many fields, his charming personality, and very great measure of accomplishments which rewarded his efforts, mark him as one of the most gifted men that America has produced. "Patriot, Ambassador, Jurist, Orator," the medal rightly proclaims him.

The medal was designed by Herbert Adams, a distinguished sculptor, President of the National Academy of Design, 1917 to 1919, member of the Commission of Fine Arts and a personal friend of Mr. Choate. The Committee of the Century Association has extended the privilege of subscribing for this medal to other organizations of which Mr. Choate was a member, including the State Charities Aid Association, of which Mr. Choate was President for six years. A copy of this medal in silver was presented to Miss Louise Lee Schuyler by several of her colleagues in the Board of Managers on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Association, May 11.

Copies of the medal are issued in silver at $10 and in bronze at $5. Subscriptions stating the number desired in each metal, accompanied by checks to the order of The American Numismatic Society, should be addressed to the American Numismatic Society, 150 Fifth Street, New York City.
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the "State Charities Aid Association."

S.C.A.A. NEWS
PUBLISHED MONTHLY EXCEPT AUGUST BY
THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
106 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Entered as second-class matter December 20, 1921, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized December 29, 1921.

Vol. X NEW YORK, N. Y., JULY, 1922 No. 10

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE S. C. A. A.?

TO enable the State Charities Aid Association to measure up fully to the unusual opportunities for service which lie before it as it starts on its second half century, the Association desires to enlarge its contributing membership throughout the State. It desires the fullest possible local participation in formulating its policies, carrying out its programs, and in supporting the work. The Association's constitution provides for various classes of contributing membership as follows:

- All persons contributing annually $100 or over are donors.
- All persons contributing annually $50 to $100 are associate members.
- All persons contributing annually $10 to $50 are sustaining members.
- All persons contributing annually $5 to $10 are subscribing members.

Advantages of Membership
Some of the advantages and privileges of membership in the Association are as follows:

1. Membership means actual participation in the State-wide work of the Association in improving conditions in public institutions, and in promoting public health and child care.

2. Members may obtain for use in local efforts for community betterment—either individually or through local organizations—the results of the studies and long experience of the Association in various fields. These are available by correspondence, in published reports and pamphlets, and through personal visits from or interviews with members of the Central Office staff specializing in various fields.

3. Members receive the monthly bulletin of the Association, the S. C. A. A. NEWS, keeping them in touch with important developments and news in the field of charities, institutions and public health.

4. Members may avail themselves of the information service of the Association in relation to proposals pending in the Legislature.

By membership in this incorporated State-wide organization with a record of fifty years of constructive achievement behind it, public spirited citizens in all parts of the State can make their interest and participation in public affairs more effective and fruitful.

Association's Program of Work
The Association has a vital program of work as it starts on its second half century. Your becoming a member of it will mean increased moral and financial support for the organization to carry on its work.

The dues from memberships during this year and next will be part of the 50th Anniversary Fund. Will you not fill in one of the blanks below indicating your desire to become a member in one of the classes enumerated?

DONOR
(All persons contributing annually $100 or over are donors.)
I desire to become a Donor to the State Charities Aid Association and enclose contribution for $.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER
(All persons contributing annually $50 to $100 are associate members.)
I desire to become an Associate Member of the State Charities Aid Association and enclose contribution for $.

SUSTAINING MEMBER
(All persons contributing annually $10 to $50 are sustaining members.)
I desire to become a Sustaining Member of the State Charities Aid Association and enclose contribution for $.

SUBSCRIBING MEMBER
(All persons contributing annually $5 to $10 are subscribing members.)
I desire to become a Subscribing Member of the State Charities Aid Association and enclose contribution for $.

Name
Address
Date

Checks should be made payable to Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer, State Charities Aid Association, and mailed to 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
COUNTY HISTORIES SHOW LOCAL CHARACTER OF S. C. A. A. WORK

In preparation for meetings during the late summer and early autumn in various counties of the State in further celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Association, county histories sketching the growth and activities of the Association and its branches by counties are now being prepared.

The gathering of this data is not only proving a very interesting task, but affords striking evidence of how effectively the Association and its county branches have permeated community life and efforts to improve the care of the poor and the sick.

It also affords increasing evidence, as emphasized during the anniversary thus far, that the Association is not simply a headquarters in New York City, but is a body of 12,000 members in all parts of the State with local committees in every county and with volunteer visitors visiting and inspecting all public institutions wherever located throughout the State.

Likewise the work of the county branches in behalf of almshouses, hospitals, prevention of tuberculosis and mental diseases, and the care of children has touched all communities in the county and affected the welfare of every resident. The statement of concrete results obtained by the county branches of the Association emphasizes the importance of having county organizations of citizens interested in the care of the sick and the poor who inform themselves as to the public and private agencies to accomplish these purposes, who cooperate with public officials, and who bring to the solution of county problems in this field the benefit of the best expert information and judgment from the Central Association.

Among the up-State counties in which meetings are being planned for the early fall is Monroe County. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of Rochester in Monroe County, on June 8th, it was voted to invite the Association to hold an anniversary meeting in that county. A meeting is therefore being planned for October. Plans for similar meetings in various other counties are now being made by members of local committees and representatives of the central office staff.

In addition to the large public meetings planned in various important communities, a series of home meetings, which have interested large numbers of people in New York City and suburbs in the work of the Association during recent months, will be held in up-State communities.

Since the last issue of the S. C. A. A. NEWS an interesting meeting in the interests of the work of the Mothers and Babies Department of the Association was held at the home of

Shall the Life-Saving Station Close?

HAVE readers of the S. C. A. A. NEWS ever stopped to think what a stifling summer in New York City means to a mother, penniless, alone and weakened by illness, who has a tiny baby to care for and support? Is any one in the world so absolutely "up against it," so torn by conflicting emotions, so driven by fear and worry and uncertainty? Wouldn't you like to feel that you had helped one of these homeless mothers to take her child away from the city's heat and grime into the life-giving air of the country where she can gain health and independence for both?

"The Life Saving Station for Mothers and Babies," as this department was called by the late Joseph H. Choate, keeps these mothers and babies together by finding situations for the mothers in which they can support themselves and children amid wholesome, invigorating surroundings in the country. If needed, the department also provides medical and nursing attention and temporary shelter and food for both mother and child. But it can only do this through your help!

This is not a superficial charity. It is a sound investment in human futures. No matter how good a fighter the mother may be, the odds against her are too great unless she is given some backing. She or the baby or both may become victims of undernourishment or disease. Or, utterly discouraged, she gives up her child to the care of strangers.

Will you help us to keep mother and baby with each other by bringing together the homes and the mothers who need them? Your contribution will save a baby who has no chance in a crowded, airless tenement. It will give the homeless and friendless mother the consolation of her child's companionship, and the child the love and care which only a mother can give. It will mean happiness and independence for both.

For 29 years this Life Saving Station has been a haven for destitute, unprotected mothers. During that time it has helped over 30,000 mothers. It has found situations for over 16,000 of them. Now it is in grave danger of closing because of lack of funds. It needs $25,000. Your contribution will help it to continue its existence.

Won't you sign the blank below and send a check for such contribution as you may feel able to make?

Enclosed please find $ ........................................ for the work of the Mothers and Babies Department.

Miss ........................................
MRS. ........................................
Mr. ........................................
Address ........................................
Broader Basis of Support For S. C. A. A.

"The great secret" referred to in the last issue of the S. C. A. A. NEWS—that this Association is supported by voluntary contributions and needs money—has begun to leak out!

The appeal which we have made to our members and friends in all parts of the State for funds to carry on the work as the Association begins its second half century has begun to bear fruit.

The Association has undertaken to raise a Fiftieth Anniversary Fund of $260,000 in contributions and memberships throughout New York City and State. This sum will be in no sense an endowment, but will be for current expenses. When realized (in addition to the ordinary contributions to the Association) this sum will enable the Association to carry on the work in which it is now engaged during this year and next year and provide a very modest margin of working capital. Contributions to the fund are payable over a period of two years.

To date special contributions to the Association in connection with the anniversary—gifts for the support of the general work of the Association and its various departments, and including renewals of contributions to the GERTRUDE STEVENS RICE FUND—aggregate $25,690.

Inasmuch as so large a proportion of the Association's work is done in New York State, outside of New York City, it is very gratifying to find the basis of its support broadening to cover the State more generally instead of merely New York City, which in the past has contributed the bulk of its support.

As indicated in the previous issue of the NEWS, this money raising effort will not be a drive. There will be no outside campaign organization or any effort to raise a given sum in a few days or a few weeks. The Association desires to raise this fund as the merits of its work appeal to its members and friends in all parts of the State.

In order to make its work better known and understood, special publicity and public meetings will be continued throughout the current calendar year in various parts of the State.

Cattaraugus County Generous

Although no public meetings in connection with the anniversary have yet been held in Cattaraugus County, local residents, some of whom attended the Fiftieth Anniversary Meetings in New York, and who have been familiar for years with the work of the Association in general and in Cattaraugus County in particular, have been so impressed by its spirit and results that they have contributed handsomely to the Anniversary Fund. Largely through the interest and efforts of Miss Lila C. Wheeler of Portville, that county, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the S. C. A. A., a total of $3,600 has already been contributed from Cattaraugus County to the Anniversary Fund. This was contributed by nine persons in sums ranging from $50 to $1,100.

What other county of similar size and population will make as good a record during the next few months?

Following is a list of recent special contributors:

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial... $5,000.00
Cleveland H. Dodge, New York... $2,000.00
Miss Lila C. Wheeler, Portville, N.Y.... $1,100.00
Adolph Lewishohn, New York... $1,000.00
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, New York... $1,000.00
Miss Florence M. Rickett, New York... $1,000.00
P. L. Bartlett, Olean, N.Y... $1,000.00
Mrs. William P. Hamilton, New York... $800.00
Anonymous... $500.00
Felix M. Warburg, New York... $500.00
George W. Canfield, New York... $500.00
V. Ebertt Macy, Scarborough, N.Y... $500.00
John A. McKinn, New York... $500.00
F. William, E. Bridge, N.Y... $500.00
Chas. E. Fairchild, New York... $500.00
Mrs. N. B. Dunsfay, New York... $400.00
Miss Helen C. Butler, New York... $400.00
Miss Sergeant, New York... $400.00
Robert W. de Forest, New York... $250.00
Joseph Feyn, New York... $250.00
William H. Chad, New York... $200.00
Duncan C. Dunsfay, Portville, N.Y... $200.00
Mrs. A. Spera, New York... $200.00
E. F. Whitney, New York... $200.00
Mrs. N. V. Frankish, Olean, N.Y... $200.00
William B. Miscellaneous... $200.00
Mrs. R. E. Wheeler, Portville, N.Y... $150.00
Mrs. A. W. Spera, New York... $150.00
Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, New York... $150.00
Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, New York... $150.00
Mrs. E. Wilkerson, New York... $150.00
Mr. R. S. Orvis, New York... $150.00
Mr. W. E. Wheeler, New York... $150.00
Mr. W. E. Wheeler, New York... $150.00
Mr. W. E. Wheeler, New York... $150.00
Mr. W. E. Wheeler, New York... $150.00
P. C. Bissell, New York... $150.00
Mr. Alfred S. Rossin, New York... $100.00
Mr. Joseph H. Chase, New York... $100.00
Mrs. Phillips Stokes, New York... $100.00
Mrs. Alfred H. syn, New York... $100.00
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, New York... $100.00
Mr. Theodore M. Frettingham, New York... $100.00
Mr. R. M. Hendricks, New York... $100.00
Mrs. R. M. Hendricks, New York... $100.00
Mrs. Durst, New York... $100.00
Mr. R. M. Hendricks, New York... $100.00
Mr. R. M. Hendricks, New York... $100.00
Mr. Durst, New York... $100.00
Miss Ellen A. Deardorff, New York... $100.00
Mrs. and Mrs. Henry Esberg, Purchase, N.Y... $100.00
Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mt. Kisco, N.Y... $100.00
Arthur H. Harlow, New York... $100.00
Miss Helen Harriman, New York... $100.00
Mrs. F. D. Hitch, Newburgh, N.Y... $100.00
Mrs. Henry James, New York... $100.00
Leo Levy, New York... $100.00
Mrs. C. C. Hildebrand, New York... $100.00
Charles H. Ola, New York... $100.00
Miss E. Satherbridge, New York... $100.00
Mrs. John Wells, New York... $100.00
R. B. Noyes, L. Reilly, Scranton, N.Y... $100.00
Mrs. Paul L. Tucker, New York... $100.00
L. F. Francis, New York... $100.00
Miss Nellie J. Boswell, New York... $100.00
Miss Beatrice Stein, New York... $100.00
Mrs. Richard Lewisohn, New York... $100.00
Mrs. William Lewisohn, New York... $100.00
Mrs. William H. Andrews, Montecello, Cal... $50.00
C. Raymond Cutler, New York... $50.00
D. B. Deardorff, Jr., New York... $50.00
Miss T. Reveille, New York... $50.00
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, New York... $50.00
Mrs. Eugenio Du Bois, New York... $50.00
Miss Adelaide Dwight, New York... $50.00
Mr. War Remmerman, York... $50.00
Mrs. L. T. Hunt, Brooklyn, N.Y... $50.00
E. H. Gold, New York... $50.00
Victor Moreau, New York... $50.00
Harriet L. Moore, New York... $50.00
Mrs. R. W. Munson, Brooklyn, N.Y... $50.00
Miss Christine M. Nichols, Kalamazoo, N.Y... $50.00
Mrs. Henry Parish, New York... $50.00
Mrs. R. Barnsdale Potter, Smithtown, L.I... $50.00
Mrs. Emily Redmond, New York... $50.00
Alfred F. Seligman, New York... $50.00
Mrs. Louis M. Stumer, New York... $50.00
Mrs. Henry O. Taylor, New York... $50.00
Mrs. Wm. Seymour Edwards, Brooklyn... $50.00
Charles E. Goodl, Tarrytown, N.Y... $50.00
Mrs. Charles J. Liefman, New York... $50.00
Mrs. John N. Adolph, New York... $50.00
Charles D. Hale, New York... $50.00
Mrs. E. Bacon, New York... $50.00
Mrs. H. C. Barton, New York... $50.00
Mrs. George Gordon Bay, New York... $50.00
Mrs. Sylvia Bier, New York... $50.00
Adolph Boskowitz, New York... $50.00
Mrs. John S. Smith, New York... $50.00
Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Barrytown, N.Y... $50.00
James F. Curtis, New York... $50.00
Miss J. J. Van, New York... $50.00
Miss Julie Engler, New Rochelle, N.Y... $50.00
Mrs. M. E. Fear, Garden City, L.I... $50.00
Henry W. Gemmerich, New York... $50.00
John J. Hopper, New York... $50.00

(Continued on page 4)
Mr. Folks Heads National Conference of Social Work for Its 50th Anniversary

HOMER FOLKS, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, has been elected President of the National Conference of Social Work for its fiftieth anniversary meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., next May. Mr. Folks was elected to this position at this year's meeting of the National Conference held in Providence, R. I., June 22-29. He has served as President of the Conference once before, in 1911, when the meeting was held in Boston. He is the first president of the Conference to be honored by a re-election.

"Social Work in Life of Today"

The special program to mark the fiftieth anniversary meeting in Washington will center around the general theme, "Social Work in the Life of Today."

The usual program of divisional meetings will be dispensed with for the anniversary year, and instead the meetings will be devoted to the relation of social work to such major subjects as the Home, the Church, the Community, the School, Industry, Law and Government, Health, and Public Opinion. The Conference will take on a strong international flavor, as leaders in public social service in various European countries will be invited to participate.

The National Conference of Social Work in selecting Mr. Folks for the President of its 50th Anniversary Session, had in mind that one good 50th Anniversary deserves another.

S. C. A. A. Represented at Providence

In addition to Mr. Folks, the State Charities Aid Association was represented at this year's Conference in Providence, R. I., by Gen. H. Hastings, who served as Chairman of the Division on Mental Hygiene; Miss Sophie van S. Theis, who was elected a member of the Committee on Children; Mrs. Jane S. Learn, Miss Sarah Vrina, Miss Constance Goodrich, Miss Anne C. Haskins, Stanley P. Davies and Miss H. Ida Currie.

Miss Currie, who is an Assistant Secretary of the Association and Superintendant of its County Agencies department, was re-elected president of the Child Welfare League of America, a position which she has occupied for several years. This League, which was one of the affiliated organizations holding its annual meeting in Providence at the same time as the National Conference, is composed of more than ninety of the leading child caring organizations of the United States and Canada. It maintains a field service under the direction of C. C. Carstens, with an office at 130 East 22d Street, New York City. It aims to secure better understanding of child welfare problems; the formulation and improvement of standards and methods of the different forms of work with children; the making available for all of its members the results of successful effort in any part of the field, and the development of inter-society service.

ANNUAL MEETING OF HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDANTS AND MANAGERS

George J. Nebach, Executive Secretary of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, addressed the State Association of Superintendents and Managers of local tuberculosis hospitals at the annual meeting held at the Nassau County Sanitarium near Farmingdale on June 17.

A discussion by the medical superintendents of their local problems followed during which Mr. Nebach was asked for suggestions by several superintendents as to how to get appropriations for necessary additional construction. He recommended that the county tuberculosis committees in these counties be approached as they could render valuable help in planning with the hospital board of managers and its superintendent a campaign for additional accommodations.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Dr. M. J. Davies of Utica, member Board of Managers, Oneida County Hospital; Vice-President, Dr. A. M. Bell of Seacliff, member Board of Managers, Nassau County Sanitarium; Secretary, Dr. Charles Parcells, Superintendent Columbia County Sanitarium, Philmont; Treasurer, Dr. Robert Bartlett, Superintendent Onondaga County Hospital, Rome.

In addition to these amounts already paid in, numerous contributors have also pledged similar amounts for next year.

Children's Number of News in September

The September issue of the S. C. A. A. News will be published in August.

In accordance with the usual custom, the NSWS will not be published in August.
S.C.A.A. FORMS A CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE

Will Aid Child-Placing Agency to Find Homes For More Children

The State Charities Aid Association announces with a great deal of pleasure the formation of a Child Adoption League in connection with its Child Placing Agency.

This League will consist of both adults and children who are interested in helping to find homes for homeless, orphaned, neglected and abused children.

There are thousands of such children in New York State, and the child placing department of the Association is finding good family homes for as many of them as it can with the funds available to operate its agency.

There is such a widespread interest in its work on the part of both adults and children that it has decided to form a Child Adoption League to give all lovers of children an opportunity to join in its work.

People are always touched by the appeal of a child for help. The Child Adoption League will give them a concrete opportunity to respond to the appeals of the most helpless of all children, the homeless and orphaned ones.

Individual and group memberships with dues ranging from $2 to $50 a year are provided, and the Association is pleased to extend a cordial invitation to lovers of children everywhere to become members of this new organization under its leadership. They may join as individuals or groups of persons, or organizations may take out group memberships. This is an ideal way for clubs, Sunday Schools, church societies and other classes of organizations to help in this important work.

Upon payment of dues a handsome certificate of membership (a facsimile of which is printed on page three of this issue) will be sent to each member. The certificate is printed in colors and has a gold seal.

In addition to the certificate of membership, the Association will be pleased to mail you each month, without charge, a copy of the S. C. A. A. NEWS and also to furnish you with printed and other information, as desired, about the children's work or other branches of the Association's activities.

Checks for dues should be made payable to Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer, State Charities Aid Association, and mailed to 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

The Child Adoption League brings an opportunity to everyone. Perhaps you yourself have often wished you might lift the burden of some little youngster stumbling along the way alone, but you didn't know just how, or perhaps you feared the little you could give would do no good.

The League brings an opportunity to everyone in the most direct, effective and far reaching way possible. Every dollar contributed to the League will be wisely and directly expended in behalf of the children by the Child Placing Agency of the Association which has been working for homeless children for nearly 25 years. Its principles and methods have been worked out through long experience in successful child placing. It has seen the most destitute and forlorn babies develop into attractive, healthy youngsters through placement in family homes. It has helped children whose early environment has handicapped them in every way to become self-reliant young men and women.

(Continued on page 3)
Miss Ruth Chatterton
Enthusiastic Member of Child Adoption League

A Dream That Came True

Miss Ruth Chatterton

"It's a great idea," was Miss Chatterton's enthusiastic comment upon the Child Adoption League. "I will do everything I can to help it along. Some day I am going to adopt some children myself."

One of Miss Chatterton's earliest hits as a star was made in "Daddy Long Legs," that inimitable comedy by Jean Webster with a tear behind each laugh, which told the story of Judy, the part taken by Miss Chatterton, a little orphan in a Home, and her rescue from it by an unknown benefactor whom she called Daddy Long Legs.

The play told the story, in some part, of every child taken from an asylum and placed in a free family home by the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association. A benefit performance was given for the children's agency some years ago, and as a by-product of the play a Daddy Long Legs doll was put on the market at the holiday season, the proceeds of whose sales went also to the Child Placing Agency. During that time, Miss Chatterton became very much interested in our work of finding homes for dependent, friendless children and, in addition to her appealing and charming performance in the play, came to the shop where the dolls were sold to help the sales along whenever she could.

Miss Chatterton's new play is "La Tendresse," by Henry Bataille, in which she co-stars with Henry Miller. This opened at the Empire Theatre Monday, September 25.

Jean Webster, since deceased, was, at the time of the production of her play, an active and interested member of the Committee of the Child Placing Agency.

Grateful Foster-Parents
Join Child Adoption League

In response to our letter telling of the Child Adoption League, one of our foster parents wrote:

"We certainly would appear to be very ungrateful if we did not at least take out memberships for the boy and ourselves, as it is utterly impossible to express in words the cheer and love which he has brought into our home."

Join the Child Adoption League!
S. C. C. A. Forms a Child Adoption League

(Continued from page 1)

Many More Children Need Homes

There are hundreds—yes, thousands—of such children waiting with the most poignant longing for normal, healthy childhood and for an opportunity to develop the capacities in them which have been stunted by neglect, loneliness and suffering. They cannot develop these qualities if they are hungry and half-naked and wholly lacking in the affectionate guidance of older people.

The aim of the Child Adoption League is to stimulate the growing interest throughout the State in the welfare of homeless and dependent children, and to make it possible for the Child Placing Agency to find homes for larger numbers of children. It stands ready to bring together the hundreds of homeless children who long for real fathers and mothers, and the hundreds of families who are eager to share their homes with little children.

A Door of Opportunity

By joining this League you will be helping a child who, through no fault of his, has been denied the security and happiness of a home of his own, to find that security and happiness with foster parents whose home lacks the focus of a child's love.

The League will indeed be a door of opportunity and happiness to the homeless, dependent children throughout the State.

Work Depends on Voluntary Gifts

The work of the Child Placing Agency is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The problem of fitting children into suitable foster homes is not a simple one. The care, patience, and effort required in investigating homes and children, providing medical care, nourishing food, careful training and supervision, requires substantial expenditure of funds. The Child Placing Agency spent last year for these purposes $5,880. It can transplant from dependency and unhappiness into homes of love, care and affectionate guidance, just the number of children for which funds are provided by the lovers of children. The proceeds from the Child Adoption League will serve to materially enlarge its scope and enable it to bring many more hours and children together.

Can we offer you, readers of the S. C. C. A. NEWS, any greater privilege and opportunity than to join in this work by becoming a member of the Child Adoption League?

Won't you sign one of the blanks today and mail it to this office?

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Following are the classes of membership:

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

(For children under 16 years of age)

I desire to become a Junior member of the Child Adoption League and enclose annual dues of $2.00.

Name ..................................................

Address ................................................

Date ...................................................

JACK WHITNEY

Jack is the adopted son of Miss Margaret Whitney, who became a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association in 1920, and has been a member of its Child Placing Committee since 1914.
The Adopted Mother

BY HONORE WILLSIE

Reprinted From The Century of September, 1922

THOUGH the courtesy of the Century Magazine we are privileged to reprint in this number of the S. C. A. A. NEWS a delightful article entitled, "The Adopted Mother," written by Honore Willsie, and published in the September number of the Century.

We commend it to our readers as a document of rare insight and human interest, and one which reveals the spirit, as well as the texture, of that great child-saving work done by this Association. It was from our Child Placing Agency that Mrs. Willsie secured two children for adoption, and through dealings with this agency that she gained her first-hand knowledge of the complexity and delicacy of the problems involved in the giving of little human beings into homes. We are confident that her revelation of the care and thought and attention that has to be devoted to child placing will be interesting and gratifying to our readers.

Mrs. Willsie was formerly editor of the Delineator and is the author of several successful novels. Her article on "The Adopted Mother" is so largely biographical that a few facts about her own career are of interest. In an editorial note the Century says of her: "Honore Willsie comes of old New England stock that 'went West.' She was born in 1874, and 'Still Jim,' which followed two years later, brought her immediate recognition. 'Lydia of the Pines,' 'The Football Trail,' and 'The Enchanted Canyon' have followed, each adding readers to Mrs. Willsie's wide public. Anonymously with the appearance of the first pages of her novel, 'Judith of the Godless Valley,' is published. All of these novels have dealt with the West, but this is a story vastly different from the manufactured plot-push one usually associates with that label."

I looked at Mrs. Schaefer in an agony of apprehension. She smiled and lifted the ruffled-bound volume. "A man can't have a baby," she said with finality. "This shall be sister's baby." She laid the bundle upon the table. And she was my baby. Mother was an invalid for several years. There was no money for a nurse. She was my little child. She was with me every moment when I was at school. I bathed her, fed her, tended her, and loved her for three years.

Then came 1915, my tiny lifetime! Too short to have meant much of itself, but what a long, long life in the profundity of its influence on me. She died of diphtheria after an illness of a single day.

We had thought it only a heavy cold, and we children had not been isolated. I was standing beside her when the doctor shook his head at my mother and laid down the feeble little hand. It was January. I went out into the back yard and knelt in the snow by the woodpile. "Listen, God," I said threateningly. 'I'm going to pray you save her. If you don't save her, I'll never pray to you again. I'll not even believe you are God."

I did pray, and He did hear, and He re-awakened. I remained an atheist, though with a more or less serious attack of diphtheria.

Some fool—many fools, have said with a sigh and a smile that it is a blessing children forget their griefs. Listen! A child over ten forgets nothing in the way of actual grief. The wounds heal, of course, but the memory scar is permanent.

I have no regrets now for that tragedy of my motherlessness. My mother had many years to give up regretting. I do not think it a good or gracious thing for a human being to come through childhood without having looked upon some of the gaunt realities of life. Such glimpses tear away illusions while the mind is still plastic enough to reform to the actual, give a child a true picture of the untutored child, give maturity a poise that life's worst blows can only temporarily disturb.

The only marked result of this childish experience was that for long years I kept away from little new babies despite an innate and incurable love for the little children of the neighborhood which was so marked that their mothers trusted them to me when they would not trust them to their own older daughters. I remember one night I went to church with a little untried child, gave maturity a poise that life's worst blows can only temporarily disturb.

How could they know that I had the same contempt for the same tribes of the Eternal? Goodness that I had had for the tales of the stork? Me! I had seen a newborn babe and I had tested their God, whose verifications they held was good for His children. There was no fooling me! I grew into my teens, rather worry about the world, thinking over my mistakes and my mischiefs and how to make another chance in one determination. I was going to have a family of five children after I had finished college and married a man whose name I have no further reason to mention because of my having a profession. And she was canny. She said that having a profession was a woman's insurance against poverty for her children. She was quite right. I told her she was quite right. None the less, I proposed to have a profession that would in no way interfere with the having and training of five young sters. It was a matter of serious annoyance to me that my mother felt that my only talent lay in the direction of fiction-writing. I wanted to write, but by the time I had reached college I realised that the writing profession was monotonously exacting and might interfere with me, as well as with all the exteme value of ignorance, after I had finished school, I gathered my skirts together and leaped into the whirlpool of the writing game.

Funny old whirlpool. Lots of us paddling madly about in it. All of us half barked. Most of us mistaking taste for talent, the patter for the solid structure. But all that is another story. What counts here is that after a dur amount of swirling blood I came to the point where my writing made me self-supporting, and that I married, and that I found my life extraordinarily full of interesting things. I was married. We lived happily ever after. Days and months, and years filled with hard work in.

Join the Child Adoption League!
which I was vitally interested. Vitality! No, that's not the word. Interested with my brain, not with my heart, because my heart was pierced again by the grief of my little girlhood. And with a sudden force resolve that that little life should not be a mere puzzle. It was not in the arm's of comfort that should not be permanently barren. I turned to paper and pencil and sought to make record in fiction of those short three years of life.

But that essay was still too profound. It had become an inalienable part of my inner structure. I could not segregate it. It was such a beautiful thing that I might share with the world. After all, it seemed in the very fulness of truth as if it was the experience of all who have the nothingness from which it had set out.

I can recall the very moment at which this conviction came on me. I had returned from two years in the desert country and was in a hotel in New York. From my window I could look across a paved yard into the windows of a room, a room of women of laughter and love, but of women of careless reputation. As I sat at my desk I saw two of these women enter into a violent exchange of words which ended in their ejecting each other's clothing from the window, into the paved yard. I was amused for a moment, a sense of their vulgarity, and of that world side of them which I had so long corresponded with me, and I longed to be in the loneliness of the desert again. One can endure the tragedies of life with more equanimity than its sorrows.

The loneliness of the desert—can anything so filled with beauty as that be lonely? Was not some New York far lonelier? Was I not really finding loneliness within myself? What, after all, except a keen interest in things of the eye and mind had the years brought me? The thoughts of loneliness. I re-read the meaningless words that I had so painfully wrought, and pitched the manuscript into the garbage basket. Then I closed my eyes and marveled the years before me. Things of the mind and eye. Adventure, action, work, but not the vital, the racial thing that makes for content. I was lonely for a fundamentally sound reason. I had wandered from my destiny. Nothing to show for those three years was a room of laughter and love and the loneliness of the desert and dawning.

I do not know. Rough-hewn them how we will, I did not at all want to be the editor of a woman's magazine. I was over-privileged to take the job, but once undertaken, no matter, it proved to be entirely absorbing, and I liked it. I liked particularly the vast amount of work done by the girls with whom I was in touch, and the particular magazine. Among other services demanded by the readers I gave information as to the where and how of child adoption.

Now, strange as it may seem, I never had looked closely into this matter. The reason was perfectly given to me. Of what use was it to torture myself by focusing on some particular child until the boss would consent to our taking the one? But here were at least three hundred with the particular magazine. Among other services demanded by the readers I gave information as to the where and how of child adoption.

The first orphanage to which I made a pilgrimage for information referred me to a child-places agent in New York City. One of the workers of this agency took me in charge, and a most drastic educational process was begun on me.

I cannot set here down the details of that intensive course, but I must give you at least an outline of what I learned that you may understand its effect on me.

I learned that the handling of the dependent child by certain groups of people had become as nearly scientific as anything as intrinsically human could be. Not that all child-placing agencies are now scientific in the placing of children; but the orphan sanitary models of perfection. Far from it.

But the Wasserman test and intelligence tests have come into practical use, and the past placing mistakes of placing children's courts into a permanent place as consultant for those who endeavor to study children intelligently. I discovered that in numerous instances there were child-placing organizations that were not enthusiastic about the full advantage of these advances in science, that these organizations worked with a degree of understanding in finding homes for children. I found that while numerous orphanages and agencies were conducted on the old lines of sentiment, there were institutions to which one could turn with confidence that all that science could do for the right handling of a child's body, mind, and soul were being done.

The old way! The worker in the organization took pains to show me that the old way was dead and did not believe in that angle is the page of history that tells the story of the progress of the dependent child up from the vilest at large into Slavery. Charles Dickens told a part of it in his "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby;" but only the kindlier part.

At the very time that philanthropists were stirring the sensibilities of England with tales of the brutalities of the American slave system, they were using Oliver Twist to the poor while mill-workers were trafficking in child labor. These mill-owners were supplied regularly with a sufferer child by the week of the year, which was customarily for the parish authorities to get rid of imbeciles by supplying one idiot with every group of twenty sane children. No mill-owners were the last to realize from the moment they entered the factory door. Namely, they were apprentices. Actually, by means of slave labor, things got better, but it was not necessary to feed or cloth decently because their places could be easily filled. The labor of labor was thus limited only by total collapse. There was no segregation of sexes. Disease, misery, vice, grew as in a hotbed. Many died and were buried secretly lest the health authorities have notice. The philanthropists took no heed until the factories bred a malignant fever that spread over the country like a large plague.

America has no greater boast to make of her earlier treatment of the pauper child. It has been a long, bloody climb for little, unguided feet from apprentice days to the present time, from the little factory slaves of England to our own sweatshops and cotton mills, from the baby-farms of Chicago, from old Papin to the New England housewife who adopts a girl to make a child-child by over or of the poor, who takes a boy to become the perpetual hired man. A long and bloody climb.

And we are in new era. We have with us to-day the social worker who uses the intelligence and Wasserman tests directly on the child and incidentally to us, the social worker, who is needed to a more to the social worker of the future. We have gradually dawned on the public the idea that the pauper child is also a human child, that bad habits are not heritable.

I blush to admit that most of these facts about the handling of the dependent child were new to me. Once launched, however, on the trail of the most poignant type of news, I was unwavering in my pursuit of it. I was shown the ignorant and the intelligent placing mistakes. I learned that the only bit of all this story, the unsung tragedy averted, ceaseless endeavor rising above seemingly hopeless failure.

I saw the lovely four-year-old whom every busy woman hoped to be her "own" child. I knew that her mother could be found who would face unflinchingly the fact that the charming little girl's Wasserman test came back positive—she was thoroughly equipped to handle the terrible problem of venereal taint. In the earlier days the taint would not have been detected until an admission to a leprosy hospital broke from her physically or mentally.

I saw the bad boy of eight whom nobody
wanted put again and again under the intelli-
gence tests by a psychiatrist who finally dis-
covered his childish complex and began the struggle which was necessary and many
months of patient effort by the organi-
ization. He was then taken by people who before
his treatment would not have given him a mo-
ment's consideration.
I saw the handsome little boy of five whom
everybody wished to adopt withheld be-
cause the poor fellow had found for him a
foster home. He must have no home save with
people who would be willing to act as foster-
parents for him and his child.
I saw frowzy, uncouth, foul-mouthed children
of ignorant and disgusting parents tested and
pronounced normal. I then watched these same
workers systematically groom the small limbs
into pleasant-mannered youngsters purified of
body and mind, and I saw them enthusiastically
close their arms and claim the child.
The children that I saw! The little, poignant
life histories that I read! The curious psy-
chology of Judas's parents that I observed! The
infinite patience and persistence of the
child-placement experts whom I watched.
I began to understand more than the general methods used by the
people who had given their lives to this highly specialized work that generation had had a far-reaching effect on my own purpose.
All that I learned I handed on to the
boss.

The real effect that I wanted to produce on
him was that child adoption as handled by a
scientific organization had reduced the gambling element by about fifty per cent when the other contacts have drawn their garments aside.
The children that I saw! The little, poignant
life histories that I read! The curious psy-
chology of would-be parents that I observed! The
infinite patience and persistence of the
child-placement experts whom I watched.
I began to understand more than the general methods used by the
people who had given their lives to this highly specialized work that generation had had a far-reaching effect on my own purpose.
All that I learned I handed on to the
boss.

I paused here and looked out of the window.

What is that parter-phrase you've been using,
Oh, I remember, case history. Is that child's
case history satisfactory?"

"But it's a delicate. Big enough perhaps, but
bad color."

"As I told you, he's been very sick."

The book was now bare, lighted a cigarette,
and went on with his Sunday paper.

On Monday he said:

"Perhaps it's a delusion the social worker gets
me! There is a fine little child evidently ill—he might get T. B. for lack of a good home,—and you cold-bloodedly passing around about intelligence tests and case histories. But isn't there anything
a child's bedroom set. You go get that child."

And thus the first battle was won.

But not for long. That was to continue.

Life is so. In one of Robert Louis Steven-
son's poems there are some lines that to me
are unforgettable.

"To go on forever and fall and go on again,
And be glad to the earth and arise
And contend for the shade of a word and the
thing not seen with the eyes."

To take punishment standing and, if not guilty,
at least silently. To be unafraid to face facts and
ever, never to bluff yourself. To speak true no matter how much it may cost you.

—these are the basic ideas that I'm trying to
give my little son.

I paused here and looked out of the window.

Young April. Just behind the window the waters of a river is flowing. I understand why it is
flowing. I understand why the river is
flowing. I understand why the sun is shining,


Surely it does not matter that you take
—these are the basic ideas that I'm trying to
give my little son.

I paused here and looked out of the window.

Young April. Just behind the window the waters of a river is flowing. I understand why it is
flowing. I understand why the river is
flowing. I understand why the sun is shining,


Surely it does not matter that you take—
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give my little son.

I paused here and looked out of the window.

Young April. Just behind the window the waters of a river is flowing. I understand why it is
flowing. I understand why the river is
flowing. I understand why the sun is shining,


"Failure will temper his metal as nothing else
can—if he learns to meet failure gallantly.
I want him to succeed with his talent if he devel-
ops one, but far more than this I want him to
succeed as a human being.

Well, he came to us, quite as uneasy, quite as
eager and excited, as we were, and with a far
greater weight on his shoulders. For little as he was, he knew, with that
tender too-early knowledge of the depen-
dent child, he must make good with us.

Failure was terror unthinkable to him.

Heavena, how hard it all was! The high-

strong, discouraged, my snow white.

oldest daughter in the room, as

when I made up my mind to work for a

people I knew, then and there, that I

men, and had returned and joined the

was on him that he had business in Jersey, and rushed away.

At this time, I was left alone. The little boy was
never ceased to regard the child with a

kneeling appraising eye.

The boss looked at him and said:

"I heard about the little boy that had been
returned and the wreckage of the afternoon
cleared away, the boss realized that the child
had to have more help. He was just over the

months of bronchial pneumonia and needed special care.
I was favored with an enigmatic glance, and the
conversation languished.

One Sunday morning:

"Join the Child Adoption League!"
Join the Child Adoption League!
New Child Adoption League Aroused Enthusiastic Response

ALTHOUGH the Child Adoption League was launched only a few days ago the idea has 'caught' imagination immediately. The project of forming an organization composed of both adults and children who want to help provide real homes for homeless, neglected, and abused children has aroused enthusiasm in every quarter where it has been made known.

Among the first persons to become members are Miss Marjory Wendell, the first child for whom the Adoption League found a home when it began its child-placing work, 24 years ago; Miss Ruth Chatterton, one of New York's best loved and most popular young actresses, who was a little adopted son of Miss Margaret Whitley, who is happy to help find homes for other children who are homeless as he was when an infant.

The first certificate of membership in the new Child Adoption League was issued to Miss Wendell.

"Of course I want to be the first member of the Child Adoption League," she said. "I think it is a natural thing to want to help "along" every little baby of eight months, whose parents were both dead; to-day she is a capable, well educated young woman devoted to her foster parents and the very center of their existence. She is earning her own living as a teacher of vocal theory and director of choirs in a girls' school.

"Do I think adoption worth while?" she was asked.

"I must certainly do. How could I possibly think otherwise?"

"If you are going to do anything permanent for the average man, you hast to get to begin before he is a man. The chance of success lies in working with the boy—not the man.―Theodore Roosevelt.

women, for a few years of their lives, at least, ought to work. And so my little daughter must grow up understanding this and prepared to enter a productive profession.

No one has as yet found a substitute for the individual home as the nucleus of the nation. No one has as yet been able to refute the statement that on the sanctity of its women and the integrity of its homes rests the ultimate virility of the nation. Inefficient, all Schön housewife and mother she may be, still the home pivots on her as it will pivot on nothing else. So my little daughter must learn to be a housewife and a mother.

It is a heavy double job. Even if he could, no man would be fool enough to undertake both. But he must try, and so must yours. But here your child's job ends. Mine must go on.

This is her obligation to that little life of three years. She, too, must see with eyes not always tears-dimmed the procession that has toiled upward for so many generations, and she must learn to do it with a love nobler even than that she will bear toward her own children, and out of that love must come service to the world's dependent children, service practical, concrete, idealistic.

She has a fine mind, but with it, thank heaven! Goes a nature inherently debonair. It's a curse to a woman to have a big brain and no charm. I want her always to be demure even when she can no longer accept that. She must see to it with a love nobler even than that she will bear toward her own children, and out of that love must come service to the world's dependent children, service practical, concrete, idealistic.

She has a fine mind, but with it, thank heaven! Goes a nature inherently debonair. It's a curse to a woman to have a big brain and no charm. I want her always to be demure even when she can no longer accept that. She must see to it with a love nobler even than that she will bear toward her own children, and out of that love must come service to the world's dependent children, service practical, concrete, idealistic.

Cods are difficult matters to evolve. It takes a great deal of living to make a workable one, and it takes a deal of mental discipline to live up to one.

When I was casting about for the right sort of code to give my children, my mind naturally harked back to my own childhood for suggestion. I had been an atheist, was still, as far as I knew; yet with all and all I knew where I had got such ethics as I clung to all my life, namely, from the deepened Sunday-school lessons of my youth. None, I knew, had evolved such a workable code of ethics as Jesus. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and its Thirteenth Amendment had been possible, I believed, because the moral fiber of the man who created them was woven of this selfsame code. Given this code in early youth, no matter how much of the ritual or creeds aspects were dropped away, a child could never, unless wilfully, lose that clean-cut, workable, ethical standards. So the children and I have gone to the Bible. We read its stories, its stories. We find what it has to say about our particular faults. It means much to us on Sundays. It means an immense amount to us at Easter and Christmas time.

Of course I had to face God immediately. Was I or was I not to give Him to the children? Face to face with the query, I did not hesitate. Not for all the gold and perfume of Arabia would I let them face the blackness of a childhood without God. And I gave Him to them exactly as Christ pictured Him to those soul-sick hungry people of Israel. He is a real and living presence to them, a vital influence in their daily lives. Said young Gray-Eyes the other day: "I sure was bad in school to-day. It didn't seem as if I could be good until I thought of Sunday's text, 'There hath no temptation taken you but as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able.'" And then I knew I could kill it, and I did.

Not long ago my little daughter came into my room. There was a strained look in her six-and-a-half blue eyes.

"Mother," she said, "a terrible thing has happened. A child's mother died."

"Whose mother, dear?" I asked.

"I don't know. Over in the village, they said, to-day. But it was a child's mother." I crowded close to me with horror in her food. "Mother, what does a child do when her mother dies?"

"Well," I said, "it all depends. If she is sick and suffering, perhaps the child will, after a little bit glad that God put her mother to sleep."

"But she died."

"No; God put her to sleep."

"But they put her in the ground, mother."

It was no use. Her brother was like this now, both of them with the sort of attitude that demands sincerity. I must speak to them in my own phrase. And I went back to myself and brought out something that was not known there.

There is no death, I told them. The laid away in the soil returns to earth again and again and yet again in forms various, beautiful and the spirit, set free, with some way we cannot know to God, Who is home. Perhaps on the farthest stars the spirits find their happiness. What I d the other where so long as we felt they were God?

It was a halting enough explanation, I knew, but they went away quite satisfied. I went into a meditation. For whatever, had given them the explanation, it comforted as it was surprising to find capable of expressing even this much of Whence had it come? Ah, I knew, enough! It had come through two little hands who had led me back to that old, old, when life to me too was only table-high, was nearer to the source of being than now. My mother had taught me, too, I was seven the mother would not die. I wandered far. But two pairs of truthful hands had set me back upon the "slope leads through darkness up to God."

Join the Child Adoption League!

MARJORIE WENDELL
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the "State Charities Aid Association."

S.C.A.A. NEWS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY EXCEPT AUGUST BY
THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
105 East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y.

A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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SEEK $500,000 FROM CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE

COMMITTEES ORGANIZING THOROUGHLY ALL OVER STATE

PLANS are already under way for the annual cooperative effort of national, state, and local organizations working for the control of tuberculosis, to raise funds for the support of their activities by the sale of Christmas Seals.

This annual sale, which has become a unique holiday institution throughout the United States and is now an integral part of the tuberculosis campaign, will take place December 1 to 31, inclusive, throughout the country.

Since 1909, approximately $20,000,000 has been raised by the sale of Seals in the United States and used to maintain local, state, and national tuberculosis activities on the voluntary as distinguished from the public and official sides.

During these 14 years, approximately one-tenth of this amount, nearly $2,-000,000, has been raised in the territory of the State Charities Aid Association's State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health by the State Committee and its local affiliated organizations.

These are impressive figures, but no statistics can tell the whole story of the prevention of suffering, destitution and family break-ups, the reduction in orphanage and the lives saved to usefulness, happiness and community service through the organized efforts which these funds made possible. Some hint of the extent of this accomplishment is afforded by the fact that since 1907, when the campaign against tuberculosis began in New York State, the death rate in this State, outside of New York City, has been reduced 34 per cent., and tuberculosis has fallen from first to fifth place among the causes of death in that area.

The State Committee as the representative of the National Tuberculosis Association is already actively engaged in organizing the sale throughout New York State outside of New York City.

The goal for this year's sale in the territory of the State Committee was fixed at $500,000 at a meeting of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and representatives of the local committees held in New York City at the Hotel Biltmore on May 12.

As some counties which were inactive last year have active organizations for this year's sale, this quota seems an entirely practicable goal.

In May the terms of the contract between the State Committee and its affiliated organizations were determined upon. Fully 90% of the local committees have already signed this contract and the local preparations for the coming campaign, upon which its success largely depends, are fully in advance of those of previous years.

A Christmas Seal Institute and Executive Secretaries' Conference was held in Utica on September 28 and 29 at the Hotel Utica.

Campaigns for the sale of seals have been increasingly successful in New York State not because of spectacular "drive" methods but more largely because of careful organization and systematic efforts to inform the public as to the needs and progress of tuberculosis work. Because of these educational efforts the Christmas Seal sale has assumed the nature of an annual revival of interest and cooperation in the battle against tuberculosis. The educational significance of the sale represents, in the judgment of the National Tuberculosis Association, fully one-half of the value of the Christmas Seal Campaign.

In view of the important place of the Christmas Seal sale in the work of tuberculosis committees, the State Committee has this year prepared for its local committees "A Service Booklet on the Christmas Seal Campaign," giving in considerable detail the methods and principles which experience has shown to be most successful, both in securing funds and in the educational aspects of the campaign.

The booklet outlines the campaign under the heads of (1) organization, (2) preparation of lists of contributors, (3) methods of sale including the use of mail sale letters, methods of personal appeal and various supplementary methods, (4) publicity, and (5) various incidental ways of attracting attention to the seal sale, or "stunts."

This booklet has already been sent to local committees and it is anticipated that it will be of much value to local organizations in standardizing their efforts and in directing them into the channels found most successful both in raising funds and in informing the public regarding tuberculosis and its methods of prevention.

The booklet is No. 100 of the S. C. A. A. publications. Copies may be obtained by writing to this office.
Generous Greenwich Couple Help Prepare S. C. A. A. Children for Homes

Up in the rolling Connecticut hills, about 11 miles from Greenwich, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rupprecht, of Greenwich, have a farm and a charming, rambling old farmhouse where, from May to October, they specialize in cultivating the most interesting crop in the world—boys and girls.

Here are taken some of the young children who are under the care of the State Charities Aid Association, but who, because of physical weakness or disability and lack of proper training, are not yet ready for placement in family homes for adoption. They have come from homes of hardship, neglect, and often abuse. Court commitment because of improper guardianship, or death of one or both parents, or any other of the reasons for child dependence, have brought them under our care. Before they are put to the difficult test of fitting into the lives of other people, they must be given every possible chance to grow vigorous and healthy, and learn to live in a well-regulated household.

The fresh, mild air, the long hours of sleep, the big lawns and fields for playgrounds, the well-planned meals, and the gentle training and guidance of the competent women in charge, work the most complete and magic changes in these forlorn, often suppressed and undernourished youngsters. Not only their bodies grow plump, and their cheeks pink, but their minds and imaginations, often warped and misguided, develop just as splendidly under the stimulus of normal, happy living. Children who need special care after a prolonged illness, who have been left with a weak heart or ear trouble, or any of the after-effects of such a disease as measles, are given the intelligent care and building up which may spell the difference in all their future life between a strong, vigorous body and one impaired and devitalized beyond hope of rebuilding.

Take Keen Personal Interest

Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht take the keenest personal interest in all the children sojourning at the farm, and spend much time there. Nothing that could add to the comfort or well being of any of the children is overlooked and no expense is spared in equipment or in the things which bring happiness to young children. Hardly a day passes but Mrs. Rupprecht takes out or sends something to add to their pleasure. Once a year Mrs. Rupprecht’s own children give a party at the Greenwich home to which all the children of the farm come, and not only have the time of their lives, but go back laden with gifts.

In the five summers since this Paradise for children has been open to them, more than 100 have passed through its health-giving portals. Of these, 92 now have permanent foster homes of their own, and for the remainder some other permanent provision has been made.

GROUP OF CHILDREN (WITH CARETAKERS) AT HOSPITABLE RUPPRECHT FARM-HOUSE IN GREENWICH, CT. OVER 100 CHILDREN HAVE BEEN CARED FOR HERE, AND ALREADY 92 WHO HAVE GROWN STRONG AND HEALTHY AND ARE READY FOR PLACEMENT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED INTO FAMILY HOMES.

S. C. A. A. NEWS
Vol. XI October, 1922 No. 1

Published monthly except August by STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK 105 East 22nd Street, New York

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Mr. Stanley P. Davies

The State Charities Aid Association is supported in the main by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditures amount to about $350,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association.

In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $450,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

Checks should be made payable to the order of MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer 105 East 22nd Street.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are subscribing members.

DEFECTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Health Service of the New York County Chapter, Red Cross, has issued a pamphlet describing a co-operative demonstration involving the physical and mental examinations of over 1,300 New York City children upon registration before entering school. The pamphlet will interest those concerned with the problems of children of pre-school age and may be obtained at the chapter office, 508 Madison avenue.

Physical examinations were given, usually in the presence of the mother, and there was provision for oral hygiene and a follow-up nurse for the Red Cross to remedy physical defects and for grading by psychologists.

DIRECTORY OF HEALTH AGENCIES

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, through its Health Service, announces the publication of a new edition of its Directory of Public Health Agencies in New York City. This covers 97 agencies and 12 branches in the five boroughs and contains 44 pages. Copies are available upon application to the Health Information Bureau of the Chapter at 508 Madison Avenue.
HAVE YOU JOINED THE CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE?

CHILDREN MAY JOIN TOO; WHY NOT BECOME A CHARTER MEMBER?

HAVE you joined the Child Adoption League?

Have your children joined it?

Join now, if you have not already done so, and you will become a charter member, for we are holding the lists open for this month's readers of the S. C. A. A. NEWS.

People who have children of their own and know the contentment of happy family life; people who have adopted children; people who want children and have none—surely there is no one who doesn’t feel a tug at his heart strings when the well being and happiness of a forlorn and helpless little child is at stake.

Let us remind you again what your membership in this new Child Adoption League means, and what its object is.

The League is a new organization formed in connection with our Child Placing Agency and its purpose is to stimulate interest in and provide funds for finding homes for more of the homeless, dependent, and neglected little children throughout the State than we have been able to with the funds available in the past.

Children From All Parts of State

The Child Placing Agency receives children from all sections of the State and from many sources to be placed in free homes of adoption. Some come from homes broken up because of the death of one or both parents; some from homes where the influence of the parents or relatives and the general environment is so pernicious and depraved that the child’s mind and body are being warped and perverted and there is not a shadow of a chance for him to develop whatever capacities for decent and intelligent living he may have. Many are foundlings deserted by their parents to the fate of a chance doorstep or a dark hallway.

Destitution, sickness, moral degeneracy, mental incapacity, disaster—these are the causes which lead to child dependency.

These children must be saved from following in the footsteps of their parents, and themselves becoming charges upon the community.

If they are placed in homes of their own, given the training and education and affectionate guidance they need, our long experience in child placing—covering a period of almost 25 years—proves conclusively that the great majority of them will make good.

Supported by Voluntary Gifts

The Child Placing Agency is dependent entirely upon voluntary contributions. It does not receive a cent of public funds. There are thousands of children throughout the State to whose pleadings for good homes and the chance to live a happy, normal child life it must turn a deaf ear, because it hasn’t sufficient resources.

These resources will be materially increased, we hope, through the agency of the Child Adoption League, which offers an opportunity to everyone to contribute directly and effectively to the well being and happiness of some homeless, forlorn little waif to help give him a background, a home and a future.

For children under 16 the membership dues in the League are $2 a year. Groups of children may join forces and take out group memberships for $25. Upon receipt of the dues, we send a handsome certificate, a facsimile of which was reproduced in the September issue, stamped with the gold seal of the Association.

Children May Help Children

What finer thing could one child do for another than to help him share in his own good fortune—as he would be doing if he helped us place him in a permanent foster home?

What better cause could a group of young people work for than to give some little boy or girl a chance to make his own way on a basis of equality with themselves?

The general membership dues for adults and young people over 16 are $10 per year; the group membership for them is $50.

Think it over and join now, for these are the things your money will help us do:

It will help us lift a child out of the great class of dependents who are a liability to you and all other self-supporting, tax-paying citizens.

It will transform him through the love and care of devoted foster parents from a forlorn and destitute little waif into a happy, normal child.

It will put him on his own feet and give him a chance to develop whatever capacity he has for active, productive living.

Aren’t these things worth while?

Can you think of any investment of a small sum of money which will give you more personal satisfaction, or bring greater returns in human happiness?

Help us launch this Child Adoption League throughout the State by taking out membership yourself, and telling your friends about it.

Send in your application this month and be a Charter Member!
Honoré Willise, Author of "The Adopted Mother,"
Praises S. C. A. A. Child Adoption League

MRS. HONORÉ WILLISE, author,
whose delightful article, "The Adopted
Mother," in The Century for September, was
reprinted in the last issue of the S. C. A. A.
NEWS, has become a member of the new
S. C. A. A. Child Adoption League and
enthusiastically endorses it as "the simplest, san-
est and most helpful way" she knows to help
children.

"If I could have my way about it," said
Mrs. Willise, "I'd put a penny tax on every
package of cigarettes and on every pound of
candy sold in these United States. And all
these millions of pennies I'd give to the S. C.
A. A. Child Adoption League. More than that,
I don't believe that there's a purchaser of
cigarettes or candy who would object to such
a tax. Not that people who smoke or eat candy are any kind of heart than people
who don't. But these things are luxuries and
so inherent is the love of children in human
beings that anyone would be glad of so simple
a way of sharing luxury with a soul and body
hungry child.

"Of course, this is just an impossible dream.
But next best to this dream is the Child Adop-
tion League itself, which is no dream, but an
actual opportunity for any of us to share in
helping the little wandering feet to find a rest-
ing place. After all, there are so few abiding
satisfactions in this affair we call life. Mo, I
know for I've lived a thousand years in my
shortish span. And of those few satisfactions,
sweetest, the most deep seated is that of
saving the soul and body of a child.

"Many of us have found it difficult to dis-
cover the way to help. But you, who are of-

DIRECTORY OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN UNITED STATES

The National Conference of Catholic Charities, which held its annual meeting at Wash-
ington, D. C., in September, announces the publication of the first Directory of Catholic
Charities in the United States. This publication represents the fulfillment of hopes cherished by
the organization for a number of years and meets a very real need.

The work was started by Rev. Dr. William J.
Kerby, the first Secretary of the Conference, in 1912. The Rev. Dr. John O'Grady, the present
Secretary of the Conference, with the assistance of J. D. Becker of the Catholic University,
and with the cooperation of the directors of Cath-
olic charitable agencies throughout the coun-
try, has finally completed the volume of over
400 pages.

In this comprehensive work the detailed de-
scription of each of the agencies and institutions included has been arranged alphabetically ac-
cording to States and dioceses within the States.

The book has been placed on sale at the
nominal price of $2.50 plus postage. Orders
are received at the business office of the Na-
tional Conference of Catholic Charities, 700
Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.

STATE TUBERCULOSIS
COMMITTEE ISSUES FOUR USEFUL NEW BOOKLETS

Four new publications of the S. C. A. A.
Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health
have recently come from the press and are avail-
able for distribution throughout the State.

One of these is a ten-page folder which de-
scribes the numerous and varied activities of
the committee. It tells what the State Commit-
tee on Tuberculosis and Public Health is, what
it does and how it is maintained. It describes
its work in organizing anti-tuberculosis forces,
in securing community action, in helping san-
avorilia fulfill their mission, in discovering early
cases; and in other phases of tuberculosis and
public health work.

The second publication is a "Service Booklet
for Committees on Education and Publicity." The
booklet is one of a series of publications which
the committee has prepared for the use of
its affiliated local committees. It has been
drawn up in the form of a handbook so that
local committees can more effectively prosecute
educational campaigns. The booklet contains
32 pages; it discusses the essentials of a good
educational campaign, methods of popular health
education and publicity, and suggests topics for
educational talks and articles. It contains
brief discussions on such educational media as
health talks, newspaper articles, motion picture
films, lantern slides, exhibits, posters, popular
literature, Modern Crusade and health clubs in
schools, and other features which have come into
practical use in educational programs. The
publication contains concrete suggestions for
activity and specific information about sources
of supplies. The booklet has been drawn up with
a view to helping local committees inspire or
activate their educational programs.

The third pamphlet, which contains 16 pages,
also of the Service Booklet Series, is entitled
"A Service Booklet for Committees on Hospital
Visiting and Cooperation." It indicates to local
committees how best to cooperate in visiting
in cooperating with local institutions. Some of
the items discussed are: recreational activities,
friendly visiting, occupational therapy, social
service work, religious services and holiday
activities and the securing of publicity for the
hospital. It has been designed with the ex-
press purpose of indicating to local visiting com-
mittees the many possibilities for assisting and
cooperating with those responsible for the suc-
cess of the many tuberculosis institutions which
have been established.

The fourth pamphlet is entitled a "Service
Booklet on the Christmas Seal Campaign." It
contains 74 pages. It is described in a sepa-
rate column of this issue of the "S. C. A.
A. News."

The Committee on Tuberculosis and Public
Health will furnish on request copies of these
publications to any reader of the "S. C. A. A.
News," who applies for them. The "Service
Booklet on Hospital Visiting and Cooperation
in S. C. A. Publication No. 158. The "Serv-
ice Booklet for Committees on Education and
Publicity" is S. C. A. Publication No. 157.
The "Service Booklet on the Christmas Seal
Campaign" is S. C. A. Publication No. 160.

The Committee on Tuberculosis and Public
Health, State Charities Aid Association, 105 East
22nd Street, New York City.
ALTHOUGH public meetings in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Association were suspended during the vacation season, additional contributions have been received during July and August for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund of $250,000, which the Association is seeking to raise in contributions and memberships throughout New York City and State.

All contributors to this Fund become members of the State Charities Aid Association. The membership classes are divided as follows:

- **Donors**, all persons contributing annually $100 or over.
- **Associate Members**, all persons contributing annually $50 to $100.
- **Sustaining Members**, all persons contributing annually $10 to $50.
- **Subscribing Members**, all persons contributing annually $5 to $10.

Following is a list of persons who have made special contributions since the last issue of the S. C. A. A. NEWS.

**50th ANNIVERSARY FUND OF ASSOCIATION IS GROWING**

Up-State Counties Are Celebrating 50th Anniversary of S.C.A.A.

**FOLLOWING the vacation season the Association is resuming the series of meetings begun last spring in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the organization.**

The meetings held in the spring and early summer were chiefly in New York City and suburbs. The meetings during the remaining months of the anniversary year of 1922 will be held largely in up-State counties. There is a widespread interest in these meetings in up-State localities, especially where the local branches of the organization have been most active. In connection with the meetings many new members are being enrolled in the Association.

**Meetings in Orange, Seneca and Columbia**

The first of the autumn meetings was held on October 2, when the central office of the Association cooperated with the Orange County Children's Committee in holding a large public meeting in Goshen, on the occasion of the Annual meeting of the county committee. Mrs. Ernest R. Adee of Tuxedo, presided, and addressed on the history of the Association, the results which it has obtained in promoting health and relief work, the care of needy children, and the prevention of disease during the past 50 years were reviewed by Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association. The program was a large attendance at the meeting and keen interest was shown.

On October 4 a celebration meeting was held in Waterloo in connection with the annual meeting of the Seneca County Committee. Miss Millie Smith, the Geneva County Agent for Dependent Children in Putnam County, spoke on the history of the Association, the significance of its work during fifty years, and the program which it has in hand for the immediate future.

On October 11, at the annual meeting of the Cobleskill County Committee in Hudson, an address appropriate to the anniversary was delivered by Miss Sophie van S. Thela. Plans for further meetings are under way in Washington, Westchester, Nassau, Montgomery, Suffolk, Monroe and other counties. In his address at the meeting of the Orange County Committee, after reviewing what the organization of the Association has meant to Orange County through the efforts of the central office and through the work of the Orange County Committee, Mr. Folks said:

**Big Opportunities Ahead**

"Big things are still waiting to be done, and in plain sight. To develop the child physically as adequately as mental disease has been dealt with; to secure the protection of expectant mothers throughout the State, so that not one mother in thirty-five, but one in 350, or perhaps one in 5,000 will give up her life in continuing that of the race; to make intelligent nursing universal, which is as yet available to only a small minority outside of hospitals; to bring expert diagnosis and all the scientific facilities of the medical profession to the resident of the smaller cities and rural districts; to assure complete individual care and attention for every one of the 35,000 children of the State; those, and the things to which they would lead, are tasks for worthy successors of our great early leaders. For their accompaniments we do not need a new organization or new methods; we need only great leaders and ample funds."
WELL-ROUNDED CAMPAIGN FOR SALE OF SEALS

Committees Asked To Use All Methods — Personal Appeals, Mail Sale, Health Bonds, Etc.

PLANS for this year's sale of Christmas Seals in New York State, outside of New York City, under the direction of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association, call for a well-rounded and vigorous campaign of cooperative effort between the State Committee and its affiliated local committees.

With committees throughout the State active in the fight against tuberculosis and needing funds to push forward the work, with a carefully planned campaign organization, and with an especially attractive seal, it is hoped that the campaign this year may meet with unusual success.

During the last three campaigns the average per capita sale in the State Committee's territory has been between 8 and 9c per capita. This year it is hoped that the average will be 10½c per capita which, if uniform throughout the State, will raise the entire State quota of $500,000.

The plans for the 1922 campaign stress the importance of each local committee organizing a well-rounded campaign, using the methods of personal appeal for contributions, of sending seals through the mails to prospective purchasers, and the use of booths, telephone orders and the placing of Health Bonds with organizations and firms.

In the past some communities have used the mail sale plan exclusively. Others have relied entirely on personal appeals by volunteer workers, and still others have overreached one of the various supplementary methods. This year the State Committee will encourage all local campaign organizations to develop a balanced campaign which will recognize and use each of the different methods to whatever extent may be found practicable in their various localities.

"The Good They Do Depends On You"

The 1922 seal is a departure in design from those used in former years and possesses greater artistic merit. Health Bonds, similar to those used during the last two years, are again provided for persons who make large contributions, but who are able to use only a limited number of seals.

Posters in two designs have been prepared, one by Ernest Hamilke Baker, carrying out the Santa Claus idea which has characterized the publicity of previous campaigns and carrying the slogan, "Banish Tuberculosis—Buy Christmas Seals." The other, prepared by the Ethridge Association of Artists, represents a child surrounded by holly and Christmas packages, holding a letter bearing a Christmas Seal and writing upon a blackboard the slogan, "The Good They Do Depends on You."

State Headquarters Opened

The State Headquarters for the campaign was opened on September 11, nearly a month earlier than in previous years, on the 7th floor of the United Charities Building, Room 74.

"Work Cure" Inspires Hospital Patient

Occupational therapy, or the "work cure," from the point of view of a patient, is interestingly described in a letter printed recently in a Poughkeepsie paper. The writer is Athelstan Mills, a patient in the Bowene Memorial Hospital.

"I am so impressed," he wrote, "with the result of one month's work that I feel that the many Poughkeepsie friends of the hospital should know something of what has been accomplished and what our hopes are."

He describes the training given the patients by Miss Jessie L. Starck, their instructor. Many beautiful and useful articles are made. The work is both a pleasure and a therapeutic measure. The sort and amount of work to be done by a patient is prescribed by a physician as carefully as is his medicine. The writer makes a plea for increased facilities for the work, and concludes: "These possibilities would not bring to many of us a sublime inspiration in the thought that we were doing as did One Nazarene who, Himself worked in a shop, at a bench, with tools."

Harvey Dee Brown is again serving as Director of the campaign. Mrs. Maude Newhall, former Chairman of the Charity Organization Society, is Assistant Director.

Christmas Seals, posters and other campaign material have already been shipped to two-thirds of the local committees directly from the manufacturers and are now being forwarded from the State Headquarters to the others.

During December it is anticipated that all local committees will have selected their Campaign Chairmen and completed their lists, both for the personal appeal phase of the campaign and for Christmas Seal letters. This month, local committees are also expected to prepare careful reports of the work done by them during the past year and their program of local activities for 1923. During this month also the main part of the work on mail sale letters will probably be done.

In November it is expected that special attention will be given to the enrollment of captains and team workers to carry on the personal appeal campaign with selected lists of prospective contributors, including both individuals, and various organizations and industries. These appeals will ordinarily be made during the first days of December, to be followed by the mailing of Christmas Seal letters and by sales at booths, by telephone and other methods.

Five District Conferences

A series of five district conferences of Campaign Chairmen, Executive Secretaries and other campaign workers will be held in various parts of the State during November. At these conferences local organizations will report the progress which they have made, and where needed assistance will be given by the State Committee's staff in rounding out local campaign preparations.

The State Committee hopes that all local committees will this year work out a careful plan for local publicity. It is believed that very few local committees have fully appreciated the possibilities and importance of the educational and publicity sides of their campaigns. The State Committee will, as in past years, provide a State-wide publicity service, but hopes that each local committee will have an active publicity director and bring convincingly to the attention of the people in its own locality the needs of tuberculosis work, the activities which they have carried on and their future programs of service.
Suffolk Citizens Give School Building To County Hospital

Good Team-work Between Public and Private Agencies—TB Death-Rate Cut From 102 to 58

WHEN the school term at the Suffolk County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Holtsville, Long Island, ended in June, both pupils and teacher were greatly relieved that they were free from their cramped quarters in an improvised school room in the sanatorium building. This make-shift school had been contrived by the ingenuity of the superintendent, Dr. Edwin P. Kolb, in one of the living rooms of the institution.

When the school bell rang to summon the children for the fall term on the morning of September 5th, the children, who are all tuberculosis patients, and the teacher, proudly marched into their new school building, which is shown in the accompanying picture. This building, which has a capacity of 30 pupils, is a model small school building. It not only conforms to the requirements of the Department of Education in all respects, but, in addition to being a very necessary part of the complete sanatorium equipment.

Gift of Citizens of County

The school building is a gift from the citizens of Suffolk County to the sanatorium through the Suffolk County Tuberculosis Corporation. It was built with a portion of the funds raised by the 1921 Christmas Seal sale. Several persons competent to pass judgment upon architecture and construction have given it as their opinion that this building would cost $2,500 to reproduce. As a matter of fact, the total cost of the building as it stands was $1,650. This extraordinary feat of building a $2,500 building at $1,650 is due to two factors: one, that the superintendent of the sanatorium, Dr. E. P. Kolb, acted as architect in drawing the plans and supervising the construction; and the other, that the sanatorium caretaker, A. R. Blanchard, acted as builder, employing the necessary help to supplement his work in the construction of the building.

Not only was Dr. Blanchard a patient at the sanatorium and his case became an arrested one at the end of a year, he has remained as an employee for the past five years.

Suffolk Sanatorium is a regularly constituted school district in the State, with the Superintendent of the Sanatorium acting as President of the Board of Education, and members of the Sanatorium Board of Managers and others constitute the Board.

School Building Given To Suffolk County Sanatorium By County Tuberculosis Committee.

The tuberculosis work in Suffolk County is an interesting and significant combination of the public agency and the volunteer citizens’ committee working together in the fight against tuberculosis. The sanatorium officials are active members of the county committee, and the members of the county committee take an active interest in the welfare of the sanatorium, as is evidenced by the gift of the school and other gifts which have been made during the past three years.

Dr. Wm. H. Ross, a member of the Sanatorium Board of Managers, is President of the county committee. The committee recently, after a survey of the nursing needs of the county, approved the employment of a county tuberculosis visiting nurse to supplement the work of the regular nurse, Miss M. P. Weaver, who is employed by the sanatorium. The committee also employs an executive secretary, who is a social worker as well and who, in addition to her regular duties as secretary and publicity manager, carries on follow-up visiting in the homes of patients.

Death Rate Diminished

The sanatorium officials are justly proud of the fact that the annual deaths from tuberculosis in Suffolk County have been reduced from an average of 102 deaths per year in the years 1914 to 1918, to 58 deaths in 1921. These figures are computed without including the deaths at the two great State hospitals for the insane at Kings Park and Central Islip. The inclusion of the deaths at these institutions which sometimes appears in statistical tables gives an erroneous impression of the extent of the mortality from the disease among Suffolk County citizens. The deaths numbering 58 in 1921, compare favorably with the low number at Framingham, Mass., which resulted from the intensive tuberculosis and public health demonstration carried on at Framingham during the past five years.

Not only do the sanatorium and the county committee carry on frequent clinics in different parts of the county, but the public has been educated to turn to the sanatorium for diagnosis and advice. Between 200 and 300 persons voluntarily come to the sanatorium each year for chest examination.

The little schoolhouse, therefore, shown in the picture, is symbolic not only of the interest of the citizens of the county in the education of children who have become victims of the disease, but of the constructive work flowing from the joint efforts of the county government through the sanatorium and the volunteer citizens’ organization known as the Suffolk County Tuberculosis Committee.
HOMELESS CHILDREN FOR CHILDLESS HOMES

The above entry in the records of the Police Department of New York City tells all that is known of the early history of Ruth before she came into the care of the State Charities Aid Association and we undertook to find a home for her. There were no identifying marks on her clothing which could offer a possible clue as to who she was. Her little dress was spotlessly clean and painstakingly mended. Ruth herself gave evidence of someone's love and care. She was an adorable baby who had his hair tousled over her well shaped head into a disorderly halo and whose blue eyes were alert to everything around her.

A few days after she was turned over to our care by the foundling hospital to which she had been taken, a child's young voice, was applied to us for a child to adopt her and decided there wasn't a single thing about her they would want to change if they could. Their home was an unusually desirable one, and Ruth seemed to have been made for it. As soon as the necessary time had elapsed she was legally adopted. That was twenty years ago.

Since then, at varying intervals of from two to five years, the foster father drops in and report to us of Ruth's progress, although there is no obligation for him to do so. He fairly bubbles over with enthusiasm when he is on his favorite topic and honestly believes there never was another such daughter.

When Ruth was seven she came home from school one day very much upset over the tale of a little playmate. "Ain't you little girl?" she asked her mother. Her foster mother explained that in every way that really mattered she was theirs, that God had sent her to them, and promised, when she grew older, to explain it more fully to her. The subject was apparently forgotten by Ruth until she was twelve, when the question was again prompted by a thoughtless playmate. Again the foster mother told her all she thought the child could understand about the way in which she had become theirs. She seemed to grasp the situation instantly. She went up and kissed her foster parents without saying a word and has never referred to the matter since.

Ruth showed from the first a remarkable ability in school work and was always on the honor roll. She went through grammar school, high school and has recently graduated from college. And has always had the highest honors. Aside from her studies, she has been very active in social and civic affairs and is just the sort of a daughter that a prominent physician and a man greatly interested in civic activities himself would be justly proud of. She has always been a girl whose freshness and originality of viewpoint and whose imaginative insight has made her a great favorite with her school mates as well as with older people. She is very sociably inclined and during vacations has a house full of young people with her, and in this both her foster parents encourage her, for they love young people themselves. Indeed, it is with them as another foster parent recently wrote in: "I think one is far more likely to have a thoroughly congenial family with adopted children than with own children. No one is going to be foolish enough to bring discordant elements into his home and however strong the ultimate bond of blood kinship there are few of us who do not know family friction to our sorrow."
State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health to Hold Semi-Annual Meeting at Syracuse on Nov. 23

Workers From All Over State to Consider What Lines of Effort to Emphasize During 1923

The semi-annual meeting of the Association's State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health will be held in Syracuse on Thursday, November 23, the Executive Committee at a recent meeting having voted to accept the cordial invitation of the Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association to hold the meeting in that city.

It has been tentatively planned to have two sessions, both at the Hotel Onondaga. The first beginning at 10 o'clock and adjourning at 12:15; the second, a luncheon session beginning at 12:45 continuing through most of the afternoon, but adjourning in good season to permit out-of-town members to get back home that night.

The sessions will be devoted chiefly to a consideration of specific questions entering into the framing of programs of work, both of the State-wide committee and of its local committees on tuberculosis and public health. It is very desirable that the various factors in the State and local programs be carefully reconsidered in the light of recent experience and before decisions are reached as to the various lines of work that are to be carried on during the coming calendar year.

Among the questions that will be raised, and as to which conclusions, it is hoped, may be reached, are the following:

1. Does the State need an additional sanatorium for incipient cases? If so, is this an opportune time to press for its establishment? In what section of the State should such an institution be located?

2. Should efforts be made to promote the establishment of a county general hospital (with tuberculosis pavillons) under the provisions of Chapter 265 Laws of 1922? If so, in what county or counties should this promotion work be done?

3. What additional counties, if any, should be encouraged to build county tuberculosis hospitals?

4. What should be the standard of hospital bed capacity for tuberculosis in the counties of New York State? Should the present standard be continued, a bed capacity to equal the average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis in the county?

5. What counties, if any, should be encouraged and urged to enlarge their existing hospital facilities for tuberculosis?

6. What attitude, if any, should the State Committee and its local take with respect to the two plans of organizing public health nursing facilities. The specialized plan under which a few nurses visit and instruct tuberculosis patients exclusively, others do school nursing exclusively, others do child hygiene work exclusively, and so on; and the generalized nursing plan under which the locality is districted and each nurse does all kinds of public health nursing work in her district?

7. What are the essentials of a local program of nutritional work? How can such a program be effectively organized and carried on?

These and other concrete questions of a similar nature will come up for discussion. It (Continued on page 2)

Regional 50th Anniversary Celebration To Be Held in Rochester Nov. 24 and 25

For Counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Niagara, Wyoming, Yates, Allegany, Steuben, Seneca and Cayuga

Local S. C. A. A. Branches and General Public Invited

The State Charities Aid Association has accepted the invitation of its Monroe County branch, the Tuberculosis and Public Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, to join with it in holding a series of public meetings in Rochester on November 24 and 25 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this Association.

It will be a regional meeting for the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Niagara, Wyoming, Yates, Allegany, Steuben, Seneca and Cayuga.

It is expected that delegations from the County Committees of the Association in all of these counties will be present, and that other citizens of the (Continued on page 2)
Regional 50th Anniversary
(Continued from page 1)

 counties who are also interested in child care, mental hygiene, public health, and institutions will attend.
The Association takes this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation on behalf of the central organization and the Rochester Committee, to members of the Committees in the above counties, and to the general public in those counties to attend the meetings. The meetings will be somewhat similar to those held in New York City last spring which were attended by delegates from various parts of the State.
In general, the program will take stock of what has been accomplished during the past half century, and consider programs of work for the immediate future.

The programs for the meetings are now being made up. Men and women of wide reputation will speak. The program, with the list of speakers who have accepted to date, is as follows:

**PROGRAM OF ADDRESSES**

Friday, November 24—2:30 P. M.

**Subject:** MENTAL HYGIENE

**Speakers:**
Dr. Eugene H. Howard, Superintendent, Rochester State Hospital.
Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene.
Dr. Arnold Gesell, Professor of Child Hygiene, and Director of the Psych-Clinic, Yale University.

Friday, November 24—8 P. M.

**Subject:** TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

**Speakers:**
Dr. Allen K. Krause, Managing Editor. The American Review of Tuberculosis. Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association.
Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary, State Charities Aid Association.

Saturday, November 25—10 A.M.

**Subject:** CHILDREN

State Committee on Tuberculosis
(Continued from page 1)

is essential in public health work, as in practically every other line of activity, that an inventory, so to speak, be taken from time to time, to examine current activities, and to consider whether they are to be continued, expanded or diminished from the point of volume or emphasis, and what new lines of effort, if any, should be taken up. And if so, with what concentration of time and effort. Reports will also be made by the Executive Committee and by the executive officers.

**Dr. Krause and Williams to Speak**

Dr. Allen K. Krause of Baltimore and Dr. Linsly R. Williams of New York, both leading authorities in tuberculosis and public health, will lend their support to the discussion. Dr. Krause is Managing Editor of the “American Review of Tuberculosis” (the leading scientific publication on tuberculosis in the United States, and by some considered the best in its class in the world) and Director of the Kenneth Dows Tuberculosis Research Fund and of the Medical Clinic of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. Dr. Williams is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association, having taken up the duties of that post on October 1, for the past four years he has been Director of the Rockefeller Commission on Tuberculosis in France. He is particularly well known to the people of the State through his former connection with the Health Department as Deputy State Health Commissioner.

The conference aspect of the meeting will be emphasized. One of the purposes of the meeting is to develop an informal general discussion of the various factors in the programs of care upon the part of the members of the State Committee and its representatives as from the local organizations. Only two formal addresses, those of Drs. Krause and Williams, will be scheduled. Mr. George F. Canfield, Chairman of the State Committee and President of the Association, will preside.

The State Committee consists of 78 members, made up of two groups: The representatives of local committees on tuberculosis and public health, and members at large, appointed because of their special abilities or interests in certain aspects of the work. The members of the Executive Committee are George F. Canfield, Chairman, New York; Homer Folks, Secretary, New York; Miss Ida Curtiss, Yonkers; Isaac Ady, Rochester; Dr. Herman M. Biggs, New York; Lee K. Frankel, New York; F. N. Huyck, Albany; John A. Stevens, Liverpool; Yonkers; W. W. Sewell, Syracuse; Dr. Charles Stover, Amsterdam; Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, Portville, and Dr. Linsly R. Williams, New York. George J. Nellis is the Executive Secretary of the State Committee.

**Speakers:**
Mr. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary, State Board of Charities.
Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Director, Department of Child Helping, Russell Sage Foundation.
Mrs. Royal H. Bradley of Syracuse, a foster mother of four adopted children.

**Headquarters at Hotel Seneca**

The headquarters of the meeting will be at the Hotel Seneca, and the sessions will be held there unless it proves necessary, because of the size of the audiences to adjourn to a larger hall or theatre nearby.
“Say It With Memberships!”

MAKE this Christmas a happy one for some homeless little child.

A membership in the Child Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association will help us find a home for him. Join the League now and add to the sum total of human happiness at Christmas time.

Take out memberships in the names of your children for Christmas and we will send them their certificates of membership through the Christmas mail.

Add to the significance of their Christmas day by making them understand what their membership in the Child Adoption League means. It means that they are joining forces with people all over New York State in an effort to bring unprotected, destitute little children who don't know what it means to have three meals a day and a clean, warm bed at night—who are old before their time with the problems of existence—into homes where they will learn to play like happy children, and have a chance for the kind of development which makes for good citizenship and normal, wholesome, human beings.

We want to give these little children a chance. We want to bring them into good foster homes where they will have the love and training and protection of devoted foster parents. We want to banish their memories of mistreatment, hunger, and wrong living, and the only way to do this is to substitute the wholesome, fine things of life in their place.

Doesn't it strike you as a worth while kind of a Christmas present for your children or your friends, to make them an active part of a great movement to give all the little children in the State who are dependent and destitute, who are growing up under wrong conditions and into the wrong kind of citizens, a chance for right living and normal growth and happiness?

For children under 16 the membership dues in the League are $2 a year. Groups of children may join forces and take out group memberships for $25. Upon receipt of the dues, we send a handsome certificate, a facsimile of which was reproduced in the September issue, stamped with the gold seal of the Association.

The general membership dues for adults and young people over 16 are $10 per year; the group membership for them is $50.

Let your membership be your answer!
A STATE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL IS IMPERATIVELY NEEDED IN NEW YORK

Taking as its general topic "The Early Recognition and Treatment of Mental Disorders," the last quarterly conference of the State hospitals, held at the Central Islip State Hospital on October 5, laid particular emphasis upon the need of developing a system of psychopathic hospitals in New York State.

The conference discussion was a preliminary to a special effort this winter to bring about final action on the part of the State authorities both in acquiring a site and providing an appropriation for the erection of a psychopathic hospital in New York City to be a part of the State hospital system. The program also included discussion of the proposal to enlarge the psychopathic service of Bellevue by the establishment of a New York City hospital for nervous diseases as a part of that institution.

Lewis F. Pilcher, State Architect, presented a paper on "Proposed Plans for a State Psychopathic Hospital in New York City" and elaborated in detail the plans which have already been drawn up. Mr. Pilcher explained how the entire layout of the institution had been developed in consultation with medical and psychiatric experts and how every department of the proposed hospital was adapted to the needs of treatment, examination, research, etc. He showed how special provision had been made for the Psychiatric Institute which will be in practical charge of the operation of this new institution. A special feature of the plans is a department with its own entrance, reception room, and examining rooms for out-patient work. The State Architect made it clear that if the State is not to be burdened with the expense of indefinitely continuing construction of new buildings at State hospitals, it must begin at once to supplement its State hospital program with institutions of the psychopathic hospital type, which will be able to render treatment in the acute and early stages when the chances of recovery are greatest, thus cutting off at the source much of the present large rate of new admissions at the State hospitals.

Functions of a State Institution

Hon. Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, spoke on "The Need of a New City Psychopathic Hospital in New York" in particular relation to the need of a State psychopathic hospital. Mr. Folks believed that there was an ample field of work for both a city and State institution of this character. He did see, however, a differentiation in the function of the two institutions. Mr. Folks believed that it was very natural and desirable that the psychopathic wards of Bellevue should have their normal development. What would that development be? It would be, firstly, in the eyes of those interested in the city, enlargement of its own personnel and of its primary function, namely, the reception and examination of the alleged insane or other mentally disturbed individuals. It would also serve as a center for all the psychiatric work needed to be done in connection with other city departments such as the Department of Correction, the Department of Public Welfare, the schools, etc. In other words, it would push further and further back into the community, dealing more and more with the earlier manifestations of mental difficulty.

Mr. Folks was of the opinion that the function of treating mental cases requiring a fairly extended period of treatment but not needing to be committed to a State hospital, would more properly belong to the State psychopathic hospital than to the city institution. The State psychopathic hospital would also especially emphasize teaching and research, carrying out work now being done under less favorable conditions by the State Psychiatric Institute. It would also give special attention to the development of psychiatric social service.

Tremendous Problem in New York

Mr. Folks cited some interesting statistics to show how large a field New York City offered for psychopathic hospital work.

"We know in this country," he said, "the number of people there are in New York City. We may in a vague way sense its relation to the State and the country as a whole, but it is difficult to come to an adequate realization of the magnitude of the problems which New York City is called to face. Buffalo, of course, is a big city; it is the second city in the State of New York, but Buffalo can grow five years more and by the end of that time it will be only one tenth as big as New York City is at present.

There are only three States out of the 48 which, with all their city and rural population put together, would have as many people as New York City. Illinois with Chicago, Pennsylvania with Philadelphia, and Ohio with Cleveland and Cincinnati. That is, if the total population of the United States were divided on a numerical basis equally into 48 States. New York City would make almost three of those States. If we could get on a plane high enough and our eyes could look over the entire country from coast to coast with all of its 106,000,000 people, we would find that one fifth of every person in New York City. In other words, 13 of the problem of psychiatry in the entire country is that afforded by New York City.

New York Not Abreast of Its Needs

"One thing further: Pavilion F in Albany is a very good small psychopathic hospital and meets a real situation. The annual increase in the population of New York City is comparable to that of the entire city of Albany. If since 1894 we had built all the psychopathic hospitals needed in New York City, we would have added one each year during 15 years of the size of Pavilion F. In other words, we should need about 15 Pavilion F's to be abreast with our job at the present time. Therefore to speak of a psychopathic hospital for New York City is a little bit like talking about a high school for New York City, a theatre for New York City, or the theatre or the hotel of the City of New York."

Other papers presented at the conference were by Dr. John R. Ross, Medical Inspector of the State Hospital Commission on "The Need of a New Psychopathic Department in State Hospitals," and by Dr. Bernard Glueck, Director of the Bureau of Children's Guidance of the New York School of Social Work, on "The Treatment of Mental Disorders in Children."

Among those who led the discussion were Drs. Walter B. James, Dr. George H. Kirby, and Dr. G. W. Mills.
Christmas Seals Make “Work Cure”
Departments Possible in Sixteen County Tuberculosis Hospitals

PROCEEDS from the sale of Christmas Seals have made possible during the last two years the original demonstration whereby thirteen departments of occupational therapy have been organized and developed in the county tuberculosis sanatoria in New York State. Several of these departments are still maintained by Christmas Seal funds, while some are now financed from public funds, but the initial impulse which led to their establishment came from the Christmas Seals.

Each of the thirteen departments now functioning in county sanatoria has its director of occupational therapy. There is one occupational therapy workshop, “The Little House” at Rochester. The Westchester County Public Welfare Department has also a student assistant at Grasslands, the county general hospital.

Following is a list of the counties in which occupational therapy departments are located, the dates of organization and the names of the therapists in charge of this work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Date Organized</th>
<th>Therapist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>Glenridge Sanatorium, Schenectady</td>
<td>June, 1920</td>
<td>Mrs. Sadie E. Hardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>Pawling Sanatorium, Pawling</td>
<td>Aug., 1920</td>
<td>Miss Florence Redding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oswego</td>
<td>Oswego County Sanatorium, Richland</td>
<td>Sept., 1920</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith P. Weber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Iola Sanatorium, Rochester</td>
<td>Nov., 1920</td>
<td>Miss Ida Hoekse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>Nassau County Sanatorium, Hicksville, L. I.</td>
<td>Dec., 1920</td>
<td>Miss Helen Washburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herkimer</td>
<td>Pine Crest Sanatorium, Salisbury Center</td>
<td>Mar., 1921</td>
<td>Miss Roselle Crump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester</td>
<td>Grasselands Hospital, Valhalla</td>
<td>May, 1921</td>
<td>Miss Mabel Shepard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>“The Little House,” Rochester</td>
<td>May, 1921</td>
<td>Miss Elizabeth K. Wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutchess</td>
<td>Bowen Memorial Hospital, Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>June, 1921</td>
<td>Miss Jessie Stark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onondaga</td>
<td>Onondaga Sanatorium, Syracuse</td>
<td>Oct., 1921</td>
<td>Miss Anna Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Oakmount Sanatorium, Ontario County Sanatorium</td>
<td>Dec., 1921</td>
<td>Miss Florence Dinkelspiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>Suffolk County Sanatorium, Holtsville, L. I.</td>
<td>Dec., 1921</td>
<td>Miss Sybil Calkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Columbia Sanatorium, Philmont</td>
<td>Feb., 1922</td>
<td>Miss Evelyn Elderkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautauqua</td>
<td>Chautauqua County Sanatorium, Cassadaga</td>
<td>Oct., 1922</td>
<td>Miss Muriel Hewson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to those mentioned above, departments are soon to be established in Niagara, Rockland and Albany Counties.

Busy Hands Make Cheerful Patients in the Onondaga County Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Syracuse.

DUTY OF STATE TO PREVENT CRIME AND DISEASE

—HENRY M. SAGE

New York State supports one-half of one percent of its population in State institutions at an annual cost of about $22,000,000, declared former Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, in an address before the State Federation of Women’s Clubs in New York on October 12.

Fifty thousand patients and inmates are cared for in the State hospitals for the insane, institutions for the feebleminded and epileptic, reformatory, veterans’ homes, schools, State tuberculosis hospital, crippled children’s hospital, and prisons. In the course of a careful study of the expenditure for the care of these dependents, Senator Sage, who was Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee for six years, stated that the expenditures were based upon necessity and sound public policy and were and were not because of any sentiment or mistaken charity, but because it is economically correct.” He added that it is the duty of the State to decrease this percentage, and that the chief hope of doing it is through preventive measures.

“Train the embryo mind of the feebleminded,” he urged; “cure, if possible, the sick mind of the insane, teach the criminal, while incarcerated, industry and a trade, so that he may come out of the stone walls a better man than when he came in. Insanity can be more intensively studied and if taken early enough will undoubtedly yield to treatment as tuberculosis does. For the insane we should have every facility in the way of reception hospitals to cure those curable and return them to productive life, before they ever even mingle with the nearly hopeless chronic cases. Even among those latter there is a chance, and, where improvement becomes evident every facility should be provided for removal to a more wholesome atmosphere. Among the feebleminded as many farms and industrial colonies as are safe should be provided. We must shut up in institutions the anti-social, but there is a real money value in every man or woman who is returned to industrial life, and in each case the burden on the State is lessened. Furthermore, the proper care of those unfortunate who must remain is a moral obligation, and if this moral obligation is not assumed we are injured not only in our own eyes, but in the eyes of the civilized world. If abuses exist they must be corrected—no matter what the cost.”

Miss Curry on Committee For Better Motion Pictures

MISS H. IDA CURRY, superintendent of the State Charities Aid Association’s Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, and President of the Child Welfare League of America, has been appointed a member of the general committee which will form a nation-wide consulting body whose aim is to bring higher standards into the motion picture industry.

This committee is composed of men and women well known for their welfare work, who have organized to promote a definite plan of cooperation between the people who produce motion pictures and those who are interested in better pictures. Col. Jason S. Joy, formerly of the American Red Cross, has been elected executive officer.
S.C.A.A. Child Placing Committee Furthers Child Adoption League

THE first meeting of the Association’s Child Placing Committee was held on Tuesday, October 24. Mr. Folks spoke of the successful celebration of the Association’s Fifth Anniversary and of the widespread interest which the meetings held in connection with the celebration had aroused. He outlined the general needs of the Association and dwelt particularly on the financial situation to be faced by the Child Placing Agency whose income, consisting entirely of voluntary contributions, falls far short of its needs. A sharp curtailment of the work of the Department or a great increase in its resources were at once imperative, Mr. Folks said.

Through the new Child Adoption League, organized in connection with the Child Placing Agency, the purpose and plans of which were fully outlined in the September issue of the S. C. A. A. News, Mr. Folks said that he hoped for an increase in the Department’s revenue through the widespread interest which he felt sure it would arouse. Further plans for bringing the League before the public were discussed. Miss Baker suggested that the Committee get groups of volunteers to give temporary care to children who were being prepared for foster homes. She felt that many people vitally interested in children, but not themselves in a position to adopt them, might conceivably be willing to take in a baby or a young child and give him the special care he needed to build him up for a few weeks. This would serve the double purpose of getting the children cared for and arousing interest in the work of the Child Placing Department.

The Committee pledged themselves to cooperate in every possible way in pushing the League and decided to call a special meeting early in November to discuss further plans. The members of the Committee who were present were Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Miss Margaret S. Whitney, Miss Charlotte S. Baker, Miss Page, Miss Ellen Dearborn and Mrs. Francis B. Thurbur.

Do You Know Persons Interested in Children? Please Send Us Names

A faithful reader of the S. C. A. A. News has sent us a list of twelve of his friends who, he believes, will be interested in the child-placing work of the State Charities Aid Association and who may wish to become members of the new Child Adoption League, described in the last two issues. We gladly, as he requested, sent them copies of the S. C. A. A. News, and we wish that more readers of the News would follow his example.

The Adoption League needs the active interest and support of every reader of the News throughout the State. It needs boosting, it needs talking about, it needs the encouragement of every man and woman and child whose sympathy goes out and whose sense of responsibility is awakened by the knowledge that little children are undernourished and unprotected, need homes of their own and a chance for normal development.

GEORGE E. DUNHAM
Friend of Social Work

Mr. George E. Dunham, editor and publisher of the Utica Daily Press, died at his home in Utica on October 29th after an illness of three days. Mr. Dunham had been for many years President of the Board of Managers of the Utica State Hospital and had been a member of the Board for a still longer period. Aside from this official responsibility, which he discharged with the utmost conscientiousness, he was one of the strongest influences for constructive social work in that part of the State. The columns of the Press were always hospitable to real news about social welfare, and its editorial voice was always lifted when such causes needed local support.

Mr. Dunham was not technically a member of the State Charities Aid Association, as official connection forbade it. Years ago, however, the question of formal membership had been considered in his case. He understood, believed in, and worked with and for the State Charities Aid Association at all times. He stood strongly for non-partisanship in State institutions when to do so cost something and when the attitude of the great parties was far less clear on that subject than it is now. He was a man of courage and understanding. His early death is a great loss to sound and constructive social work in this State.

ALERT OTSEGO COUNTY COMMITTEE BROADENS SCOPE OF ITS WORK

The changing of the name of the Otsego County Tuberculosis Committee to the Otsego County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, a decision to fix the Christmas Seal campaign quota at $6,000 this year instead of $5,700, last year’s quota, and the enlarging of the committee to comprise 72 members instead of 21, as before, were among the important pieces of business transacted by the committee at its annual meeting at Oneonta in September.

The committee felt that the inclusion of the term, “Public Health,” in its name would re-orientation to the gradual expansion of its activities to a field not strictly covered by the term, “Tuberculosis,” but still essential to the prevention of the disease.

Mrs. U. G. Welch of Edmeston was appointed chairman of the Christmas Seal committee.

Federal Children’s Bureau Publishes Results of S.C.A.A. County Child Care Work

In a recent publication of the Federal Children’s Bureau, entitled “County Organization for Child Care and Protection,” Miss H. Ida Curry, superintendent of the S. C. A. A. Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, outlines the progress of county organization for child welfare work in New York State, under the leadership of the Association.

Miss Curry tells of the organization, in 1872, of the State Charities Aid Association, one of whose prime objects was the removal of destitute and dependent children from the county almshouses where they were bred indiscriminately with paupers and the insane, and of its advocacy, from the first, of finding free foster homes for these children.

In the city of Newburgh in 1894, the article states, was begun a work which proved to be the initiation of an effort by the Association to secure a definite, comprehensive public program for the care of destitute, neglected and delinquent children in New York State. The State Charities Aid Association, through its Newburgh County Chapter, worked upon the commission of charities to let them employ an agent to investigate the circumstances of children depending upon public support, to see if better provision than commitment to the Children’s Home could be made.

The investigating agent discovered many resources for helping the children and saved both children and money, so she was kept in the field. Gradually a few other counties established children’s agencies, and, in 1908, the State Charities Aid Association organized a Department of County Agencies, with a supervisor to further the organization of county agencies for dependent children throughout the State.

Miss Curry explains in her article the need for unification of county child welfare work and the disadvantages which exist under the present system. She describes the splendid organization of child welfare work which exists in Dutchess County, which has all its dependent children vested in a County Board of Child Welfare, and also points out the advantages of a centralized Juvenile Court as it exists in Chautauqua County.

In the same issue there appears an extremely interesting article by Ruth Taylor, Director of the Westchester County Child Welfare, on “The Development of the Department of Child Welfare of Westchester County, New York.”

This publication, which is Bureau Publication No. 107, may be had free of charge upon request to the Federal Children’s Bureau, Washington, D. C.

MR. NELBACH PRESIDENT OF SOCIAL WORKERS’ CLUB

George J. Nelbach, Executive Secretary of the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, has recently been elected president of the New York Monday Club, a New York City organization composed of 800 members who are engaged in social welfare, public health and civic activities, and formed for the purpose of promoting friendship and mutuality of interest among such workers.
Music in Municipal Hospitals Brings Tears of Joy to Patients

N.Y. City Visiting Committee Needs Money, Pianos and More Volunteer Musicians to Extend Work

The long days are hard to endure in the ward of a hospital. The patients are restless and the street noises often become intolerable. When a little group of musicians appear at the door and soft gay music sounds through the rooms, the patients turn on their pillows or reach for their crutches and limp in from all the surrounding wards. The delightful plan of bringing music into the public hospitals of New York City has grown out of the pleasure given by the carols sung there at Christmas by friends of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

To these lonely, sick, disillusioned, mentally and physically handicapped patients, who have so little to make life worth living, who are constantly thrown upon the distraught and embittered cycle of their own thoughts, this music is a blessed thing. The patients are instantly charmed and, to accompany the musicians when they leave as far as the informality of their hospital garb will permit, like the children who followed the "Pied Piper." Their appreciation is touching, for not only do the music carry their thoughts away from the dull confines of the hospital, but it brings them the comforting feeling that someone is thinking of them and that they are not entirely forgotten by the busy world of which they are so little.

The City Visiting Committee has now enlarged its work, and through arrangements made by Miss Ada M. Quennell, has been giving a series of free concerts at the various municipal hospitals in New York City since the middle of July. There have been 35 concerts in all, and it is planned that 36 more can be secured, to have a weekly concert at all the hospitals except the two largest, Bellevue, where three a month are planned, and City Hospital, where there are to be two. Already, more than 15,000 patients have been given the pleasure of hearing musicians of merit and of knowing that they have come especially to perform for them.

The concerts, from two to four o'clock in the afternoon, are usually given by two singers, and a violinist or cellist. When there is a piano—not too antique or disabled—available, there is also a pianist. The music chosen is of the light, simple, melodious kind that has a universal appeal and is popular enough to leave behind nothing but pleasure. When there are many old people in the audience, the old time songs and waltzes that bring back youthful memories are put on the program.

"Tears of Joy as Well as Sorrow"

When Miss Quennell told an old lady who was crying as if her heart would break when the musical group had left that she didn't make her sad, she replied, "There are tears of joy as well as tears of sorrow. My tears are those of joy at being remembered. Please come again soon."

"We hear the music long after you leave, but don't wait too long to come again," was the typical response of the little man who looked as if he had been drained of all vital forces and left to crumble apart, except for the incessant movement of his almost transparent fingers.

Musicians Give Services

The musicians give their services, and several individuals have been responsible for concerts. Among these are "Mother" Davoren, as she is called, a sister of Charles Frohman; Charles D. Inness of "The New York Evening Mail," the Lyric Orchestra of Staten Island, the 106th New York Field Artillery, New York National Guard, Elmer Resegue, Band Master; and Robert Augustine, Sally Joy Brown, through The Daily News, contributed two dozen victrola records.

In order to maintain and extend this work of bringing music into the hospitals, the New York City Visiting Committee needs more volunteer musicians, it needs good upright pianos which have their full complement of pedals and keys, and above all, it needs funds. The work is splendidly organized and well started. All it needs is impetus to go on and capacity to expand. Contributions should be sent to Miss Marion R. Taber, New York City Visiting Committee, Room 710, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

SUFFOLK COUNTY TO HOLD 50th ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Arrangements have been completed for the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Association in Suffolk County. On the afternoon of Tuesday, November 14, at the Community House at Bay Shore the Suffolk County Anniversary meeting will be held. Delegations are expected to be present from the ten towns of the county.

Homer Folks will speak on "The State Charities Aid Association." Dr. Frank Overton, District Sanitary Supervising Officer of the State Department of Health, will speak on "The State Charities Aid Association's Influence in Public Health Work." Dr. William C. Garvin, Superintendent of Kings Park State Hospital, will speak on "The Influence of the Association in Care of the Insane." Rev. Dr. William H. Garth, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Bay Shore, will speak on "The State Charities Aid Association as a Social Force." Another speaker will describe "The Influence of the Association in Children's Work." An invitation is extended to the public to be present at the meeting.

MR. FOLKS HEADS COMMITTEE FOR CHILD HEALTH MERGER

At the regular meeting of the American Child Hygiene Association held in Washington, D. C., October 13, resolutions were passed by the Association approving the consolidation of the American Child Hygiene Association and the Child Health Organization of America, to form a new organization. The President, Herbert Hoover, was authorized to appoint from the Board of Directors of the American Child Hygiene Association a committee, with power to prepare, with a similar committee from the Child Health Organization of America, a constitution for the new organization.

Mr. Hoover has appointed Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, as Chairman of the Committee. The members are: Dr. Philip VanIngen, Secretary; Bailey B. Burratt, Dr. S. McC. Hamill, and Mr. Hoover. Dr. Frank Overton, Executive Secretary and Dr. Richard M. Smith as alternates.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS HELD IN FIVE COUNTIES

In addition to the regional celebration meeting in Rochester, November 24 and 25, numerous other meetings in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the State Charities Aid Association are being held in other up-State counties. Meetings have been held to date in Orange, Seneca, Columbia, Tioga and Washington counties, and more are scheduled in other counties.

Much interest is being shown in the addresses sketching the historical beginnings of the Association, some of the more interesting results of fifty years' work, and the program for the immediate future in the field of child care, mental hygiene, public health, and institutions.

Tioga, Washington, Montgomery

Mrs. Jane S. Learn, Assistant Superintendent of the Association's Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, addressed several meetings held in Tioga County under the auspices of the Tioga County Visiting Committee. She spoke at Owego, Candor, Spencer and Nichols.

The annual meeting of the Washington County branch of the Association was held at "The Pines," the home of Mrs. Jacob W. Hollier, Fort Edward, on the afternoon of October 19. The occasion was a combination meeting of the county branch and a meeting to celebrate the founding of the Association. Seventy five people representing practically every section of the county were present. Mrs. Preston Putnam of Hudson Falls presided. Following the business meeting at which new officers were elected, the 50th Anniversary program of addresses was given as follows: "The State Charities Aid Association and its 50 Years of Work," Frank Kieman, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Public Charitable Institutions; "The Next Step," Miss Sarah Irvins, Assistant Superintendent of the County Agencies Department; "A History of Tuberculosis Work," Dr. Harvey Dee Brown, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

Following the meeting a reception was held.

An anniversary meeting in conjunction with the Montgomery County Committee was held at the Ft. Rensselaer Club, Canajoharie, on October 20, when Stanley F. Davies, an Assistant Superintendent of the Association, and Executive Secretary of its Mental Hygiene Committee, spoke.

Chautauqua and Franklin Counties

The annual meeting of the Chautauqua County Children's Committee of the Association at Westfield, October 21, was addressed by Mrs. Jane S. Learn of the County Agencies Department.

An Anniversary meeting was also held in Franklin County, at Malone, October 23, with an address by Mrs. Learn of the County Agencies Department.

Plans are under way for a similar meeting in Suffolk County.
PREPARING FOR VIGOROUS CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

83 Per Cent of Funds To Be For Local Work—S.C.A.A. Arranges Four Conferences of Workers

With the opening of the fifteenth annual Christmas Seal Sale in New York State, outside of New York City, less than a month away, the work of perfecting campaign organizations in the various counties and cities of the state is moving rapidly forward.

When the goal for the 1922 Seal Sale was fixed at $500,000, at the meeting of the representatives of local committees with the State Committee at the Hotel Biltmore on May 12, the local committees represented planned to assure their proportionate shares of this amount as their local quotas. This amounts to 10.4 cents per capita. In several counties where the needs and possibilities of tuberculosis work are fully realized, local goals have already been fixed considerably in excess of this per capita rate.

Local tuberculosis committees have quite generally accepted the principle that every family in the community should have the needs for tuberculosis work and the progress of local activities brought to its attention each year, and should be given an opportunity to contribute to the maintenance of the tuberculosis campaign. The Christmas Seal Sale, with its attendant publicity, accomplishes both of these objects. It is not only a method of raising funds, but it is also a strong educational factor in the campaign against tuberculosis. The National Tuberculosis Association has stated that this educational aspect of the Seal Sale represents fully half the value of the seal campaign.

In the endeavor to reach every family in the community, lists of names approximating the number of families in their territory have already been compiled in many of the counties. Those whom it is thought can best be reached by personal appeals will be approached by that method, and the rest will have 100 or 200 Christmas Seals offered to them for purchase, in Christmas Seal letters sent through the mails.

Four District Conferences

Four District Conferences on the Christmas Seal Sale will be held during November, as follows:

November 9—Poughkeepsie. For Christmas Seal Campaign workers in the following counties: Suffolk, Nassau, Westchester, Rockland, Sullivan, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, and Ulster.


November 16—Elmira. For Chehun, Tioga, Broome, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins, Steuben, Yates, Schuyler, Steuben, and Allegany Counties.

These conferences will be in charge of Mr. Brown and Miss Meyer, of the staff of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

In connection with the semi-annual meeting of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health to be held in Syracuse on November 23, and the District celebration of the Fifty-fifth Anniversary of the State Charities Aid Association to be held in Rochester on November 24 and 25, Mr. Brown will arrange for individual conferences with workers from the counties near these cities.

83% of Funds for Local Work

The distribution of the funds obtained by the 1922 sale of Christmas Seals was determined upon at the meeting of the representatives of local tuberculosis committees and the State Committee on May 12, as follows: 83% of the proceeds of the sale will remain with the local tuberculosis organizations conducting the sale, to carry on their local activities in combating tuberculosis; 5% will be paid to the National Tuberculosis Association; and 12% will be paid to the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, for the maintenance of the general program of work of the State Committee during 1922 and to cover the State Committee's share of the cost of organizing and promoting the seal campaign.

This arrangement does away with the sliding scale which has been in effect during the past three years, and fixes a definite percentage to be paid for the maintenance of State and national tuberculosis associations, irrespective of the proportion of the local quota which is reached by the local committee.

Basis of Local Appeals

The basis for the appeal made by the local committees for a generous response in the Christmas Seal Campaign is the success of the efforts which have been put forth during the past year and in preceding years. The striking decline in the death rate from tuberculosis in the State during the past fifteen years, to which the work of local and state tuberculosis organizations has contributed, will be their strongest argument for support.

Christmas Seals Are Helping to Check Tuberculosis

“Tuberculosis is giving way all along the line. All we need are more powerful assaults of the same kind we have been making during the last few years; still heavier artillery and more of it, more shock troops and more frequent charges, and a grand sweeping, irresistible forward movement along the entire front.

“We have secured hospitals, tuberculosis nurses, tuberculosis clinics, open-air schools, sanatoria, home supervision and care. What we need now are more hospitals, more nurses, more clinics, more open-air schools, more sanatoria, and more supervision and care in the home. The winning fight against tuberculosis is one of the most striking and hopeful chapters in the history of the State of New York since 1905. Let it go on with still greater vigor and determination.

“There never was a time when we could feel so confident of success. From now on it is just a case of increasing pressure to the utmost possible extent, and a full and complete victory is certain.” —Homer Folkson.
CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE GETS GOOD START

WHOLE STATE WELL ORGANIZED; OUTLOOK GOOD FOR RAISING $500,000

WITH the forces cooperating in the war on tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City in the best condition of organization which has yet been attained, and with the public, so far as its feeling may be sensed in conferences among campaign workers and members of local committees, far more aroused to the vast benefit to be derived in completing the conquest of the remaining two-thirds of the tuberculosis death rate—the fifteenth annual campaign for the sale of Christmas Seals was begun on December 1. The campaign will continue until December 31. The sum sought to be raised is $500,000.

The methods will follow those made familiar in past years. Letters, numbering 750,000 were sent out from the offices of the local committees of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health on December 1. These contained blocks of 100 or 200 Seals each. Supplementing this method of sale, members of the local committees will make personal appeals during December.

Health Bonds, the acknowledgment of larger contributions, will be placed altogether by personal efforts.

Never in the memory of those whose experience with Christmas seals goes back to their extremely modest beginnings in the State area in 1908 has the annual campaign started under conditions as promising as exist this year.

The measure of the optimism of the executives of the State and local committees is the number of seals prepared for circulation—100,000,000.

The committee is confident that the sales will total $500,000. The extra 50,000,000 Seals were not prepared merely to make work for the printer and for those who must handle this additional number. Very careful consideration was given to the matter and substantial reasons found for making adequate preparations for a possible total sale in the State which the stimulation inerparable from direct contact with the State Committee. Among many of the local committees they found a quickened interest which was a reminder of the intense, crusading spirit that characterized much of the local efforts against tuberculosis in the earlier stages of the movement before the World War had distracted attention from domestic matters.

In several communities, local organizations were strengthened where necessary. The State and local committee executives were surprised at the lack of difficulty in interesting men and women who had not previously taken interest in the campaign against tuberculosis.

Not only has the distribution of the seals been placed on a more comprehensive basis, but the machinery of accounting and checking has been geared more closely to the general plan for the biggest seal sale that has been had. In all of the conferences with local committees the campaign workers have emphasized the importance of securing a response either in acceptance of the seals or in their rejection. Officers and members of the local committees have been responsive to the explanation of the need of efficiently checking up on all seals placed in circulation and it is not probable that very many appeals will fall through a default this year.

The explanation of the increased interest in the fight against tuberculosis in this State seems to lie in part with a more general popular knowledge regarding tuberculosis which is a by-product of the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the State Charities Aid Association. It is a natural tendency for men and women to like to be associated with a successful enterprise. The fight against tuberculosis is a winning fight; not only that, but it is a winning fight which lends itself to expression in exact figures, the figures of the declining death rate since the fight was begun in 1907.

The State Charities Aid Association has made use of its Anniversary Celebration to advertise the success of the fight on tuberculosis and a result has been that many people have been influenced to active personal efforts in the local committees.

To have aroused in the minds of many...
public spirited men and women an expectant interest in the annual percentage of deaths from tuberculosis compiled by the State Department of Health (similar to the interest of the baseball fan in the batting average of his favorite slugger) has been one achievement of the Anniversary year and program.

With the comparative figures of the death rate for the state being the low point of the number of public tuberculosis hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, open-air classes, summer camps, children's preventoria, and local committees.

To increase the number of active agencies has been demonstrated to be one of the ways of promoting a decrease in the death rate. The local, State and national tuberculosis associations cooperating in the fight on tuberculosis are financed through the sale of Christmas Seals and the program of the work for 1923 is absolutely dependent on the success of the sales campaign this month.

In 1907 the death rate per hundred thousand of population in the State outside of New York City was 129.4. It was reduced to 89 for 1923.

Preparations for the sale were completed in comprehensive fashion during November by a series of district conferences. These were held at Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Albany and Elmira. The machinery set in motion at these conferences was accelerated by additional conferences between Mr. Brown, Miss Meyer and members of the local committees during the semi-annual meeting of the State Committee at Syracuse and the district celebration of the Seals at Rochester.

With local committees now existing in every county of the State except two, with the general morale of committees better than it has ever been, and with economic conditions improved over those of the corresponding period last year, the campaign has been begun under conditions that hold much encouragement.

The distribution of the funds to be raised differs somewhat from that of recent years. The semi-annual scale that requires the proportion of the local quota realized by the local committees has been abolished and the division put on a fixed basis. Eighty-three per cent of all the money raised in each community will be retained for tuberculosis work in that community. Five per cent goes to the National Tuberculosis Association and 12 per cent to the State Committee to cover its general expenses and the organization of the Seal sale.

**Seals of Safety**

In past years, Christmas Seals have been called Seals of Good Will, Seals of Hope, Seals of the Christmas Spirit and other symbolic titles.

This year it seems proper to call them SEALS OF SAFETY.

The continued decline of the tuberculosis death rate fixes the character of the movement supported by Christmas Seals as one no longer merely involving hope or promise. It has become a great association of cooperating agencies whose efforts mean a larger degree of safety for the great number of those who become tuberculous.

The family and the home safe in the shelter of the double-barred cross—that is the meaning of the design on this year's issue of Christmas Seals.

**KEEPING DEATH RATE DOWN!**

This year's death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in New York State outside of New York City is likely to remain at the low level reached last year. This exceedingly gratifying news is foretasted by a careful estimate just completed by the State Department of Health.

The 1922 rate, as calculated in advance, will be 89.4 per 100,000 of population for the State outside of New York City. These figures are estimated by Dr. Otto R. Eichler, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health, and are based on reports for the first ten months of the year, with an allowance for the variable factors affecting the November and December estimates. In 1921 the rate was 90.

The 1922 rate has been awaited with interest, not unmixed with concern, by tuberculosis workers, who have recognized that fluctuations may be expected and feared that possibly the 1922 rate might prove to be considerably higher than that of 1921.

The strong emphasis which has been laid on the decline in the death rate as an argument for more intensive preventive work is justified by the figures for 1922. A decrease of one-third in the death rate in fifteen years, maintained now for two years, gives basis for the hope that another fifteen years may see this disease practically eliminated from the major causes of death. That the low level of 1921 has been maintained during 1922 will stimulate state and local committees on tuberculosis and public health to exceptional efforts in the Christmas Seal Campaign which began December 1 to secure funds for the fight against this disease during 1923.

**STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEES PLAN COMING YEAR'S WORK AT BIG MEETING IN SYRACUSE**

The semi-annual meeting of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association was held in the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, November 23. The attendance was very satisfactory, approximately one hundred persons from twenty-three counties being present at the morning session including seven of the eleven members of the State Executive Committee, many members of local committees, hospital superintendents, clinic physicians, executive secretaries and public health nurses.

The principal business of the meetings was an appraisal of current activities. State-wide and local, consideration being given to whether they should be continued, expanded or diminished in volume or emphasis, and what new lines of work, if any, should be taken up.

The programs of work for the coming year will be formulated on the basis of the decisions reached.

The morning session of the meeting was held at ten o'clock. It opened with an address of welcome by Willard W. Seymour, President of the Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, Inc. The response was made by George F. Catonfield, President of the State Charities Aid Association and Chairman of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. The topic for general discussion at this meeting was "Steps Taken and Proposed Under Recently Enacted Legislation." There was also a discussion of a legislative program for 1923, in regard to additional state sanatorium provision for incipient cases; efforts of chiropractors and kindred groups to secure State recognition and license, and the tuberculosis program of the State Health Department.

The selection of Cattaraugus County as the area for one of the Milbank Fund demonstrations was announced by John A. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Fund. He also told of the progress that has been made toward the selection of a second class city for the demonstration in that type of community. He said that the eligibility of Albany, Syracuse, Troy, Utica and Yonkers was being considered and that a letter was being sent to these cities setting forth the conditions and circumstances under which their qualifications would be further considered by the State Committee and the Technical Board of the Milbank Fund.

Miss Lila C. Wheeler of Portville and Dr. C. A. Greenleaf of Olean described the steps that had been taken by the public officials, voluntary health, social welfare, civic, fraternal and commercial organizations of Cattaraugus County to convince the State Committee of the desire to have the demonstration made in that county and their willingness to participate in it and to share in the expense.

(Continued on page 8)
REGIONAL 50th ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD IN ROCHESTER

Aggregate Attendance of Over 1,000 at Three Public Meetings, Four Luncheons and a Dinner.

IMPRESSED BY ASSOCIATION’S WORK

Most of Association’s Work Done in New York State Outside of New York City. Therefore Organization Seeks More Contributing Members Up-State.

FIFTIETH anniversary meetings, comparable in attendance, enthusiasm and excellence of program to the anniversary meetings held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City last May, were held in Rochester on Friday and Saturday, November 24 and 25.

It was a regional fiftieth anniversary conference for members and friends of the Association in the counties of Monroe, Allegany, Ontario, Steuben, Wayne, Yates, Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Niagara, Wyoming and Cayuga.

The meetings were held under the joint auspices of the State Charities Aid Association and the Tuberculosis and Public Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County.

The program consisted of three public meetings, four luncheon meetings and an anniversary reunion dinner. The attendance at the meetings and other events aggregated over 1,000.

Mental Hygiene and the Community

The opening meeting of the celebration was held in the First Universalist Church at 2:30 Friday afternoon, November 24. The subject was “Mental Hygiene and the Community.” Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, presided. The addresses were as follows:

“Fifty Years of Progress in Dealing With the Insane,” by Dr. Eugene H. Howard, Superintendent of Rochester State Hospital.

“A State Mental Hygiene Program and How a Voluntary Society Can Help,” by Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

“The Pre-School Child and the Public School,” by Dr. Arnold Gesell, Professor of Child Hygiene and Director of the Psychoclinic of Yale University.

Tuberculosis and Public Health

On Friday evening occurred the anniversary reunion dinner and public meeting on tuberculosis and public health. This function was held at the Chamber of Commerce, with Isaac Adler, President of the Tuberculosis and Public Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, presiding. The addresses were as follows:

“The Elements of an Adequate Tuberculosis Program,” by Dr. Allen K. Krause, Managing Editor of The American Review of Tuberculosis, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

“Team Work in Tuberculosis,” by Dr. Linsly R. Williams, chairman of the National Tuberculosis Association.

“The State Charities Aid Association as a Health Agency,” by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Col. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, who was in Rochester to address the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union, also a guest at the dinner, and delivered a felicitous address in which he paid high tribute to the work of the Association.

Miss Lilla C. Wheeler of Portville, Cattaraugus County, described the steps taken by citizens and public officials to secure the Milbank S. C. A. A. tuberculosis demonstration for that county.

Roland B. Woodward, Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, gave the address of welcome.

Several of the addresses were broadcasted by radio later from the station at the Eastman Theatre.

Child Care and Protection

The concluding meeting of the series was held Saturday morning at the Universalist Church. The general topic was “Child Care and Protection.” The topics were as follows:


“What It Means to be an Adopted Mother,” by Mrs. Royal H. Bradley of Syracuse, a foster mother of four adopted children.

Four Luncheons Held

Supplementing the public meetings, three round-table luncheons were held on Friday at which an opportunity was provided for informal discussion of topics allied to those discussed at the public meetings. The luncheon on the general topic, “Next Steps in the Control of Tuberculosis in Rochester and Monroe County,” was held at the Rochester Club. The leaders of the discussion were Dr. Allen K. Krause and Dr. Linsly R. Williams. The luncheon on “The Problem of Child Care” was held at the Women’s City Club, with Dr. C. C. Cunliffe, Director of the Child Welfare League of America, as leader. “How Rochester May Best Meet Its Mental Hygiene Needs” was the topic discussed at the luncheon at the Seneca Hotel, with Dr. Frankwood E. Williams as leader.

A luncheon was held under the auspices of the Women’s City Club at the Excelsior Hotel at 12:30 on Saturday. The speaker was Mr. Folks and his topic was “Social Legislation.”

Delegates, members and citizens from the various counties expressed themselves impressed with the results and significance of the Association’s work during the past fifty years, both in the State and through its branches in the various counties.

Efforts are being made in connection with the meetings and subsequent arrivals to increase the contributing membership of the Association in the counties represented at the regional conference. By far the greater part of the Association’s work is done in New York State outside of New York City, yet heretofore the greater part of its support has come from contributors in New York City.

An invitation was extended to the persons in attendance at all of the public meetings to become contributing members of the Association. The invitation at the luncheon was extended by Dr. E. H. Wolcott of Rochester; at the luncheon and meeting on tuberculosis and public health by Rev. Paul Moore Stayer of Rochester; and at the child care meeting by Miss Wheeler.

As the result of the fruitful results of its work for the better care of the mental ill body and the prevention of disease in up-State counties, the Association is making an appeal for a larger, contributing membership throughout the State.

MRS. SLAGLE NAMED TO DIRECT “WORK CURE” IN STATE HOSPITALS

The State Hospital Commission has announced the appointment of Mrs. Eleanor Clark Slagle as Director of Occupational Therapy for the State Hospital System. This appointment is possible through an appropriation of $13,700 granted by the Legislature last winter for developing occupational therapy in these institutions. The appropriation will also allow the appointment of trained assistants in several of the hospitals.

Mrs. Slagle is secretary-treasurer of the American Occupational Therapy Association. Her best-known work in this field has been in organizing occupational therapy work in the State hospitals of Illinois, through which she also did some similar work in the New York State hospitals before going to Illinois. Mrs. Slagle’s first task will be to make a general survey of occupational needs in the various State hospitals. After the survey has been completed, plans will be formulated for extending the occupational work to include idioc, chronic and disturbed patients.

MR. FOLKS ADDRESSES COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION

Homer Folks, President of the National Conference of Social Work and Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, spoke at the meeting of the American Country Life Association at its annual conference held in Teachers’ College, Columbia University, November 11 on the subject “Social Service as an Educational Background in a Rural Community.” Miss Ida Curry of the State Charities Aid Association is Chairman of the Country Life Association’s Committee on Charities and Corrections. Mr. Folks also attended the Massachusetts State Conference on Public Welfare at Greenfield, November 23, where he delivered an address on “Ideals in Social Work and our Progress Toward Them.”
HOW ABOUT THE INSANE?

Mental Hygiene Committee Giving Special Study to State Projects for Relieving Congestion, Promoting Preventive Work, Establishing Psychopathic Hospital, and Adequate Medical Service

At the November meeting of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, special attention was given to the needs of the State work in mental disease and mental defect. Discussion centered particularly about the State and City psychopathic hospital projects, clinics and social service, the building program of the State hospitals, and the question of medical standards in these institutions.

Discussion on the establishment of a State Psychopathic Hospital in New York City was opened by Dr. George H. Kirby. The feeling of the committee was that "This is the year" in which to bring the project to fruition by State appropriation funds sufficient for the direct purchase by the State of a suitable site and for the construction of the hospital. It was also the sense of the members that the proposal of developing the New York City psychopathic service now being carried on at Bellevue Hospital, by the erection of a new hospital building, did not at all conflict with the need for a State Psychopathic Hospital, inasmuch as there was a clear distinction of function between the two proposed institutions. The committee also favors this increase of the city's psychiatric facilities.

The question of the further development of the preventive work of the State hospitals was opened by Dr. Richard H. Hutchings. Progress in this direction, in the opinion of those present, hinges largely on the question of obtaining additional medical and social service personnel. In a resolution which was adopted, the committee urged as immediate objectives in further developing preventive treatment, the following:

1. The appointment of an additional medical inspector on the staff of the State Hospital Commission for the purpose of developing and co-ordinating clinic activities.
2. The allowance of physicians for clinic work in addition to a ratio of one to every 150 patients at each of the State hospitals in order to make available more medical service for the clinics.
3. The addition of at least one social worker over and above the present allowance to the staff of every State hospital for preventive work.
4. The holding of periodic conferences of physicians and social workers engaged in outpatient work.

Push Work to Relieve Overcrowding

The plans of the State Hospital Commission and the Hospital Development Commission for new construction which will result in substantial progress toward relieving the present extreme degree of overcrowding in the State Hospitals were discussed by Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission.

Dr. Haviland said that a contract has recently been let for the construction of the first unit of buildings at the Creedmoor State Hospital, which institution when fully completed will house 3,000 patients. At the Marcy division of the Utica State Hospital, the first unit of buildings, comprising 800 beds, is just being occupied. Additional accommodations in units of about 200 beds are also being opened at several of the other State hospitals.

After some discussion on the question of medical standards in the State hospitals, introduced by Dr. William L. Russell, it was decided, because of the importance of the subject and the wide interest, to call an informal meeting of the committee on December 11 to consider this subject further.

23rd ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

The twenty-third annual session of the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Albany, November 14-16. There was a large attendance of social workers from all parts of the State. At the opening session, the President, Rev. Magr. Francis J. O'Hara of Brooklyn, gave a comprehensive review of progress during the year in the fields of social work, both public and private, in this State.

The first evening session, that on delinquency, was made notable by the presence of Dr. William Healy, Director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston, who spoke on "The Practical Value of the Scientific Study of Juvenile Delinquency." Dr. Healy called especial attention to the need of developing more scientific and painstaking research in this field than had yet been done. The other main paper in this session was presented by Edward R. Cass, General Secretary, Prison Association of New York and Secretary of the American Prisons Association, on the subject, "Necessary Steps in Dealing with Delinquents in New York State."

The Wednesday morning session was given over to a discussion of health, with Michael M. Davis, Jr., Executive Secretary, Associated Out-Patient Clinics, New York City, presiding. The principal addresses in this session were given by Dr. Mathias Nicoll, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, on the subject, "Need for Doctors in Small Towns and Rural Districts, and the Remedy," and by John A. Kingsbury, Director of the Milbank Fund, New York City, who told of the proposed "Community Health Work of the Milbank Fund," which will be carried out in this State in cooperation with the Commission on Tuberculosis and Public Health of this Association.

Other general sessions dealt with recreation, rural community organization, the family and children. At the session on children, an address was given by Miss Katherine L. Brettic, Superintendent, Dutchess County Board of Charities and Relief, who read a "Memorial Resolution in Reference to Placing-out, Boarding-out and Adoption." Round-table conferences were held on the subjects of mental hygiene, children and rural community organization.
"WE ARE ALL WAITING FOR HOMES"

Won't You Join the Child Adoption League and Help Us Find Homes for These and Other Homeless Waifs?

Imagine, if you can, six little children waiting outside the entrance of your warm, comfortable home aglow with the light and spirit of fellowship and brotherhood which the holiday season brings.

There they stand shivering and under-nourished, pathetically eager for the love, care and protection which happy children who have homes take for granted.

Their future is the responsibility of no one in particular. The Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association has made them its responsibility. It has formed a Child Adoption League, a growing body of men, women and children, banded together to help provide homes for these forlorn and destitute children who are as cut off from human sympathy and understanding as if they were bits of driftwood thrown up on an unfriendly shore. They are human driftwood, but kindness and love and real homes will transform them into normal, happy children, and later useful men and women and citizens.

Adoption League is Growing

The Child Adoption League is growing, but we hope that it will grow much faster during the holiday season. We wish that every reader of the S. C. A. A. NEWS might be represented in this League, either by his own membership, or membership for his children.

The members of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association and their wives who have become members of the Child Adoption League to date are: Mr. and Mrs. George F. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer N. Buckner, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Frederic D. Hitch, Adolph Lewisohn, Oren Root and Miss Lilla C. Wheeler. This constitutes a splendid beginning.

We wish that every reader of the NEWS would constitute himself a committee of one to awaken the interest of his friends and neighbors in this League for giving homes, neglected, destitute and mistreated children all over the State the chance every child should have for normal, happy development and intelligent, constructive living.

If it were possible to bring before the actual vision of readers these children who are waiting with such poignant longing for love and care and good fellowship, there would be no lack of funds to give them these things.

If you will multiply many hundredfold the six children outside your door, you will still fall far short of the number of children all over the State who need homes of their own—whose lives are being stunted and whose physical, mental and moral development is handicapped, who are victimized by circumstances over which they are utterly helpless and unavailing.

There is no environment so suited to a child's development and happiness as is his own home, provided that home is built upon the right foundations. But when the parents are shiftless, immoral, neglectful, or utterly irresponsible, when the hovel in which they live is in no sense of the word a home, when the children are denied every right of childhood—then they should be given a chance elsewhere. Such a "home," broken up by the authorities on improper guardianship charges, is described in one of our children's records.

"The family lived in a ramshackle, unpainted house in a poor neighborhood. There was one bedroom, where the mother and five children slept—this room just large enough to admit the bed. It had no window but opened up like an alcove off the kitchen. The bed and bedding were indescribably filthy—the odor dreadful. . . . In the kitchen scraps of food and dirty clothing were scattered about. A couch occupied one corner and here the father slept. . . A front room with fairly decent furniture and moderately clean was proudly displayed to the visitor. It was of no use, however, as the door was kept locked. The neighborhood was a very rough one, made up chiefly of foreign homes, some poor whites mixed in together indiscriminately. . . . The father was alcoholic and shiftless. He came of a respectable family of which he was considered the black sheep. He worked spasmodically and the family never knew from one day to the next whether there would be any food in the house. He lacked ambition entirely. The mother was equally degenerate. She neglected her home and her children. Finally when it was discovered that she was immoral, the home was broken up. The children were badly neglected and always dirty. They were not abused or cruelly treated, but just grew. Their complexion, however, each of them, was the littleurchin of the neighborhood. In spite of the lack of training, these children were surprisingly well mannered. They showed great affection for each other." And in a few months what a change a real home would make in those waifs.

Not all the children waiting outside your door at Christmas are there because of incapable and worthless parents. To some the death of one or both parents has made the continuance of the home an impossibility. Incurable illness has broken up others. Some have been left foundlings.

The reasons for child dependence vary with each child—no two stories are alike. In every case where there were possibilities of rebuilding the home on a firmer foundation, the effort has been made and often repeatedly made. A child who is under the care of the State Charities Aid Association waiting for adoption into a foster home is there because a good foster home is the only solution for giving him the chance he needs and deserves to have.

S. C. A. A. Has Found Homes for 5,400

In the State Charities Aid Association's long experience in child placing, covering a period of 25 years, it has placed over 5,400 of these little children in foster homes. In the great majority of cases the children have responded quickly to the influences of their
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK ENDORSES
S. C. A. A. CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
BROADWAY AT 185th STREET
NEW YORK

November 2, 1922

Mr. Homer Folks,
State Charities Aid Association,
126 East 52nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Folks:

I have recently been informed about the new organization
under your association's leadership called the "Child Adoption League." I
understand that it gives to people all over the State an opportunity of
coming into partnership with you in your splendid endeavor to bring children,
left homeless and destitute, under the protection and love of good foster homes.

No human appeal can be made to any of us stronger than
that made by a little child who is without parents and who is therefore
missing all that home meant to us, with its sustenance, sanctities, discipline,
and happy associations. What we can do to compensate these little
folk for their loss is small enough.

I feel confident that all over the State you will find
children in homes of their own eager to join forces with you and your membership
in the Child Adoption League to assist you in your work.

With every hope that this dream may become a reality, I

Sincerely yours,

Harry Emerson Fosdick

SUUFFOLK COUNTY
CELEBRATES S.C.A.A.
50TH ANNIVERSARY

A representative group of people from various Long Island towns were present at the Community House in Bayshore, Long Island, on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 14, to participate in the Suffolk County celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Association. Representatives from Easthampton Town, Southampton Town, Brookhaven Town, Islip Town, Smithtown, Huntington Town and Babylon Town composed the audience. The chairman of the meeting was Rev. Lewis H. Johnson, pastor of the Congregational Church of Patchogue. Dr. Frank Overton, District Secretary Supervisor of the State Department of Health, was the first speaker. His subject was "The Association's Influence in Health Work."

Dr. Overton paid a high tribute to the leadership of the Association in its general health work and especially in its campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Dr. William H. Garvin, Superintendent of Kings Park State Hospital, spoke on "The Association's Influence in Work for the Insane."

"It would be an irreparable loss to the work with the insane if the influence and activities of the State Charities Aid Association should be removed or even diminished," said Dr. Garvin. "Not only in New York State has the influence of the Association been felt, but I have found even in the institutions of California some of the methods which were initiated by the State Charities Aid Association and later taken over by the State Hospitals of New York."

Miss Ruth Newman, Director of the Suffolk County Board of Child Welfare, spoke on "The Association's Influence in Work for Children."

Miss Newman told a number of interesting stories illustrative of the work done with boys and girls who had been placed in homes through the agency of the Association.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association, spoke on the next steps in social progress. He said that the Association would go on to touch larger fields of social reconstruction in its second fifty years. He stated that the results of the tuberculosis campaign of the last fifteen years, the results of the work of the widows' pension boards and kindred movements were plainly visible in such fields as that of juvenile delinquency. He stated that it will not be the visitation of institutions in the next fifty years that will be the important work, but the prevention of sickness and social maladjustments which will result in keeping people out of institutions with resultant saving of money to the State and greater efficiency in community life.

Rev. William H. Garth, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Islip, was the last speaker. Dr. Garth said that the Association by its record of its fifty years of constructive achievement in social welfare and health work had earned the gratitude of the entire State by its unselfishness and high-mindedness of its policies.

MISS CURRY AT MEETINGS

Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the Association's Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, addressed the annual meeting of the Vermont Children's Aid Society in Burlington, October 12, on the subject, "The Work of the Volunteer Children's Aid Societies."

Miss Curry attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Child Welfare League of America, of which she is President, in Chicago, October 5 and 6.
SOCIAl SERVICE AND THE CAMPAIGN

O Ne of the significant features of the recent gubernatorial campaign in New York State was the amount of attention devoted by both candidates to matters relating to the State institutions, the care of children, and the promotion of public health and welfare generally. Social welfare was, indeed, one of the major issues of the campaign.

Both Governor Miller and ex-Governor Smith stated in detail in their addresses and in published statements what they had done for the State along this line, and what their plans were for further effort in this direction. All of this inevitably has had an important educational effect in better informing the people of the State as to the needs of its dependents, and as to progressive policies in dealing with institutional, relief, and health problems.

The Human Side of Government

In one of his addresses (at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on November 1) ex-Governor Smith clearly expressed his attitude. Speaking on the human side of government he said in part:

"I have a conception and an idea of what this State really is that may differ from that held by other men. I lay great stress upon the human side of government, and in this I think I make no mistake."

"I am unable to look upon this State as having interest only in property and in money. I look upon the State as being made up of human beings and any person or any number of persons who are of the opinion that I should close my heart and mind against the things that mean help to the poor and afflicted need not expect to get any sympathy from me. I claim that this attitude of mine is consistent with the teachings of our institutions. I have been taught to look upon this country as designed and founded by Divine Providence itself to be the haven of rest and the harbor of refuge for the downtrodden and the oppressed of every land. The neglect of these obligations and the direction of the Government only in aid of material things tend to shake faith and belief in the accepted theory that it is the duty of the Government to have a strong arm ready at all times for the protection of the helpless."

As to the 2-year period, during my 2 years, I headed the ship of State in that direction, and were I asked today what, in my opinion, is the greatest issue of this campaign, I should answer, 'Bring the Government of the State closer and into more intimate relationship with the rank and file of her people.'"

Governor Miller's Welfare Record

As to the record made by Governor Miller along these lines, we expressed our views in the issue of Oct. 29th, on pages published last April, when, among other things we said: "The number and importance of practical constructive measures enacted by the last Legislature [and approved by Governor Miller] in relation to health, child welfare, and relief, are no exception that without exaggeration it might properly be termed a 'Social Service Session.'"

We referred in that article to (1) the Davenport program, its relation doesn't bearward to motherhood and protecting the health of infants and children, which converted the existing Division of Child Hygiene in the State Health Department into a Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, and made available for the Division $160,000 for the current year; (2) the bill establishing a County Juvenile Court in every county outside of New York City except those in which such courts already exist; (3) the bill permitting counties to transfer to the existing boards of child welfare (heretofore dealing with widows' penances) all public duties and responsibilities for dealing with delinquent children; (4) the bill enabling counties, as well as cities and towns, to establish and carry on general hospitals with provision for the care of the aged and insane; and (5) the bill authorizing occupational therapy departments in all public general hospitals and in tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoriums.

WELFARE RECORD OF GOV. SMITH IN PREVIOUS TERM

I N January, 1921, after Governor Alfred E. Smith's term had expired, we printed in the S. C. A. A. News a statement over our own signature as to the Governor's spirit and attitude toward the problems of State institutions and public health, child welfare, and relief generally, and our appraisal of the results of his administration in that field.

These comments were printed after the Governor had left our state, and before the election. We believe that apropos of Mr. Smith's return to Albany as Governor of New York State, readers of the S. C. A. A. News will be interested in re-reading the article. Therefore we reprint it, in part, as follows:

"AL" Smith

"Let me tell you, there is nothing in this business of being Governor unless you are prepared to forget yourself and the fact that you live in a mansion, and remember the other fellow who isn't Governor and doesn't live in a mansion. What little aid and comfort I have been able to give the man, woman or child, whom nobody hears about and nobody seems to care about, will give me more satisfaction in years to come than all the glory I can get out of having been Governor. A man to make good in this office must be a human being above all."

"These words of Governor Smith to the last conference of the 'newspaper boys' at Albany, correctly state what has obviously been the keynote of his administration. Governor Smith has not been the State primarily as a series of great administrative departments (with a lot of little ones thrown in), nor as a Legislature wrestling with difficult questions of public policy, but first and foremost as a great aggregation of human beings. Himself a man of the people, his first thought has been always of the ordinary citizen. He has not thought of great institutions, but of the individual patient. He has thought not so much in terms of gross totals in budget as of the individual taxpayer. He has thought most of all, perhaps, of that average citizen, of the one who is not in the headlines, who is perhaps the wife of the neighbor or she or he is a part of the State although having only a vague idea of what the State is. There is much to be said for this point of departure in dealing with the affairs of the State. For the bees is not likely to be bad for the hive."

"Applied to the existing situation, this has led Governor Smith to make very little change in the great administrative departments dealing with health and charities. The term of office of the Commissioner of Health expired during Governor Smith's term and the incumbent was promptly reappointed. No one appointed after that, the Democratic Committee probably means so much to the welfare of so many people as that of the Commissioner of Health. What happens that neither in the State Hospitals Department nor in the office of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities did any vacancy occur during Governor Smith's term. Although one of the two lay members of the Hospital Commission was a Republican, as was also the Fiscal Supervisor, there was no interference with their administrative usefulness by reason of this fact. Governor Smith did not directly or indirectly hamper their work.

"Complaints brought to the Governor as to the treatment of any individual in any of the State institutions were promptly looked into, but always impartially, with a fair and just spirit, and with a genuine appreciation of the straightforward and humane spirit in which those institutions are being carried on. Administratively, therefore, Governor Smith's administration has meant letting good work alone and helping it to be still better."

The following list of measures approved or disapproved by Governor Smith.

"The Governor also is a lawyer, though his activities in this direction are limited by the outside bar. The Legislature re-elected Governor Smith, vetoed no good bills and signed no bad ones, so far as health and charities are concerned."

"One phase of the Governor's legislative activity is so important that it needs separate consideration, i.e., State finance. Governor Smith might have taken the point of view that, in a war period, the needs of the insane, feebled-minded, crippled and consumptive should be overlooked. He took a different point of view, namely: that even under the stress of war conditions, the State should not neglect its usual duties, but should keep the fires burning in the homes of its afflicted and dependent wards. He was especially interested in trying to relieve the long standing and serious overcrowding of the hospitals for the insane. He visited many of these institutions in person and, as might be expected, saw them not so much from the point of view of the superintendents and his administrative hierarchy as from that of the ordinary patient. He remembered the needs of this patient when he came to deal with the appropriations at the next session. The health and humanitarian work of the State and an esteemed and sympathetic friend in Governor Smith, and his record in these lines will bear comparison with that of any of his predecessors."
CATTARAGUS CHOSEN FOR TUBERCULOSIS DEMONSTRATION

Cattaragus County has been selected as an area for one of the three health and tuberculosis demonstrations, the undertaking of which was announced last May by the Milbank Memorial Fund. The decision to this effect was announced at Syracuse on Nov. 23 at the semi-annual meeting of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association by John A. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Trustees of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

The three demonstrations will involve a total appropriation by the Fund of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 during a period of five years. The qualifications for the rural county demonstration of all counties ranging from 40,000 to 95,000 population, and in which the rural population exceeds that of the urban centres, were carefully studied and Cattaragus County met the largest number of the considerations and qualifications deemed desirable.

Determining factors leading to the choice of Cattaragus County were the relative stability for the past twenty years of its general mortality, tuberculosis, child and infant mortality rates, the very marked desire upon the part of the public officials, private voluntary health and social welfare agencies and citizens generally, to have their county selected, and their willingness to assume various responsibilities in connection with the organization and development of the demonstration. An important factor was the willingness of the Board of Supervisors to establish a unified control of public health with a county health officer and to share in the expense involved.

The State responsibility for carrying out the various activities of the demonstration program will be in the hands of local public officials and of the voluntary health and welfare organizations. The general oversight of the demonstration has been entrusted to the State Charities Aid Association and to its Cattaragus County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, assisted by technical experts of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

"The purpose of these demonstrations," said Mr. Kingsbury in announcing the decision, "is to determine whether every type of American community with proper organization and at reasonable expense can substantially reduce its sickness, especially in regard to tuberculosis and the morbidity among infants and children, and to ascertain the proper organization and the per capita costs of such undertakings, as applied to large and medium-size cities and typical rural communities."

The Cattaragus County Memorial Fund was established by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, who died in February, 1921, as a memorial to her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank. The trustees are Edward W. Sheldon, Albert G. Milbank, Elisha Root, John G. Milburn, Thomas Cochran, George L. Nichols, and Dr. Charles M. Caulwell.

The Cattaragus demonstration will be started January 1, 1923.

State and Local Tuberculosis Committee’s Plans
(Continued from page 2)

A report of the work done by the Executive Committee since the previous meeting of the State Committee held on May 12th was given by Dr. George J. Roth, Executive Secretary. The status of the State-wide preparations for the annual sale of Christmas Seals and the outlook for the sale described by Harvey Dee Brown, Campaign Director of the Seal sale.

At the luncheon session, an address was delivered on "The Elements of an Adequate Tuberculosis Program" by Dr. Allen K. Krause of Baltimore, Md., Managing Editor of the American Review of Tuberculosis and Director of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Research Fund and Medical Clinic at Johns Hopkins University and Hospital.

The topic of "Team Work in the Tuberculosis Movement" was discussed by Dr. Linaly R. Williams of New York City, Managing Director of the New York State Tuberculosis Association and former Director of the Rockefeller Commission on Tuberculosis in France.

The experience at the luncheon was large. Accommodations had been made for 250 people. Every chair was taken and fifty people were turned away. Among those at the luncheon were many from Syracuse and its environs. Some of these were physicians who had been drawn by interest in the addresses of Dr. Krause, Dr. Williams and Dr. Nicoll. Informal remarks were made by Charles W. Plint, the new Chancellor of Syracuse University, and Hurhurt W. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University, and President of the Syracuse Community Chest. There were also community singing and solos by local artists.

At the afternoon session at 2:30, "Impressions of Anti-Tuberculosis Work in New York State Gained by Recent Visits to Communities" was discussed by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Secretary of the National Health Council and assistant to Dr. Charles J. Cunningham Community Health and Tuberculosiis Demonstration, and by Miss Monica Moore, Field Secretary of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, formerly with the Rockefeller Commission on Tuberculosis in France.

Dr. Florence L. McKay, Director of the Division on Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene in the State Department of Health, spoke on "What the Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Health Does for Your Community" at this meeting. "The Department is Prepared to do as the Local Tuberculosis and Public Health Committees in Organization, Infant Welfare and Maternity Protective Activities."

Among those who participated in the discussion were:
Dr. Allen Krause, Dr. Linaly R. Williams, Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Dr. Florence L. McKay, Dr. William A. Howe, Dr. F. W. Sears, Dr. Donald R. Stovern, Dr. Charles J. Cunningham, Dr. Harry J. Bratton, Dr. L. J. Holley, Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, Dr. Charles G. McDonald, Miss Mathilde S. Kuhlman, R.N.; Dr. George F. Cunfield, Mr. Homer Folsom, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Mr. William W. Seymour, Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, Mr. Stephen R. Leonard, Mr. George J. Neubert, Dr. Harvey Dee Brown, Dr. Stan...
GOVERNOR SMITH PLEDGES COOPERATION WITH LEGISLATURE ON WELFARE PROBLEMS OF STATE

Urges Greater Effort to Cure Insane and to Relieve Overcrowded State Hospitals

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH in his message to the Legislature when it convened on January 3rd, dealt with child welfare, public health, and the care of the insane and feebleminded as major subjects for consideration and action.

"I will be glad," he said, "to co-operate with your committees and the officials in charge of our various institutions in working out a program that properly meets these needs."

His progressive recommendations on these various phases of "the human side of government," will be of very real interest to readers of the S. C. A. A. News and we reproduce that portion of his message, as follows:

**STATE HOSPITALS, MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND INSTITUTIONAL CARE**

Some years ago the State undertook, as a State function, the care of the mentally disturbed portion of our population. There are approximately forty thousand people today in the State hospitals for the insane. The treatment that they are to receive from the State depends entirely upon the interpretation that you put on the word "care." If we are simply to lock them in and herd them together until their distress of mind is relieved by death, that is one method. If, on the other hand, we are to care for them properly, put forth our best efforts to provide for their needs medically and otherwise, make the very best effort that we can to effect a cure, provide for their physical comfort, we must make such appropriations for maintenance as will secure the best kind of help in adequate numbers.

Overcrowding in these institutions is one of the most serious problems confronting the State. I believe that the people want to do everything they can for these unfortunate wards; that the great majority of the people feel that this is an obligation that they should discharge to the very limit of their ability. I, therefore, bespeak your careful attention to proper appropriations for maintenance and a careful study of proposals to add to the existing structures as well as to build new ones of proven necessity in order that we may cure the evil of overcrowding and not overlook the necessity for attendants in adequate number.

Related to this in a way is the problem of the mentally deficient. On the theory that a stitch in time saves nine, the dollar spent by the State at the right time may save countless dollars later on in the handling of this important problem. With proper housing under proper environment and with proper teaching, the mentally deficient may be made useful members of society to the extent that their condition will permit. Work might well be begun in the schools in extending the system of special classes successfully started, where it is possible at first hand to detect any defective mentality and where in the primary stages some form of training might be useful.

If the State neglects mental defectives, it may save some money, but it will pay twice as much in the long run in provision for more costly forms of custodial care. In fact, this general principle of proper standards might well be applied to all of our State institutions which care for any group of our dependent wards. They should all be kept at the highest possible standard. If we do this work, let us do it well. If we do it only half way, we lose as far as results are concerned on even the half that we undertake.

**CHILD WELFARE**

In 1920, at my suggestion, the Legislature created a commission to examine into laws relating to children and child welfare. It made a preliminary report to the Legislature in March, 1922, and the Legislature enacted several of its recommendations. Several important ones, however, were not enacted and these have mainly to do with the Boards of Child Welfare.

In 1915, the State changed its policy towards children whose mother was unable to support them after the death of their father. Prior to that time, appropriations of public money had been made for their support in institutions. It requires no words of mine to tell you that the proper person, to take care of a child is its own mother, and the State, realizing this principle, created boards of child welfare as the agencies for paying to the
SYRACUSE CHOSEN!

Just as we go to press, announcement is made that Syracuse has been selected as the second class city area for one of the three health and tuberculosis demonstrations to be made in this State with funds provided by the Milbank Memorial Fund.

Syracuse was selected upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association, approved by the Technical Board of the Milbank Memorial Fund and by its Board of Trustees.

This is the second demonstration area selected, Cattaraugus County having been chosen for the demonstration of what can be accomplished in a rural county.

The remaining area, which is to comprise part of a first class city, is yet to be selected.

The three demonstrations will involve a total appropriation by the Fund of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 in a period of five years.

A fuller account of the considerations and deliberations leading up to the selection of Syracuse will be published in the next issue of the S. C. A. A. NEWS.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Activity by the State for the preservation of public health can never be too broad. While we may congratulate ourselves upon the steadily diminishing death rate, we must not permit ourselves to slow down for a single moment any effort that the State should put forth for the protection of the public health and the prevention of disease. People are prone to the idea that health is the concern of the individual. I believe it to be the business of the State because the State itself cannot be healthier than its people.

Because it affects the preparation of the appropriation bill, I have but one concrete suggestion to make at this time as I intend to take up in a message at a later date the whole subject of public health. I venture the suggestion now that the State, as a matter of sound policy, should take advantage of the federal appropriations made by the Congress of the United States under what is known as "The Sheppard-Towner Act to promote the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy." New York State pays a large portion of the federal taxes and should take full advantage of the appropriations thus made. Whether one quarrels with the principle or not makes little difference. The place to voice any objection to the principle is in the Halls of Congress. The policy of having been conditioned by the State of New York should avail itself of the offer of the government. Certainly nobody can complain about the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

The Governor had this to say about reorganization of State government:

At the head of the specific recommendations to your honor is the constitutional amendments reorganizing the present ramshackle government of this State. These amendments create a commission of the elector State officers to three; the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Comptroller who shall be an independent auditor without administrative functions, and for a four-year term for these three elective officers; second, for the reduction of State departments to nine; each representing a major administrative activity and for consolidation of administration and inspection of institutions; and third, for an executive budget system which will place upon the Governor the responsibility of initiating the budget. * * * These resolutions, in a modified and somewhat weakened form have passed one or both houses of the Legislature several times, but have never been allowed to come to the people for their decision. I now urge you as your first act of the session to pass these resolutions in the form in which they were originally presented in 1920, after having met the approval of the most distinguished constitutional lawyers of this State, irrespective of party. * * *

Pending the final passage of the constitutional amendments, I shall shortly recommend to your honorable body by special message, a well-considered plan of statutory consolidations of scattered departments that can be brought about without constitutional revision and such as will make easier the transition to the structure of government contemplated in the reorganization amendments.
MISS MILLS APPOINTED AS FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

GOVERNOR SMITH has nominated Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse for appointment as a member of the State Hospital Commission, to succeed Cyrus E. Jones, deceased.

Miss Mills is the first woman ever named on this Commission. Her selection is particularly gratifying to the women of the State and will doubtless be considered very appropriate by the public generally, inasmuch as over half of the 40,000 patients in the thirteen civil hospitals for insane are women.

The State Hospital Commission consists of three members—two speakers and a citizen member. Miss Mills is named as the citizen member and her term is six years. The other members are Floyd Haviland, Chairman, and Arleigh D. Richardson of Ilion, legal member.

Miss Mills, who is a native of Syracuse and a graduate of Cornell University, has been active for many years in the public and political life of New York State, as a suffrage worker, lecturer on literary topics, and as associate chairman of the Democratic State Committee. She has traveled extensively in this country and Europe.

She was one of the State delegates-at-large to the National Convention in San Francisco in 1920, and that fall was the candidate of her party for Secretary of State. In 1910 she was elected Vice-President of the National Women's Suffrage Association and in 1898 she was named as one of the speakers on the Democratic State Committee and its President, serving until October, 1913. She is a member of the New York State Grange, the Women's University Club of New York, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Consumers' League, and a Director of the Syracuse Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Miss Mills is a daughter of the late Charles de B. Mills, a leader in the anti-slavery agitation and widely known as a speaker and Oriental scholar. Throughout Miss Mills' childhood her father's home was a center for lecturers and workers in reform and literary lines. She was accustomed to see at the family fireside such men as Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, A. Bronson Alcott, and such women as Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Louisa Alcott, and Ednah D. Cheney.

NOYES—GILCHREST

Miss Augusta Gilchrest, who has been a valued member of the State Charities Aid Association for the past ten years, the last four of which have been in the Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children, was elected in grave Church, New York City, on December 30th to Eugene J. Noyes of Congress, N. Y., a graduate of Columbia University and the Columbia Law School. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes will reside in New York City, where Mr. Noyes is engaged in the practice of law.

The annual Christmas Conference of children's workers of the Eastern part of the United States met in New York City December 26 and 27. About 100 were in attendance. The frank and critical discussions were unusually stimulating. The meetings were opened by Miss H. Ina Curry, President of the Child Welfare League of America, under whose auspices the Conference was held.

At the first session (J. Prentice Murphy, president), Dr. Horace H. Jenks of Philadelphia led the discussion on "The Importance of Medical Work in the Foster Care of Children." Dr. Jenks emphasized that a square medical deal for children included both thorough diagnosis and thorough treatment and follow-up work, and he urged closer cooperation between the medical workers and the social workers.

The extension of the use of boarding homes was discussed by Miss Mary E. Borett of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, who described with dramatic effect how her work in placing and supervising more than 300 Jewish children in boarding homes in New York City. That part of her discussion which told what her Committee had done with $20,000 given them for publicity purposes during the past year was also much appreciated.

In the evening a conference dinner was held (George L. Jones, president), after which the topic "The Lower Terms in a Modern Program Dealing with Illegitimacy" was discussed. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Rev. Robert F. Keegan, Miss Katherine Lenroot of the Federal Children's Bureau took charge of the discussion and it was generally agreed that in dealing with the unmarried mother and her child the presumption should be that the two are to be kept together, that the standards of case work attending the treatment of the unmarried mother should compare favorably with the best case work in other fields, that the states should work for uniformity in treatment and inspection, and that upon the state itself should be placed some responsibility for seeing that all children born out of wedlock have a square deal.

At the Tuesday morning session (Douglas P. Falconer, presiding) the subject "What Shall We Advise a Community to Do for Detention Service?" was discussed. Miss Charles Warner of the Brooklyn S. P. C. C. It was pointed out that a definition should be given of detention homes, and that the building of detention homes for children awaiting court hearing, emphasis should be placed on the need of a greater frequency of hearings in children's courts and more intensive supervision prior to the complaint is lodged, with more skillful preventive measures before or in lieu of court hearings.

Dr. Augusta Bronson, who presented the Joche Baker Foundation of Boston led a discussion on "Better Studies of the Individual in Relation to Child Welfare." (Ellen C. Potter of Harrisburg, presiding). Dr. Bronson stressed the seriousness of child caring agencies should publish the results of their efforts—i.e., how the children turn out—by such an accumulation of experience a better understanding can be arrived at as to how we deal with success or failure in the case work of the several agencies.

The last discussion (Homer Folks, presiding) was a preliminary report by Miss Sophie Van Senden Theis of the New York State Charities Aid Association on the study of undernourished children. This study covered those of the 3900 children who have been placed out by the State Charities Aid Association who have lived past their sixteenth birthday, a group of about 900 individuals now ranging in age from 18 to 40 years. This investigation was scientifically pursued in order to determine how far their children have adjusted to the communities in which they have lived. It was clearly demonstrated that while the largest number of children came from homes in which there were serious defects both mental and moral, the vast majority of children had become capable members of society, having made satisfactory adjustments both to themselves and to the community.

UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN

What the Red Cross, through the Health Service of its New York County Chapter has done for undernourished children in Manhattan, is briefly told in an attractive pamphlet just issued from the Office of Public Affairs of the New York Office of the Red Cross, 500 Madison Avenue. The story is told by George R. Bedinger, Director of Health Service, under whose supervision the work mentioned was begun. It reports that six public school dental hygiene clinics were operated. 1282 children were enrolled in the program, and over 20,000 children received dental hygiene treatment.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Health Service, New York County Chapter, America Red Cross, 500 Madison Avenue, New York.
CHILDREN'S PREVENTORIUM NOW IN USE IN ONTARIO

The formal dedication of the new preventorium for children on the grounds of the Thompson Memorial Hospital at Canandaigua, December 7, marked the accomplishment of a plan initiated and sponsored jointly by the Thompson Memorial Hospital, the Ontario County Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Ontario County Tuberculosis Committee. The Rotary Club of that city has raised the money needed for construction, amounting to $5,000. The 10 children now being cared for in two temporary shacks, will be moved immediately into the new quarters. The new building has accommodations for ten boys and ten girls, and is equipped with a modern open air school room.

CATARAUGUS COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS DEMONSTRATION GETTING UNDER WAY

The groundwork for the health and tuberculosis demonstration, which is to be conducted in Cattaraugus County with funds supplied in part by the Milbank Memorial Fund, is being carefully developed.

Preliminary conferences have been held in the county between public officials, citizens, and representatives of health agencies, and George J. Nelbach, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, and Dr. H. A. Pattison who has been given a leave of absence from the National Tuberculosis Association to assist the State Charities Aid Association in developing a program of procedure.

Death of F. L. Bartlett Ends Most Useful Career

Frank L. Bartlett, prominent citizen of Olean and a valued friend and supporter of the State Charities Aid Association, died at the Billmore Hotel, New York City, on December 6, 1922, at the age of 84.

The State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, of which he was a member, had come to rely greatly on his judgment and counsel, and was looking forward to securing many practical suggestions and most valuable assistance from him in the organization and development of the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis and Health Demonstration, about to be undertaken with an appropriation from the Milbank Memorial Fund.

Mr. Bartlett was a member of the Board of Directors of the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis Committee, and in 1910, by appointment from Governor Smith, acted as Co-op Campaign Manager for the Christmas Seal Sale, sending Cattaraugus over the top in record time.

Mr. Bartlett was President of the Exchange National Bank of Olean, Director of the Buffalo Branch of the Federal Reserve Branch, and up to about a year ago, President of the Bankers' Association of Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties. He was a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and received the distinction of being elected honorary member of the Veterans' Association, Buffalo Division, of the road.

Public-spirited and generous to every worthy cause, he was a leader in public affairs. He had an active part in practically every welfare enterprise in Olean and Cattaraugus County, and for 40 years had maintained a consistent, keen interest in matters of human betterment.

Mr. Bartlett had been in good health for the past year, his condition becoming so serious during the last four months as to necessitate his coming to New York for treatment. The end followed soon after an operation which was performed in the hope of bringing about an improvement.

Mr. Bartlett disliked publicity and never held a public office but once, when he served as President of the Board of Health of Olean. Two of his favorite entertainments were the development of the Hamilton Country Club of Olean and the establishment and development of the Higgins Memorial Hospital, which, through his untiring efforts, has become one of the most modern general hospitals in the third-class cities of the State.

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Father of 10 Helps Adoption League

"We Oughtn't to Forget Kida That Haven't Any Home At All," Says Unselfish Farmer

We are glad to record a healthy and steady growth of the Child Adoption League established by the Association last September in connection with our Child Placing Agency. We have hope and confidence that the year 1923 will see the League thoroughly established and yielding substantial financial support to aid us in measuring up to our opportunities in the field of child placing.

During the rush of the holiday season memberships came in in gratifying numbers—20 on the day before Christmas. An interesting thing about the League is the fact that its members are recruited from such differing walks of life. There are the hard-headed advertising men who joined because of Mrs. Honoré Willaile's inspiring talk at their weekly conference. There are professional men who wanted to give a Christmas greeting to children who haven't yet found real homes. There are the children who want to help make life happier for boys and girls who haven't any parents to care for them.

The membership most freighted with good will was sent in by one of our friends in Connecticut who has been trying to interest her neighborhood in the Child Adoption League. Near her lives a farmer who came to this country some time before the war. He was an expert mechanic, earned good money in factories during the war, and after the war put his savings into a farm in the Berkshire hills. There is a heavy mortgage on the farm and he has ten children all under eighteen. There are many mouths to fill and the farmer's efforts provide a bare, a very bare living for them all, but in spite of that fact, they are a very happy family, devoted to each other.

Just before Christmas he came to an S. C. A. A. representative with two dollar bills in his hand.

"I want to do something for those children you've been talking about who haven't got any home," he said, offering the two dollars. "I wish it were more. I can't afford the ten dollars, but wouldn't this buy one of those little memberships for Willie or Ruth or one of the other children?"

"But," it was suggested, "you have so many things to take care of yourself, and it is almost Christmas. Are you sure you can spare it?"

"Sure I can," he replied. "I got ten children myself, and I know how they feel. We oughtn't to forget kids that haven't any home at all. Sure, I can spare it. If I can't get it any other way, I can do without my tobacco for a couple of mouths."

So the blue slip was made out for four-year-old Willie, who says he is going to grow up to be a "famer, like pa." We hope he will be like his father, and we hope that every one else will follow this example and give what he can to help find homes for the children who want them and need them so much.

To date the Child Adoption League has received in memberships, $962. Several of the most active members are children, one of whom took his own Christmas money to join. This is a wonderful investment in a happy Christmas next year for some child under the State Charities Aid Association's care.

LOUISE CLOSSER HALE JOINS CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE OF THE S.C.A.A.

Befriending a Forlorn Couple With Baby Aroused Her Interest in Child Placing

Louise Closser Hale, well known both as an actress of distinction and as a writer, has joined the Child Adoption League. She is enthusiastic over the idea behind the formation of this League—that is men and women and children all over that State should band together and through the agency of their memberships help to place homeless and destitute children in good foster homes.

Mrs. Hale has been playing recently in "Hospitality," the second of a series of plays being produced this year under the direction of the Equity Players. One incident which led to Mrs. Hale's personal interest in helping babies and young children is a unique one, which we will let her recount in her own way:

"I am playing a mother in 'Hospitality' just now, giving my last breath to my adored son. Last year I was a grandmother in 'Miss Lulu Betti' offering my 'burial money' to better the family fortunes. But I never came very close to a baby—really—until last winter when on my way home from the theatre at midnight I took three strangers—a man, a woman and a baby, who were seeking lodging, into my apartment for shelter.

"It was the baby that got me more than the evident distress of the impoverished parents. I lay awake long after the little family were sleeping, when suddenly I heard the baby cry. There was a movement in the room where the three lay, but it was not quicker than my own swinging out of bed. I went to the closed door feeling enormously responsible, for I had a milk bottle in one hand and a sterno heater in the other. I had guessed just right! Every-thing quickly subsided in the house except my heart—it went on curiously leaping. Strangely enough for a heart, it was pounding on a guilty brain.

"I was never before in my half century of living had a baby cried in my smug home—never! And I was a stage mother who knew just how to behave with children on the stage! I thought of the thousands of homes all about us where no child ever cried, and of what the occupants were missing because they had never been thrilled by that tiny, sharp wail for immediate attention. Not a laugh, mind you, for that is not character building—but a cry! I never felt so important in my life as I was that night for that milk bottle. In the most miserable way in the world the milk bottle and I were perpetuating the species! I grew quite sick at the thought of what might have happened to that baby if I hadn't met the little family wandering about in their miserable uncertainty.

"Having a virtue eight a hundred feet to my calling, I decided that the parents intended to slip out early in the morning and leave the baby to me. I put some of that soft pink stuff in my ears so that I wouldn't hear them slip away, and I fell asleep imagining myself taking care of the baby on matinee days with that baby in my arms.

"Never mind the end. It was funny enough—or tragic enough—depending on how I happen to look at it. But the idea of a woman in New York in this crisis—well, I didn't tell my sister or my cook or anybody in the house—just for help—for help when she alone can give it!"

"Auctioned Off" When an Orphan, He Joins Child Adoption League

A recently enrolled member of the S. C. A. A. Child Adoption League has more than the usual incentive to help out little children left destitute and homeless, for he knows from bitter experience what such a situation means.

Mr. Mathews, as we will call him, was born in Switzerland. When he was six years old his parents died and he and his brothers and sisters were auctioned off to the highest bidder to be "bound out", as it used to be called in old time, 'agreed' of the treatment of children in New York state, and the price was low.

The memory of those terrible years is still with Mr. Mathews, one realizes, from the haunted look that comes into his eyes and the sort of permanent sadness in his kindly weathered face. He doesn't say much, but one guesses a world of agony from the patient shrug of his shoulders and the thin accented statement.

"Ah, well, what a life is it for a child with people who are always drunk?"

Mr. Mathews is now the owner and proprietor of a prosperous chicken farm of which he and his wife, who is also Swiss, take almost entire care. Mr. Mathews has come into his eyes and the sort of permanent sadness in his kindly weathered face. He doesn't say much, but one guesses a world of agony from the patient shrug of his shoulders and the thin accented statement.

"Ah, well, what a life is it for a child with people who are always drunk?"
U.S. CHILD-CARE AGENCIES CALLED ON TO HELP PLAN FOR THOUSANDS OF NEAR EAST ORPHANS

The Near East Relief and the American Red Cross are facing a relief problem of overwhelming proportions in the Near East, where tens of thousands of children—mostly Armenians and Greeks but with some Syrians and Assyrians, some of whom are Jewish or other European refugees, and most of them permanently separated from parents and relatives, must be provided for.

To add to this are vast numbers of refugee families with many children who are also without homes.

The Near East Relief has asked the child caring organizations of America to help devise ways of providing substitute children for a long period of time which will be necessary. The Child Welfare League of America has appointed a committee to represent its 90 member organizations in this matter, and on November 17 the first joint meeting of the officers of the Near East and the committee was held. There were present at the conference representing the child caring movement of America, Dr. R. R. Reeder, Dr. Helen T. Wooley, Dr. C. C. Carstens, Miss Georgia Ralph and Miss H. Ida Curry. The Near East Relief was represented by Charles V. Vickrey, John B. Voris, John W. Mace, Dr. William Doughty and Miss Adelaide S. Dwight.

MR. KIERNAN ACCEPTS POSITION WITH BROOKLYN TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE

Frank Kiernan, who has been a valued member of the staff of the State Charities Aid Association since January, 1916, and recently Executive Secretary of its Committee on Public Charitable Institutions and Associate Secretary of the New York City Visiting Committee, has resigned to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. He began his new duties on January 2.

Mr. Kiernan came to the Association originally as a member of the Tuberculosis Committee's staff. Subsequently he was connected also for some time with the Mental Hygiene Committee, and his work in connection with the establishment and inspection of county tuberculosis sanatoriums, the organization of public support for proposals looking toward better care of the feebleminded, and in his inspection of public hospitals and charitable institutions of New York City and State, Mr. Kiernan made a large circle of friends and rendered very effective service to the Association and to the cause of better care of the sick and the needy.

In the new position, which comes in connection with the establishment of the county tuberculosis sanatoriums, the organization of public support for proposals looking toward better care of the feebleminded, and his inspection of public hospitals and charitable institutions, Mr. Kiernan is also a former S. C. A. A. man, Dr. Charles S. Prest.

On December 29 members of the staff of the Association assembled to bid farewell to Mr. Kiernan and wish him success and Godspeed in his new work. Appreciative remarks were made by Homer Folks, Secretary, and by Miss Curry, Mr. Nelback, and Mr. Hastings, Assistant Secretaries. On behalf of the staff, Mr. Folks presented a handsome engraved pen and pencil to Mr. Kiernan.

PIONEER PSYCHIATRIST DEAD

Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher, a well-known psychiatrist, died at his home in Albany, N. Y., on December 7. Dr. Mosher made for himself an enduring monument in the establishment of Pavilion F of the Albany General Hospital, which was one of the first wards of a general hospital in the country devoted exclusively to the observation and treatment of psychopathic cases. From 1904 until the time of Dr. Mosher's death the pavilion was ably conducted under his direction and was the means of giving timely preventive and curative treatment to many acute and emergency cases of mental illness in the community.

Orleans Supervisors Provide $1,500 for Tuberculosis Work

The Board of Supervisors of Orleans County, at its annual session in December, decided to continue during 1923 to help support, through the appropriation of county funds, the tuberculosis nursing service of the Orleans County Tuberculosis Committee and appropriated $1,500 for this purpose. By this action the Board of Supervisors has shown that it has become convinced of the need and value of such nursing service. Last Spring the first appropriation for such purpose, $1,000, was made by the Board with some degree of skepticism and with an implied understanding that an appropriation for the next year would not be made unless results justified the expenditure.

This new appropriation is an endorsement of the work of the Orleans County Tuberculosis Committee and its public health nurse, Miss Grace G. Gillett, R.N. In addition to the nursing service and clinics conducted by the Committee, it has also carried on a continuous campaign of public health information and education which has specialized in enlisting the cooperation of school authorities and of the teachers. Scales for the periodic weighing of the children of the employees in each school. The Modern Health Crusade, a system of teaching health facts to children, has been introduced into most of the schools, and nutritional classes have been started in several places.

TIMELY ARTICLES IN MENTAL HYGIENE

We direct the attention of our readers to the last number of Mental Hygiene (October, 1922), the quarterly publication issued by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. In this number, as in all the numbers of Mental Hygiene, those interested in social welfare will find a wealth of material throwing much light on social problems. Three of the many excellent articles in the last number will probably be of particular interest to our readers: (1) "The Social Service Department and Its Relation to an Extensive Parole System," by Dr. Harry A. Stueckel; (2) "The Development of Mental Hygiene in Children's Institutions," by Dr. E. R. Kelly; (3) "Mental Hygiene in Its Relation To Prevent-Day Nursing," by Dr. J. J. Van Deusen, and "Organization of Social Work in a State Hospital," by Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES NAMED FOR POTTS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The Potts Memorial Hospital, provided for by the legacy of the late Miss Ida Potts of Columbia County, was incorporated and a Board of Trustees selected in December by Stephen F. Avery, sole surviving executor of the will.

The new sanatorium will specialize in the teaching of arts and trades to patients who are convalescing from tuberculosis for the purpose of assisting them to become self-supporting on their return to industry.

The Board of Trustees consists of Mr. Avery who resides in Claverack, Columbia County: Homer Folks of Yonkers, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Charles J. Hatfield, former Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, and now Director of the Phipps Institute of Tuberculosis, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert P. Scott, who has made a special study of tuberculosis in several sanatoria in New York State; John M. Jones of Poughkeepsie, Director, The Farmers and Manufactures Bank of Poughkeepsie; Dr. David R. Lyman, Medical Director of the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, Wallingford, Conn.; Dr. H. A. Patterson, Supervisor of Medical Services of the National 4-Hour Tuberculosis Association; Gordan Philip of Hudson, President of the First National Bank of Hudson; Fred M. Stein, Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, the New York Tuberculosis Association, and the Montefiore Home, and Hon. Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyaex, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

The Board of Trustees met and organized on December 15, electing Mr. Avery as President; Dr. Hatfield, Vice-President; Dr. Patterson, Secretary, and Mr. Philip, Treasurer.

The Board has acquired the title to the Potts homestead in Livingston, Columbia County, and to the household furniture and equipment and will begin on the work of carrying out the provision of Miss Potts' will at once.

(2) "Child Mental Hygiene In Erie County", by Dr. Aaron J. Rosanof, which presents in interesting detail, the mental hygiene section of the child health survey of Erie County, conducted under the general direction of the National Child Health Council; (3) "Results and Future Opportunities In the Field of Clinics, Social Service and Parole", by Dr. Douglas Thom, whose habbit clinic in Boston conducted in connection with the Baby Welfare Association, has created so much favorable comment.

The same issue of Mental Hygiene also contains a number of valuable abstracts of articles published in other periodicals such as "Two Twilight Zones in Health Administration", by Dr. E. R. Kelly; "Mental Hygiene In Its Relation To Prevent-Day Nursing"; by Dr. I. J. Van Deusen, Jr., and "Organization of Social Work in a State Hospital", by Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor.
TEAM-WORK IN RURAL HEALTH SURVEY

ONE of the most promising and significant steps toward closer correlation of effort between county organizations and agencies interested in rural health which has developed in some time has been taken by the State Council on Rural Social Work in the appointment of a Joint Committee on Rural Health. It is especially encouraging that the initiative for this has come from the agricultural interests themselves.

The State Council on Rural Social Work was organized in February 1921 for the purpose of enabling all agencies interested in rural social welfare to come together from time to time and discuss their programs and policies, to prevent overlapping and duplication of rural social work in New York State by coordination of their services, and to act jointly in promoting needed rural social welfare. Membership of the Council consists of representatives of 28 agencies; each agency is represented by one voting delegate and may have in addition not more than two non-voting representatives.

At the second annual conference held at Ithaca on February 14, 1922, a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a special committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Rural Health, to study rural health conditions and organizations in New York State in much the same way as the Committee of twenty-one has been studying the problems of rural education during the past two years.

The resolution creating the Committee provides that it shall have a membership of two representatives each from the New York State Grange, the State Federation of County Farm Bureau Associations, the State Federation of County Home Bureau Associations and the Dairymen's League, and one each from the Committees on Tuberculosis and Public Health and on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, the State Organization for Public Health Nursing, the State Medical Society, the State Department of Health, the State Department of Education, the New York State College of Agriculture, the State Hospital Commission, the State Commission on Mental Defectives, and the American Red Cross.

Representative have been selected by these various organizations, and the first meeting of the Joint Committee was held recently in the State Education Building at Albany. Prof. Dwight Sanderson, Department of Rural Social Organization of the State College of Agriculture, presided as temporary Chairman. A Committee on Policy and Information was appointed and consists of the following: Prof. Dwight Sanderson, State College of Agriculture, Cornell University; S. I. Strivings, Castile, N. Y., President of the State Council and President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. Henry Burden, Cazenovia, N. Y., of the State Federation of Home Bureau, Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, and Mr. George J. Nebel, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. This Committee will collect available data on the present status of rural health work and make recommendations to the general committee as to methods of procedure.

Mental Clinic at Medical College of Syracuse University

Another addition to the outpatient clinic service of the State hospitals has been made by the establishment of a working arrangement between the College of Medicine of Syracuse University and Utica State Hospital for the conduct of a mental clinic in connection with the Syracuse Free Dispensary. The clinic holds two sessions weekly and at one of these sessions the consultant is Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, Assistant Superintendent of the Utica State Hospital. The social service work of the clinic is under the general direction of the State Hospital. A special psychiatric social worker has been employed for this clinic and her salary for the next nine months is being paid by the Onondaga Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

It is hoped that at the end of this period funds may be available whereby the social worker may be paid as a member of the social service staff of the Utica State Hospital.

The clinic differs somewhat from the other State hospital mental clinics in that it serves as a teaching center for the students of the Syracuse College of Medicine. In a recent paper on the work of this clinic, presented at the last quarterly conference of the State Hospitals, Dr. Cheney pointed out that this plan had proved in practice to work well both from the standpoint of the patient and of the student.

WARREN COUNTY IMPROVES ITS SANATORIUM PLANS

Warren County is about to revise the preliminary plans of its proposed county tuberculosis sanatorium. It intends to profit by the experience of other counties in regard to hospital planning and construction.

Dr. Horace J. Howk, Medical Superintendent and administrative officer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Sanatorium at Mount McGregor, was asked to serve as advisor to a citizens' committee consisting of Supervisor Nelson A. Milward, M. I. Mason, President of the Warren County Medical Society, Reginal Marsh, a member of the firm of architects who drew up the preliminary plan for the hospital, and Miss Marjorie M. Buckman, Executive Secretary of the Warren County Tuberculosis Committee.

This Committee visited the Vermont Sanatorium at Pittsford, Vt., and the Herkimer County Sanatorium at Salisbury, N. Y., for the purpose of gathering additional information as to construction and equipment. The medical superintendents of both hospitals were able to give valuable suggestions which will be acted upon, and after revising the plans will again be submitted to them for further helpful criticism.

Two Deserted Waifs Get a Home from S.C.A.A. for Xmas

"I Want to Take Your Hand, Daddy," Said One of them to New Foster Father As They Started Homeward

THE S. C. A. A. Child Placing Agency's annual Christmas party for the children under its supervision was held this year at the Children's House on West 23rd Street, New York, thereby gaining much in an atmosphere of intimacy and hominess over the celebrations held previous years in the auditorium of the Charities Building. Since all the children could not be accommodated at once, the younger ones came, with their boarding mothers, in the afternoon; the older ones of high school and working age had a jolly time in the evening.

The afternoon program held under the stimulating influence of a glowing and laden Christmas tree, was most inspiring. The children themselves gave most of it, and were much delighted with each other's performances. The little girls were all immaculate and dainty in white dresses and big pink bows, and the boys and girls alike gave evidence of the good care they received at the hands of their various boarding mothers.

For several of the youngest children who sat, wide eyed and eager on the first row, the entrance of Santa Claus through the window and his hearty greeting to them was a miraculous and breath-taking affair. For a little brother and sister, aged five and four, it was obviously an absolutely new and entrancing experience. Only the little girl grew frightfully worried, for Santa called her name after name without giving the least evidence that she existed. Other little girls were given lovely dolls and boys received fascinating-looking games. Would Santa overlook her just because she had never had a chance to make her acquaintance before? Her sad little face grew more pathetic. Suddenly Santa called a name, she started forward expectantly, only to drop back in her chair, visibly sick with disappointment. Even her brother received a gift, and still her name wasn't called. Two big tears welled up in her eyes and slid down her cheeks. She crept into a nearby lap for comfort. When she had almost given up, Santa remembered her—and laid a wonderful doll in her outstretched arms. For a breathless moment she held the doll tight—then she slowly tipped her backward and a radiant smile broke through her tears—for they did! If that doll hadn't eyes which opened and shut, Christmas would have been utterly ruined.

But the best gift these two little deserted waifs received was a home—for their new foster parents came to the party and took them home forthwith. Of course the home had already been found to be a most desirable one and they clinched the matter of his place in his foster father's affections by playing, when they started out, "I want to take your hand, Daddy."
$27,963 FROM TIMES APPEAL FOR S.C.A.A. NEEDY CHILDREN

Each year of the New York Times appeal for the "100 Neediest Cases" of New York charitable and philanthropic organizations sees a more widespread and generous response to the needs of the unfortunate individuals and families for whom the appeals are made, and a greater readiness to make use of this well established channel for sending gifts from those who have much to those who lack even the barest necessities of living. This is the 11th year of the appeal. To date, the sum total of contributions received this year is $157,160. Of this amount, $27,963.41 will be used for food, clothing, shelter and medical care of children awaiting placement in homes of adoption and for care of destitute mothers with babies. This exceeds last year's amount by $5,497.19.

'S. C. A. A. Had 18 of 100 Cases

The 18 cases which are the State Charities Aid Association's quota of the "100 Neediest" are under the supervision of the Child Placing Agency and the Mothers' and Babies' Department. The money received goes directly to their relief, no part being deducted for general expenses of administration. It is a 100% contribution to the children and young mothers who are destitute and unprotected and in need of immediate help. In addition the fund received makes provision for approximately 30 additional cases, assuring for the children who need it, a long period of special care and training to prepare them for foster homes. The sum requested in the appeal is based on the basis of one case, but if it is found that some other provision can be made for the children in less time, the amount remaining is used for the care of another child whose need is just as great.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of this splendid work undertaken annually by The New York Times of bringing before its readers in graphic and dramatic form the needs of New York's unfortunate and suffering individuals. For a few days when The Times brings them under the strong spotlight of its publicity, they are realities to thousands of readers, whose hearts are touched, whose sympathies are quickened, and who long to do what they can to lighten intolerable burdens. In many cases this quickened sympathy and interest are crystallized into active help.

Aside from the actual contributions in money received by the various organizations represented, the educational effect of so direct an appeal is tremendous. Not only does it create a far greater interest and faith in the relief and constructive work of the charitable organizations themselves, but it leads to a better understanding of the conditions under which so large a portion of families live, and the very slight margin of safety which exists in their daily earnings, which means that the death, or even the illness of the breadwinner may plunge them almost immediately into the greatest want and distress.

Homes for Destitute Children

In addition to contributions of money, the State Charities Aid Association has had an unusually large number of homes offered for the children. At the close of its other than than 47, has gone on a visit to a prospective country home. Stephen and Kate of Case 32 have also gone to a home with their parents and became interested in them through The Times story, and who took them home two days before Christmas. The fact that contributions of all amounts from $1 to $1,000 came from all classes of people and from all parts of the United States—and even from foreign countries—without solicitation on the part of The Times beyond the publication of the stories themselves, or the organizations represented, shows how well established has become this channel of giving. Many of the letters accompanying the gifts showed a depth of sympathy and understanding on the part of those who gave by which benefited the existence of similar misfortunes. Many of them, it was evident, represented sacrifices and it was important that these gifts, however small, did not carry power to help far beyond their actual buying capacity.

S. C. A. A. Board Thanks The Times

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association on December 20 the following resolution of appreciation of the distinguished public service of the New York Times in again publishing the records of the One Hundred Neediest Cases was adopted:

"Whereas The New York Times has for the eleventh year devoted to its readers the records of the One Hundred Neediest Cases in New York City, urging in its news and editorial columns the necessity of relieving these particular individuals, and also interpreting to the community the problems involved in caring for the sick and destitute generally; and,

"Whereas there has been a very gratifying response to date to the appeals in behalf of the eighteen mothers and children from the Child Placing Committee and the Mothers and Babies Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

"Resolved, that the Board of Managers again records its appreciation of this public service on the part of The New York Times in informing the public of these instances of misfortune, and of the part The Times and its contributors' gratitude for the funds which will provide the special care and relief needed by these individuals."

$380,000 FORECAST AS TOTAL SALES OF CHRISTMAS SEALS

The success of the 1922 sale of Christmas seals in New York State outside of New York City is assured from the reports received thus far by the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health from the local organizations.

These reports indicate that the total sale will probably be upwards of $380,000, exceeding that of 1921 by from $10,000 to $25,000.

Repplies to mail sale letters and reports from local sub-chairmen in rural districts are still coming in from many localities, and final figures are not yet available.

The most striking increases over the 1921 sale were made in Nassau, Montgomery, Warren, Fulton, Niagara, Rockland and Westchester Counties.

Committees have reached or exceeded their quotas, figured at 10.4 cents per capita, in Cattaraugus, Chemung, Dutchess, Montgomery, Nassau, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Suffolk, Tompkins and Warren Counties and in the cities of Poughkeepsie and Yonkers.

Appropriations are expected from community chests in lieu of a seal sale in the following cities: Rochester, Watertown, Ithaca, Batavia, Olean, Auburn and Syracuse. These are included in the above estimate.

Of the proceeds of the sale, 83 per cent remains with the local committees for their local programs of work, 5 per cent will be paid to the National Tuberculosis Association and 12 per cent to the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health for our State Committee's expenses in conducting the seal sale and for the general program of work of the committee during the coming year.

The fact that the 1922 sale has maintained the standard of the last two years in the total amount raised and probably substantially exceeded the sum raised last year, insures the continuance and expansion of the successful work done by the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and its local affiliated organizations during the year 1923.

Fobes Named for Onondaga County Sanatorium Board

Alan C. Fobes of Syracuse has been appointed to the Board of Managers of the Onondaga County Sanatorium for a term of three years. He is a long time member of the Wallace Campbell Memorial Hospital, which recently removed from the city.

The selection of Mr. Fobes for this vacancy is an appropriate and gratifying one, as he has been especially well informed and has long been interested in tuberculosis work. It was during Mr. Fobes' administration as Mayor of Syracuse, in April, 1908, less than a year after the state campaign against tuberculosis was started by the State Health Department and the State Charities Aid Association, that Syracuse opened the first municipal tuberculosis dispensary and put into the field the first city tuberculosis nurse in New York State outside of New York City.
UP-STATE HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONS BEGUN

Syracuse Selected as the Industrial City Area After Careful Comparison of Its Advantages with Those of Yonkers, Albany and Troy

SYRACUSE has been selected as the up-State industrial city area for one of the three health and tuberculosis demonstrations to be carried on in this State with the aid of the Milbank Fund.

This is the second demonstration area selected, Cattaraugus County having been chosen for the demonstration of what can be accomplished in a rural county.

Both areas were selected upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Tuberculosis and Public Health Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, approved by the Technical Board of the Milbank Memorial Fund, and subsequently by the Board of Directors of the Fund: Edward W. Sheldon, President; Albert G. Milbank, Treasurer; Elihu Root, John G. Milburn, Thomas Cochran, George I. Nichols and Dr. Charles M. Caldwell. John A. Kingsbury is the Secretary of the Fund.

The Milbank Memorial Fund will not itself create new operating agencies and facilities for carrying on the demonstration, but will utilize existing, well developed organizations which have been at work in these fields. Last May it designated the State Charities Aid Association as the principal operating agency for the up-State demonstrations, through the Association's State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. Responsibility for the actual carrying on of the various factors in the demonstration will rest upon local health authorities and agencies, the public authorities taking the responsible leadership.

The announcement of the selection of Syracuse closes what became in a sense a competition, which, originally open to all of the second class cities of the State, narrowed itself down to four cities: Albany, Syracuse, Troy and Yonkers. These four cities made vigorous efforts to

(Continued on page 4)

Cattaraugus County Creates First County Health Department in State as Initial Step in Rural County Demonstration

THE first County Health Department in the State of New York was established by the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County on January 10. The Board passed a resolution constituting the county as a health unit under the permissive law passed at the 1921 session of the Legislature and has appointed a County Health Board. This is the first official step taken in the organization of the health and tuberculosis demonstration which is to be carried on in Cattaraugus County with the aid of funds provided by the Milbank Memorial Fund.

The County Board of Health consists of Miss Lilla C. Wheeler of Portville, John Walrath of Salamanca, former President of the County Tuberculosis Committee; Dr. Myron Fisher, Secretary of the County Medical Society; William Dusenbury, a banker of Olean, and William C. Bushnell, a member of the Board of Supervisors. A county health officer will be appointed by the County Board of Health.

The law authorizing boards of supervisors to constitute a county or any part of it as a health district does not require that third class cities shall become a part of such county health unit but leaves this optional with the mayor and common council of such cities. The authorities of the city of Salamanca, however, decided unanimously on January 15 to become a part of the county health district, and similar action was taken by the mayor and common council of the city of Olean on January 23. Thus the general health district will be county-wide in extent and the experience of Cattaraugus County with this new form of administration will be watched with interest by public health authorities and agencies throughout the country.

Prior to the action of the Board of Supervisors a series of conferences was held in New York City attended
WHY DELAY?

"WHY not complete Letchworth Village now?" is asked by the Board of Managers of the institution in its annual report recently submitted to the Legislature.

This institution for the feebleminded, established in 1907, was planned to care for 3,000 persons. Although sixteen years have passed since its establishment, its present capacity has only reached 1,500, in spite of the fact that all of the institutions for defectives in this State are overcrowded and have long waiting lists. Thousands of feebleminded are at large in the community without the protection which is needed for them to lead for the community and without the training which would make many of them useful and self-supporting.

The report urges the Legislature to make an appropriation this year for the prompt completion of the Village as a matter of State economy. The recommendation is in line with the policy of Governor Smith, as stated in his inaugural message, to the effect that it is false economy for the State to fail to provide for the proper care and training of the feebleminded and the prevention of feeblemindedness in the community.

"In the face of an insistent demand for beds," says the report, "with development well under way, construction lags and goes on piece-meal from year to year, resulting in high building costs and keeping idle the big investment already tied up in land, plant and facilities which should and ought to be made fully productive without further delay."

The report is signed by Judge Mortimer B. Patterson of Nyack, President; Franklin B. Kirkbride of New York, Secretary; Miss Mary E. Davidson of Hillburn, Mrs. Walter H. Flor of West Haverstraw, Mrs. E. H. Harriman of Harriman, James H. Morrissey of Haverstraw, and Oscar E. Reynolds of Haverstraw. The superintendent of the Village is Dr. Charles S. Little, who has held this post since the establishment of the institution.

"The Village is at present caring for 1,500 feebleminded boys and girls," the report says. It is in the interest of the State's inspections for this class of depradation, and was created especially to care for patients from New York City and vicinity. With its present capacity, this institution is totally inadequate in size to meet the heavy demands for admission made upon it. At the present time total accommodations in the four institutions for the feebleminded provided by the State are only 5,000, or half the number which is deemed the minimum amount of necessary institutional provision by the State Commission for Mental Defectives and other experts.

WESTCHESTER PROVIDES COUNTY CARE FOR ITS MILD MENTAL CASES

ADEQUATE and modern psychopathic hospital facilities for Westchester County have recently been made available through the action of the Board of Supervisors authorizing the development of the psychopathic service at the Grasslands County Hospital.

The County has set an example which other counties in the State may well follow in caring for mild, short-term cases of mental disorders not requiring commitment to a state institution and for serious cases awaiting commitment.

Grasslands Hospital has had set aside for psychopathic cases since its opening a special pavilion comprising two wards of nine beds each equipped with a continuous bath. The recent action of the Board of Supervisors authorizes the employment of a full-time resident psychiatrist at $5,000 in addition to trained attendants and continuous ambulance service to cover the entire county.

The establishment of the psychopathic service at Grasslands is the outcome of the efforts of the State Hospital Commission and the Mental Hygiene Committee of this Association in cooperation with the Department of Charities and Corrections of Westchester County to obtain adequate facilities for the temporary and emergency care of patients suffering from mental diseases. Heretofore, in more than one city of the county, the authorities have found it necessary, from time to time, to hold patients awaiting commitment to the State Hospital in the local jails because of the lack of proper hospital facilities for this class of patients.

The Yorkers authorities are already sending patients needing such care to the Grasslands psychopathic wards, and it is expected that other cities and localities in the county will take advantage of this new service.

S. C. A. A. WILL OPPOSE REPEAL OF CHILDREN'S COURT ACT OF 1922

Efforts are being made in the Legislature at Albany to nullify and restrict the juvenile court law passed last year establishing county children's courts in all counties (except where they already exist and except Erie County outside of Buffalo).

The object of the law was to provide for a separate court and a uniform method of handling cases of juvenile delinquency. Previously about four thousand magistrate's in the state had power to commit children.

Bills have recently been introduced which would abolish such children's courts in Dutchess and Columbia Counties specifically, and generally in all counties having a population of less than fifty thousand, unless the Board of Supervisors adopts a resolution before July 1st to continue them.

At its January meeting, the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association adopted a resolution reciting that the present law was enacted after careful study of juvenile delinquency in the State and is in accord with the judgment of competent experts as to the best method of dealing with the problem, and recording the Association's opposition to amendments having as their object the restriction of the application of this law.
Mr. Folks Completes Thirty Years With State Charities Aid Association

O N January 31 Homer Folks completed thirty years' service as Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. When Mr. Folks arrived at his office on the morning of the anniversary, he found a bronze desk set, the gift of heads of departments and assistants in the S. C. A. A. He also received a letter signed by ninety-three members of the staff. The letter followed:

"On this day which marks the completion of your thirty year's service in the State Charities Aid Association, we, the members of your staff, pause a moment amid our accustomed tasks to congratulate you on the attainment of this milestone, to share with you in the happiness of the anniversary, and to extend our affectionate greetings.

"With you, our minds run back through the years to the beginnings of your service here. You came to us from a position whose achievements had already demonstrated the potency of its influence, the wisdom and statesmanship of its founders, and its possibilities for growth and usefulness.

"To you it was given to sustain the traditions of the past, to adapt unchanging principles to changing needs and new problems, to broaden the scope and usefulness of the organization, and to blaze new trails of service.

"When you became Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, trained nursing already had been established in this country through the efforts of the Association. Children in the hospitals of New York had been freed from the poohouses and from the stigma of pauperism. State care of the insane had been secured.

"Since then, supported always by the faith of the founders, and of those who have joined them in the task, you have helped write new chapters in the care of dependent children, the control of tuberculosis, the prevention of mental disorders, the promotion of public health, and the enactment of progressive legislation in relation to the interest of children as a whole.

"For literally thousands of human beings, the organized efforts of the Association, whose chief executive you have been for thirty years, have meant the difference between bleak, deplorable childhood and happy normal living; between sickness and health; between dependency or premature death and a life of usefulness. Today your steady hand guides a great State-wide organization of citizens dedicated to disinterested public service in behalf of the sick and needy.

"In other organizations, too, in this country and abroad, your wise counsel, steady judgment, and self-sacrificing service, have contributed toward the constructive solution of the world-wide problems of disease, dependency, and human suffering.

"But to you, more personally as our own Leader, Chief, and Friend, that we of your staff offer today our felicitation and the tribute of our admiration, respect, and love. Even more than in the success which has marked your thirty years of service, we rejoice in your great-heartedness, your unflagging patience and quietness, in the courage which you reposes in us. You have made us not servants but your associates in a great undertaking.

"Do this anniversary we say, not Hall and Farewell, but Hall and Godspeed into new days of labor, usefulness and achievement. We pledge you our service and our fidelity. May health, cheer, and courage attend you in all the days to come!"

S. C. A. A. NEWS

Counties Show Approval of County Children's Agencies By Renewing Appropriations

The County Agencies for Dependent Children in most of the counties where they exist are supported partly by public appropriation and partly by private subscriptions. Public appropriations are made by the boards of supervisors in the various counties at their annual meetings which occur in November and December.

In counties where agents are employed by county committees of the S. C. A. A. and those counties in which the organized work for children is under some other name, but which the Association closely co-operates, gratifying action was taken by boards of supervisors in the majority of counties recently. There is a growing recognition of the importance of the work the children's agents are doing in the counties, as increased appropriations may be taken to be a significant manifestation of appreciation of the results obtained.

In seven counties increased appropriations were made from which the committees to meet the salaries and expenses of the agents. In four counties money was appropriated for the purchase of automobiles. In one county a special appropriation of a court worker was made, with the understanding that the Children's Agent should be appointed to the position. Nearly all of the counties made some appropriation to cover stenographic assistance. With a single exception all of the other counties made the same appropriation as last year. In Franklin County where very effective work had been done by an agent for a trial period of one year, the board of supervisors continued the appropriation.

In addition to looking after the physical care and well being of dependent and neglected children in their respective counties, the agents have rendered a varied service. They have assisted in developing mental clinics, baby clinics and dental clinics. In increasing numbers they are being asked to undertake important work in connection with recently organized county children's courts. In looking over the present work as a whole it is evident that in no previous time were the needs of the dependent children of the State being so carefully considered.

Taking advantage of the permissive law passed by the last Legislature, all of the child caring work of Cayuga County has been centralized in the Board of Child Welfare which has reorganized for its new tasks. Miss Edith E. Dunning has been made Director of the Board, and Mrs. Elizabeth Young, assistant.

MISS LABARREE PROMOTED

Miss Mary S. Labarree, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the County Agencies Department of this Association, and more recently Assistant Director of the Bureau of Children of the Department of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania, has recently been appointed Director of the Bureau. She succeeds Dr. Ellen C. Potter, who has been named by Governor Pinchot as Commissioner of the Miss of Public Welfare. Miss Labarree has had extremely valuable experience in the child caring field in New York and Pennsylvania.

CHILDREN'S AGENTS TO MEET

The thirteenth annual conference of S. C. A. A. Children's Agents of the State was held in New York, February 5-6. Sessions were at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, and there was a dinner at the Madison Square Hotel the evening of February 5.
Syracuse Selected as the Industrial City Area for Up-State Health Demonstration

(Continued from page 1)

be the choice for a demonstration of intensive health education in a medium-size industrial community, in which the work of the existing health agencies, as well as economic and political conditions in general, appeared to offer the best opportunity for effective results in preventing sickness and saving life.

Advantages of Syracuse

Syracuse was finally selected because it was the seat of a medical college connected with a normal institution; the high grade of the existing work of its health department which is developed without hindrance through political influence; an exceptional degree of unity existing among the public and private health agencies; the unity within the medical profession and the public; and the existence of a high degree of economic, complete in itself, and unaffected by the location near it of other large centers; and, finally, the easy accessibility of the city to all parts of the State.

How Selection Was Made

There were three processes before it came to a final selection of the city. First, there was an intensive study of the city, the health department and its associated bodies after an exhaustive study of vital statistics and an extensive survey of social, industrial, economic and political conditions that there lend themselves to the best test of the possibilities which lie in the intensification of modern methods of disease control.

Syracuse was also found to possess other important advantages, among them the following: the location of a public and private health agencies, and, of the composition of the population. This study was made by the State Department of Health through its Division of Vital Statistics.

Second, there was a study of such sociological data as the existing health facilities, public and private, general and special, their relations to one another; of medical facilities; of agencies for charitable relief; of the industrial factors; and of local governmental expenditures for various purposes amounting to a burden on the private and public, and the cost of government. This study was made by the staff of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

The third was a tangible and less readily measurable process, namely, an ascertaining of the degree of unity or harmony of the local forces, the public authorities and the voluntary agencies; their willingness and desire to have the demonstration done in their city, the community interest, the evidence of local willingness to undertake the operating responsibilities of the demonstration and of promise of continuing each new line of work after its value shall have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the community.

This process was carried out partly through visits made to the various cities by Dr. Donald H. Armstrong, Secretary of the Technical Board, and partly through correspondence. The cities were asked to submit evidence of local interest and desire for the demonstration, such as:

- Resolutions of approval and pledges of cooperation from the local health agencies, including the local medical society, the relief organizations, the Chamber of Commerce and such civic organizations as the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs.
- Expressions of interest and promise of support from labor organizations, including their central organization, and important industrial and mercantile corporations.
- A formal letter from the Mayor conveying assurance of his approval and that of his associates in the Board of Estimate, and a similar letter from the Common Council.
- Assurance of a dispositions of the part of the city officials to establish a health department where such has not already supplemented a bureau of health of the Department of Public Safety.
- Assurance that such additional hospital accommodations as may be needed will be provided, whether from municipal, county or private funds.
- Evidence that the leading newspapers understand the proposed demonstration and will give it responsible support.

Material Studied with Care

Material bearing on the points was sent in by each of the cities, and two of them presented admirable prepared briefs in support of what they considered their qualifications for the demonstration. We deem the material we have carefully and thoughtfully studied by the two groups having charge in a preliminary way of the selection of the area for the demonstration: The Executive Committee of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association and of the Technical Board of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

The Executive Committee consists of: George F. Canfield, New York; Homer Folks, Yonkers; Isaac Adler, Rochester; Dr. Herman M. Biggs, New York; Dr. K. Fransell, New York; Edmund H. Huely, Albany; John A. Kingsbury, Yonkers; Willard W. Seymour, Syracuse; Dr. Charles S. Wheeler, Portville, and Dr. Linsay R. Williams of New York.

The members of the Technical Board are: Dr. Herman M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health; Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the New York University; Dr. James Alexander Miller, President of the New York Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Linsay R. Williams, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association; Homer Folks, President of the State Charities Aid Association; Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; and John A. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Milbank Fund.

Cities' Representatives Heard

In addition to this it was decided to hold a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and the Technical Board of the Milbank Memorial Fund in New York City on December 12, 1925, during the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health as the host. Homer Folks presided, in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Canfield. The representatives of the cities were:

- Syracuse: Dr. Thomas Farmer, Health Officer; Dr. E. W. Sears, State Sanitary Supervisor for the District; and Wilbur Van Duyn.
- Albany: Dr. James W. Wiltzie, Health Officer; Dr. N. F. Green, President of the County Medical Society; N. K. Kelly, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Dr. William E. Lawson, Medical Director, Albany County Tuberculosis Committee; and G. W. McWen.
- Troy: Dr. M. G. Dickinson, Health Officer, and Walter Phelan Welsch, Jr., President of the Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Committee.
- Yonkers: Mayor Walter M. Tauselig and Dr. Clarence Buckmaster, Health Commissioner.

The opening of the demonstration was determined by the drawing of lots. The delegation from each city was given fifteen minutes to make a direct statement as to what it considered the most important points set forth in the written data, and for indicating why their particular city seemed to offer especially hopeful opportunities for the demonstration. This was followed by a fifteen minute period of answering questions raised by members of the Technical Board and of the Executive Committee. This was followed by a five minute summing up of the case for each city, in an inverse order of the drawing of lots. The disadvantage of speaking first originally had the advantage of speaking last in the summing up.

Syracuse Claims Heir

Dr. Farmer declared that the Syracuse Health Department is free from political influence and that the health work is on a comprehensive basis.

We have no cause for fear of any water-borne epidemic," he said. "We have a well-vaccinated population. Our school work has made progress, particularly our infant welfare work. We have four distinct pre-natal clinics, some of which are operated by private agencies, but all of which are coordinated by the Health Department. We have splendid laboratory facilities.

Dr. Sears declared that the accessibility of Syracuse from all directions would make for the success of the demonstration there. He declared that in no city in the country is there a better spirit of cooperation among the different classes and interests than there is in Syracuse.

Mr. Van Duyn declared that Syracuse is an entity. It is not affected by the uncertain factors which are a part of the larger community which is a suburb of a larger neighbor. He said that the Medical College of Syracuse University, which has a large hospital and a well equipped clinic, would contribute to the success of the program. He added that the leaders of the leading political parties had committed themselves to support of the proposed demonstration in Syracuse and that as a result there was no chance that political changes would affect it unfavorably in the five year period.

Mayor States Case for Yonkers

Mayor Tauselig led the discussion in favor of Yonkers. He said that all of the large manufacturers with one exception had promised cooperation in making the demonstration a success if it were assigned to Yonkers. He declared that the city has its own tuberculosis hospital, that the students in the public schools is of particular high grade and that the health department is operated without regard to politics.

Mr. Tauselig declared that he, a Democrat, had not changed the Health Officer appointed by his Republican predecessor.

Judge Van Duyn, at the time allotted to Dr. Buckmaster, Health Officer of Yonkers, was given to answering questions. It appeared that there was a general interest in the health situation in Yonkers due to the fact that Yonkers was selected to forward drawing information in regard to the effect of the proximity of New York City.


S C A A NEWS
It was asked if it were true that thirty per cent of the total population of 105,000 goes to businesses and commercial developments in Syracuse.

Dr. Buckmaster put the percentage at eight to ten per cent. He said it was difficult to get exact figures because the railroads will not make available the information they have.

Asked if there was not a large volume of inter-city migration, Dr. Buckmaster replied, "Many people who live in the Milbank area and move to New York move to Yonkers, but there is very little motion the other way."

The Capital City's Advantages

Dr. Wiltzie, Health Officer of Albany, declared that the educational value of having the demonstration in Albany could not be overestimated. Information about it would reach every part of the State when members of the Legislature returned to their homes, he said.

"We have at Albany the central office of the State Health Department with its great laboratory facilities. In the other cities and towns there are smaller health departments, but the demonstration will have the guidance of a group of experts constituting what is known as an Advisory Council. The chairman of this council is Dr. William H. Welch, Director of the School of Public Health and Hygiene of Johns Hopkins University and, although not an American medical profession. This council has forty members and includes both men and women who represent practically every aspect of public health, including sanitary engineering, industrial hygiene, public health nursing and the allied lines."

Cattaraugus County Creates First Health Department

(Continued from page 1)

by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of the Health Service, Mr. Biggs is the new County Health Board and member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association. He is also the President of the Milbank Fund; Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association, and George J. Nebel, Executive Secretary of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis.

Mr. Folks and Mr. Kingsbury, upon invitation, spent two days in Cattaraugus County where additional conferences were held by them and Mrs. Wheeler with various officials and public spirited citizens of Cattaraugus County. They addressed the Board of Supervisors on January 9 at its meeting at Little Valley, the county seat. Mr. Folks, Mr. Kingsbury and Dr. H. A. Patterson also spoke at the annual meeting of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society held at Salamanca the same day.

Supervisors Vote Funds

On January 11 the Board of Supervisors made an appropriation of $2,000 toward meeting the expenses of the County Board of Health for the first four months of the year. The selection of a county health officer upon whom the success of the demonstration will to a very great extent depend will at once be taken by the health board. The position will probably be under civil service rules, and the State Civil Service Commission may be requested to open the examination to physicians throughout the United States.

Steps have already been taken by the Association's Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis Committee to expand its organization for the improvement of tuberculosis prevention and demonstration. Its Board of Directors has been enlarged so as to give representation to all towns in the county. The committee's representation in the Board of Supervisors. A number of county officials have been added to the Board of Directors as ex-officio members, and a township sub-committee is to be formed in each town with a chairman who will represent the town on the Board of Directors of the committee. The committee has changed its name to the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association.

On January 22 the County Board of Health completed its organization, electing Mr. Walrath president. Dr. H. A. Patterson was appointed to serve temporarily as county health officer. Dr. Patterson is the supervisor of the medical service of the National Tuberculosis Association and has been given a leave of absence for several months to become a member of the staff of the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health with an assignment to Cattaraugus County to assist in the initial steps of the demonstration. The position of county health officer will be under civil service rules, and the selection of the permanent health officer will be deferred until an eligible list shall have been established by the State Civil Service Commission.

Plan County Laboratory

The County Health Board also adopted a resolution requesting the State Department of Health to study and make recommendations regarding a county laboratory, including the need for such laboratory, its approximate cost, the annual cost of operation, the type of laboratory service to be provided and the need for and use of the laboratory. The resolutions of such laboratories. Committees were also appointed to draft by-laws and regulations for the auditing of expenses.

On December 8, 1922, the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County also adopted the following resolutions making an appropriation for combating bovine tuberculosis in connection with the demonstration:

"Be It Resolved, That $6,000 is hereby appropriated to the Farm Department of the Cattaraugus County Farm and Home Bureau Association to be used for the purpose of eradicating bovine tuberculosis within the county, and that"

"The County Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said sum of $6,000 or so much thereof as may be required upon the presentation of proper vouchers, signed by the President and Treasurer of the Cattaraugus County Farm and Home Bureau Association, presented through the County Auditor; and the above fund shall be expended in full accordance with the rules and regulations of the Milbank demonstration."

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson

Aids Child Adoption League

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of New York has accepted the chairman's position who will devote special effort during the next few months to the bringing Child Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association more actively to the attention of the public in New York City and State.

This League was formed in September in connection with the work of the overcrowded and overpopulated State institutions.

The women who will be associated with Mrs. Gibson are Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Langhorne Gibson, Miss Mary Putnam Hayden, Mrs. David Houston, Mrs. William A. Jamison, Mrs. Nathaniel R. Landson, Mrs. Mary E. Padova, Mrs. Rufus E. Byrns, Mrs. Edward Sulberger, Mrs. Ronald Tree, Miss Emily Tremain, Mrs. Egerston L. Winthrop and Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop.

The group will give a large luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Thursday, March 15, with a view to making the work and plans

(Continued on page 6)
Quacks, Charlatans and Faddists: “I, Alone, Can Conquer Disease”

Battle for Life and Health Will Be Won by United Attack

TRAGEDY OF LOST RECORDS

A tragic instance has recently come to the attention of the S. C. A. A. of the misery which may be caused by the lack of proper records of children placed in homes. A man now thirty years old who lives in one of the western states is trying in vain to obtain information which will establish the name of his mother and of his father and the date of his birth. All the information he has been able to obtain is just that he was left by his mother at a foundling asylum and placed by the institution with a family in the West.

In all of its child placing work the State Charities Aid Association keeps complete records of the child and all the information which it is possible to get about its history and the circumstances of its placement, etc. These records, though highly confidential and carefully guarded, are always available to persons having a right to see them.

These striking illustrations are reprinted from How to Live, a monthly journal of health and hygiene, published by the Life Extension Institute, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, New York, through the Institute’s kind permission.

MR. GOLDSMITH HONORED

Irving I. Goldsmith of Saratoga Springs has been appointed Deputy Attorney General of New York State by Governor Smith.

Mr. Goldsmith is well known to a large circle of social workers who are glad to learn of his appointment. He has been President of the Saratoga County Department, Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Secretary of the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare and a member of New York State Mayor’s committee of seventeen to study and revise municipal poor laws. He is also Chairman of the Saratoga County Board of Child Welfare.

NIAGARA COUNTY VOTES $2,000 FOR WORK CURE

The Board of Supervisors of Niagara County, at a recent meeting, voted $2,000 to establish an occupational therapy department in the County Sanatorium, near Lockport. The amount to be apportioned as follows: $1,200 for salary of teacher-director, $300 for equipment for the shop, and $500 for a revolving fund for supplies. This is the fifteenth county sanatorium that renders service of this kind to its patients.

Summit Park Sanatorium of Rockland County also opened a department on December 27. This is financed by the Rockland County Tuberculosis Committee of the Rockland County State Charities Aid Association through the sale of Christmas seals.

(Continued from page 5) of the League better known. Governor Alfred E. Smith has accepted an invitation to speak, and Mrs. Honore Willisc, well known author, and herself the mother of two adopted children, will also speak. Tickets for the luncheon will be $2.50, and may be obtained by writing to Miss Emily Prenain, who is corresponding secretary of the committee, Room 710, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.
CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE MAY REACH $400,000

Latest reports from various localities indicate that the early estimates of the total amount raised by the Christmas Seal Sale, conducted in December throughout the state, will be exceeded when final reports are received. There is a possibility that the total sale may reach $400,000.

Follow-up cards and letters are being brought in contributions in large numbers, indicating that many persons have kept their seals intending to send in a contribution but neglected to do so during December.

In Sullivan County the time of the campaign has been extended until February 1 and personal appeal work is still being carried on. The following committees have, according to present estimates, exceeded their sales in 1921. Other committees will probably be added to the list when the final reports are in.

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The Biggest Thrill in Teddy's Life

Teddy is too young to remember all the thrilling things which happened to him in the short span of his three and a half years. Perhaps it is just as well.

He was born of foreign parents. His mother didn’t have the necessary medical care and died shortly after his birth—of blood poisoning. His father, a soldier in the World War, died of wounds in a hospital when Teddy was eight months old.

For a time Teddy thrived under the scientific care given him in a hospital directed by one of the world’s greatest specialists. But scientific care isn’t all a baby needs, and Teddy began to waste away. He had such a winning personality and his fair curls and his blue eyes were so beguiling, that one of the social workers at the hospital decided to take him home with her and see what a little mothering and petting, in addition to careful nursing, would do for him. It worked marvels, and in a few months, when Teddy had grown sturdy and pink checked, his temporary mother put him in the care of the Child Placing Agency for adoption into a foster home.

There was no difficulty in finding a home for Teddy—for he was of the kind who are eagerly sought by childless couples. Even their fondest dreams of what their child would be couldn’t have been more attractive than was Teddy. A young couple of splendid ideals and big hearts adopted him! They feel that Teddy has made their home into a real one. And for Teddy—having a home is the biggest thrill in his life.

Fred Joins Adoption League

Now Teddy has become a member of the Child Adoption League. He is too young to understand what it is all about himself, but his mother, in joining for him, feels that he will be very glad indeed when he is old enough to realize what his membership in the League is helping to do for other homeless children. The League is an organization to care for and find homes for just such little, stranded, desolate, and dependent children as he was.

Anyone who feels a tug at his heart strings when the well being and protection and happiness of a helpless and forlorn little child is at stake, may help in the most direct and effective way possible, to give that child the chance he needs and deserves to have for decent living, kindly guidance, and the love of devoted foster parents.

Why haven't more readers of the S. C. A. A. News joined? It is a puzzle.

Membership in the League is growing, but not through the News.

Why won't every reader of the News make it his obligation and his pleasure to join, either for himself or his children—if he has none, for some child he knows—and make this League for homefinding the biggest, most successful thing of its kind in New York State.

Make your membership your answer!
ON TO WASHINGTON!

"On to Washington" is the call for the Fiftieth Anniversary Session of the National Conference of Social Work, to be held in the Capital City May 16 to 23.

But "On to a Better America" is the objective.

On towards better health, better homes, better government, better institutions, better education, better industry, better individuals, better teamwork, better communities—A BETTER AMERICA!

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, is President of the Conference for its Fiftieth Anniversary Session.

Readers of the S. C. A. A. NEWS, public officials, members of Boards of Directors, and executives of social service organizations, and citizens generally who are interested in attending the Conference are invited to do so, and for information regarding railroad rates, hotel accommodations, program and institutional and individual memberships in the Conference, should write to the Secretary, William Hammond Parker, 1714 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Fifty years ago members of a few State Boards of Charities and Correction met in New York City to exchange experiences about their common problems. They decided to do this once a year and began to call themselves the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Only a handful of people, relatively, were present at the first meeting. Twenty persons constituted the charter membership of the Conference of 1874. They represented the Boards of Public Charities in only four of the states.

The same spirit and purpose which brought together the little group in 1874 will bring together several thousands of social workers and citizens interested in social welfare for the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the National Conference.

We are a strangely decentralized country in matters of social welfare. Most of our activities find no representation or leadership in any National Department. Even when one turns to the 48 separate states, he finds that in many of them there is no state system, no uniform plan, no strong leadership. The responsibility is passed on to the individual cities, counties, even to towns, under a "go as you please" authority.

The voluntary organizations which spring up all over the country naturally in most instances have no organic connection with each other, nor opportunity nor agencies for the interchange of information and experience.

The National Conference of Social Work is the one agency for bringing some degree of unity and mass effect out of what otherwise would be hopelessly confused and bewildering.

From each of the 48 states, from the large municipalities and counties, from the health agencies and family welfare societies, the settlements, from the ranks of public health nurses and health workers, from physicians who have caught the vision of preventive medicine, there will come together those brought to the front by natural selection as leaders, as persons whose experience is significant.

While the Conference has gradually through the years extended its scope to include an educational consideration of all phases of charity, correction, public health, and related forms of constructive social work, it has, however, retained its character as a meeting place for the expression of all points of view and has not adopted platforms.

Occasionally these present represent widely differing points of view and, at too many conferences, conflicting methods. But the discussions help to clarify the facts involved, and to promote mutual respect and confidence. They have contributed largely to the development of sounder methods and wiser objectives and to the correction of wasteful or even harmful tendencies.

The Conference is the one national body with this character. The proceedings of its annual sessions constitute the one continuous record of professional opinion in the field. It is a great educational, harmonising, progressive force, with no element of coercion.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Session falls at a timely period. Immediately following the war there was the utmost confusion of mind on the subjects with which social welfare is concerned. A rational estimate of progress already made and of the great possibilities of accomplishment in the near future by methods and plans already worked out during the course of the last fifty years, was impossible. Now, however, the reaction from the emotional strain of the war, and the confusion and pessimism which followed, is beginning to subside, and of the humble initiation of the Conference is ripe for a careful survey of the definite results which have been accomplished during this period of reconstruction, of the problems of human welfare and health, and of the definite objectives which lie in the immediate future.

This Fiftieth Anniversary of the Conference, to be held at the national capital, affords an unparalleled opportunity to focus the attention of the American people upon concrete domestic problems of social welfare, to convey an adequate sense of definite accomplishments, and to establish a merited confidence in the possibility of securing further important constructive results, by proceeding along well demonstrated lines, and toward well defined objectives.

In the general and group sessions of the National Conference there will be pooled the experience of leading workers and thinkers. Each will contribute his part to what should be a new sense of unity in a better understanding of the problems of human welfare in these United States, a clearer perception of what are the concrete constructive possibilities at this time.

There will be no formulation and adoption of programs, but, nevertheless, the program will emerge inevitably from the interchange of experience and opinion, just as at the International Congress of Tuberculosis, in 1908, although nobody had tried in advance to formulate conclusions or a program, no one remained in doubt as to what the inevitable conclusions were, when all the papers had been read and all the exhibits studied.

50th Conference Seen at a Glance

Place: Washington, D. C.

Time: May 16-23 inclusive.

Topic: "Social Work in the Life of Today."

Program: Each day of the Conference will be devoted to a consideration by the whole Conference of the ways in which social work has permeated and affected the following outstanding permanent institutions of society:

The Home
The School
The Church
Health
Industry
Public Opinion
Law and Government

Attendance: Delegates and speakers from Europe are expected, as well as between 3,000 and 4,000 delegates from the United States and Canada.


Conference Headquarters: Hotel Washington (during Conference week).
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the “State Charities Aid Association.”

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URGE STATE TO HELP PAY COST OF TRAINING BACKWARD CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATE AID FOR SPECIAL CLASSES WILL SAVE MONEY IN THE END

BILLS to expedite the establishment of special classes for backward children in public schools throughout the state by furnishing state aid toward the payment of part of the salaries of special class teachers, have been introduced into the Legislature.

The State Charities Aid Association, at its regular meeting on February 28, adopted resolutions favoring the passage of such bills.

Readers of the S. C. A. A. News will recall that, in 1917, the Legislature amended the Education Law by directing the establishment of special classes for backward children in every school district where there are ten or more children three or more years behind their grade.

Up to this time, however, not more than one-fourth of the number of such special classes needed have been provided in the City of New York, and less than one-fifth in the remainder of the State.

The State already provides a special grant for the encouragement of various other types of special classes, such as trade and technical schools, part time or continuation schools, practical arts and home-making schools, even vocational schools, schools of agriculture, schools of mechanical arts, and others.

The State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Mental Hygiene, after careful consideration and review of the entire subject, at a meeting held December 11, 1922, recommended to the Board of Managers the wisdom of an amendment to the Education Law, providing similar financial aid by the State for special classes for retarded children.

Such bills (Senate Pr. 626, Int. 603, by Mr. Antin; Assembly Pr. 772, Int. 752, by Mr. Cole) prepared by the State Department of Education have been introduced, providing for such State assistance to such classes, and the Association has adopted resolutions approving “the granting of special aid by the State for classes for backward children and urging the enactment of suitable legislation therefor at the present session of the Legislature.”

What the Bill Does
The Antin-Cole bill authorizes the payment from State funds of one-half the salary of every teacher in a special class for retarded children of approved qualifications employed in the public schools throughout the State. The amount of State-aid is not to exceed $1,000 per teacher. Special class teachers are now listed as regular teachers and as such, quotas are allowed from State funds toward their salaries varying from $450 in rural districts to $700 in New York City. The actual additional amount to be paid from State funds, under this bill, would not be more than $650 in any case, and considerably less than this on the average.

The bill supplements the Lockwood Law of 1917. That law, while making the establishment of special classes mandatory, provided no additional financial aid from State funds for these classes.

Why the Bill Should Be Passed
From year to year the special class for backward children in the public schools has received increasing recognition as the most important single agency in dealing with the problems of mental deficiency. It is now recognized that the majority of mental defectives do not require institutional care and training, provided they have good homes and can receive in the public schools the specialized training which is best adapted to their capabilities. It is also increasingly emphasized that it is of

You Can Help Get More Special Classes

Members of the State Charities Aid Association and its local committees—and all persons who are interested in the Legislature providing adequate facilities in the public schools for training backward and defective children—are asked to write or telegraph their views about the Antin-Cole bill for State aid to special classes, to Hon. Benjamin Antin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Education, Room 226, Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y., and Hon. Frederick S. Cole, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Public Education, Room 226, Assembly Chamber, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
URGE STATE TO HELP PAY COST OF TRAINING BACKWARD CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

paramount importance that mentally defective children should be placed under proper influences and the best possible instruction at as early an age as possible. The public school is in a position to receive and identify all the mentally defective children of the community as they reach school age, and as a public agency it owes as a great a duty to educate the retarded child in accordance with his limited capacities as the normal child in accordance with his capacities.

2% of Pupils Need Special Instruction

By those who have had experience in examining public school children, it is conservatively estimated that in general at least 2% of the children enrolled in the public schools are so retarded mentally as to need the type of instruction which only a special class can give. This means that in this State there are at least 25,000 children of school age who should be enrolled in special classes.

Unsatisfactory Progress Without State Aid

Local school districts without State aid have not been ready to establish special classes in any adequate number. In the six years since the Lockwood Law was passed, in spite of its mandatory character, the establishment of special classes has proceeded so slowly as to hold out no real hope of adequately meeting the problem for many years to come. At the present time in the public schools of New York City, there are about 300 special class teachers employed and about 5,500 children enrolled in special classes. According to Miss Elizabeth F. Farrell, Inspector of Ungraded Classes of New York City, about one-fourth of the problem in New York City has been met. In the State outside the City, there are about 200 special class teachers employed and about 3,000 children enrolled in such classes. If the State aid were granted the New York City about one-fifth or less of the need has been met.

The Antin-Cole bill if enacted would be the direct means of increasing the number of special classes organized throughout the State.

Costs More to Operate Special Class

The cost of operating a special class of approved type is considerably greater than that of conducting a regular graded class. At present therefore the State pays a smaller proportion of the cost of educating the backward child than of the normal child. The chief reasons for the higher operating cost of the special class are: Higher compensation must be paid special class teachers in view of the specialized training required for this work; not more than 15 children can be satisfactorily taught in one special class; equipment and materials required for manual and occupational training which the special class gives are expensive.

This added cost for special class instruction is something which the public is not conscious of in the saving effected in overcoming the costly process of having retarded children continually repeat grades and in the expense of the expense of supporting many children in institutions who might have been kept at home if a special class had been available.

The State, particularly since the creation of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, has recognized the development of an adequate program for the control of mental deficiency as a State responsibility. Inasmuch as the special class is the most important part of this program, it seems only proper that the State should shoulder the entire cost entailed upon localities in the operation of these classes.

Why Special Classes are Needed

By reason of their mental defect, many children are incapable of profiting by the academic courses in the regular grades. Special classes afford these children practical training along vocations where their mental capacity shows promise for training best suited to their needs. The result is that these children instead of being dropped from school as failures are able to continue in school until they reach sixteen while receiving useful training that enables many to become self-supporting upon leaving school.

In this way special classes can be the means of preventing much of the large amount of crime, delinquency, pauperism, etc., that has been so commonly associated with the feeble-minded in the past, simply because their exclusion from school and lack of training for employment forced them to drift into idleness and anti-society activities.

Special classes aid the general work of the school in behalf of normal children, by eliminating from the regular classes the laggards who retard the progress of the other pupils. Special class teachers, aside from instructing in the school rooms, keep in touch with the out-of-school life of their charges and thus aid effectively in the very important work of community supervision of these children.

Special classes can be the means of saving much expense to the State not only in the prevention of the large bill of crime, delinquency, pauperism, etc., but also in enabling many children to continue to live at home who otherwise would be committed to State institutions.

Sullivan W. Jones Named As New State Architect

Governor Smith has appointed Sullivan W. Jones of Yonkers as State Architect. The appointment went into effect March 1. Mr. Jones succeeds Louis F. Diller of Brooklyn.

Mr. Jones graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1908. He was formerly a member of the architectural firm of Palmer, Horbostel & Jones. Among the important buildings which they designed are the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, the New York State Education Building in Albany, the City and County Building in Pitts- burgh, several Northwestern University build-

ings at Evanston, Ill.; the City and County Building in Wilmington, Del., and the Queensboro Bridge in New York City.

Mr. Jones is technical advisor of the American Institute of Architects' committee on structural services. He has been engaged in examining building materials and advising architects throughout the country. He is an expert on building materials, contracts and specifications for buildings. He is a member of the Architectural League and of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is also a member of the structural committee on lumber standards and of the board of governors of the American Construction Council.

NEW MENTAL HYGIENE BULLETIN

A new publication has entered the mental hygiene field—the Mental Hygiene Bulletin of which the first number was issued in January by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The purpose of the Bulletin is to supplement the quarterly Journal Mental Hygiene by covering regularly each month significant current events in the field of mental hygiene, while the quarterly Journal will be reserved for the recording of events whose importance lies not so much in their timeliness as in their permanence.

The editor of the new publication is Dr. Frankwood E. Williams. Miss Edith M. Furbush is Associate Editor.
SENATE PASSES BILLS TO REORGANIZE STATE GOVERNMENT BY AMENDING CONSTITUTION

Three of 19 Proposed Departments Would Be Mental Hygiene, Charities, and Correction.

CHANGES BY STATUTE ALSO

At a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly on February 6, Stanley F. Davies as the representative of the State Charities Aid Association, supported the reintroduced constitutional amendments for the reorganization of the State government in so far as they relate to mental hygiene, charities and correction.

These amendments, as embodied in concurrent resolutions, are similar to those which have been before the Legislature during the past three years. They embrace the proposals of Governor Smith for a reorganization of State government.

The three concurrent resolutions have been introduced this year in the Senate by Mr. Walker and in the Assembly by Mr. Donohue. The first of these would amend the Constitution to permit a four-year term for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. This resolution was passed by the Senate on February 13.

The second would continue the Comptroller as an elective official for the same term as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but would make the offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor appointive by the Governor. This same resolution also calls for the consolidation of State departments, boards and commissions into nineteen civil departments as follows: Executive, Audit and Control, Taxation and Finance, Law, State, Public Works, Conservation, Agriculture and Markets, Labor, Education, Health, Mental Hygiene, Charities, Correction, Public Service, Banking, Insurance, Civil Service, Military and Naval Affairs.

For Commission on Mental Hygiene

This resolution would also amend Sec. 11 of Article 8 of the Constitution by providing a single commission or commissioner on mental hygiene which would have jurisdiction over the insane, feebleminded and epileptic. At the same time, it would relieve the State Board of Charities of the visitation and inspection of State institutions for the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, and such institutions as are made subject to the visitation and inspection of the mental hygiene commission and the State prison commission. Reorganizations for Juveniles, however, would remain subject to the visitation of the State Board of Charities. This resolution was passed by the Senate on February 19.

The third resolution provides for the adoption of the executive budget system. This measure was passed by the Senate on February 19.

No action has as yet been taken by the Assembly on these resolutions other than the hearing before the Judiciary Committee.

 Concurrent resolutions similar to these were first introduced in the Governor Smith's first year of office in 1920. They were passed in that year but defeated in 1921. They were again introduced in 1922 Legislature but failed of passage. The concurrent resolutions if passed this year must be referred to the Legislature chosen at the next general election of Senators, which will be the Legislature of 1925. If adopted again by this subsequent Legislature, they would be referred to the people for approval. The proposed amendments could not therefore become a part of the Constitution until January 1, 1926, at the earliest.

These reorganization proposals have been approved previously by the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association in so far as they relate to mental hygiene, charities and correction.

Statutory Reorganization

On February 25 the Governor, in a special message to the Legislature, outlined a plan for the immediate reorganization of the State government so far as that can be affected by statute while awaiting the slower process of reorganization by constitutional amendment. In this message the Governor recommended that the institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, and the Indians be transferred from the State Board of Charities to the Education Department, thus relieving the present State Commission for the Blind and the State Board of Charities of their duties in this connection. He also recommends the transfer of the State tuberculosis hospital at Raybrook, the State hospital for crippled children at West Haven, and the State institution for malignant diseases to the State Health Department. The supervision of the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath is transferred to the Adjutant General of the State. The Governor is still studying the question of the disposition of the reformatories and is inclined to the view that they should be transferred to the Education Department. He also recommends the abolishing of the parole commission and the probation commission and the transfer of their functions to the prison commission. Apparently the Governor would for the present continue the State Commission for Mental Defectives as a separate body, although, under the proposed constitutional amendments, this Commission would be consolidated with the State Hospital Commission into a single commission or commissioner on mental hygiene.

Five Cities Set New Records in Saving Babies

Osnandigus, New Rochelle, Ossining, White Plains and Glen Falls have the best records among up-state New York cities in respect to infant mortality in 1922 according to Dr. Otto R. Bichel, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics of the New York State Health Department. In Osnandigus the death rate of babies per 1,000 children born alive was only 38 last year. New Rochelle is second with a rate of 48, Ossining 52, White Plains 53 and Glen Falls 54.

In the last five years New Rochelle has exactly halved its infant mortality rate which dropped from 99 in 1918, to 79 in 1919, 65 in 1920, 61 in 1921, and 48 in 1922.

The reduction of the infant death rate in New Rochelle and other cities is indicative of what can be done in the way of purchasing public health by an alert community intent on providing the best possible modern scientific care of its mothers and babies. New Rochelle has an up-to-date, efficient health department with a full-time health officer aided by active voluntary organizations which carry on excellent educational work through child welfare stations and in other ways. The same is true of a number of other New York State cities where the results in saving babies' lives are equally striking.

PLAN FOR MORE MEDICAL SERVICE IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS

Governor Holds Conference With Physicians on Rural Needs and Methods of Meeting Them.

LEGISLATION looking toward more adequate medical, nursing, hospital and laboratory facilities in rural districts is expected as a result of a conference held by Governor Smith in the Executive Chamber on February 26 with representatives of the State and county medical associations.

There was a thorough discussion of the lack of physicians and nurses in rural districts and the necessity for assistance by the State in making more continuous medical service available. A committee of the conference was named to draft a permissive bill.

The State Charities Aid Association, which has been active for several years past in efforts to provide better medical facilities in rural districts, adopted a resolution at its regular meeting on February 28, to the effect that "the matter of legislation in relation to more adequate medical, nursing, hospital and kindred facilities for rural districts be referred to the Executive Committee of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health with power to proceed in the name of the Association, in general accordance with the action by this board during the session of 1921."
SUMMARY OF CURRENT LEGISLATIVE BILLS

For the convenience of members of the Association and others interested, we print the following brief summaries of some of the more important bills introduced at the current session of the Legislature in fields in which the Association and its various departments work. Unless stated to the contrary, these are printed as a matter of information and the Association has taken no official action in regard thereto unless such action is specifically announced.

CHILDREN

The following bills relating to children’s courts, mothers’ allowances, the placing out and boarding out of children and legal adoption, the education of the deaf and blind have been introduced by the State Commission studying child-caring legislation:

Children’s Courts:

By Senate bill Int. 361, P. 472, introduced by Senator Cotillo the Children’s Court Act would be amended in a number of ways. Provision is made for a County Surrogate or a Children’s Court Judge from absent county judges to act upon request for the payment of salaries to special county judges who are designated to act as children’s Court Judges for the payment of fees for the service of papers and for witnesses fees.

It provides that only lawyers may be elected or designated Children’s Court Judges. It is proposed to allow Justices of the Peace to try truancy cases, but no final commitment is to be made except by the Children’s Court.

The paragraph protecting the religion of children is repeated and a longer and more complicated section is substituted which includes subdivisions dealing with the placing out and adoption of children. Several other measures are included.

Several bills have been introduced to abolish the children’s courts in certain counties. One bill (Senate Int. 330, P. 324) would abolish the court in counties with a population of 50,000 or less; another (Senate Int. 330, P. 180) would abolish the court in counties with a population of 10,000 or less. A provision is made in both of these bills permitting the boards of supervisors, if action is taken before July 1, 1923, to continue the courts in their counties. A third bill (Senate Int. 91, P. 91) would abolish the courts in Dutchess and Columbia counties. Various counties are applicable to be included in this act. The S. C. A. A. Board of Managers at the January meeting voted to oppose any bill to abolish the court in any county, as it would be unwise to do away with a court so recently organized and which has not had sufficient opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness.

Mothers’ Allowances:

There have been introduced numerous amendments to the General Municipal Law in regard to the granting of mothers’ allowances. Those which seem most likely to develop sufficient support to insure their passage are those permitting (1) the granting of an allowance to a mother whose husband is permanently disabled, (Assembly Int. 220, P. 320); (2) the granting of an allowance to the mother of a child born in the United States, such mother having been for five years a resident of the United States. The allowance would cease if the mother has failed to complete her citizenship at the end of thirteen months, (Senate Int. 166, P. 109); (3) the granting of an allowance to a second degree relative of either the father or mother in case of the death of a mother who if living would be entitled under this law, (Senate Int. 485, P. 494).

A measure of wide significance (Senate Int. 284, P. 294) is one providing for the state to reimburse County Boards of Child Welfare 25% of whatever sums are spent for mothers’ allowances. Another bill introduced by Mr. Lyman (Senate Int. 104 P. 104), similar to one which has been introduced in the legislature for several years, provides broadly for the giving of mothers’ allowances by the state instead of by counties, and carries an appropriation of $1,000,000.

Placing Out and Boarding Out of Children:

The principal features of an amendment to Article 16 of the State Charities Law proposed by Senator Cotillo (Senate Int. 295, P. 517) (commonly termed an “authorized agency,” “board out,” “place out” etc.; (2) permitting the State Board of Charities to visit placed out and boarded out children until they reach the age of 21 years; (3) permitting the State Board, under certain circumstances, to remove a child found placed out or boarded out to a home in the state; (4) requiring any person or organization from outside the state, before placing out or boarding out a child, to obtain a license from the State Board of Charities and to file a bond of $1,000; (5) transferring from section 482 of the Penal Law to this article of the State Charities Law the sub-section referring to maternity homes, strengthening the provision for their supervision and omitting the requirement for monthly visitation by health officers. Other minor changes are also included.

Later Senator Cotillo introduced two other bills, one (Senate Int. 730, P. 772) is a clearly defined provision for the placing of children in foster homes. It provides for the state license the placing agency and for state supervision of all such homes. The second bill (Senate Int. 729, P. 771) similarly protects the welfare of children in boarding homes. This bill places the features of the one above cited, and presumably will supersede it.

Legal Adoption:

An amendment to the present adoption law introduced by Senator Cotillo (Senate Int. 578, P. 559) provides for: (1) a six months’ residence of the child in his foster home before an adoption is granted; (2) the repeal of that section of the adoption law giving hospital superintendents the right to give children for adoption; (3) investigation by a person or agency authorized by the court before an adoption may be made; (4) a statement by the foster parent regarding the manner in which the custody of the child obtained; (5) the repeal of that section permitting a person or an institution to file an agreement rather than to appear in person in a voluntary adoption proceeding. If this bill is passed certain sections of the present law dealing with the education and apprenticeship of children will be repealed.

Deaf and Blind:

A bill (Senate Int. 482, P. 491) introduced by Senator Cotillo would repeal the present chapter relating to the education of the deaf and blind, substituting a new chapter therefore. Although many of the provisions remain the same the proposed law provides for a well rounded, clearly defined policy for the education of the deaf and blind. The Commissioners of Education are given authority to visit all institutions for the education of the deaf and blind; to prescribe courses of study; to encourage pupils among the several schools; to suggest improvements in methods and so on.

Provision is made for the education of destitute deaf pupils under 5 years of age at county expense while the education of deaf pupils over 5 years is to be borne by the State. Blind babies—blind children under 12 needing kindergarten training and other blind persons of suitable age and capacity are eligible for appointment as State Pupils.

Special provision is made for the education of persons who are both blind and deaf and for the payment of $300 to employ a person to read to any blind pupil matriculated and attending an institution for the education which can legally grant a degree.

The above bills were introduced by the State Commission.

The following bills are from other sources:

Legitimizing Children:

A bill introduced by Senator Cotillo by request (Senate Int. 250, P. 250) would declare every child to be the legitimate child of its natural parents; provides for action to establish paternity and provides that it shall inhere in the child from both parents and from their kindred. It also provides that the “bastardy proceedings” of current laws shall be deemed and termed “affiliation proceedings.”

Rights of Parents:

A bill introduced by request by Senator Cotillo (Senate Int. 232, P. 232) would equalize the rights of the father and mother in regard to the guardianship of their children. The bill is a rewriting of the present law rather than a material change in its content. Cotillo Int. 78, P. 78.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ullman (Assembly Int. 282, P. 282) declares that no child conceived through artificial insemination shall be debarred from civil service appointment.

A bill introduced by Senator Straus (Assembly Int. 202, P. 202) incorporates the Edwin Knowles bill for the protection of the welfare of children and the improvement of social and living conditions.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Bill to change the name of the Western House of Refuge for Women:

Sen. Int. 357, P. 359 by Mr. Campbell; Assembly Int. 468, P. 472 by Mr. Lattin, changes the name of the Western House of Refuge for Women to the "Atiba State Training School." Approved March 7 as Chapter 26, Laws of 1923.

Bill to admit Spanish War veterans to New York State Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford:

Assembly Int. P. 296, 842, by Mr. Barnew would admit to this home persons who served in the war of 1898 or in the Regular Army or navy during the Spanish-American War or during the insurrection in the Philippines prior to July 4, 1902. Passed in Assembly; reported in Senate.
HEALTH

Accepting Benefits of Shepard-Towner Act:

Senate, Stratton, print No. 713, accepting the provisions of the Shepard-Towner Act, formerly known as the Shepard-Towner Act—for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of mothers and infants, passed. This bill makes an appropriation of $76,000 of State funds for the support of a special program to provide an equal amount from the Federal treasury, receivable under the terms of the Shepard-Towner Act. Governor Miller and the State Legislature declined to take advantage of the provisions of the Shepard-Towner Act, and instead established the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Health Department into a Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene and appropriated $100,000 for the work of the enlarged division.

Medical Service in Schools:

Straus-Tillman bill; Senate print No. 385, appointing the education law in relation to medical services in the schools of the state. The bill specifically empowers local educational authorities to employ physicians, surgeons, and dentists for the treatment of disease and physical defects, discovered in children attending public school. The present law such local authorities have power to provide only for the medical inspection of the school children and not for the treatment of disease, enlarged, and defects should not be performed by physicians employed at public expense, but should be referred to private physicians. Resolution to this effect were adopted by the Board Feb. 29.

Health Examination:

Senator Love's bill, print No. 337, providing that the contracting parties to a marriage must file with the license clerk an affidavit made by a physician setting forth that he has examined the applicant and found him or her free from any venereal disease, and that the affidavit must show that the medical examination was made within a period of ten days prior to the application for the license to marry.

Medical Service in Factories:

Assemblyman Dunne's bill, print No. 343, amending the labor law, in relation to furnishing medical and nursing services in factories and manufactories. This bill is required to adopt rules and regulations to carry into effect provisions of the bill.

Medical Practice Act:

Assembly, Lattin, print No. 877, proposing a number of changes in the statute relating to the conduct of examinations for license to practice medicine. The chief change proposed is that the written examination be supplemented by oral, laboratory and clinical examinations in the subject of diagnosis. The State Board of Regents, in support of the proposed change, states that: "Medicine is so far as well as a science; those whom the State license to practice it must have skill as well as knowledge. A written examination may satisfactorily prove a candidate's familiarity with the facts of medical science, but only a practical examination can show whether he has the requisite skill to examine a patient and find out what is the matter with him."

The bill would also permit the Board of Regents to adopt a code of practice for the examination of candidates for a State license, a certificate of the National Board of Examiners, which has for more than five years conducted examinations for physicians on a very high plane. The confines of the National Board of Examiners were accepted in all states, graduates of medical colleges could, by passing the single examination, earn the right to practice anywhere in the country. This bill passed the Senate last year, but was defeated in the Assembly in the closing hours of the session. The bill was vigorously opposed by the chiropractors and their friends in the Assembly.

MENTAL HYGIENE

Bill to provide State aid for special classes for backward and defective children:

Senate Int. 605, Pr. 626 by C. A. Antin; Assembly Int. 752, Pr. 772, by Mr. Oole, proposes to amend the education law by authorizing the payment of one-half the salary of all public school special class teachers of approved qualifications, the amount of State aid not to exceed $1,000 per teacher in any year. This bill supplements the Loan Law of 1917 which required cities and union free school districts where there were found to be ten or more children three or more years retarded to establish special classes for their instruction. Bill approved by the Board of Managers Feb. 28, 1923.

Bill to provide for the construction by the State of a State sanatorium at Kings Park State Hospital exclusively for the care and treatment of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War from the State of New York who suffer from mental diseases:

Assembly Int. 598, Pr. 1181 by M. Woll. This bill carried out the recommendation of Governor Smith for making suitable hospital provision for mentally disabled war veterans. It provides an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the construction of buildings. S. C. A. A. has consistently urged adequate hospital provision for veterans and especially for those mentally disabled. To third reading March 5.

Bill to amend the insanity law in relation to the duties of local officers:

Assembly Int. 560, Pr. 500, by Mr. Franklin extends the period during which apparently insane person may be detained in the care of local authorities in a psychopathic hospital or other suitable place from ten to thirty days prior to the commission of a local board of guardians.

Bill to amend requirements as to physicians in homeopathic State hospitals:

Senate Int. 352, Pr. 354 by Mr. Ames; Assembly Int. 156, Pr. 157, by Mr. Kirkland, requires that only the superintendent of a homeopathic State hospital shall be a homeopathic physician, while at present all assistant physicians of a homeopathic State hospital must be homeopaths. Also makes homeopathic physicians ineligible for appointment in or transfer to State hospitals not for homeopathic treatment. To third reading in Assembly March 8.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Concurrent resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for the reorganization of state government:

Senate Int. 51, Pr. 573, by Mr. Walker; Assembly Int. 86, Pr. 85, by Mr. Donohue. Previous resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of Article 3, and Section 9 of Article 4 of the Constitution, providing for the establishment of the executive budget system. Passed in Senate on February 19th. No action by Assembly.

Senate Int. 52, Pr. 52, by Mr. Walker. Assembly Int. 84, Pr. 84 by Mr. Donohue. Proposed an amendment to Section 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution changing the terms of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from 2 to 4 years. No S. C. A. A. action. Passed in Senate. No action in Assembly.

Army Int. 53, Pr. 688, by Mr. Walker. Assembly Int. 522, Pr. 522, by Mr. Antin. Proposes amendments to Article 5 and Section 11 of Article 8 of the Constitution: makes the State Board of Charities and Correction a board of three members: a commissioner on mental hygiene with power to visit and inspect all institutions either public or private used for the care and treatment of the insane, epileptics, idiots, feebleminded or mentally defective. Approved by action of the Board of Managers of the S. C. A. A. on March 17, 1920 in so far as related to mental hygiene, charities and correction. Passed in Senate Feb. 19; no Assembly action.

S.C.A.A. AIDS WORK OF EAST HARLEM HEALTH CENTER

In 1921, at the request of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, the State Charities Aid Association established a psychiatric clinic, to be operated one after each week in demonstration health center in East Harlem. The community health center contemplated, in addition to demonstrating methods and the value of the coordination of all health activities in a given area, the development of a well-rounded health program. The efforts of the psychiatric clinic which was limited in personnel and equipment, have necessarily been confined to the services rendered to the operating agencies in the examination and treatment of local cases under their care. These services have led the family welfare and other agencies, as well as the principle of the care of public schools, to ask that the work be extended. Plans for such extension are now under way.

At a recent meeting of the East Harlem Health Center Council, it was voted to place on record their appreciation of the cooperation of the staff of the East Harlem Community Center organization and development of the health center plans. A letter expressing this appreciation was forwarded to the State Charities Aid Association by Dr. James Alexander Miller, Chairman of the Council; the letter reads in part as follows: "The council feels that the assistance and cooperation rendered by your organization has been very essential factor in what has already been accomplished, and looks forward with pleasure to working out with you further developments in the Health Center service."

MISS NEEDHAM JOINS STAFF

Miss Haud Needham has joined the staff of the National Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. She will devote part of her time to general field work and will also act as Assistant Manager of the Christmas Seal Campaign. She has been a member of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Washington, D. C. She studied sociology at the University of Minnesota.
PROVIDE CHILDREN JOIN ADOPTION LEAGUE TO HELP HOMELESS BOYS AND GIRLS

A successful individual campaign for membership in the Child Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association was being carried on by Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulberger, of New York, a member of the Child Adoption committee and secretary of the Child Placing Department committee. Mrs. Sulberger found that the idea upon which the Child Adoption League is based—that the landing together of the unfortunate and destitute little children who have none—appealed greatly to her own small youngsters, ages 2 and 4. They were eager to help and saved their own pennies most enthusiastically for their memberships.

"If I miss the way about it, why not others?" reasoned Mrs. Sulberger. So she sent letters to her children's friends, in the names of her own children, asking them to join in this most appealing work. The responses were very prompt and most gratifying. To date, 50 of her children's friends have become junior members of the Child Adoption League, their dues being $2 a year.

The idea is a splendid one and we wish that all of those Dr. Emil Schneider, Minn. flew out. Sulberger's example. Not only would it give the League the financial support it needs to accomplish its purpose, but it would create a sense of responsibility, of sympathetic interest, and good will among fortunate children with homes, toward those less fortunate who lack those things that seem so absolutely for granted, which would always stay with them.

The determination of children throughout the State to protect other children from homelessness—the desire on the part of every child to help other children to gain what should be their birthright—things that are so well worth working for and one which, when attained, will make the world a much better place to live in.

ALBANY SUPERVISORS APPOINT 2 PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

The Albany County Board of Supervisors, at their recent annual meeting, appointed two public health nurses for work in the towns of the county outside of Albany, Watervliet and Cohoes, and created a standing Committee on Public Health Nurses consisting of three members of the Board of Supervisors. This action followed the report and recommendations of a special committee appointed in the request of the Women's Club of Albany and the Commissioner of Charities, L. M. Doody, to investigate the need for the establishment of public health nursing service in the county.

These are noteworthy features of this action by the Board.

The two nurses were appointed at one time; we know of no county where the employment of more than one nurse has been authorized at a time.

The purchase of two automobiles was authorized at the same time, indicating that the Supervisors recognized that proper transportation facilities are essential to efficient county-wide field work.

The vote of the Board was unanimous.

The two nurses appointed under this action are two former service men in greater New York, Long Island, and Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland Counties.

A bill approved by the State officials of the American Legion carrying out Governor Smith's recommendations was passed (Assembly Int. 880, 1181, by Mr. Davison).

This bill would appropriate $1,500,000 for the construction of a special group of buildings for ex-service men at the Kings Park State Hospital. The new unit of buildings at Kings Park would in effect be a military hospital to accommodate—like the same number of the hospital originally planned for the Creedmoor site.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR WAR VETERANS

In a special message transmitted to the Legislature on February 14, Governor Smith recommended extension of facilities at Kings Park State Hospital to meet the needs of former service men in greater New York, Long Island, and Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland Counties.

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H. D. BROWN TO DIRECT
PHILADELPHIA HEALTH
COUNCIL

Harvey Dee Brown has resigned from the Association's Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health in order to accept the position of executive director of the Pima County Tuberculosis and Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee, and left the Association on August 15.

Mr. Brown has served on the staff of the Committee since 1914, with the exception of the years 1916 and 1917. His first position with the Association was as field secretary, and as such he exercised immediate supervision over all the Association's health information carried on in twelve counties preceding the submission to the voters at the general elections of proposals for the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals. All of them were carried at the polls.

He directed the organization and conduct of the state-wide self-sustaining Christmas seals in the holiday season of 1915. He resigned the following year to become Associate Minister of the Community Church in New York. At the request of the Association he rejoined the staff of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health in 1918 under an arrangement whereby he retained his affiliation with the ministry of the Community Church, but devoted his time weekdays to S. C. A. A. work.

For more than five years he has specialized in the organization of local committees on tuberculosis and public health, advising and assisting them in the formulation of their programs of activities and helping them in the actual performance of various lines of work. With the assumption, after the war, of the annual sale of Christmas seals, Mr. Brown has been in immediate charge of the organization and direction of this important activity, through which the Association has last year allocated to the local health committees the net proceeds of $19,000 from the sale of seals in the State. Throughout this period, Spanish and American-born workers have been used to carry the message to the people.

GOVERNOR SMITH TO ADDRESS LUNCHEON
OF S. C. A. A. CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE

IN order to find homes for more of the hundreds of orphaned and abandoned children from all sections of the state who come under the care of the State Charities Aid Association, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson has formed the committee of the Child Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association.

A luncheon under the auspices of the League will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Monday afternoon, June 25, at 3 o'clock. The luncheon will be conducted by Mrs. Eliza Noyes Guiter, Vice-Chairman, Miss Mary Putnam Hayden, Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Sallie M. Smiley, Associate Secretary, and Mrs. Sarah M. L. Winthrop, Chairman. The luncheon will afford a fine opportunity for those interested in the work to meet and get acquainted.

The public is invited to attend and should make their reservations as soon as possible. Tickets may be obtained at the General Office of the State Charities Aid Association, 411 Broadway, New York. The cost will be $1.50 per person, which includes luncheon and entertainment. The proceeds will be used for the educational and recreational needs of the children placed in homes through the work of the League.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson Heads Committee to Make League Better Known.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, head of the new committee of the Children's Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association, will attend the luncheon of the League at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Monday afternoon, June 25.

Mrs. Gibson has made arrangements for the committee to be represented at the luncheon by Miss Mary Putnam Hayden, Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Sallie M. Smiley, Associate Secretary, and Mrs. Sarah M. L. Winthrop, Chairman. The luncheon will afford a fine opportunity for those interested in the work to meet and get acquainted.

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FAVOR BOND ISSUE TO CATCH UP ON BUILDING PROGRAM OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS

Tragedy at Ward's Island Spurs Authorities to Replace Old and Crowded Buildings.

THE State Charities Aid Association favors the construction of new state institutions for the safe and adequate care of the state's dependent wards from the proceeds of a bond issue. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the Association's Board of Managers at its February meeting.

"The various state institutions", the resolutions state, "are housed in buildings, many of which were erected from thirty to seventy years ago, when the requirements as to fire protection or fireproof construction were either wholly lacking, or vastly less adequate than at present. The state hospitals for the insane, in particular, are very seriously overcrowded to an extent amounting to about twenty-five per cent of their capacity. Each new state administration for several decades has formulated a 'plan' for remedying this overcrowding, notwithstanding which the overcrowding has continued and, in fact, has increased during the entire period."

Buildings Over 50 Years Old

The Association acted as a result of the public attention directed to the question by the recent fire at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island in one of the buildings constructed over fifty years ago, in which twenty-four inmates and three attendants lost their lives, and apropos of Governor Smith's recommendations to the Legislature for immediate appropriations for better fire protection in the state institutions and for a bond issue to be submitted to the people for approval next fall for the purpose of providing sufficient new buildings to relieve the overcrowding and assure safe and modern accommodations.

The State Charities Aid Association has long been in favor of the State catching up with its institutional problem by a bond issue, because the usual yearly appropriations have not proved sufficient to make any substantial headway on it. In 1915, the Association made a thorough study of the question through a special committee, consisting of Joseph H. Choute, Chairman, George F. Canfield, Charles S. Fairchild, Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Francis C. Huntington, Charles P. Neil, Judge Eugene A. Phiblin, and William Cary Sanger. The Committee at their time submitted their recommendation to the constitutional convention in favor of a bond issue for the construction of state institutions.

Special Message from Governor

In a special message to the Legislature on February 21, Gov. Smith urged that body to provide for the State $500,000,000 for the replacement of worn-out and inflammable buildings in the State hospitals and State charitable institutions with modern, fireproof structures.

"To meet the State's requirements along this line," Gov. Smith said, "$500,000,000 would not provide for more than 50 per cent of our deficiencies." The Governor also recommends immediate appropriations of $1,438,960, to provide at once for the most necessary precautions against fire in the state institutions, by increasing the water supply, installing signal systems, and providing for additional fire-fighting apparatus. This immediate appropriation, however, the Governor pointed out, "at best, in view of the age of these structures, can only help tide us over the period until resources that are out of date are replaced by new, modern, fire resisting buildings."

Jubilee Meeting of National Conference of Social Work

To many people, the first visit to Washington is the first time that American history seems wholly real. Actually to see the seat of government, the Capitol and the White House, makes the page of history vivid. One really feels the spirit of Lincoln, Washington, and Roosevelt. Washington is rich in historic interest on every hand. And it is surprisingly beautiful in May.

Of course these are only incidental reasons why it will be especially interesting to attend the National Conference this year. The Conference itself will be the great attraction. It attains its 50th milestone and the semi-centennial will be a highwater mark of interest and importance. The program will be unique in organization and notable in content. Each day of the Conference will be devoted to the consideration of a single topic, the relation between social work and health, the home, law and government, the church, industry, the school, and public opinion. It will indicate that social work is not a thing apart, but has a very vital relation to these fundamental institutions of society. Speakers of outstanding ability from here and abroad will be on the program.

The general subject will be "Social Work in the Life of Today."

The special topics and chairmen will be as follows:

THURSDAY, MAY 17—HEALTH.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President, Cornell University.

FRIDAY, MAY 18—INDUSTRY.

Rev. John A. Ryan, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 19—LAW AND GOVERNMENT.

Prof. Roscoe Pound, Dean, Harvard Law School.

SUNDAY, MAY 20—THE CHURCH.

Mrs. John M. Glenn, former President of the National Conference of Social Work.

MONDAY, MAY 21—THE HOME.

Porter B. Lee, Director, New York School of Social Work.

TUESDAY, MAY 22—THE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Helen T. Wooley, Assistant Director, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23—PUBLIC OPINION.

Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor, New York Times.

ON TO WASHINGTON!

HOW TO USE THE STATE INSTITUTIONS WISELY

A revised edition of the publication, "The State Institutions: How to Use Them Wisely," has been much in demand by social service agencies and workers in all parts of the State. The pamphlet may be obtained upon request from the State Charities Aid Association, 100 East 22nd Street, New York.
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the "State Charities Aid Association."

**S.C.A.A. NEWS**

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY EXCEPT AUGUST BY**

**THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION**

105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

**A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Entered as second-class matter December 29, 1921, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized December 29, 1922.

Vol. XI

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1923

No. 7

**HOW** would you feel if you had been part owner for many years of a building in which numbers of people lived—a building put up many years ago before the date of fire-proofing; if you had been told repeatedly that it was a fire trap and that if it took fire probably lives would be lost; if you had done nothing about it and if, finally, the worst happened, it took fire and twenty-five people were burned alive; how would you feel if you had been such a landlord?

You are a part owner of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane one wing of which burned on February 18, when twenty-two patients and three employees lost their lives.

You were not only part owner, but, as a citizen, shared in the management of the Hospital, and, as a taxpayer, or rentpayer, you shared in its support. You were partly responsible for the loss of those lives.

If you happen to be a citizen of Allegany County, you are twice in default. Three buildings of the Alms-house of that county, at Angelica, burned March 15 and nine persons lost their lives.

100 Other Unsafe Buildings

Still worse, you are part owner, and share in the management and support of about one hundred other public buildings in various parts of the State, many of which are just as dangerous and just as crowded as was the State Hospital on Ward's Island. Some of them are even older and more dangerous. All public institutions built before the days of fire-proofing are dangerous, and as rapidly as possible should be replaced by fire-proof buildings of modern type, suited to present day methods and knowledge of treating diseases.

**Bond Issue Necessary**

Governor Smith has a plan for meeting the situation by asking the people to vote on an issue of bonds—fifty million dollars worth next autumn, to provide proper housing for the wards of the State; to put up additional buildings to care for the present overcrowding, which alone calls for over 7,000 beds, and to discard the most dangerous and unsuitable of the old buildings.

The plan proposed by Governor Smith is the only plan which will work. Every Governor of the State for the last twenty years, when he has taken office, has recognized this as one of the great problems confronting the State. Every Governor has wrestled with it, has worked out plans for appropriations and new construction, which he persuaded himself, if fully carried out by his successors, would relieve the overcrowding.

Governor Hughes had such a plan, Governor Dix had such a plan, Governor Glynn, Governor Whitman, Gover-
S. C. A. A. NEWS

Vol. XI April, 1923 No. 7

Published monthly except August by
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION
OF NEW YORK
105 East 22nd Street, New York

OFFICERS:

President
Mr. George C. Confield

Secretary
Mr. Homer Folks

Assistant Secretary
Mr. Geo. J. Hebach

Treasurer
Mr. Morimier N. Buckner

Mr. George A. Hastings, Editor

The State Charities Aid Association is supported by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditures amount to about $35,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association. In order to give the Association a more substantial income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $74,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors.
All persons contributing annually $50.00 to $100.00 are associate members.
All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members.
All persons contributing annually $5.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequest to the "State Charities Aid Association," incorporated in the year 1830 under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of $... dollars to be used for the purposes of said Association.

FULTON ENGAGES NEW TUBERCULOSIS SECRETARY

The Fulton County Tuberculosis Committee has engaged as executive secretary Miss Ruth Carpenter, a graduate of the Buffalo State Normal School. Miss Carpenter has taken a course in social work at the University of Rochester, has attended the Institute for Tuberculosis Workers, conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and the New York School of Social Work, and taken a short course in nutrition conducted by the Tuberculosis Association of Rochester and Monroe County. She has done field work for the American Red Cross in Rochester and in New York. She has been employed by the Rochester Association as an organizer of health work in rural districts, and has been on the staff of the New York Tuberculosis Association in a secretarial capacity. Her temporary headquarters are at the Chamber of Commerce, Gloversville, N. Y.

Can't Fire-proof Old Buildings

Any talk about making these old buildings fire-proof must be taken with reservation. Buildings that were erected in the old style cannot be made safe, because wood will burn.

It is true that fire walls can be built through the buildings at intervals. Then, the best that could be hoped would be that in case of a fire, only those people would be burned to death who happened to be in the particular section where the fire originated and were unable to get out. This, in fact, is about what happened both on Ward's Island and at the Allegany County Almshouse. Only one wing of the Ward's Island Hospital burned, not because the engines put the fire out, but because a fire wall prevented its further spread. The Allegany County authorities, knowing that the institution was a fire-trap, some years ago erected one new building and made it fire-proof. This did not burn. They had failed to finish the job by building other fire-proof buildings—they continued to use the old buildings, and as a result, nine persons were burned to death.

People Morally Responsible

The fact should be frankly recognized and faced that non-fire-proof buildings cannot be made fire-proof—they can only be made somewhat less dangerous, and that the people of the State, who continue to permit the use of fire-trap buildings, are morally responsible for the results.

H. F.

OCCUPATIONS ESSENTIAL

PART OF HOSPITAL SERVICE

An occupational therapy department is now considered an important and essential part of the services of the county tuberculosis hospitals in New York State by the State Board of Charities. The State Board does not give hospitals the highest classification unless such a department has been established.

Three years ago the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health began its efforts to introduce occupational therapy into the county tuberculosis hospitals. Mrs. Ruth B. Hatcher, who is an occupational therapist of wide experience, was taken on the Committee's staff to demonstrate and organize departments in the county hospitals. In nearly every county where such a department has been established, the expense of the demonstration and the initial outlay was met by the local tuberculosis committee. There are today nineteen occupational therapy workers employed in eighteen counties. Eight of these are being paid out of county funds.

You Are!

nor Smith and Governor Miller, all had such plans.

What were the results? These plans were whittled down, or delayed, or modified, so that year by year the increase in the number of the insane more than filled the new buildings that were actually put up, so that the overcrowding each year has grown greater, and is now greater both absolutely and relatively than it has ever been before, with the single exception of 1917.

Overcrowded 23 Per Cent

The actual facts are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Overcrowding</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,125</td>
<td>20.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,058</td>
<td>15.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,723</td>
<td>17.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,596</td>
<td>16.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,626</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,983</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,908</td>
<td>24.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,465</td>
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<td>6,235</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5,521</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,642</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,229</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word "overcrowding" as used in this table, is a very mild term. The actual overcrowding was a great deal more than 23.7 per cent, because the capacity on which this overcrowding was based was much higher than was originally intended, so that if the official figures show no overcrowding at all, it would still be true that the buildings accommodated many more inmates than was the original intention.

The one and only way in which you, and all the other citizens of the State, who share in the responsibility for its affairs, can absorb yourselves from a share in the moral responsibility for the further sacrifice of life, which is sure to result if ancient buildings are still used and overcrowded, is to make vocal and effective your approval of Governor Smith's proposal. The Legislature will soon adjourn, and if you are to be heard, you must speak out loudly and promptly, and ask all your friends to do so.
Child Adoption Work Given Big Impetus at Luncheon Meeting

MANY prominent speakers brought before a large gathering of representative men and women at a luncheon in the Hotel Biltmore New York, on March 16, the aims and purposes of the Child Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association and urged their interest in and support of the work of the League for the dependent children throughout the State. There were 412 guests present.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, chairman of the Child Adoption League committee, presided at the luncheon and introduced the speakers—Henry Morgenthau, Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske, Miss Laurette Taylor, Mrs. Honoré Willie and Will Rogers.

A Home For Every Child

"A home for every child who needs one" is the slogan of the Child Adoption League, and its purpose is to bring to everyone, children as well as grown-ups, the opportunity to band together in an effort to save from permanent dependency the abandoned babies, the deserted children, and the youngsters left high and dry because of death and disaster and place them in foster homes where there are parents as eager for children as the children are eager for homes.

Governor Approves Aims

Governor Smith, who was prevented by the pressure of official business, from attending the luncheon and speaking in behalf of the League, in his letter of regret to Mrs. Gibson, said, in part:

"I do not have to tell you how strongly I feel upon the subject of the proper care and bringing up of children. I know of nothing that makes the same appeal to the human heart than that of an orphaned child can make, deprived in youth of the care and devotion of a parent, by the will of Almighty God himself. His blessings will undoubtedly come to those who reach a helping hand to the orphaned child.

In public speeches and messages, I have repeatedly asked that the State’s care of the child be our offering of thanksgiving for all of the blessings that have been showered upon our great State.

"I hope that your gathering will have the far-reaching influence that you expect for it."

Helps Prevent Divorces

Henry Morgenthau said that he felt the slogan of the League should be, "Every adoption prevents one divorce." He said that people are eager for more love in their homes, and the best way in the world to get this love and to cement the home with common interests, was to adopt a child, if there was none in the household. He pointed out that the tragic situation in which Europe finds itself at the present time makes it necessary for America to look forward to the time when she can assume the moral leadership of the world. In order to make our-selves fit for this great obligation, we must see that the first unit, the home, is as near perfect as we can make it and the adopting of children is one way to make it so. He felt that the work of the State Charities Aid Association in seeing that children were placed in homes best suited to their capacities for development was an admirable one, and that everyone who could should give it support.

Care in Choosing Homes

Mrs. Willie, well known author and herself the mother of two adopted children, described the process through which a child goes in being prepared for a foster home when it comes into the Association’s hands, and the care and intelligence used in choosing just the right home for it. She told a story of her own experiences when she was editor of The Delinquent and interested in that magazine’s child placing campaign which brought out with gripping vividness the terrible possibilities of ignorant or careless “boarding out” of children in a city like New York which made particularly vital the work of such an organization as the State Charities Aid Association.

Heads Child Adoption League

Mrs. Fiske Has Adopted Child

Mrs. Fiske said that she felt peculiarly competent to talk about child adoption from a practical view point, since she herself recently adopted a thirteen-months-old baby boy and was particularly conscious just now, of the amazing amount of room he took up in traveling. She said that since she supposed her little adopted was destined for the theater, he was arranged to have him make his stage debut recently as an Italian waif baby. She herself was finding adoption a very wonderful thing.

Betty Taylor said that having a child in the house was the only real way to keep one’s youth since in one’s children and grandchildren there exists a media through which even people, as they grew older, could attract the world and keep abreast of it. She felt that every household to be complete should have a boy and a girl as a part of it and that there was something tragic about the woman who neither had any children of her own, nor any under her care.

S. C. A. A. Needs Help for Its Work

The last speaker of the afternoon was Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, who made a direct appeal to the present to become members of the Child Adoption League and to help in this great work of giving every child a chance to grow up in the environment best suited to his development. He said that he felt the utmost moral obligation for the Association for taking care of the homeless and destitute children was perfect. All that was needed was a keener interest and greater support to make it possible for more children to come under the Association’s care. The test of true patriotism, Bishop Gailor pointed out, was the willingness to give something to make this a better and more splendid country, and certainly the effort to give every future citizen a chance for a happy, normal home life was one of the greatest possible services.

The Rev. Robert F. Keegan, head of the Catholic Charities of New York, was unable to be present, but was represented at the guest table by the Vice-President of the Catholic Big Sisters, Miss Caroline Linherr.

Several invited guests unable to be present at the luncheon enclosed very substantial contributions to the League with their regrets. Several of those present showed that their interest in the work of the League was more than casual by sending in their membership dues immediately. A great number of people present expressed their enthusiasm over the purpose of the League and their desire to be of service in helping the homeless little children under the League’s care in gaining for the League a wider public support by telling their friends and acquaintances about its work.

It is hoped by those in charge of the work of the League that this very auspicious launching in New York City will inaugurate a successful and widespread campaign throughout the State in which the readers of the News will constitute themselves faithful and vigorous workers.
SUMMARY OF CURRENT LEGISLATIVE BILLS

For the convenience of members of the Association and others interested, we print the following brief summaries of some of the more important bills introduced at the current session of the Legislature in fields in which the Association and its various departments are interested. Unless stated to the contrary, these are printed as a matter of information, and the Association has taken no official action in regard thereto unless such action is specifically announced.

MENTAL HYGIENE

Bill for $50,000,000 bond issue for State Institutions:

Senate Int. 1271, Pr. 1408 by Mr. Downing; Assembly Int. 1542, Pr. 1695 by Mr. Donohue, carries the recommendation of the Governor for a bond issue of $50,000,000 for the purpose of building and relieving overcrowding in the State hospitals for the insane and various State charitable institutions, not including State prisons, institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb nor institutions for the instruction of the blind other than the New York State School for the Blind.

Assembly Resolution 228, Pr. 256, provides that an appropriation of $1,000,000 be made for the maintenance of a State hospital for the deaf and dumb at the State Hospital for the Blind at Oxford.

Bill to provide State aid for special classes for backward and defective children:

Senate Int. 663, Pr. 626 by Mr. Antin; Assembly Int. 762, Pr. 772, by Mr. Cole, proposes to amend the education law by authorizing the payment from State funds of one-half the salary of all public school special class teachers of approved qualifications, the amount of State aid not to exceed $1,000 per teacher in any case. This bill supplements the Lockwood law of 1917 which required cities and towns to set aside a school district where there were found to be ten or more children three or more years retarded to establish special classes for their instruction. The bill was signed by action of the Board of Managers Feb. 28, 1923.

Bill to increase salaries of State hospital employees:

Senate Int. 1258, Pr. 1303, by Mr. O'Brien, Assembly Int. 1523, Pr. 1370 by Mr. Hackett, increases the wages of State hospital employees on an average of about $10 monthly and carries an appropriation of $1,140,000 for carrying out the provisions of the act.

Bill to provide for the construction by the State of a special hospital unit at Kings Park State Hospital exclusively for the care and treatment of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War in the State of New York who suffer from mental diseases:

Assembly Int. 896, Pr. 1181 by Mr. Davison. This bill carries out the recommendation of Governor Smith for making suitable hospital provision for mentally disabled war veterans. It provides an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the construction of buildings. S. C. A. A. has consistently urged adequate hospital provision for veterans and especially for those mentally disabled. Passed in both houses; approved by Governor as Chap. 144 Laws of 1923.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Bill to admit Spanish War veterans to New York State Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford:

Assembly Int. Pr. 265, 842, by Mr. Barnes, would admit to this home persons who served for a period of at least 30 days in the army or navy during the Spanish-American War or during the insurrection in the Philippines prior to July 4, 1902. Passed both houses; to Governor March 14.

Bill to install automatic sprinkler system at Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives:

Senate Int. 797, Pr. 924, by Mr. Fearon, appropriate $30,000, for the installation of automatic sprinkler system and other fire protection in the buildings of the Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives.

Bill to give Commissioner of Education general supervision of instruction and vocational training of inmates of State charitable, correctional and penal institutions, other than State prisons:

Senate Int. 1023, Pr. 1120, by Mr. Antin; Assembly Int. 1202, Pr. 1396 by Mr. Blake provides that Commissioner of Education shall prescribe courses and methods and shall have general supervision, direction and control of the instructional and vocational training of inmates of State charitable, correctional and penal institutions, other than State prisons. The purport of this bill would be to place the educational work in State institutions on a basis similar to that in public schools. Reported in Senate March 21.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Concurrent resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for the reorganization of State government:

Senate Int. 51, Pr. 573, by Mr. Walker; Assembly Int. 85, Pr. 85, by Mr. Donohue. Proposes an amendment to Sections 21 and 22 of Article 3, and Section 9 of Article 4 of the Constitution, providing for the establishment of the executive budget system. Passed in Senate on February 13. Reported adversely in Assembly March 21.

Senate Int. 53, Pr. 689, by Mr. Walker. As...
A BILL OF RIGHTS

THESE SHOULD BE NO CHILD IN AMERICA WHO

is not born under proper conditions.

Does not live in hygienic surroundings.

Ever suffers from malnutrition.

Does not have prompt and efficient medical inspection and attention.

Does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and health.

H. F. HOVE.

From Mother and Child

CHILDREN

A large number of child-caring bills, some of them conflicting, are pending in the Legislature.

Children's Courts:

The only bill dealing with Children's Courts which has passed the Senate is Cottillo Bill Senate Int. 739, P. 720. This is an amendment to the Education Law which would exclude the hearing of truancy cases by the county children's court, sending these cases back to justices of the peace and the municipal court, which heard them before the passage of the Children's Court Act.

It is hoped that this provision may be amended or defeated in the Assembly and that an amendment having a similar object, which is included in Cottillo Bill, Senate Int. 361, P. 1514, also will be modified.

This provision has been inserted at the request of the Department of Education, but many of those familiar with work in behalf of neglected and disabled children in the counties of the State believe that as truancy is so often the first symptom of family breakdown, the responsibility for these cases should rest in the children's courts. The courts are not empowered to perform the functions of the social workers, and it is unlikely that in these courts sufficient consideration will be given to the many maladjustments which possibly are the cause of truancy.

The various bills which would exempt counties from the operation of the Children's Court Act are opposed by the Association. The vast majority of counties which would be affected by the exemption bills voted strongly in favor of the Constitutional Amendment which made possible the establishment of children's courts. The extraordinary large affirmative vote in favor of the Constitutional Amendment was considered by the Association to express the public sentiment, and it may also be deemed an expression of opposition to the exemption of counties from the operation of the Act.

It has been said that the rural sections of the State do not need the service of Children's Courts and that it would be difficult to operate such courts. Already, the county agents of the State Charities by representatives of the Association have secured the cooperation of county court judges to relieve unfortunate children for whose protection the county agents have long sought relief through justiciable courts without success.

It has been said that it is difficult for a single judge to hold court in various parts of the county or to arrange for the transportation of children to the county-seat for hearing. The present law provides that a commission may be appointed by the court to take testimony at any point in the State, or in fact, at any point in the State.

It is believed that with a longer period of demonstration, even those who now seek to abolish the courts in certain counties will feel convinced that such courts are for the benefit of all the people and are particularly needed by the children.

The Commission studying child-caring laws has offered some general amendments in the Cottillo Bill, Senate 301, P. 1514, all of them being desirable to clarify the Act, except the one excluding truancy cases.

Mother's Allowances:

Three bills proposed by the State Commission studying child-caring laws would amend the provisions of the General Municipal Law as they relate to the granting of allowances to mothers.

The first of these would extend allowances to mothers whose husbands are permanently incapacitated and are being cared for in a suitable institution (Senate Int. 633, P. 1498).

The second would permit allowances to be given to mothers of children born in the United States when such mothers had declared their intention of becoming citizens (Senate Int. 633, P. 1498).

The third would permit allowances to be given to relatives within the second degree if the mother, now dead, would have been eligible, provided that the state has not impoverished the survivor, and a bill has been made. (Senate Int. 485, P. 775).

A fourth bill introduced by the Commission provides for the State to pay 25 per cent of all allowances granted by local boards of child welfare. (Senate Int. 294, P. 541).

If the State is to meet any part of allowances granted by local boards, it has been suggested that the State should be placed in a position to more closely scrutinize and control the expenditure of State funds, than is provided by the pending bill.

In addition to the above bills, which have the endorsement of the State Commission, a bill was introduced exempting boards of child welfare from the provisions of the General Construction Act which requires a majority vote of members of public boards for the transaction of business in the name of the board.

There seems no good reason why boards of child welfare should be exempt from a rule which controls the action of all other boards throughout the State. This measure has passed the Senate.

Placing Out, Boarding Out and ADOPTIONS:

The State Commission introduced two bills, one covering placing out and the other covering boarding out. These have now been combined in a single bill, Cottillo Senate Int. 739, P. 1514.

This measure was prepared under the immediate supervision of Edmund J. Butler, member of the Commission studying child caring laws. President of the State Probation Commission and Executive Secretary of the Catholic Home Bureau of New York.

The provisions of this bill were considered favorably by representatives of organizations actually boarding out and placing out children. It has been approved by the State Charities Aid Association.

A companion bill dealing with adoptions was also introduced at the request of the Commission. This bill would strike out a provision allowing consent to legal adoption to be given by maternity hospitals; would provide for the residence of a child with foster parents for a period of six months before legal adoption is permitted; would provide for investigation by the court as to the desirability of legal adoption before it is permitted.

Other bills also dealing with placing-out, boarding out and adoptions have been introduced but are without the support of the Commission studying child caring laws.

Education of Deaf and Blind:

The commission bill (Assembly Int. 650, P. 672, Moore) which restates the present law and presents a clearly defined policy for the education of the deaf and blind is in the hands of the Governor.

Double Compensation Bill:

Senate Int. 1240; P. 1361 provides that any minor who is a ward of the court and is required to be placed without a guardian, but who becomes a ward of the court because of a change in his condition, shall be the subject of a separate proceeding to determine the amount of the new compensation.

Miss Butler, Mrs. Hitch and Mr. Fairchild Named Honorary Board Members

At the March meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association the by-laws of the Association were amended to provide for the election of Honorary Members of the Board.

It is highly desirable from the point of view of the efficiency of the Association that it should continue to profit by the experience and mature judgment of persons who have served long as members of the Board, but who, for one reason or another, may be unable longer to attend meetings regularly, or frequently, or perhaps at all, and that such members should continue to share the responsibility for guiding the affairs of the Association.

The Board, therefore, passed an amendment to the by-laws providing that in addition to the governing board of 27 members, Honorary Members of the Board may be elected for an indefinite period. Such persons shall be of long experience and distinguished service in the Association, or of notable interest in its purpose.

Miss Helen C. Butler, Mrs. Frederic D. Hitch, and Charles S. Fairchild were elected as such Honorary Members. Miss Butler has served on the Board continuously since 1897, Mrs. Hitch since 1897, and Mr. Fairchild 1882-1895 and 1898-1901.
LEGISLATURE GRANTS $3,600,000 FOR INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION

Substantial Amount for One Year, But Will Only Provide for Normal Increase of Patients This Year

BOND ISSUE IMPERATIVE TO CATCH UP ON THE JOB

A PROPORTIONS totaling $3,600,000 for new construction and permanent betterments at the State Hospitals are contained in the annual appropriation bill which was passed by both Houses of the Legislature on March 27.

This appropriation exceeds the amount granted last year for the same purpose by $1,630,000.

While substantial in amount as compared with the appropriation of last year, the amount allowed in the present bill will be scarcely more than sufficient to keep pace with the steady increase in State hospital population and will have little effect in relieving the extreme overcrowding from which the State hospitals are now suffering.

A certain portion of the items included in this year's appropriations for new construction and permanent betterments are for the purpose of increasing the facilities for fire protection at the State institutions. The amounts allowed for this purpose are sufficient to provide fire-fighting equipment but are obviously inadequate to meet the problem of making the State hospital buildings fireproof. Of the million and a half dollars for the more emergent need of fire protection recommended by the State Hospital Commission and the Governor, $621,000 was allowed by the budget committees. This amount is included in the total of $3,621,720 appropriated for new construction and permanent betterments. In addition, the regular maintenance appropriation for State hospitals includes $21,450 for fire protection items.

The chief hope for adequate new construction of fire-proof character lies in the passage of the bill now pending in the Legislature for a bond issue of $50,000,000.

To Push Creedmoor Work

The largest single appropriation for new construction this year is granted for continuing the construction of the new Creedmoor division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, a total of $800,000 being allowed for this purpose. Manhattan State Hospital comes next with an appropriation of $615,000 for new buildings, while the Marcy division of the Utica State Hospital receives $575,000. The appropriations by State hospitals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>$315,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creedmoor division</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>$134,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>$911,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>$105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>$20,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>$615,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>$525,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>$66,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>$23,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcy division</td>
<td>$375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,621,720</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of $3,645,000 is allowed for personal service in the State hospitals, an increase of $310,000 over last year. The increases in personal service are to provide for a ratio of one ward attendant or nurse to every nine patients in all State hospitals excepting the Brooklyn State Hospital and the Manhattan State Hospital, where a ratio of one to eight will prevail. Provision is also made for physicians in all State hospitals, excluding-rated institutions, excluding superintendents, pathologists and dentists, excepting only at the Brooklyn State Hospital where a ratio of one to eight inpatients is allowed. The appropriation bill also makes provision for a chief occupational therapist for each hospital, together with as many occupational therapy aides with the grades of special attending as the State Hospital Commission shall approve. Additional appropriations of $42,000 as compared with last year are made for the new positions created in occupational therapy.

The budget also provides for one social worker to every 100 patients on parole from urban hospitals, and to every 75 patients on parole from rural hospitals. Other new positions allowed are one medical and sanitary health officer for the State School for Mentally Defective; over $35,000 is provided for additional employees on account of opening the new buildings; over $15,000 for additional mechanics to keep up important repairs, etc.

Maintenance appropriations are based on the same scale as previously.

$910,000 For Defectives' School

The four State schools for Mental Defectives have fared much better than in several years previous in the matter of appropriations for new construction. A total of $905,485 is granted for these four institutions for new construction, an increase of $604,485 over last year's appropriation for the same purpose. The largest appropriation in this group is made for Leitchworth Village which is granted $580,000 toward the construction of a new unit of buildings. The Rome State School for Defectives is given an appropriation of $200,000 for the erection of an employees' building. The appropriations for new construction for the State Schools for Mental Defectives are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>$87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>$35,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leitchworth Village</td>
<td>$580,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$905,485</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUSICAL AT MRS. ASTOR'S TO PROVIDE MUSIC IN N.Y. MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

The Committee on Hospital Music of the Association's New York City Visiting Committee held a successful musical at the house of Mrs. William Vincent Astor in New York on March 22. Miss Lucille Chalfant, a descendant of Jenny Lind, and John Barclay were the soloists.

The proceeds, which amounted to a substantial sum, will be used to provide music for the patients in the various city hospitals.

The Committee on Music organizes concerts by competent musicians, given at regular intervals in all New York City municipal hospitals and slums of the middle and last July, when the concerts began, over 43,000 patients have been given the pleasure of hearing musicians of merit. The music is important because of its therapeutic value for special patients and its cheering and soothing influence on troubled minds. At Christmas time it has become a custom for several of the best church choirs to make the rounds of the hospitals, singing the carols.

The Committee consists of Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Chairman; Miss Marion R. Taber, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Ada M. Quinnell, Music Director, and Mrs. S. Herman Broid, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miles Farrow, Miss Mary P. Hayden, Miss Lucy Hewitt, David Mannes, Frances Bower, Mrs. Frances Rogers, and David Williams.

The Committee needs volunteer musicians of excellence; it needs good upright pianos, and it needs funds.

Checks should be made payable to the Hospital Music Committee. Contributions should be sent to Miss Ada M. Quinnell, Music Director. Office: Room 710, 106 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. Telephone, 1434 Gramercy.
BETTER WAGES NEEDED FOR
STATE HOSPITAL WORKERS

A BILL to enable the State Hospitals for the
Inane to obtain sufficient, properly qualified
officers and employees, and to retain them
in the service for longer tenure than now pre-
vailed, has been introduced in the Senate
by Mr. O'Brien and in the Assembly by Mr.
Hackett.

This bill increases the salaries and wages of
certain of the employees in the service, mainly
those engaged directly in the care of patients
on the wards and who have not benefited ade-
quately from increases granted in the State
hospitals in previous years. It is the opinion
of the State Hospital Commission that the in-
creases proposed are absolutely necessary in
order to get a sufficient number of nurses, at-
tendants and other employees. The bill is the
result of careful study of the question by the
Commission and the Superintendents and rep-
resentatives of the employees.

Increases ranging from ten dollars a month
upward in the minimum and maximum wages
are proposed. In the ward service the mini-
imum wage for charge nurses is increased
from $62 to $76, and the maximum from $74
to $92; for nurses, the minimum is increased
from $56 to $70, and the maximum from $64
to $82. For attendants, the minimum wage
is increased from $50 to $70, and the
maximum from $64 to $82. For attendants
the minimum is increased from $44 to $54, and
the maximum from $56 to $66. The bill car-
ries an appropriation of $1,140,000 to cover
the total annual increase in wages for which
it provides.

The Board of Managers of the State Char-
ities Aid Association has passed resolutions
approving the bill on the grounds that “it has
repeatedly become clear to the Committee on
Mental Hygiene of this Association that an in-
crease in wages is essential in obtaining and
retaining properly qualified employees in the
State hospital service.”

NEW MEMBERS OF
S. C. A. A. BOARD

The State Charities Aid Association at its
annual meeting, March 28, elected as new mem-
bers of the Board of Managers, for terms of
three years, Chellis A. Austin, President of the
Seaboard National Bank; Col. Henry L. Stim-
son of Winthrop & Stimson, formerly Secretary
of War; Henry Morgeithan, former Ambas-
sador to Turkey, and Mrs. John Sanford of
Amsterdam and New York.

The Association re-elected as members George
F. Canfield, who is President of the Association;
E. H. Root, William E. Harmon, Mrs. Charles
Cary Rumsey and Mrs. T. W. Blyden.

Miss Helen C. Butler, Charles S. Fairchild
and Mrs. Frederic D. Hitch were elected permu-
tantly as Honorary Members of the Board of
Managers.

The Board has elected the following as mem-
ers of the Central Association: Mrs. Arthur
Elye Bunker, Mrs. Auguste Richard, Mrs.
Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Frederick Buprecht,
Mrs. Rodman Wana-
maker, Mrs. John E. Reusmanier, Miss Ellen
Doolin, Mrs. Richard B. Allyn, Mrs. Sidney
Borg, and Mrs. Kenneth D. Miller.

OVERCROWDING CHIEF
CAUSE OF DEATHS
IN HOSPITAL FIRE

Hospital Commission Reports to
Governor on Ward's Island
Tragedy

IN its official report to Governor Smith con-
cerning the fire at the Manhattan State Hospi-
tal on February 18, 1923, the State Hospital
Commission finds that the primary cause for
the loss of life which occurred was the over-
crowding of the ward.

The report points out that "in a ward certified
to care for 90 patients, it was necessary to
house 89 on the night of the fire."

It is stated that "had there been only the proper
number of patients on the ward, it seems
reasonable to suppose that neither the rapidity
of the spread of the fire, nor the fall of the
tank, would have prevented the removal of all
the patients for, as a matter of fact, more pa-
ients than the normal capacity of fifty, or 67
patients, were actually removed."

The fire resulted directly in the death of 22
patients and three employees, while two more
patients died later as a result of exposure.

Had it not been for the fire walls between the
different sections of the building, the Commis-
sion finds it appears certain that the entire
wing would have been destroyed. All the facts
"indicate the danger of housing patients in
non-fireproof structures and the loss of life
must, in a measure, be attributed to the non-
fireproof character of the buildings."

The Commission finds that not only was
there no evidence whatever to indicate that
any officer or employee was negligent in his
work, but that, as a matter of fact, had not the
officers and employees exhibited unusual atten-
tion to duty and, in some instances, heroic con-
duct, the loss of life would have been still
greater.

"The State Hospital Commission does not
believe," the report concludes, "that any
number of additional employees, or any
amount of ordinary fire-fighting apparatus
would have materially altered the tragic re-
results of the fire."

"The one thing lacking was sufficient water
supply, there being but a single water line to
the building, as already mentioned. The Com-
mission would, therefore, recommend and urge
the installation of a high-pressure salt-water
system for fire-fighting purposes only, with a
pumping station in the hospital power plant.
It thus being possible to provide an unlimited
quantity of water in an emergency.

"The necessity of replacing non-fireproof
buildings for patients' occupancy, with modern
fireproof structures, is self-evident, as is also
the necessity of relieving overcrowding through
the provision of additional housing facilities at
other hospitals. The Commission therefore
hangs it may be possible to obtain sufficient
units to hasten the erection of additional fire-
proof buildings for patients."
Child Placing Agency Receives 10,000th Application For A Child To Adopt

THE Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association has received its 10,000th application for a child.

This is a milestone at which it will be interesting for readers of the S. C. A. A. News to read details as to types of homes into which many of the children under the Association’s care go — to grow up as a part of the family and community and to become so thoroughly identified with both that it is soon forgotten by everyone that they were not always there.

It may seem strange at first thought that with 10,000 applications for children, the Child Placing Agency has only placed 3,925 children. This brings out a vital phase of the Association’s work with children which is seldom thought of or understood by people not thoroughly conversant with the work, i.e., the extent and thoroughness of the investigation of all homes from which applications for a child to adopt are received.

The discrepancy in numbers is due to several reasons. Many homes do not possess the necessary qualities of sympathetic understanding, of tolerance and justice or of financial stability. Other applicants have set their hearts upon a child of a certain sex, age, coloring, disposition and family background, and such a child may not—exist at least not under the care of the Association.

Other applicants, if their “order” can’t be filled immediately—and it seldom happens that it can—lose interest or change their minds. In other families, circumstances over which the members have no control, such as death or financial losses, or suddenly imposed financial obligation, make it impossible for them to carry out their cherished plans. So it goes—reasons as varied as the applicants themselves.

But to get back to our story of the 10,000th application!

It came from a man and his wife living in a small community up-State. They are middle-aged, the husband a successful and respected physician, the wife a charming and efficient manager of her household. They were lonely and wanted companionship. They had made it possible for two girls in the community to have high school educations and are keenly interested in these girls who are now enthusiastically preparing for their chosen professions. But that wasn’t enough to fill their lives. A child in the house, a child to grow up as their own, through whose growth and development they could keep in touch with the world as they grew older—this was what they desired.

They live in a charming home on a hillside which slopes back to a merry little brook. Beautiful trees shade the big lawn. The home is comfortable and “homey,” with wide pianos and cheerful window boxes and books and easy chairs—and a radio set that sends a thousand miles of space. Everything immaculate, but not uncomfortably so. Everything waiting for a child.

The little girl who has stepped into this household was as alone and lonely as were the Doctor and his wife. When her mother died, her father placed her in an institution and apparently forgot her existence. Sensitive and bowls, and craving affection she became so unhappy that she was placed under the Association’s care to await adoption into a foster home.

And so the two, the child alone and the lonely home—were brought together “to live happily ever afterward” by the Child Placing Agency.

Wife of Governor Now a Member of Adoption League

MRS. ALFRED E. SMITH

Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of Gov. Smith, has become a member of the Child Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association and is very much interested in the League’s plan for helping the homeless and dependent children of the State. Mrs. Smith is herself the devoted mother of five children, and naturally is interested in a movement which is concerned with the welfare of children not so fortunate as to have homes of their own where they can develop normally and happily.

Gov. Smith said in a recent letter to Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Chairman of the Child Adoption League committee, that he hoped the League might be far-reaching in its influence and result in fostering a keener interest in the care of destitute and homeless children throughout the State.

“Little House” in the Jolly Little House

“The Jolly Little Crowd in the Jolly Little House”

“Little House” is the name given a downtown occupational therapy work shop in Rochester, N. Y. established about a year ago by the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of Rochester and Monroe Counties. This work shop cares for inactive tuberculosis convalescents, some nervous and cardiac cases, and some who are handicapped by injury.

There are at present 18 patients reporting for daily work and three home patients, all under the direction of Miss Elizabeth K. Wise, who knows how to help and encourage the sick and despondent, and who understands boys and how to make the atmosphere of the shop one that appeals to them.

The “Little Shop” is an inspiring place to go. Everywhere there is a busy hum of industry. In the front rooms where the looms are. The throwing of the shuttles plays a well-marked, thumping tune. The basket-makers and wood-carvers are at work in the second room, and from this the carpenters hold away and with them the decorators of lamp shades and book ends dabble at colorful palettes.

In this shop one comes across a young man in his late teens—just at the time when dancing and games and outdoor sports hold their greatest charm. A badly functioning heart had cast him rudely aside, but he looked at first like permanent invalidism. His wise physician sent him to the “Little House” and his response to the atmosphere of the convalescents workshop he himself expresses in the following poem:

The Jolly Little Crowd in the Jolly Little House

We’re all gathered here together
And we’re happy and we’re free;
And our hearts are like a feather
Light enough to reach the sky.
We are now way up the ladder
And the worst is far behind.
Yes, we’re feeling better, gladder
For the world seems kind.
We see up there in the distance
“Dane Health,” shining like the sun
And though there’s been much resistance
Our long quest is nearly won.
“THE LITTLE HOUSE” is helping more
Than words can ever say.
A bright future it has in store.
It’s growing day by day.
When health again we are allowed
We’ll be carefree as a mouse,
For we’re in the “Little House.”

OPPOSE BILL TO ENCOURAGE CIVIL SERVICE LITIGATION

At the March meeting of the Board of Managers, the Association took action in opposition to the pending Higgins-Tonny bill which would restrict the power of removal of civil service employees of the State, counties, or cities, to those charged with incompetency, misconduct, or disorganization, and which would authorize such employees to appeal to the courts for a review of their case and by resorting to technicalities and technicalisms of the law’s delay, obtain their dismissal and involve government departments and the heads thereof in protracted litigation.

Such a bill would tend to fasten upon the public service employees who may be unfort for the performance of their duties though the State institution and whose bill if enacted would be subversive of discipline, would interfere seriously in the efficient conduct of State institutions and place an additional burden upon the taxpayers through the costs of litigation.
PUBLIC HEALTH NUMBER
Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the "State Charities Aid Association."

S.C.A.A. NEWS
PUBLISHED MONTHLY EXCEPT AUGUST BY
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106 East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y.
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No. 8

"IT SHALL NOT PASS!"
Chiropractic Bill Up Again in the Legislature

SUBLUNARY SUBLUXATIONS ARE STILL SUBLIMATING

We thought it was dead, but it's up again! The same old Chiropractic Bill—we spotted it by its "subluxations." Evidently it has as many lives as a cat and will have to be killed every year. The only safe and wise thing to do is to swat this bill every time it bobs up. A veritable swarm of would-be practitioners of the cult are trying to lobby the bill through while it is opposed solidly by the health agencies of the state.

And it must not pass, if the health workers of the state expect to hold the ground which they have fought so long and so hard to establish and if they hope to maintain the present high standard of health administration in this State.

This bill aims to turn loose at once in the State upwards of a thousand men and women, inadequately educated, with a "Doctor's" degree, authorizing them to diagnose and treat disease by, as the bill states, "being able to locate or to adjust by hand the articulations of the human spine so as to relieve nerve (Continued on page 2)

Volume of Legislation is Heavy

The number of bills introduced into the Legislature at Albany this year is unusually large.

Up to April 27, a total of 3,829 measures had been introduced, or 733 more than the number introduced during the whole session last year.

BILL PASSED TO REORGANIZE STATE GOVERNMENT

Proposed Constitutional Amendments Would Reduce Number of Departments to Twenty

REFERENDUM IN 1925 IF APPROVED AT 1924 SESSION

The so-called third of the proposed amendments to the Constitution for the reorganization of the State government into 20 departments has now passed both houses of the Legislature and goes to the Secretary of State, who will hold the measure for submission to the Legislature in 1925.

If passed again by the Legislature of 1925, the amendment will be referred to the voters for approval at the general election that autumn, and would become operative on July 1, 1926.

The amendment, as the result of conferences between the Governor and the leaders of the Assembly, is somewhat changed as compared with its original form. The Attorney General (Continued on page 2)

Better Medical Facilities for Rural Districts

BILLS looking toward the provision of better medical and nursing service in rural sections and smaller cities of the states have been introduced into the legislature at Albany.

These bills grow out of discussion carried on widely throughout the State for several years past and crystallized this winter in a conference of representative medical men called by Governor Smith. This conference resulted in the appointment of a committee, upon whose recommendations the bills now pending were framed.

The measures which have been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Byrne and in the Assembly by Mr. Donahue, amend the Public Health Law to provide for state aid to the various counties to the extent of an amount equal to 50 per cent of the money which is now being spent by the counties in their public health work.

The State Charities Aid Association believes that some degree of state aid is necessary to provide proper public health facilities in the rural districts of the State and to enable these communities to compete with the larger centers of population in obtaining and retaining the services of physicians and nurses and in providing laboratory and other facilities which make effective public health work and prevention of disease possible.
Senate Passes Bill for $50,000,000 Bond Issue For Safe State Institutions

The $50,000,000 bond issue for new construction of State institutions, recommended by Governor Smith in a special message to the Legislature on February 21, following the tragic fire on Ward's Island, has now been passed by the Senate and is under consideration in the Assembly. If passed by the Assembly it will be submitted to the voters at the regular election in November.

The object of the bond issue is to prevent further loss of life among the dependent wards of the State now being cared for in the State hospitals for the insane, the State Schools for Mental Defectives and the State charitable institutions.

The money would be expended to replace many antiquated, fire-trap buildings, which have been standing for periods ranging from 30 to 70 years, with modern fireproof structures.

The new buildings for which the bond issue would provide would not only be the means of making safe the lives of these 50,000 or more persons for whom the State is caring, but would also greatly improve the treatment and training of these patients by overcoming the terrible overcrowding which now exists and by providing up-to-date facilities.

Every voter if asked to approve the bond issue this autumn should bear in mind that as a citizen of the State he is individually responsible for conditions existing in these institutions.

MUST DESIGN AND ERECT STATE BUILDINGS FASTER THAN EVER BEFORE SAYS ARCHITECT

Sullivan W. Jones, recently appointed State Architect by Governor Smith, addressed a meeting of the employees of his department recently.

"The State of New York," he said, "is far behind in its building program. The shortage is most acute in hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded. With rare understanding of the immensity of the problem of properly caring for the ever growing number of unfortunate which confronts the State, Governor Smith has, in his wisdom, adopted the only rational course: that of programming the State's needs and preparing a plan for meeting them which reaches far into the future. The urgency of the situation has been increased by the fact that the State must make some provision for caring for those charges who are, because of their service to the country during the war, entitled to special consideration."

"The aimless course heretofore followed of adopting expedients in the face of recurring crises which might have been anticipated and avoided, has resulted in the accumulation by the State of a vast number of buildings, some of which are totally unitted to their purpose, many of which are actually hazards to life, and of which still others have outgrown their usefulness and ought to be scrapped.

"The situation calls for intelligent planning, for energetic action and for high speed production. We have got to design and build faster than ever before."

"I can do nothing without you individually and collectively, working with me, not for me. We must create in this Department a morale and 'esprit de corps' which makes for teamwork and production."

"IT SHALL NOT PASS."

(Continued from page 1)

pressure caused by subluxations thereof.

We shudder to think of mental cases and incipient tuberculosis cases being placed in such hands. How many would find only too late, when hope has fled, that they had entrusted themselves not to a regular doctor, but only to an 'adjuster of subluxations.' And yet 'doctor' means 'doctor' to most people. It cannot mean less to our lawmakers, who have refused before to cheapen this title by bestowing it through legislation upon any except those who have earned it through adequate education and training.

Human life is much too sacred to be entrusted to untrained men and unscientific methods.
Look to the Health of the 2-Year-Olds as Well as Babies!

Angelo Patri Says "Baby is Pretty Well Looked After, But 2-Year-Old Is Not So Fortunate"

Writing in the New York Evening Post, Angelo Patri, author of "A Schoolmaster in the Great City," and popular writer on children, observes that "the baby is pretty well looked after ... but the lot of the two-year-old is not so fortunate."

"The baby," Mr. Patri says, "is bathed and fed and dressed on time, and you can see him sleeping in the open air in his buggy almost anywhere you look. He has to be taken care of because he's the baby and he is quite helpless."

"The baby's daily bath is not omitted, but the older child is bathed only when stern necessity demands. Yet the skin of the two-year-old is quite as important to his healthy growth as is the baby's to him."

"The baby's air is imperative, but it takes too long to get two children ready, why, of course, one must stay behind, and that's always the older one. Yet an air is absolutely essential for the two-year-old growing youngster. His body must have pure air and plenty of it if it is to get anywhere."

"No mother omits the frequent cleansing of the baby's mouth. But the mouth of the two-year-old tells a different story. His brand new teeth are scarcely noticed after they have once made their troublesome appearance. Yet the youngster's health and strength are dependent upon those teeth which are neglected until they decay in his jaws."

"The teeth of the entering classes in the public schools are something awful to contemplate. If one child out of a class of fifty is found to own a set of perfect teeth the news is flashed from room to room and every teacher in the place comes to see and admire. And the neglect started after the second birthday when the next baby came."

"I'm hoping that some day the schools of these United States will make and keep careful records of the physical condition of the children in their charge. I hope that some day the schools will refuse to undertake the education of children who have mouthfuls of decayed teeth, noses that won't go, throats that are choked until they wheeze, skins that are inactive, and digestive tracts that are on strike, until the conditions are remedied or well on the way to be cured."

"Children who are in bad physical shape cannot take the work the schools offer. They waste thousands of dollars every year. Wouldn't it be well to begin the school service with the infants and put them in shape for the training to come. We've begun too late. Let's start earlier and see if that won't shorten the long road between school entrance and workaday world entrance."

"At present it is a span of from seventeen to eighteen years from school through technical school to work. It could well be less. Look to the two-year-old."
CATTARAGOUS COUNTY HEALTH DEMONSTRATION PROGRESSING RAPIDLY AND SATISFACTORY

OUR Committee Enlarged,
County Health Officer Begins Work, Clinics Being Held

T HE period of preliminary organization of the Cattaraugus County Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration was completed on April 21. As reported in the January number of the News, the services of Dr. H. A. Pettison were loaned to the demonstration by the National Tuberculosis Association through the State Charities Aid Association. He has spent 75 days in the County and during this time has been engaged as Temporary Health Officer. This official position presented opportunities for actual cooperation in health work aside from the organization work which was necessary.

County Committee Expanded

During the period the County Tuberculosis Committee has been expanded into a County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association. There is a directorate comprising 71 members, every county, town and municipality being represented as well as school boards, city officials, and such organizations as the Farm and Home Bureau Association, Red Cross Chapters, Chambers of Commerce, and welfare organizations by ex-officio members. The association has secured new quarters on Willwood Avenue, Salamanca, N. Y., comprising five large rooms on the second floor of a concrete structure. Two of the rooms will be the executive offices of the Association and the County Nurse, and will also serve as the branch office of the County Board of Health. These two rooms have been furnished with new and modern equipment. Three rooms will be used as a permanent district clinic.

The County Board of Health, the first in the State of New York, has been thoroughly organized, has held three meetings, and already made itself felt throughout the county in dealing with the communicable disease situation. Miss Marion Shulman, Supervising Nurse of the Division of Tuberculosis of the State Department of Health, has been in the county since March 1 as Acting Supervisor of Nurses. Miss Rehart of the State Board of Health spent about six weeks in the county, working on scarlet fever and smallpox cases. Five other nurses have been engaged and their services utilized in dealing with the scarlet fever, measles and smallpox cases which developed in nine communities in the county. Four Ford automobiles have been put into service to increase the usefulness of the nurses.

Finding the Tuberculosis Cases

Diagnostic chest clinics were conducted late in March, during two and one-half days in the village of Franklinville and one day in the city of Olean. Eighty-six cases were examined in Franklinville, among which were fourteen suspicious cases of tuberculosis, three active cases, four arrested cases; eight cardiac cases; thirteen cases with bad toumils, three marked curvature of the spine, two or three bone cases, and several mild pathological conditions in the lungs, which were considered non-tuberculous. In the Olean clinic there were twenty-seven cases examined. Dr. F. Chalies Bartlett, the Clinical Consultant for the Franklin Demonstration, was engaged to conduct this clinic and the State Department furnished its portable X-ray equipment.

Six Nursing Districts in County

The county has been divided into six nursing districts on a basis of mileage to be covered, topography, and transportation facilities, and not upon the basis of population. There will be a head nurse for each district, with ultimately one nurse for each 3,000 of population. The Franklin Demonstration has been organized with Miss Margery Nielson, formerly County Nurse of Cattaraugus County, as the head nurse and Miss Cora E. Howe as her assistant. Miss Bertha Franz, who has been employed in public health nursing in a rural county of Pennsylvania, has been appointed head nurse of the Salamanca District is the sixth. This is the second nursing district in point of population, and three nurses are now at work in the district organizing a diagnostic chest clinic. Miss Adelaide Poole has been appointed as Director of Health for Olean to assist in the control of scarlet fever, and is also assisting the special investigator of the Department of Health in Olean.

Laboratory and Library

Through the courtesy of the Olean Department of Health, laboratory service has been extended to all the physicians of the county. Arrangements have been made by the County Board of Health to develop a county laboratory, Dr. Joseph F. Osten who has been part-time director of the City Laboratory becomes the Director of the County Laboratory on May 1.

The nucleus of a fine public health library has been established, and about 70 volumes recommended by experts in their respective fields, and between 200 and 300 pamphlets. All are being annually indexed by the National Library. Thus, readily available in compact form for all those interested in the demonstration the very latest and best information on public health.

Dr. Lessertt D. Bristol, as already reported in the columns of the News, has been appointed County Health Officer and assumed his duties on April 10. He has been authorized to engage headquarters in the city of Olean. Arrangements are being completed whereby the diagnostic clinics will be housed in the city hall. The executive offices of the County Department will be in the Exchange National Bank Building.

$7,395 Budget for Six Months

The sum of $7,395 is the new appropriation made by the Board of Supervisors for the work of the County Board of Health for the six months period ending September 30. The Board also approved as a contingent fund $505, or an unbalanced expense of the last quarter.

Most important of all the standpoint of the success of the demonstration is the fact that all the delicate adjustments necessary in inaugurating a new piece of work such as this have been accomplished without friction, and that the county is among the leading counties in the United States in the number of individual citizens and the numerous organizations, the finest possible spirit of cooperation.

CHAS. H. HALL JOINS STAFF; WILL DIRECT CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

Charles H. Hall, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been selected to succeed Mr. Donahue on the staff of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, as director of the Christmas seal campaign in the state. Mr. Hall has served in a similar capacity before, having managed the Georgia State seal sale last year. Previous to that and following his discharge from service in 1920, he was engaged in civic and community work in Wilkes-Barre, having been brought to that city by the Chamber of Commerce to promote the Symphony Hall Theatre. He also attended the Community Welfare Federation or Community Chest for the Wyoming Valley, in the heart of the anthracite coal industry of America. Due to his efforts, there is now in successful operation what is considered to be one of the model Community Federations, because of the broad lines of organization, providing for representation of both contributors and welfare agencies, and contributive not only to local organizations, but also to state and national organizations. The work is being done in conjunction with the organisation of the Recreation and Playground Association and the Mental Hygiene Clinic.

Mr. Hall is a graduate of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, and was a member of the teaching staff of the University. He also attended Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., for four years.

During the war Mr. Hall was on university detail for the greater part of his three years' term of service, being engaged in the morale, vocational guidance and educational work. He was instrumental in establishing the first student training detachment in the country at the University of Michigan. Before entering the service he practised law in Fortage, Wisconsin, where as Secretary of the County Council of Defense he helped to manage the earlier war drives, and as a member of the County Board of Supervisors he directed the organisation of the local forces for action. Mr. Hall brings to his new position not only a practical experience in public welfare work, but also a background of professional training that will be helpful in handling the varied activities in the tuberculosis field throughout the state.

STATE MOVES TO CURB QUACKS

The Legislature has before it for consideration a bill to increase the efficiency of the State's legal machinery for prosecuting persons practicing medicine without a license.

The law at present provides that violators shall be reported and prosecuted instituted by the medical profession, through the State and county medical societies. This has not worked effectively because physicians, busy with professional duties, have neither the time nor inclination to act as detectives and prosecuting officers. It is now proposed to amend the Public Health law by giving the power to obtain evidence of the State Board of Regents, which is the licensing authority. The amendment empowers the attorney general of the State to prosecute offenders in this field.

This bill should become a law. It will help to protect the sick from unscrupulous quacks, dope-sellers, and medical imposters and will tend to increase the confidence of the general public in accredited and responsible members of the medical profession.
Pass Bill for State Aid To Special Classes in Schools

The Antin-Cole bill which provides State Aid for the teachers of special classes for backward children in the public schools throughout the State has now passed both houses of the Legislature and goes to the Governor for approval.

This measure when signed will undoubtedly be the means of increasing the number of well-organized special classes and of stimulating and increasing the efficiency of public school work with backward children.

Heretofore most localities have felt unable to organize such classes in adequate number because of the additional expense involved. The granting of additional State funds as provided in the Antin-Cole bill, to the extent of one-half the salary of every special class teacher employed, not to exceed $1,000 per teacher, will serve to overcome this objection. This measure will also be instrumental in helping to maintain standards inasmuch as it provides that the State aid shall be given only to teachers of approved qualifications.

The development of adequate provision for special classes which this bill will make possible, will mark the organization for the first time in this State, of a broad, effective movement to deal with the problem of mental deficiency at the right end.

It will make it possible for the State mental deficiency program to begin its efforts in behalf of mental defectives in childhood when these efforts will be most effective in developing the limited capacities of these backward children to their fullest possibilities. Adequate special class provision will not, by any means, eliminate the necessity for institutional care of certain types of cases, but it will undoubtedly be the means of making unnecessary and undesirable the commitment of many cases, which now have to go to institutions for lack of suitable training facilities in the community. It will also permit of discovering, at an early age, those mental defectives of the type who do require institutional care for their own protection and for the protection of the community.

When special class provision is available for all the retarded children in the public schools, the State will be making the most promising and practical effort toward meeting and forestalling the problems of mental deficiency that can be made.

The Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association cooperated closely with the State Department of Education in the framing and introduction of this measure, and was active in organizing State-wide support for it.

City of Auburn Sets Good Example in Diphtheria Control

58 Per Cent of Its 7100 School Children Are Given the Schick Test for Diphtheria

The organized effort made by the city of Auburn, a community of 36,000 people, to protect itself against diphtheria is described by Dr. Frederick W. Sears, Sanitary Supervisor, State Department of Health, in an article on "The Schick Test and Toxin-Antitoxin Immunization in the Control of Diphtheria," published in a recent number of HEALTH NEWS, copies of which are available from the State Department of Health at Albany.

Auburn is thus purchasing a goodly block of shares in the sound and going concern of public health," says the HEALTH NEWS, commenting editorially upon Dr. Sears' article.

"Will anyone claim that she has not made a wise and profitable investment? "Because this is a typical small city in the rural part of the State, its energetic campaign against diphtheria has distinctive interest even when placed alongside the massive accomplishment of the New York City Health and educational authorities in immunizing over 100,000 metropolitan school children. In this up-state community of 36,000 people, a fifth of whom are foreign-born, a well-organized drive has succeeded in bringing about the Schick testing of 58 per cent of the 7,105 school children. The consent of the parents to the simple and harmless procedure was obtained in every case, and this in turn was made possible by open and fair public discussion, by straight-forward, reasonable explanation brought to bear upon physicians, teachers, ministers, business men, editors, parents, and the public at large.

"Of the 4,071 children tested, 2,489 gave a positive reaction and 83.6 per cent of those received the full immunization, while 90 per cent were given at least one dose of toxoid-antitoxin. For all practical purposes a disease like diphtheria can be controlled in a community even without securing 100 per cent immunity, but already it is more than probable that the 64 per cent of non-immunes in the school population has been cut in half. When the work is done the chances are that diphtheria will be eliminated as a serious proposition in the enlightened city of Auburn. Some people, especially fathers and mothers, know what that means in babies' lives and in parental peace and happiness; others can think of nothing but the imaginary sufferings of certain horses and guinea-pigs."

NEW MEMBERS OF BOARD

At the April meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, William M. Chadbourne was elected a member of the Board of Managers to succeed Miss Margaret Whitney, resigned, for the term expiring October 1923, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson to succeed Mrs. George F. Canfield, resigned, for the term expiring October 1924. Mrs. Gibson is Chairman of the Association's Child Adoption League Committee.

Mrs. Robert A. Lovett, Mrs. Joseph G. Deane, and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Jr., have been elected members of the Central Association.

George F. Canfield was re-elected President of the Association, and Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer.

130 New Members of Child Adoption League

The Child Adoption League luncheon given at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on March 16, at which more than 400 guests were present, aroused a great deal of interest in the work of the League and is bringing in returns in memberships.

Since the luncheon, 130 new members have come into the League and many inquiries have been received about its work and the children who are under the Association's care awaiting placement in foster homes.

LONGER OBSERVATION PERIOD PROVIDED FOR MENTAL CASES

The Governor has signed as Chapter 228 of the Laws of 1923 a bill which amends the Insanity Law by increasing the period during which an alleged insane person may be held for observation in a suitable place provided by the locality from 10 to 30 days prior to commitment to a State Hospital.
NEW YORK OBTAINS CHARTER AMENDMENT TO PERMIT HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

A BILL has been signed by Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan which amends the Charter of Greater New York by permitting the use of the proceeds of sales of corporate, stock or serial bonds for the erection of additional buildings, wings and dormitories to city-owned hospitals, and for the furnishing and equipment of them.

This will make it legally possible for the Board of Estimate to grant such requests for additional hospital facilities as it thinks advisable. A 600-bed modern psychopathic hospital, thoroughly equipped for the care of in-cipient cases of mental disorder, is contemplated in connection with Bellevue Hospital. The other construction at Bellevue will be in accordance with the plan for the complete remodeling of parts of the old institution into the new Bellevue.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last December, the President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue urged the following new construction:

Construction of Pavilions F and S, Bellevue Hospital...$3,250,000.00
Additional wings to Bellevue Training School for Nurses..475,000.00
Building for Out-Patient Department and Women's Dormitory, Bellevue Hospital...2,000,000.00

Total $5,725,000.00

In support of the request the President called attention to the needs of the institutions as follows:

"Only a part of the new Bellevue is finished and the necessity of using the old building in conjunction with the new pavilion leaves three separate groups of hospital buildings which are not connected with each other and, therefore, present many difficult problems of administration. For example, when patients are brought to the hospital they enter the Admitting Office in the old building from which they must be taken through the open air or on stretchers or wheel chairs to the respective wards to which they may be assigned, each one block distant. Likewise, when patients are taken to the X-Ray Department they are again exposed for a similar distance. Food must be carried by hand trucks from the kitchen in the old building to the new parts of the hospital, a distance of several city blocks through the open air, in rain or snow, and must be reheated before being served to the patients. These are conditions that have prevailed for several years and it is impossible to overcome them until pavilions F and S, which contain the main kitchen, dining room and service sections, are built and become available for use.

Bellevue Fire Hazards

"The old building at Bellevue, originally erected in 1817 as an almshouse, has been used as a hospital since 1848. In 1902 this building was converted into the Fire and Building Departments and a number of structural changes were necessary to make it reasonably safe. In 1915 the Fire Department again called attention to the overcrowd and ordered the patients removed and again the city expended a considerable sum of money in an endeavor to render the building habitable, as we were forced to use it until another pavilion was provided. The exposure of the patients to fire risk in this building is very much increased during the winter by broken and frozen water lines for the fire hose and standpipes. The Trustees regard with apprehension the continued use of such a building for hospital purposes."

New buildings are urgedly desired by the Department of Health at Willard-Parker, Riverside, Kingston Avenue, and Queensboro Hospitals, and at the Ottisville Sanitarium and North Brother Island.

The Department of Public Welfare also wishes to undertake extensive construction. Its proposed building projects include a new hospital in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn; a maternity hospital for Brooklyn; an additional wing to the Children's Pavilion at Kings County Hospital; buildings for three experimental schools, the View Farms, and the re-building of the City Home on Welfare Island as a neurological hospital.

Desirable Amendments to Health District Law

A number of desirable amendments to the general health district law are proposed in the Lattin Bill, Assembly print No. 1681. The bill was drafted by the Public Health Council, and its enactment is being supported by the Association upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

The general health district law, it will be recalled, authorizes the board of supervisors of any county, with the approval of the state commissioner of health, to establish the county or any part or parts thereof as a general health district, and to appoint a board of health for such district or districts. It became law on May 3, 1921, and is known as Chapter 560, Laws of 1921.

The general purpose of the Lattin Bill is to clarify the terms of the law and to outline in more detail the responsibilities and duties of all persons concerned. The amendments do not change the principles involved, but relate chiefly to the methods of procedure in the establishment of a general health district and in the application of the law after such district has been established.

One of the principal proposed changes relates to the board of health for the general health district; seven instead of five members are to be established. The board shall be the chairman of the board of supervisors ex officio, or a member of the board of supervisors ex officio selected by the board, and two of the members shall be physicians, instead of one as the law now provides.

Another change proposed is that the health officer of each health unit within the general health district shall transmit daily all original reports of communicable disease cases, and all registers' reports of deaths from communicable diseases to the health officer of the general health district. The district health officer is to transmit the original reports of communicable disease cases within 24 hours after he receives them to State Health Department. Under the law at present, the local health officers transmit such reports directly to the State Health Department.

Cattaraugus County is the first in the State to take advantage of the provisions of the statute, a county-wide health district having been established and a county hospital department having been appointed as the initial step in the organization of the health and tuberculosis demonstration recently started in that county, with the assistance of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

Governor Signs Bill To Enlarge Institutions

Governor Smith has signed the annual appropriation bill, details of which were given in the last number of The News.

The bill carries total appropriations of $3,900,000 for new construction and permanent betterments at the State hospitals for the insane and $900,000 for new construction at the four State Schools for Mental defectives.

The bill also carries additional appropriations for personal service which will increase the number of physicians, nurses and ward attendants allowed the State hospitals.

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The New York City Visiting Committee needs the following articles:

- Rug looms, pattern looms, large and small;
- White rugs for braided rugs.
- Wicker chairs with cushions, for observation ward for mental patients at Kings County Hospital.
- Shrubs, perennials and seeds for hospital gardens at Bellevue Hospital, Superintendant, Dr. George O'Hanlon; Neurological Hospital, Wexler, Superintendent, Dr. Price; City Hospital, Welfare Island, Superintendent, Dr. Charles B. Bacon; Kings County (Children's garden); Superintendent, Dr. M. D. Jones. Express charges should be prepaid, and plants addressed to Superintendent of hospital, mentioning request of New York City Visiting Committee.
- Upright pianos in good condition, for public hospitals. (Concerts for over 43,000 patients were given by the New York City Visiting Committee in 1922).
- Victrolas in good condition and records, for the public hospitals.

Volunteer musicians; each musician is invited to a vocal or instrumental trial, before joining the volunteers. Application should be made to Miss Ada M. Quennell, Music Director, Room 710, 105 East 22nd Street; Telephone, Gramercy 1484.

Instrumentalists of all kinds, in good condition, for the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napoche, New York. They should be sent to Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., Superintendent, at the above address.

Communications and inquiries should be addressed to the office of the Committee, in care of Miss Marion R. Fabel, Secretary, Room 710, 105 East 22nd Street; Telephone, Gramercy 1484.
STATEWIDE TUBERCULOSIS MEETING IN NEW YORK, MAY 4

The annual meeting and conference of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health with the local committees and affiliated organizations will be held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on May 4.

The State Committee is made up of representatives from each of 54 counties and 15 city and village local tuberculosis and public health organizations in the state and 34 members-at-large appointed because of their special interest in tuberculosis and public health work or because they represent various statewide groups. A full attendance is expected.

The program is as follows:

MORNING SESSION, 10 A. M.

President: George F. Canfield, Chairman of the State Committee.

"Report of the Executive Committee on its Work since the Last Annual Meeting."—John A. Kingsbury, Member Executive Committee.

"Report on the Activities of the State Committee since the Last Annual Meeting."—George J. Nielson, Executive Secretary.

"Initial Steps Taken in the Health and Tuberculosis Demonstrations and the Program for the Immediate Future."—A. Syracuse, Thomas F. Farmer, M.D., Health Commissioner of Syracuse.

Cattaraugus County—Letitia D. Bristol, M.D., County Health Officer, Cattaraugus County.

"What Should Constitute a Local Program on Nutritional Work and What a Course for the Training of Nutritional Workers Should Consist of."—Lind b. Williams, M.D., Member Executive Committee.

Symposium: "The Chief Problem Confronting My Local Committee." Series of Three-Minute Talks by Representatives of the Local Organizations.

General Discussion—Led by Homer Folsom, Secretary State Committee.

Luncheon will be served in the room immediately adjoining the Conference Room ($2.50 per person).

LUNCHEON SESSION—1:00 P.M.

President: George F. Canfield, Chairman of the State Committee.

"What Changes, if Any, Should Be Made in the Program of the Tuberculosis Campaign in the Light of the Decline in the Tuberculosis Death Rate."—Hon. Hermann M. Rogers, M.D., L. L. D., State Commissioner of Health.

"The Proposed Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration in a First-Class City."—Bailey B. Hurst, General Director, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Easter Seal Sale Assures Tuberculosis Work in Utica for 1923

REPORTS from Utica indicate that the Easter Seal Sale carried on in that city will net between $3,000 and $4,000 for the activities of the Oneida County Council on Tuberculosis and Public Health in Utica. This is encouraging news and relieves the concern felt by the Oneida County Council and the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health in regard to the outlook for tuberculosis work in Utica during 1923.

When the 1923 Christmas Seal Sale was being organized, the Oneida County Council on Tuberculosis and Public Health, in deference to requests from the Community Chest in the city, arranged for the sale of seals in those cities on condition that appropriations for its work would be made from funds to be raised by the Chests in their annual drives. Accordingly, the Tuberculosis Christmas seals were sold only in the rural territory of the county outside of these two cities.

On December 29 came the totally unexpected news that the Utica Community Chest had suspended operations, for the year 1923 at least, and would not carry on the annual drive planned for the middle of January. This announcement came so late in the holiday season that it would have been impossible for the Oneida County Council on Tuberculosis and Public Health to organize and carry through to success a sale of Christmas seals in Utica.

All the organizations that had looked to the Utica Community Chest to finance their activities for the year 1923 had devised other ways and means to raise money by means of a financial campaign, or financial campaigns were organized forthwith, but most of them fell short of their objectives.

After a careful review of the situation thus created, the Oneida County Council on Tuberculosis and Public Health, with the approval of the State Committee, decided upon a sale of seals at Easter time. It is gratifying to know that this emergency measure has, together with the balance left on hand at the end of 1922, enabled the County Council to meet the crisis precipitated by the unexpected for suspension of the Community Chest.

THIRTY-THREE TUBERCULOSIS SECRETARIES EMPLOYED IN NEW YORK STATE

Oswego and Fulton Join Counties Having Full-Time Executives

Two more county tuberculosis committees will employ executive secretaries.

The Oswego County Tuberculosis Committee at its annual meeting voted to employ Miss Eleanor McCallum of Fulton, N. Y., as executive secretary. Miss McCallum is well known in Oswego County, where she has established a record in obtaining compensation for ex-service capacity as a secretary in the Office of the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross. She was employed by the County Tuberculosis Committee to conduct the 1922 seal campaign, which she did successfully, and aroused much interest throughout the county in tuberculosis work. Miss McCallum has taught school and has taken special courses at Chauntauqua, Cornell University and Teachers College, and attended the National Tuberculosis Association's Institute for Training in Tuberculosis Executives this spring.

The Steuben County Tuberculosis Committee at its meeting on April 17, voted to employ a full-time executive secretary.

There are now thirty-three local tuberculosis committees employing full-time executive secretaries.

UNIFORM HOSPITAL RECORDS

A bill is now pending in the Legislature (Senate Int. 1712, Pr. 1922 by Mr. Byrne) to amend the State Charities Law and the Poor Law so as to leave to the discretion of the State Board of Charities the determination of the annual period for which reports shall be rendered to that board by poor law officers and institutions subject to its visitation.

The purpose of this bill is to facilitate the record-keeping and accounting of certain institutions, particularly hospitals in New York City, which find it inconvenient for their reports conform to the period of the State fiscal year. The present law permits no flexibility in this matter.

The Dispensary Development Committee of the United Hospital Fund, New York City, is conducting this bill as a measure tending to promote uniformity and efficiency of hospital accounting and record keeping. The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association took action at its last regular meeting on April 18, favoring the enactment of the bill.

THREE MORE COUNTIES TAKE UP "WORK CURE" IN THEIR TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

One more step forward in the development of the occupational therapy program in county tuberculosis sanatoria of this State has been taken with the opening of departments of occupational therapy in four of the smaller county institutions, none of which has over 40 beds.

The problem of furnishing good and adequate service to departments of this kind in small rural sanatoria is much more difficult than in cases where the sanatoria are larger and nearer to civic centers. The difficulty of keeping employ- ees at this type of work is much more acute. Our organ- izer has been fortunate, however, in finding young women of good ability to undertake this form of service. The Ontario County Sana- torium at Palermo, now has a department which is en- eanced by the Ontario County Tuberculosis Committee; from April the Tompkins County Sana- torium at Ithaca City is expected to share the time of this occupational therapist with Ontario County, the salary to be carried by the Ithaca City Tuberculosis Committee.

The Delaware County Sanatorium at Delhi also has a department in full swing, the salary being met by the Delaware County Tuberculosis Committee. And now Fulton County is also opening a department at Summit View, the financial responsibility for which will be carried by the Board of Managers of the Sanatorium.
Changes in a Small Town Brought About by Public Health Work

Readers of the S. C. A. News will be interested and impressed by the significant statement of the concrete results brought about by public health work organized by the Health Department in a small town, as related by Dr. B. B. Bagby of West Point, Virginia.

In a paper entitled: "Changes in a Small Town Brought About by the Health Department," read at the fifty-third annual meeting of the Medical Society of Virginia in Norfolk last fall, Dr. Bagby said, in part:

"The State board of health was reorganized in 1907, and Dr. E. G. Williams as chairman. Since that time our summer practice has become very different from what it was previous to that time."

Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera Infantum Disappear.

"During the five summer months of 1909 I saw 158 town patients. During the same period of 1922 I saw 202 town patients. Of the 158 patients seen in 1909, 96 had well-defined cases of malaria, with chills, fever, sweats, etc.; 15 had cholera infantum, ileococolitis, or dysentery, with two deaths; and 7 had typhoid fever, making a total of 108 cases out of 158 that should have been prevented.

"During the five summer months of 1922 I did not have in town a single typical case of malaria, typhoid fever, or cholera infantum. I had one atypical case of malaria that was probably contracted out of town. I had only one case of ileococcolitis that lasted over five days, and this was the only case of dysentery or infectious diarrhoea in town this summer. There has not been a case of typhoid fever in West Point since February, 1919. Dr. A. S. Hudson, the other physician in West Point, says he has not had a case of malaria, cholera infantum, or typhoid fever this summer. So malaria, typhoid, and infantile diarrhoea have almost disappeared in West Point.

Sanitary Conditions of 1909.

"In 1909 our city fathers boasted of having the healthiest town in the State. But let us see how very sanitary it was. Not a dwelling in town was completely screened. The negroes and poorer people had no screens at all. Every dwelling in town had an old-fashioned open privy. No thought had ever been given to draining the marshes, and to rid the town of malaria mosquitoes, and the chief dairyman of the town spent a part of every night cleaning out the open privies. The contract for cleaning the town was let to the lowest bidder, and the dairyman took the job at a very low figure, so he needed the refuse to fertilize his dairy farm land. He did his scavenger work late at night or early in the morning and went directly from that work to milking his cows, bottling and delivering milk. This was done with the full knowledge and consent of the town authorities for several years before I came to West Point.

Modern Sanitary Methods Applied

"Now 80 per cent of our milk is put up under thoroughly sanitary conditions. Even the cleanest novels in any town now have good window and door screens. The town and State authorities spent about $6,000 a few years ago to drain our marshes and there has not been a single case of malaria contracted in this town since that time.

"Four years ago our town put in a complete water and sewerage system and the low flow now compels every house to connect with this system. Our water comes from artesian wells about 400 feet deep and is almost sterile. It is as perfect a water and sewerage system as could be obtained. The improvements in the health of our town have paid us (the citizens) many times over for the money expended in putting in the waterworks and draining our marshes.

"To get these results has been no easy task.

Results Justify the Work.

"I have not found a case of hookworm in five years. When I began to use certain medicines in 1904, some sections in King and Queen County showed a hookworm infection of nearly 100 per cent among the school children, and many adults were very sick and thin. Thanks to the State board of health these same people are now healthy, prosperous, and happy. I know of several families of prosperous farmers that are now enjoying touring cars of their own, who a few years ago, on account of hookworm, were more or less dependent on charity.

More Work To Be Done.

"But our health work has only begun. We still have in my county practice many privies that are not dry-proof, many wells that are open, much stagnant water that should be drained, and many dwellings that are not properly screened. Only a very small part of the population has been vaccinated against typhoid or diphtheria. At least 75 per cent of my rural practice still have infected teeth or tonsils, and not a great deal more education to convince them of the injurious effects of these infections. Nothing has been done to eradicate syphilis, the most fatal of infectious diseases. Syphilis has caused more deaths in my practice in West Point than the following diseases all combined: Measles, mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, true pneumonia, malaria, and typhoid fever, and several more deaths than tuberculosis.

"I predict that the time will soon come when each county will have a complete public-health unit, and then typhoid fever, cholera infantum, smallpox, and hookworm will, in time, be completely wiped out of Virginia, and syphilis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, rheumatism, and arteriosclerosis will be on the rapid decline."

National Conference of Social Work Reaches 50th Milestone May 16-23

The fifteenth anniversary meeting of the National Conference of Social Work will be held in Washington, D. C., May 16-23, and an attendance of from 4,000 to 5,000 delegates from the United States, Canada, and Central and South American countries is expected.

There will also be a few distinguished delegates and speakers from Europe including Dr. Ludwig Bamberger, president of the German Red Cross in Vienna; Miss Theodosia Green of the Health Division of the League of Nations; Dr. René Sand of Belgium, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies; James J. Malon of London, England, head librarian of the City of London, and the first settlement house ever established; Abbé Jean Vitaliot of France, pioneer French social worker, editor of "L'Assistance Educative" and leader in the housing reform movement in Paris; Mlle. Marguerite Noisaud, director of Social Service in the Tuberculosis hospitals in Paris; and Dr. Alice Salomon, Director of the Berlin Training School for Social Workers.

Each day of the Conference will be devoted to a single topic, the relation between social work and the following outstanding institutions of society: the Home, the School, the Church, Health, Law and Government, Industry, and Public Opinion.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, is President of the Conference this year. Delegates from the central office and the Board of Managers and committees of the Association, will attend the Conference.

Mental Clinic in Herkimer

At the request of Miss Adeline Daly, County Agent of this Association in Herkimer County, the State Commission for Mental Defectives recently established a clinic in Herkimer. The clinic was well attended; a number of children were brought for examination. The clinic will meet regularly at the present Tuesday of each month. The Committee on Mental Hygiene of this Association cooperates by furnishing public announcements about the clinic.
MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, founder of the State Charities Aid Association, has been awarded one of the three gold medals issued this year by the Roosevelt Memorial Association for distinguished service to the American people in three different fields intimately associated with the career of Theodore Roosevelt. Miss Schuyler, as a pioneer among American social workers, receives the medal for "the promotion of the welfare of women and children."

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum of Natural History in New York, is awarded the medal for "the promotion of the study of natural history," and General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, receives the medal for "the promotion of the national defense."

President Harding presented the medals at the White House on Flag Day, Thursday, June 14, at 4:30 P. M., in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The medal for Miss Schuyler, who could not make the trip to Washington, was received for her by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins. The medal for General Wood, who is at present in the Philippines, was also received by a specially appointed representative.

Announcement of the awards was made on June 1 by William Boyce Thompson, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. The citizens chosen for the honors were designated by the Executive Committee of the Association acting on the recommendations of a special committee consisting of Dr. John H. Finley, chairman; Hon. Henry C. Wallace, secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet; Mrs. C. Grant La Farge and Colonel William Boyce Thompson.

In the statement issued by the Association in making the announcement, the following is said of Miss Schuyler:

"Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, to whom a medal is awarded for distinguished service in the promotion of the welfare of women and children, was a pioneer in advocating and establishing reforms in the public care of the poor, the sick, the helpless and the insane, and the principles which she promulgated fifty years ago have become the commonplaces of modern philanthropy. She laid the foundation of modern American social service, and as founder and leader of the New York State Charities Aid Association has been the guiding force behind the extraordinary achievements of its fifty years of existence. The reforms she inaugurated have been accepted all over the country and have passed into laws in many of the states. The magnificent social service work of the women of the younger generations is, to a large degree, the outgrowth of the pioneer work done by Miss Schuyler. Specifically, Miss Schuyler's achievements are as follows:

Miss Schuyler's Achievements

"Organized the Woman's Division of the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, the precursor of the American Red Cross.

"Founded and directed the N. Y. State Charities Aid Association, a voluntary society for the inspection of all State aided charitable institutions, based on the principle that every citizen"

(Continued on page 2)
Founder of S. C. A. A. Awarded
Roosevelt Medal
(Continued from page 1)

has an obligation to see that public institutions are well and humanely administered.

"Founded the first American training school for nurses in 1873."

"Established the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and has laws passed in over twenty-five States which have succeeded in stamping out some of the most prolific causes of blindness, especially in little children."

Under Miss Schuyler's inspiration and leadership, splendidly assisted by Mrs. William B. Rice and others, the State Charities Aid Association has in fifty years accomplished the following:

Results of S. C. A. A. Work

"The rescue of the insane from the unidential neglect and cruelties of the almshouses of fifty years ago, the extension to all of them of humane care and the latest results of medical science; and the growth of the idea of prevention and the development of preventive agencies."

"The recognition of State obligation to discover and protect the feeble-minded and protect the community against their multiplication."

"The steady evolution of the care of dependent children to the simple and natural methods of normal life in normal homes."

TEAM-WORK IN TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

PASTEUR, not a physician, but a chemist, a man of science, revolutionized the world's conception of disease by his discoveries in bacteriology; Copernicus, a physician, not an astronomer, laid the foundations of modern astronomy by establishing the theory that the heavenly bodies are not stationary; Edward Jenner, not then a distinguished scientist, but an humble village doctor, saved the world from the scourge of small-pox by the introduction of vaccination.

These facts as to epoch-making discoveries in fields outside the medical profession, interest and chief professional interest, made by three scientists whose centenaries have been celebrated during the same month, were cited by Hon. Merton R. Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in an address before the National Tuberculosis Association at Santa Barbara, Cal., June 20, as evidence that the campaign to check and control tuberculosis needs not simply medical leadership in subjects distinctly medical, but an acceptance of the scientific spirit and scientific leadership in every phase of the campaign, involving not only medicine, but sanitation, vital statistics, social service, psychology of public opinion, and many other ramifications.

Mr. Folks' subject was "Science and Leadership in the Tuberculosis Campaign."

"The title 'science' and 'leadership' which has so greatly diminished the death rate from this disease," he said, "has been not simply team work between the physician and the social worker, but between the physician, the clergyman, the lawyer, the business man, the social worker, the editor, the woman's club leader, the teacher, the public official, and all those upon whom, in some degree, the community has placed some fraction of the sum total of leadership."

"What the tuberculosis organizations now do and spend, is only a small fraction of that which is being done and spent by the public authorities of the localities, the states and the nation as a result of what we have done. The movement has developed, in a very true sense, a leadership among the health forces. It should be kept elastic, open-minded, receptive, tentative, abundantly subordinated to demonstrated facts, always characterized not only by caution, but also by constructive scientific imagination, and must not shrink from the communities for the development of new leadership at every point."

Mr. Folks, in speaking of patience as an aspect of leadership, said: "Did time permit, I would like to speak at length of two of the greatest leaders in social work it has ever been my privilege to know, Mr. Schuyler and Mrs. William B. Rice, who in the early 1870's, calling themselves and other friends who were humanitarians, organized the New York State Charities Aid Association, undertook to bring order and effectiveness and statemanship into the development of public institutions and public relief throughout the State of New York. Their accomplishments and those of their associates and followers are written large in the history of the State, but always larger than their results, were their spirits, the loveliness of their aims and their patience under temporary discouragements and defeat. Ten years was not too long a time to them to bring about a new system in regard to the care of the insane throughout all parts of the State, which has taken so long a time to jealously guard the functioning and development of this new system. I do not mean to counsel unnecessary delay in tuberculosis work, but merely a recognition of the fact that the very magnitude and complexity of our movement should reconcile us to whatever periods of delay, uncertainty, and the slow elaboration of a public opinion may be necessary. The tentative character of the scientific basis on which much of our program has hitherto moved, is not all too welcome to us, a period of reflection and repeated reconsideration of our definite programs of organization, law and administration."

TUXEDO HORSE SHOW

FOR BENEFIT OF S. C. A.

The annual Tuxedo horse show held on June 8 and 9 was for the benefit of the Orange County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association this year.

The proceeds amounted to about $1,000.

JOINS COMMONWEALTH STAFF

Miss Sarah Irvis, who for the past year has been Assistant Superintendent of the Association's Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children has resigned to accept the position of Director of Social Service under the Bureau of Children's Guidance of the Commonwealth Fund.

Miss Mary Helen Smith, formerly Children's Agent in Putnam County, who has been in charge of the Association's special study of children's laws, has been appointed her successor.
Valuable New Book
On "Social Control of the Feebleminded"

A VOLUME on "Social Control of the Feebleminded," a study of social programs and attitudes in relation to the problems of mental deficiency, written by Stanley P. Davies, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of this Association, has recently been published.

The work reviews the various social and educational policies which have been adopted from time to time in dealing with mental deficiency.

Four chapters preceded the entire volume by addressing the Committee on Mental Hygiene, State Charities Aid Association, 106 E. 223 St., New York. Checks should be made payable to Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer.

DR. DAVIES TO ORGANIZE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT AT BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

Stanley P. Davies, Ph.D., an Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and Executive Secretary of its Committee on Mental Hygiene, has submitted his resignation from the staff, effective September 1, to enter upon the field of college teaching. Dr. Davies will become head of the Department of Sociology of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., of which he is a graduate and which has been seeking his services for some time.

Dr. Davies during part of his service with the State Charities Aid Association has also been connected with the department of sociology of Columbia University. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia at the annual commencement on June 7. His thesis, which was on "Social Control of the Feebleminded," is a valuable contribution to the literature of mental hygiene and promises to become a very valuable reference work.

Dr. Davies, who has been a member of the staff since November, 1919, has served the Association and the Mental Hygiene Committee with exceptional efficiency and devotion. It is his hope, while in university work, to continue in close touch with the field of social work.

The Board of Managers of the Association, in accepting his resignation, adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Managers expresses its great regret at the retirement of Dr. Davies and its appreciation of the exceptional ability and skill with which he has performed his duties in this Association, and RESOLVED that Dr. Davies is hereby elected a corresponding member.

Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey
Heads S. C. A. A. Mental Hygiene Committee

The Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association is gratified to announce that Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, of New York and Westbury, L.I., has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee. She presided for the first time at a meeting of the Committee on June 7. Mrs. Rumsey was appointed by George F. Canfield, President of the Association, to succeed the late Florence M. Rhetts, who organized the Committee in 1910 to secure proper after-care of persons recovering from mental disorders and to promote the prevention of mental diseases, especially through earlier discovery and treatment. Miss Rhetts served with great devotion and effectiveness as Chairman of the Committee from its organization until her death in 1921. In the interim Dr. William L. Russell, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, has ably served as Chairman.

Mental hygiene has long been a major interest of Mrs. Rumsey. She is a member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and of its Board of Directors. She was one of the organizers of the New York Committee on Feeblemindedness, later merged with the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, and has served as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Mental Defect of the latter organization.

The Committee on Mental Hygiene carries on a wide campaign of information about the nature, causes, treatment and prevention of mental diseases and defect. It cooperates with the educational authorities in the establishment of special classes for backward and defective children. The Committee suggested and helped secure the passage of the law which authorized the State hospitals to have competent departments and social workers. There are now more than 40 such free clinics for mental and nervous diseases in connection with the State hospitals, and they are attended by several thousand persons yearly.

MISS OSBORNE RETIRES

AFTER QUARTER CENTURY OF DEVOTED SERVICE

Miss M. Cleora Osborne, who has been a member of the staff of the State Charities Aid Association since October, 1897, a period of 25½ years, and during the greater portion of this time has held the position of Financial Secretary, resigned on June 1, and retired from active work.

The Board of Managers, in accepting her resignation, paid a high tribute to the fidelity and ability with which Miss Osborne has served the Association.

"During this entire period she has performed her duties with most scrupulous care and with marked efficiency, and with exceptional devotion to the work of the Board of Managing Council, and recorded in the preamble to resolutions in appreciation of her services. The resolutions follow:"

"RESOLVED, that the Board of Managers hereby places on record an expression of appreciation of the very efficient services of Miss M. Cleora Osborne for a period of nearly twenty-six years, during the greater part of this time as Financial Secretary in full charge of the accounts and financial records of the Association."

"RESOLVED, that in recognition of her special interest in the work of the Association, she is hereby elected a member of the Central Association."
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
PASSES ITS FIFTIETH MILESTONE

Washington Meeting Sets Record for Attendance, Interest and Usefulness

The National Conference of Social Work has passed its fiftieth milestone. The fiftieth anniversary session in Washington, D.C., May 16 to 23, was a proper observance of the anniversary and in every sense a notable meeting.

With every State in the Union and fifteen foreign countries represented, and with overflow meetings the general rule—and some of the overflow meetings overflowing!—the fiftieth anniversary meeting set a new record for attendance, interest and usefulness.

The actual registration reached 4,187, but the attendance was far above that figure.

"Social Work in the Life of Today" was the general subject of the meeting. Each day was devoted to a separate subject—the relationship between social work and such outstanding institutions of society as health, industry, law and government, the church, the home, the school, and public opinion.

At the close of the sessions Mr. Folks summed up his impressions of the meeting as follows:

Every State Represented

"Social Work is on the map! Every State in the Union was represented in this Conference. The interest has not diminished from the beginning to the end. The pleasure of seeing Washington and of meeting each other has been subordinated to the hardest kind of work on the part of all, in preparing themselves better for their jobs. Social welfare is now a recognized, permanent, important, responsible factor in American life."

Mr. Folks also reminded the Conference of the statement of Emerson:—"In attacking abuses, for everyone who aims at the root there are a thousand who aim at the branches."

Two members of the cabinet were on the program of Conference addresses, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, who addressed the Conference at its opening session, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who spoke on the Friday evening, the day devoted to problems of industry.

Secretary Hughes Speaks

Secretary Hughes emphasized the part which social workers may play in helping to achieve "a disarmament of thought" and in creating a better mutual understanding between nations.

"In the long run," he said, "the hope of world peace lies in those quiet humane efforts by which peoples come to understand and to trust each other until they reach the point that war between them becomes unthinkable, and with that sentiment any difference can be composed by direct approaches and the processes of reason. Looking beyond immediate exigencies, I believe that if there is a powerful and continuous influence at work to bring humanity to the desired goal it is to be found in the manifold humanitarian activities in which you are engaged.

"The importance of humanitarian work in Social Work Recognized as Permanent, Important Factor in American Life"

which you have so effectively organized. You are the apostles of peace because you carry the gospel of friendship and helpfulness."

Secretary Hoover Heard

Secretary Hoover, who served as Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements of the Conference, said that "the lives of ten times as many people in Europe were saved by American relief measures as were killed during the Great War."

"I would rather have the American flag," he added, "implanted in the hearts of millions of the people of Europe than to have added to the American Navy the battleships that could be floated on the Atlantic Ocean."

"International peace can only be established on the basis of good will; he asserted. "The friendship for America cherished in the heart of Europe by American relief measures made possible through American generosity, will be a lasting factor in the maintenance of peace, he said.

CHARLES E. HUGHES

IMPRESSIONS OF CONFERENCE

It is impossible to attempt, within the space limitations of the S. C. A. A. News, to review or even to enumerate, all of the addresses during the seven days of the Conference. It must suffice to print certain impressions of the spirit and character of the Conference which have been given by various observers since the meeting.

One of these statements which is of special interest to readers of the S. C. A. A. News, was given by William E. Harmon, a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, who attended the Conference, gave an interesting informal report of the sessions at the regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Association on May 25. His report was in the nature of an intimate statement from the standpoint of a member of the S. C. A. A. Board and "family." He said in part:

Mr. Harmon on the Conference

"Mrs. Harmon and I were in Washington on an outing when the Conference took place. Mr. Folks kindly found us seats and we attended the opening session. I was really astounded. I never imagined that anything could have stirred up Washington as this meeting did. The Folli Theatre holds about 3,000. You may have seen the reports in the paper—you would have had to see the Conference, it was so fine! Every seat was filled—people standing in the aisles—and at least a thousand people could not get in. The opening session looked straight ahead in every way —no one was tired. The program was pronounced by 'Uncle Alce' Johnson as the finest he had ever heard. The audience applauded, so I think they must have agreed with him. We

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Presidential Address of Homer Folks at National Conference of Social Work

"Prevention Succeeds" was the title of the presidential address by Homer Folks, President of the National Conference of Social Work, delivered at the opening session of the 50th anniversary meeting in Washington, D.C., on the evening of May 16. The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Mr. Folks has been Secretary for 30 years, voted at its regular monthly meeting on May 25 to publish the address in full in the S. C. A. A. News. We believe it will be of interest to members of the Association and committee workers throughout the State. The address follows:

At the opening of our Fiftieth Anniversary Session, we glance backward a moment, to get the trend of our present movement. Our history has been continuous and consistent, but each decade has had a particular emphasis. In the records of the first ten years, statistics figure largely—a natural inheritance from the parent organization, the Social Science Association. It was a census enumeration; a line survey, not a Pittsburgh survey; the method, addition, not analysis. The second decade emphasized humane care—the correction of abuses and neglect. The third decade made the transition from care to cure. Its spirit was expressed in hospitals and nursing. In the fourth decade, the thought of prevention because productive, but rather as a profession of faith, than as a working program. In the last decade the preventive program is a fruitful reality.

This transition from prevention as an article of faith, to prevention as an operating program, is our special subject.

Prevention as an Operating Program

Only a few choice spirits took the early talk about prevention very seriously. The dependable public officials of the community, and its stable and well-to-do citizens, found their real satisfactions in the many agencies of cure and correction; in solid and substantial hospitals, where visibly the sick were made well; in orphanages, which seemed so superior to ordinary homes; in reformatories; in family aid. They had no misgivings as to the success of such agencies. To them, the prevention of sickness, distress, and crime, existed as a theory, an ultimate objective; it seemed remote, too theoretical to demand the attention of a speculation—worth trying, probably—people spoke well of it—but, at best, highly uncertain as to results; undoubtedly very expensive; and bringing tangible benefit only in the distant future, if ever.

Portions of a preventive program have now been in operation for a decade or two, and it is time to take a trial balance. This is not easy, for we have few measurements of social progress. Even social workers, in the midst of endless things, may easily underestimate the rate of change, the volume of accomplishment. For so tremendous a blessing as release from some great scourge, only one generation is grateful, or even conscious of benefit. Only the generation which has seen smallpox, appreciates vaccination; only the generation which has seen yellow-fever, holds in grateful recollection those who risked their lives to learn how to control it. We all profit daily by the volume of illness. The volume of illness and the number of deaths, in turn reflect the volume of poverty. Mortality statistics, if our only available measure of human welfare, are dependable.

Cure and Prevention Reversed

These, and other available evidence, show a complete reversal in the relative positions of cure and prevention.

We are not worthy so sure of the complete success of curative and correctional agencies as we were. Do sanatorium cure tuberculosis? Yes, but the patients have a disintegrating way of not staying cured. Do reformatories reform? Sometimes—possibly only occasionally. The hospital finds its morgue an important adjunct; and of the penitentiary, how many jailers, after some are cured and stay cured, some are cured temporarily, some are partly cured, and some are never cured at all? It is not strange that many seem that any really serious disease is seldom wholly and permanently cured. A slight damage to some vital organ, is often the beginning of a process which, years later, becomes a serious disease, diminishing usefulness and shortening life.

In the social field the trend is the same. The saying that a man may be "down" but is never "out," may be true in a theological or philosophical sense; but hardly in a practical sense, for the greatest majority of those whom society calls the "down and outs" do not come back. What of the laborious, long-continued efforts for shall never learn to maintain prisons and jails. The demoralizing effect upon human beings of being placed in charge of other human beings who are deprived of their liberty and civil rights, is too great a strain. I do not think we shall ever reform prisons and jails, but I have every confidence that we shall outgrow them.

From Pious Hope to Undoubted Success

There is little basis for optimism in studying the results of cure or correction. Meantime, prevention, from being a pious hope or a tolerated speculation, has achieved an undoubted success; has established its right to the unqualified devotion of every social worker.

Going directly to the biggest fact of all, in fifty years the average lifetime in this country has increased from 41 years to a span of 16 years. This simple statement carries implications in social well-being almost beyond our power to measure. It means a blessing to all. In fact, it abounds a blessing as release from some great scourge, only one generation is grateful, or even conscious of benefit. Only the generation which has seen smallpox, appreciates vaccination; only the generation which has seen yellow-fever, holds in grateful recollection those who risked their lives to learn how to control it. We all profit daily by the volume of illness. The volume of illness and the number of deaths, in turn reflect the volume of poverty. Mortality statistics, if our only available measure of human welfare, are dependable.

Tuberculosis Deaths Cut 50 Per Cent

Tuberculosis, formerly the greatest cause of death, has been reduced one-half, and moves down to second place; pneumonia, formerly dormant, moved rapidly toward the vanishing point; diphtheria has fallen to a small percentage, and can be treated to practical disappearance, almost at once. In a few years, infant mortality has been reduced as much as we thought it could be, in many decades.

These gains are impressive, because they can be stated in mortality rates. If we had similar methods of measuring sickness, poverty and distress, I am sure we would find the results equally encouraging. I do not mean to say that life is comparable to, or will lead to, better standards of living and less poverty—it is the same thing. Preventive efforts are not separate; they are intimately bound together. To say that tuberculosis has been reduced, is simply another way of saying that fewer children are serving well-betested paths from their homes to the poormaster's office; fewer families are having their standards of education and health smashed in a long struggle against hopelessness. Education of the widows need pensions; fewer half orphans are sent to institutions, or become wayward through lack of parental care. As tuberculosis goes down, so do standards go up. And it is one operation. Every untimely death prevented means less waste, more income, better standards of living, and a better chance for human beings. Improvements in health, and in welfare, are not separate, nor even different— they are the same thing.

Conditions of life have improved in large cities, through better housing, greater cleanliness, more education and better administration, until even the look of things has changed. The slums have gone. They now exist only in fiction and in the moving pictures. We look much more sharply for juvenile delinquency, but find less of it, and reformatories have many vacant beds; societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, in the earlier sense, are becoming obsolete.

These are only instances. The closer the analysis of present conditions, the stronger becomes the impression of a notable amelioration, affecting the very texture of human society. Standards of living have been higher; and more general and more practical; wages have increased; hours and conditions of work have improved; people are happier, and live a more useful, and live longer. Most of them don't know it, but that does not alter the fact.

In speaking of preventive measures I am not thinking solely of efforts directed consciously toward prevention. Other factors such as the decline in tuberculosis, are due wholly, possibly not largely, to the particular
Cure Slow and Uncertain; Prevention Quick and Lasting

In fact, the preventive program possesses those virtues which we have found measurably lacking in cure and correction. Cure or correction is, as a rule, uncertain, incomplete, temporary, expensive, and slow. Prevention, on the other hand, is, relatively certain, complete, permanent, cheap, and quick.

We should expect prevention to be practicable. It is in line with the accumulated wisdom and mature judgment of mankind. The twig is easily bent but the tree cannot be straightened; the stitch in time is taken much more quickly than the patch of a leak. Prevention is at least as effective as an ounce of prevention; the child that is trained in the way he should go, will not depart therefrom.

Our few efforts at prevention have been remarkably successful, but we are only at the beginning of a real program of prevention. We have discovered and sharpened our tools; we have worked out methods and a technique. Our next and immediate task is to develop our fragmentary program into one that is definite, comprehensive, and convincing. The general outlines of such a program will emerge, it is hoped, in the papers and discussions of this Conference, but at least three of its major elements may be mentioned.

A Program of Prevention

1. The conservative American Public Health Association declared at its last meeting, by formal resolution, after serious consideration, that, without further accumulation of knowledge of disease, but simply by the more complete application of what we now know, twenty years can be added to the average span of life within the next half century. This is a call to which every social worker, worthy of the name, must respond. It would mean both a great diminution and diminution of every one of his problems.

2. The school, the agency through which every child comes into contact with organized community life, offers the great opportunity for discovering, near their source, and for correcting while they are still incurable, those educational, social, or economic conditions of life that are uncorrected, produce so large a part of the need for relief and correctional work.

3. We must complete in detail the plan, already sketched in outline, of a fully trained professional examination and advice is available, on a sound economic basis, to every individual, from the beginning until the end of life.

One serious qualification must be made in the assumption that data is already available for an effective preventive program. In mental hygiene we are still in the twilight of mental hygiene garden, because we do not see that they are bent until they are half grown. We must proceed with humility, with hope, and confidently expecting that more intensive study, over a longer period of time, will give us further knowledge and facts. It is true that only not only enable us to bring help when help can be effective, but also diminish the need for help. No sum would be too large to devote to re-search into the fundamentals of mental hygiene, under competent direction.

We have spoken thus far of cure and of prevention, as though they were wholly separated. Of course, they are not. Some activities are both, and equally, curative and preventive. All stages of the transition are represented. The difference is partly one of emphasis, of objective, of the inspiring spirit, of a longer perspective. What we call "good case work,"—the life of the social worker in the best way it can be done with our present knowledge, purely remedial in its origin, takes into account at every stage the long look ahead, the health and development of each individual, and is one of the most fruitful methods of starting the processes of prevention where they are least needed and most productive. It summarizes the trend in every field of social work.

But the fact that the transition from cure to prevention is gradual, should not obscure the truth that the goal of every social activity is its preventive value.

Social Work in Life of Today

When we begin to integrate our present and proposed activities into a balanced preventive program, we confront the major topic of this anniversary session, "Social Work in the Life of Today." Such a program can be carried into effect, only when its objectives are understood and accepted by those permanent institutions of society, which we are to consider during the various days of our session. It must touch every field of human life, redefining objectives, including new activities, and programs must be so compelling, or so attractive, that the school, the home, the church, and public opinion, will be drawn irresistibly to its support.

The twenty-four-hour and the seven-day week, and such survival’s, must disappear, before industry will be safe for democracy. Thus, preventive social work takes on increasing value, whether we like it or not, a very broad and serious character. Our present claims do not fall into any one category, nor follow any one method of approach. Some of us are prone to think of prevention as a high technical challenge, such as, let us say, the prevention of typhoid fever by a pure water supply and a pure milk supply; things of which the physician, in his isolated, and isolated practice, can be aware, the benefits of which are equally shared by the just and unjust, the social and the anti-social. Such workers may be slow to join in urging measures touching debatable questions of social policy. Others of us, gifted with more courage, or possibly, with more liking for combat, are connected to the destruction of germs, and are really interested only when attack is made on some problems which directly involve wages, hours, or conditions of labor. A constructive preventive program must include all these things and many more, and must enlist in its support not only all these kinds of social workers, but all good citizens.

A preventive social program must concern itself with all these standardized procedures and administrative agencies which we call Law, and Government. It is in this field that we are most likely to be misunderstood. The social worker applies another standard of social control to the structural and elaborated agencies of governmental, social, and economic life. He may be a little more apt than others, when told that the past in a household is furniture is a priceless family heirloom, to examine it for a trade-mark, half expecting to find it stamped "Made in Japan." So, too, we may.

Even so, if it be an instrument of comfort and refreshment, he would not discard it, but would keep it and use it.

When confronted by what some one calls an unconditional law of economics, the social worker, (knowing well that there are many such laws, and that the really important), may nevertheless inquire carefully as to whether this particular law may not be of human and volitional origin, and recall that it is of the essence of human laws that they may be amended, or repealed. He is keenly aware of the great sweep of governmental action and of the strategic significance, in the power of taxation, but he is restrained from indiscriminate socialization by the fact that the very center of the objective of social work is the individual, and he shall be enabled to realize the best that is in him; to live through as nearly as may be the normal experience of human life, and contribute the most to the common weal.

Whatever may happen elsewhere, among social workers, literate or otherwise, in danger of becoming obscure or negligible.

Social Worker Looks to Results

In these debatable fields, where even the wisest may not be too dogmatic, the social worker is not a doctrinaire. His position is precisely that of the true practitioner of scientific medicine. Dr. Abram Flexner, in a singularly lucid chapter in his report on medical education, pointed out that whereas all the medical schools and practitioners who were rigorous schools upon some one principle, or theory, with which they must rise or fall, scientific medicine, itself, was wholly empirical, and was making, as the same time, the great transition from cure to prevention.

As we thus see social work as an influence
permeating, and modifying the objectives, and operations of such venerable institutions as the Church, the Bar, the schools, the Law, and Government, it is clear that social work can not be in any sense a distinct and separate field of occupation, but of understanding, co-operation, admiration, and beneficence. It is the job of the social worker to bring it to pass that such community mores, instead of being exceptional, become more nearly habitual and normal.

Applying Present Knowledge

Would Put Man on New Basis

How far can such a program of prevention go? To what extent can it afford a satisfactory philosophy of life? And certainly, in social work, more of the major disabilities and misfortunes, which now cripple, stunt, blind, maim, and depress the social life of the nation, are the result of our ignorance of our present knowledge of human life, without involving any change that, to the most timid, might seem dangerous, or even, without change, without the greater demands upon public or private funds, and without requiring administrative skill beyond what has already been demonstrated, would place mankind upon a new basis of hope and accomplishment, that thereafter the horoscope would need to be cast anew, and it may well be left to that generation to do it.

Meeting in the National Capital, the question of Federal action in our field naturally arises. The origin of the present developments was a awakening of various States, as such, in the field of social welfare. Earlier laws in these States have left social duties to the localities—to village, town, county and city health officers—to town, county and city overseers of the poor—to justices of the peace and sheriffs. In the decade after the Civil War, there arose a sense of the necessity of coordination of local efforts, of State leadership. State Boards of Charities and Correction were established, and these Boards were largely in legislation and administration. It is now plain that this growth in State activity has not hindered the growth of the Federal Government, but has increased it. Under this State stimulus, the County is emerging more and more as the operating unit within a State. The promoting, insuring, investments, investigations, and educational leadership of the States, have helped the localities to see their opportunities, and to do better work.

National Co-ordination Needed

There is now in the first decade after another war, an increasing sense of the need of a more adequate national agency of research, information, and, in a sense, leadership, in social work, just as there was fifty years ago, in the various States. The individual states, or most of them, have reached a fair degree of cooperation and of efficiency within their own borders, but there are still forty-eight different varieties. Some of our lines of work are represented by a bureau, a department, or a fragment of a bureau, and some are not represented at all. These bureaus and fragments are scattered throughout the varied interests from which they have come. In some of the more important fields such as public relief and correction, we have no Federal organ, whatever, for the collection of facts as to state and local legislation and administration and none for that broader research and sifting of the experiences of the States, and of other countries. Such information should be the starting point of State action, but obviously, it is impossible for any state to go it alone.

War is Greatest Social Enemy

We must carry our thought of prevention one step further— from the national to the international field. Every social worker recognizes one outstanding enemy above all others; one which can, in the end, destroy the American system of government. There may be a way to accomplish in a generation. WAR. Since, in the relatively minor fields of human misfortune, taking thought and employing reasonable means, has forestalled and prevented the occurrence of disaster; so in the greater fields of world affairs, we are justified in a certain expectation. If it will be found equally possible, by suitable means, to turn aside the greatest of all evils; and thereby to afford to peoples of the world, an opportunity to realize their hopes, and develop their individual and communal lives, as now the individual in his own locality rests securely upon the assurance of law and order. Here, too, prevention must pass from a declaration of faith to a definite program. To individuals, communities, States, Nations, and the World, then, the way is open and it is not a difficult one to shake off these legacies of evil, and prove themselves truly masters of their fate.

Social Workers of America, who so well suited as you, in a country blessed with wealth, peace, and security, to read rightly the lessons of your own experience and of the world's way? God grant that we may rise to our opportunity.

100 PER CENT REPRESENTATION OF COUNTY CHILDREN'S AGENCIES

Both the central office and county committees of the State Charities Aid Association were well represented at the National Conference of Social Work in Washington.

Every county which has a children's committee of the Association was represented by its county children's committee, which was represented by the Chairman of the committee.

Children's Number of News in September

The September issue of the S. C. A. News will be a Children's Number.

In accordance with the usual custom, the News will not be published in August.

EX-PRESIDENTS GUESTS AT REUNION LUNCHEON OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE

A reunion luncheon of the National Conference of Social Work was held in connection with the 50th Anniversary meeting in Wash-ington, with the ex-presidents of the Conference as guests. About 300 persons were in attendance.

Of the 24 living ex-presidents, 19 were present and spoke in the order of their tenure of office. Homer Folks, both an ex-president and president, presided and said that it was the purpose of the luncheon to stop and take "a look backward, a look around, and a look forward."

The speakers, in their order of precedence were: Hastings H. Hart, of New York, who paid a tribute to the men who founded the Conference; Stephen F. Davis, of Washington, who, during the 40 years he had been in attendance; Alexander Johnson, of Fort Wayne, Ind., affectionately known as "Uncle Alec," who in addition to serving the Conference as President also held the office of secretary for 10 years; Charles E. Faulkner, of Lake Worth, Florida; John M. Glenn, of New York; William H. Brackett, of Boston, who read an original poem: Edward T. Devens of New York; Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Ind.; Julian W. Mack of Chicago; Frank Tucker of New York; Graham Taylor of Chicago; Mrs. John M. Glenn of New York; Rev. Francis H. Gavish of Indianapolis; Frederic Almy of Buffalo; Robert A. Woods of Boston; Julia C. Latrop of Rockford, Ill.; Owen E. Lovejoy of New York; Allen T. Burns of New York; and Robert W. Keiso of Boston.

Messages of good wishes and regrets at not being present were read from three of the ex-presidents: Timothy Nicholson of Richmond, Ind., the oldest living ex-president; who is now in his 90th year; Jane Addams, of Chicago, who cabled her good wishes from Shanghai, China; and Col. Ernest P. Bicknell of Washington, D. C., who was in Europe. William Rhinelander Stewart of New York was unable to be present. A resolution was adopted to extend the above to the ex-presidents not present.

STATE HOSPITALS MAKE PROGRESS IN OCCUPATIONS FOR PATIENTS

Mrs. Eleanor Clark Slagle, Director of Occupational Therapy in the State Hospitals, was present at a recent meeting of the Mental Hygiene Committee and gave an interesting and informative talk on progress made to date in the organization of the "work cure." A period of eight conferences has taken place since the appointment of the Director, and in that time, eight trained women have been appointed as occupational therapists and are now at work. Four additional appointments are pending. These appointments will be given to all the State hospitals.

Re-educational programs are now well organized in a number of the hospitals. Special emphasis has been placed upon retraining the continued treatment class of patients, and it is hoped, eventually, to establish a training school for occupational therapists as a part of the State hospital system.
Mr. Folks Honored at Luncheon  
Marking Three Decades in Social Work

Secretaries of State Hughes Among  
Speakers at Testimonial  
in Washington

During the National Conference of Social Work, Homer Folks, who was presiding as President at the fiftieth anniversary session of the Conference in Washington, was given a testimonial luncheon at the New Willard Hotel in honor of his thirtieth anniversary as Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and thirty-three years in social work.

Two hundred and forty-five men and women who have been associated with Mr. Folks in various phases of social work, here and abroad, were present. An engraved silver tea service was presented to him.

Program of Addresses

Sincere and varied tributes were paid to the qualities of character and leadership shown by Mr. Folks in various fields of public welfare. The program of addresses was as follows:

"An Aid to Governors."  
Hon. Charles E. Hughes

"With the American Red Cross in Europe."  
Dr. Livingston Farrand

"Leadership in Social Work."  
Dr. Edward T. Devine

"Contribution to Public Health."  
Dr. Hermann M. Biggs

"Statemanship in Social Work."  
Frank Tucker

"His Spirit of Cooperation."  
Rev. Mr. J. L. Reilly

"Improving Child Care."  
Hastings H. Hart

"Influence on Public Charities."  
Amos W. Butler

"An Ally to the Psychiatrist."  
Dr. Thomas W. Salmon

"Pioneering in Probation."  
Dr. Arthur W. Towne

"A Tolerant Spirit."  
Dr. Lee K. Frankel

"As a Counsellor."  
Bailey B. Burritt

"As a Friend."  
Owen R. Lovejoy

"As a Teacher."  
John A. Kingsbury

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University, presided.

Secretary Hughes' Tribute

Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, who, when Governor of New York State, took an important part in the State-wide campaign instituted by the State Charities Aid Association for the prevention of tuberculosis, was the opening speaker. His tribute to Mr. Folks was generous and sincere. Secretary Hughes said:

"President Folks and Gentlemen: I am sorry that I must interrupt you at this important moment of the luncheon, and particularly that I cannot say all that is in my heart to say because an impingement makes it necessary for me to leave. I should not be willing, however, to lose the opportunity of sharing with this highly deserved tribute to Homer Folks.

"To my mind he represents the ideal leader in social welfare work. Dr. Farrand has spoken of him as a saint, and I agree with him. The monk in that relation that I remember his assistance with the most profound gratitude. You all know the success of governors largely depends upon the support of aids that they are obliged to command at critical points in their official careers. Mr. Folks was a sort of complete textbook for governors. I had no sooner got into my seat at Albany—I would not say I had comfortably placed myself—but I realized that there was one upon whom I could always count for the wisest counsel, the most careful and comprehensive advice.

"In the first place, he was a candid man, and I like candid men, being now engaged in a quasi-diplomatic service, I was interested recently in learning what the qualifications of a diplomat were, and was told that when a diplomat says yes he means perhaps, when he says perhaps he means no, but if he says no he is no diplomat. Mr. Folks always came to me with a perfectly frank and candid statement. A governor treats such so-called welfare work at three determinative points. The first is with respect to the all-important matter of appropriations. That is a sensitive point, sometimes perhaps in the career of a man, and we are working in a state. Then, with respect to legislation, always a matter of intense interest and sometimes of great difficulty. And next, what is more important than all, the matter of obtaining the right men and women to give their services to the institutions established by law and maintained by appropriations. It was at this point, probably more than at any other, that I felt reason to be extremely grateful for the help of Mr. Folks. We have in the State of New York a great many institutions, a great many boards, trustees, visitors, and so on. A governor is generally helpless for one of two reasons. Either he knows too few people or he knows too many. I do not know which is worse. But to know the right sort, those who have the intelligence and the disposition to contribute to the real success of these various social endeavors which cannot be maintained through legislative formula or through plain form of organizations, but depend upon personal work, intelligence and discriminative effort, how to get the right sort of men and women, that is it that engages the attention of the administrative officer,—how to keep institutions out of politics and yet satisfy the politicians.

"I think Mr. Folks is the most successful politician I know. I do not believe I ever refused him anything, and I will say in confidence that is not what most politicians say in. He came to me with a perspective. If he knew that there were reasons why certain things could not be done he did not ask for them. If he knew the sources of the state it was necessary to economize, he performed the invaluable service of telling him what could be done with least harm.

"That is a thing which a responsible administrative officer feels is the greatest advantage to his public service. We all are apt to blame our own state, but if things could be done then all would be well in the important field of our endeavor, but the trouble is that everybody else has an idea of much very much the same sort only it is another field of endeavor. The administrative officer in the center of these approaches from all parts of his constituency, and if he tries to be conscientious he is miserable, and if he is not conscientious he is not faithful to the public, so that the thing to know is where the greatest amount of good may be done in the most practicable way. That is what I call statesmanship. I do not think it is any trouble for anybody to get up a great idea that won't work. I do not call that ability. It never has attracted me as entitling anyone to be called a statesman. A statesman is one who can drag out a thought of extraordinary brilliancy that everybody knows is utterly impractical.

"On the contrary, in a difficult situation the man with statesmanship will think it out, will work out a plan which will give you a measurable advance toward the goal you desire to reach, point out how difficulties can be mastered, and act and to be able to—I once learned when a law student what was considered the necessary capacity to make a good law. I said the ability to select the particulars of his estate to his mind without prompting, and to have clearly in mind those who were dependent upon his bounty, and then to hold the two in juxtaposition which I have made rational disposition of the same. That is exactly what Mr. Folks was able to do. He knew the whole and was able to forecast with all the needs of the various lines of social endeavor, and then was able to hold these things in juxtaposition long enough to make a discrimination of the philosophic character and the most people stop, but that is where his work began. It did not stop with knowledge or with personal interest. It pointed of the way to progress. So from January, 1907, to October, 1910, there was no one in whom I had more implicit trust than in Mr. Folks. I certainly congratulate you upon having the benefit of his counsel and leadership. You will support me with your sound judgment when I say of him that we owe to his disinterest of sympathy, of interest of knowledge, and of wisdom which gives him statesmanship in social welfare enterprise."

Address of Dr. Biggs

The address of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, was in part as follows:

"I feel it a very great privilege to speak here at this testimonial. I have known Mr. Folks in relation to his public health work and in relation to two other phases of work, one of which is the Secretary of State spoke of, as a politician, and the other as a drafter of legislative bills. The public health law of New York State is the result of Mr. Folks' skill as a bill drafter. A great contribution to public health not only in New York, but throughout the United States and the rest of the world is given by the health law of New York City. It was the result of activities of Mr. Folks and Mr. Kingsbury that the commission in charge of the Governor to revise the State public health law, and the law as it now stands is the product of their work. Ever since that law was passed in 1913 I may say that practically every important modification or amendment has been drafted by Mr. Folks. And not only was it drafted by him, but to a large extent he did not get more to the promotion of public health than he has. During these ten years he has
been a member of the Public Health Council of New York State, and his wisdom, judgment and experience have been invaluable in the drafting of the sanitary code of New York City, in the enforcement of the law, and in the development of the department. All of you are perhaps familiar, too, with the very great work which he is responsible for in connection with tuberculosis—the inauguration of the statewide campaign in the comparatively early days of 1907, and the carrying on of the campaign ever since, the building up in every county of a strong organization, and the establishment in practically every county of a tuberculosis sanatorium. All of that great work of Mr. Folks to a larger extent than that of any other man or group of men.

"Mr. Folks has been for a long time an organized public sentiment of the state so effectively that proposals to weaken or change the public health law of the State were not passed.

"Mr. Folks has made most important contributions to taking public health out of politics in this State."

Mr. Folks' Response

In responding to the greetings and tributes, Mr. Folks thanked each of those present for the encouragement and reassurance which the occasion afforded him and the net word would have been a reminder of the most delightful afternoon which he had ever experienced. He recalled the circumstances of his decision to resign, and as a student at Harvard University, through taking Prof. Page's course in the Ethics of Social Reform, focused his attention meeting addressed by social workers from Boston, including the late Mr. Robert Treat Paine and Mr. Charles W. Birtwell. He raised the question as to whether social workers had enough to bring its meaning and its opportunities before the young men and women of the colleges and universities, at a time when they are choosing their careers.

He expressed his very special appreciation of the presence and remarks of Secretary Hughes and Commissioner Biggs, and of the remarks of his former assistants, Mr. Burritt and Mr. Kingsbury, remarking that a man's shortcomings are known better by his first assistants than by his official superiors.

He spoke of the growth of the influence of social work in America, and of the great opportunity it had offered and still offers to young people for the solution of vital problems in national life. He said he had frequently speculated as to what he would do if he suddenly became rich, and he always concluded that the conclusion would be so interesting and congenial as the work in which he was already engaged.

He spoke particularly of the telegram from Miss Schuyler and Mrs. Rice, who, as the leading spirits in the S. C. A. A., had influenced more than any other his ideals and methods as a social worker, and expressed his regret that he could not have been more worthy of the training and personal interest and direction which they had given him.

He said that he found it extremely difficult to express in words his appreciation of the occasion and the gift, and that he had always observed that the flower and fragrance of gratitude were largely lost through any effort to compress them into words; that in any case, no words of thanks from him would be adequate and suitable for this occasion; but that he hoped by his attitude and by his further work to express his gratitude and appreciation, not once, but through all the years to come.

Messages of Greeting

Numerous telegrams and letters of congratulation and greeting from persons unable to attend the occasion were received.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder of the State Charities Aid Association, and Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Rice, who has been a member of the Association's Board of Managers for 47 years, sent the following telegram:

"For those of us who have been beloved companion in public welfare work, our guide, philosopher and friend; we send to you our heartfelt congratulation and expression of our deep connection with the State Charities Aid Association as its Secretary and Chief Executive Officer."

Rev. Murphy of Philadelphia wired: "We are all sincerely and permanently indebted to you."

Robert Folks, Mr. Folks' brother, wrote: "As to his various activities, perhaps the truest thing that might be said of him is that he is carrying on the ideals of a noble mother."

Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht, of the Indiana (Ind.) Hebrew Congregation, wrote: "I wish to unite with other friends "in wholehearted praise of your past, and fervent prayer for your continued future service to State, nation and humanity."

Dr. John H. Finley, Mr. Folks' predecessor as Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, wrote:

"Seven cities claimed old Homer, chief singer of antiquity. I alone have right to claim young Homer, for without me he would not be the chief singer of the U. S. A. I am proud to be his predecessor."

Albert G. Milbank of New York wrote: "If all of Mr. Folks' friends, admirers and well-wishers could hear the dedications of the New Willard Hotel would be inadequate. His personality and influence more than entitle him to this recognition."

Burdett Lewis, head of the Department of Institutions and Agencies of the State of New Jersey, expressed "how much we younger men are spreading the Gospel of social work here and abroad during many years." Mr. Lewis added: "I well remember the effect upon me of an address of his delivered at Cornell before the Department of Politics and Economics in which he discussed his experience as Commissioner of Public Charities in New York under Mayor Seth Low."

Dr. William L. Russell, Medical Director of the Bloomberg Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., said in the course of a letter: "Mr. Folks' record in the field of philanthropy and substantial contributions he has been able to make to the advancement of social welfare."

Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, New Hampshire, an acquaintance who began my own social work thirty years ago, Mr. Folks' book on 'The Care of Destitute, Neglected and Dependent Children,' was my chief textbook and made me, and when I attended President Roosevelt's Conference in January, 1909, I felt that Mr. Folks was the strongest influence in that conference. New Hampshire owes him a great deal."

Ansel Wilcox of Buffalo said: "I have followed his work with increasing admiration. I shall never forget the splendid service which he rendered in connection with health legislation in New York State."

James F. Jackson, General Secretary of the Association, writing from Cleveland, paid this tribute in a letter: "A man of clear vision, tolerant spirit, tremendous energy, generous in giving advice for the higher ideals, he has been a peerless American leader whom it is an honor to have known."

Rev. Robert F. Keegan, Secretary to the Archdiocesan Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, paid this tribute: "In three decades Mr. Folks has been a potent influence in the upbuilding of social work throughout the United States. His labors in that field merit universal recognition."

John J. Gascoyne, Chief Probation Officer of Nassau County, N. Y., extended congratulations to Mr. Folks for the splendid work he has done in social work, not alone in the State of New York, but for the country, as well."

Adolph Lewison of New York sent greetings to "our mutual friend, whom I greatly admire, and whose good work has been so beneficial."

Patrick Mallon of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Council of Brooklyn, wrote in part as follows: "I think the little 'family' celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of your social work in New York involves but word from some of those who directly benefited by your good offices as Commissioner of Charities some twenty years ago. I recall to mind the impression which he made upon me at the time, showing that as Commissioner of Charities your first thought was the welfare of the poor who were obliged to look to the community for assistance in their misfortunes. You took the ground, as I remember, that there was no shame in honest labor, and that only was only only entitled which he was entitled. You also took the view that the destitute child or adult was entitled to immediate care, the question of the financial responsibility to bring the latter an arrangement afterwards. You made an attempt (following a precedent set by St. Vincent de Paul) to allow the city's wards to spend their declining days together instead of in separate institutions as had been and still is the practice. The best solution of all these problems is by no means, of course, easy, and so I felt it my obligation to constitute myself their spokesman on this occasion."

Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the New York State Hospital Commission, said in course two or three things: "Mr. Folks was one of the foremost leaders in this country in the movement for social betterment. Mr. Folks is one of those rare individuals who may best be described as 'practical idealists.' Without yielding in his adherence to the loftiest ideals, he retains a keen sense of practical possibilities; hence the long list of the social workers who have marked his career. I know of no man to whom social service is more indebted, nor one whose leadership is more generally acknowledged.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, for many years Medical Director of the National Committee for Men's Aid, sent this message to the New York State Hospital Service, wrote in part: "I first knew Mr. Folks in 1901 when I was in the New York State Hospital Service. At that time physicians in the State hospitals received from the 'great outside' patients whom families or communities had decided were so ill mentally that no facilities within the communities could possibly give them the care and protection needed. The fact that led up to this decision in each case was the struggling by both the patients and their families to find some other means of adjustment and the conditions of community life that had resulted in mental hospitalization were all hospitals only through the scanty information that accompanied the patients and the success with which the hospitals were able to fill the missing facts. If, after a period of residence in our hospitals, patients recovered or improved sufficiently to justify another experiment in the environment in which they had broken down, we sent them back again with such advice as seemed likely to be most useful and with such letters of reference as the 'ten minutes' conversation on the door step of the hospital permitted. The result was very frequently the prompt readmission of the patient. An 'unsuitable' but obedient and socialized the intimate point of view of the (Continued on page 11)
National Conference of Social Work Passes Its Fiftieth Milestone

(Continued from page 4)

had two addresses, one by the Secretary of State, Mr. Warden, and another by the President, Mr. Folks. The latter was the main one, in which he said our national meeting to be held at some future time seemed to be alive with these conferences.

"I am a member of the National Child Labor Committee, and I have attended its annual meeting that afternoon and it was said to be the largest and most enthusiastic annual meeting we ever held, which was due to the National Child Labor Committee, as much as to the large number attending the conference.

"I, of course, attended the luncheon given Mr. Folks, as did everyone else who could get a ticket. I applied for the ticket early in the morning on the day of the luncheon and they had all been sold and there were no reservations, and it was only by circumstance and the fact that I was a member of the Board that I managed to get a seat. I imagine you have all heard of the most striking tributes I have ever heard. You can usually rely on nice things being said when a luncheon is given anywhere, but the spirit of the group was that of a man who had known Mr. Folks and worked with him—touched every heart, and their words rang with sincerity. Remembering the man in the office or for whom I knew him to be Governor, he had relied on Mr. Folks absolutely and completely. There was no one to whom he could turn for help or for whom he could turn to for any kind of advice on any matter regardless of State, on whom he knew he could rely for such sound and disinterested counsel as Mr. Folks.

"I also attended a luncheon given to Mr. Mallon by the Survey, and to the other foreign guests, Abbe Violet, Dr. Noyes, Dr. Salomon and the others. The management of the Old Pierce Mill Tea Room where the outdoor luncheon was held, stated that not more than 350 people could be taken care of, apparently everything was done to restrict the luncheon, but there were 350 served.

"That was the way the thing went all through the meeting. The crowds not only filled the meeting floors, but filled the overflow meetings. It certainly was a wonderful gathering and indications of the enthusiasm and skill in handling the large crowd and encouraging them to go to a thing of that kind.

"There is something else that is my own particular point of view regarding the address of Mr. Folks. I have heard a great many interesting speeches, but I never laughed in the way that he did. He was laughed at by a whole room and there was a tremendous impression on the crowd. I don’t think I ever saw 5,000 people listen with such rapt attention—they could not have held any more of inspiration or enthusiasm.

"The whole address was a classic—it was built up slowly, knitted together with irrefutable logic which made the speech a masterpiece. I have wanted an opportunity to tell some one of the remarkable and humorous points of the address which I am very glad to have the chance to tell the facts to the little group that know Mr. Folks, that work with, and love him.

Impressions of Foreign Delegates

The impressions by the various foreign delegates and guests are of interest and special significance. Following are excerpts from some of them:

JAMES J. MALLON

Head Warden, Toynbee Hall, London

"In the 50th National Conference of Social Work America has given a lead to the world. The quality and size of the innumerable meetings, the continuous unceasing interest of thousands of trained men and women in their subjects; the capacity, earnestness, sometimes the poverty of the presentation, and the many outstanding features of a momentous occasion.

"I shall take back to Great Britain the impression that America is dreaming of a populous nation distinguished and cordial president, Mr. Folks, has welcomed the foreign delegates, will forever remain deeply engraved in my heart.

"May I come forward with a wish which has been natural to me during the Conference? It is that Americans take the initiative in the international organization of the Conference. Having attained such a great perfection, the time has come to create a central organization for work and information. Thanks to such an organization the relations of different nations would profit by the most useful experiences and the most successful experiments. I have no more pleasing task, nowadays amusing how much I wish when I remember, with all my French friends, the so active and generous cooperation brought by the Americans to the social and charitable work in devastated France.

"As we ask our American friends now to continue during peace that humanitarian mission which has led the American people through such suffering during the terrible years. Let the Americans know that the French are faithful and keep in their hearts an eternal gratefulness for all the assistance so nobly and so efficiently accomplished by the Americans during the war."

DR. ALICE SALOMON

Director of the Berlin School of Social Work

"When I was a little child I was always told that young people did not do well in school. In social work in Germany we have a theory that young people who do not do well very often are people with peculiar gifts and capacities, which, however, do not conform with the needs of the social world of today; that children who play truant, who have tendencies to wander and roam about, would probably be of the highest value, and even make a mark if they lived under different circumstances and conditions.

"Since I have attended the National Conference of Social Work in Washington it has struck me that most of the ancestors of the social workers of the United States, those people who came to live on this side of the ocean, must have been people of such extraordinary capacities and qualifications.

"The most striking impression of the Conference is the amazement capacity for work, the enthusiasm with which all the members of the Conference enter into every subject. I do not think that any other country could be found who are so full of vigor, of energy, of kindness, who are so serious and cheerful at the same time.

"Another impression is that most people have not only the extraordinary optimism which is due to the predictable optimism of the country, to its extreme wealth, but they are also convinced in a much higher degree than people on the other side of the ocean that they can shape circumstances according to their insight, and their knowledge of research and science. It is a wonderful and inspiring experience, and no one can possibly take part in the Conference without being infected by this spirit of hope and trust in a better future."

ABBE JEAN VIOLETT OF PARIS

Editor L’Assistance Educative, and authority on housing and other social questions in France.

"My impressions of the work of the National Conference of Social Work cannot be summed up in a few words. Americans have been able to realize the cooperation of all the experts in every branch, and thanks to this cooperation, the work done by everyone has been supported and helped by the work of all the others. I have admired the knowledge displayed by the speakers. One of the things which has struck me most is the cordiality and loyalty which reigns between social workers of most of the different professions. Thanks to that union of the field of social activity, an organization which ought to be followed in every civilized country. Is it not indeed necessary that all the enlightened citizens bring together, the friendship with which the members of the National Conference, and more especially, the distinguished and cordial president, Mr. Folks, that work with, and love him.

Impressions of Foreign Delegates

The impressions by the various foreign delegates and guests are of interest and special
Mr. Folks Honored at Luncheon
(Continued from page 9)
hospital and clinic personnel from that which existed in the community. The first wide breach in this wall was the provision of after-care by the State Charities Aid Association, and today, we are able to say that at least, five vestiges of that wall remain.

"Others may speak more understandably of the benefits that may come to the community from the liberation of psychiatrists from their institutions and the termination of the isolation of psychiatry from the practical affairs of the community, but I would like to testify to the enormous benefits that these changes have brought to our small specialty and to ourselves. The present usefulness of psychiatry in children's courts, industrial institutions, public schools and community life generally is due entirely to the levelling of this wall. Our broadened point of view, the increased interest in our daily work and the larger opportunities that we have, not only for service but for personal advancement, are due to the forces which Mr. Folks so ably led twenty years ago and has continued to support by his sympathy and understanding ever since."

Who Were Present
Among those present at the luncheon were the following: Frederic Almy and Marion, M. W. A. Atkinson, Rev. MR. Roberts, Miss Joanne, Miss Lelia C. Wheeler, Dr. William F. Snow, Abbé Jean Violet, James J. Millon, Marie Anne Noufflard, and Dr. Alice Salomon.

Dr. and Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. and Mrs. Donald B. Armstrong, M. W. A. Atkinson, Rev. M. W. A. Atkinson, Miss Ruth Berothenauer, Leroy E. Bowman, Jeffrey E. Brackett, H. S. Buck, Dr. L. D. Broxton, Miss Marion J. Brockway, Harvey Lee Brown, W. B. Buck, Mrs. and Mrs. Bailey B. Burrill, Mrs. Lorraine B. Bush, Mrs. Edith E. Cains, Miss Elizabeth Cains, Miss Jessie C. Caine, Fred C. Crotz, Miss Caroline M. Dewell, Mary S. Curry, Mrs. Elese E. Boulanger, and Mrs. Eva Cusmano.

Michael M. Davis, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt E. Devore, Robert E. Devore, Mrs. and Mrs. Courtenay Difftime, Miss Emily Wayland Dinni- wide, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dobyns, and guests, Dr. A. F. Duke, Dr. Edith Dudley, Mr. Dodge, Mrs. and Mrs. Ernest D. Easton, Dr. John Joyce Edison, Mrs. and Mrs. T. B. Einstein, Miss Mabel Brown Ellis, Captain Lionel F. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Everett S. Elwood, Mr. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus C. Fagg, Dr. Livingston Farrand, James H. Foster, Charles E. Faulkner, Prof. Frank A. Fetter, Mr. and Mrs. Parker B. Field, Miss Gladys Fisher, Mrs. Homer Folk, Miss Evelyn Folk, Miss Gertrude Folks, Dr. L. E. Fowle, Prof. Edith Franklin, Rev. Washington Gardner, Rev. Frances H. Gaviaski, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gibbons, Dr. Larkin W. Gill, Rev. Dr. John H. Glenn, Miss Mary C. Goodville.

Leroy A. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Harmon, Mr. Shelby M. Harrison, Dr. Hastings H. Hathaway, Mrs. J. W. H. Haynes, Mrs. Halsey, George A. Hastings, J. Wade Hampton, Dr. Charles J. Hattfeld, Miss Winfield Hatherly, Dr. George J. Hecht, Dr. Charles Hendrikse, Miss Katherine P. Hewins, Miss Hill, Miss Jessie M. Hixson, Harry Hopkins, Mrs. Maud A. Hopkins, Dr. Harry Hort,Gerard, Dr. Horace B. Hughes, B. K. Hunter, Miss Beulah Ingram, Mrs. and Mrs. Philip P. Jacobs, Alexander Johnson, Charles H. Johnson, Arthur P. Kellogg, Charles P. Kellogg, Paul U. Kellogg, John A. Kingsbury, Sherman C. Kingsley, Philip Klein, Dr. George M. Kober, Miss Mary S. Labaree, Miss Wilhelmina Lanzer, Miss Julia C. Latrobe, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Jane C. Learn, Joseph Lee, Porter B. Lee, Miss Leete, Eugene T. Lies, Miss Jean Loomis, Owen R. Lovejoy, Miss Sara J. MacLean, Miss Mary R. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Mason, Miss Rose J. MacKee, Miss James MacKenzie, Miss Luella P. Meloy, Mr. and Mrs. John Mel- polder, Miss Gladys Mendum, Miss Frances M. Meyer, Miss Helen Sherman Miller, Mrs. M. B. Medmer, Miss Maud E. Miner, Miss Ellen Montague, Miss A. T. Moore, Miss Monica Moore, Frederick Moran, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Murphy.

William J. Norton, George J. Nelbach, Lawrence M. Orton, Miss Ida K. Parker, Wm. H. Phillips, Miss Lena Parrott, Miss R. Porter, Charles F. Powlinson, Miss Margaret Prosper, Miss Lillian A. Quinn, Dr. R. R. Reeder, Rev. Mr. J. L. Reilly, Mrs. Paul R. Reynolds, Wilfred S. Reynolds, M. Ellen Richards, Dr. Thomas J. Riley, Rev. John A. Ryan, Captain Sapley, Josephine Schain, Elmer L. Scott, Miss Stella, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Shuman, Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, Miss Mary Ellen Smith, Miss Jessie Howard Steells, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stonehouse, Arthur J. Strawson, Miss Addie J. Sorter, Miss Marion R. Tubber, Miss Frances Ussing, Mr. and Mrs. Grahame E. Taylor, J. V. Tindal, Arthur W. Towne, Miss Beatrice Trout, Mr. Frank Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Ufford, Mrs. and Mrs. Frank W. Wade, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Morris Waldman, Miss Weldon, James E. West, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. White, Alfred F. Whitman, Kenneth J. Wight, Dr. George W. Wilson, Miss Frances Wilson, and Henry C. Wright.

Conference vs. Commencement

The New York School of Social Work established an interesting and suggestive precedent this year by substituting attendance at the National Conference of Social Work.

The regular reception and examination work of the term was finished the week before the fiftieth anniversary meeting, and it was decided in lieu of commencement to have members of the faculty and the students attend the Conference.

Under the leadership of Porter R. Lee, Director of the School, a delegation of about 75 persons — 60 students and 15 members of the teaching staff — attended the sessions in Washington. From there most of the students went directly to their homes for the vacation period. In one of the courses at the school, in lieu of a final examination, the students were allowed to submit written reports on the meetings of certain sections of the Conference.

In addition to attending the meetings, the students were entertained by Washington alumni of the School at two or three school functions, and the School maintained a presence booth at the Conference headquarters.

"We were well pleased with the experiment," said Mr. Lee. "Not only were the addresses and discussions of great technical value to the students, but the meeting gave them a perspective on the entire field of social work and a realization of its scope and possibilities. The educational value of the Conference was tremendous."
STATE COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH REVIEWS BUSY YEAR AND PLANS FOR EVEN MORE ACTIVE ONE

THE annual meeting and conference of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association, with the local committees and affiliated organizations in all parts of the State, held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on May 4, was attended by delegates from 34 local committees. There was an unusually large number of men present,—business men, lawyers, physicians and clergymen.

A spirit of helpful cooperation between State and local organizations was the keynote of the all-day meeting. Homer Folks, Secretary of the Association, presided at the morning session, and George F. Canfield, President of the Association and of the State Committee, presided at the afternoon meeting.

Dr. Ludwik Rajchman of Poland, Executive Officer of the Health Division of the League of Nations, who arrived that day from Geneva, the seat of the League, was the guest of honor, and gave an interesting address on present health conditions in Europe.

Nutrition a Factor in Prevention

An outstanding feature of the program was the emphasis placed on the newest phase of work among the activities of the State Committee—nutrition. The importance of this work was stressed in the opening address of Dr. Lincoln R. Williams of the National Tuberculosis Association, who said: "Food is an important factor in keeping up resistance against the development of tuberculous diseases and, undoubtedly, good health, induced by proper diet, increases the immunity of the individual and proves, therefore, that nutrition, based on an adequate and well developed ratio, is one of the most important factors in the prevention of tuberculosis in children and adults. During the past five years a great deal of interest has been taken in the so-called nutrition work. Important contributions have been made to our knowledge of the work by Dr. Hendee Smith of Bellevue Hospital and Dr. W. R. F. Emerson of Boston.

Class Instruction Recommended

They have both pointed out that children who are undernourished should have their weight restored by proper diet and that this can be accomplished by the class method of instruction being given to the children and when possible, to their parents. In order to carry on any class method of nutritional work, it is obvious that one must have persons engaged in this work who have a general knowledge of nutrition and some knowledge of nursing and social welfare.

Training Program Outlined

This subject has been one of the greatest concern to the members of the National Child Health Council whose Committee on Training Standards recently rendered a report to the Council which embodies the essential requirements in the training in nutrition to equip the general health workers for active cooperation in a nutritional program, which should include educational work along the following lines:

1. Knowledge of life processes gained through elementary education equivalent to a high grade high school course at least.
2. Knowledge of the human body and its requirements gained through a study of elementary physiology, including the principles of nutrition and the relation of nutrition to growth.
3. A working knowledge of foods as to preparation and the ways to make them acceptable and effective through cooking processes; also a knowledge of relative economy of foods and of eating combinations; to prepare suitable diets for all sorts of people within a given budget.
4. Knowledge of the many and varied causes of malnutrition, including medical aspects, home atmosphere, general habits of the child to diet and other matters of practice.
5. Knowledge of the principles and technique of social case work.
6. Knowledge of technique of imparting knowledge to others.

In addition to this, the field workers should have special training for at least six weeks covering the practical experience and clinical work of nutritional classes and home visiting.

Progress in Health Demonstrations

A great deal of interest was manifested in the report of Dr. Thomas F. Farmer, Commissioner of Health of Syracuse, and Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, Health Officer of Cattaraugus County, covering the initial steps taken in the tuberculosis and public health demonstrations now being carried on in these two selected areas under the supervision of the Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. The Cattaraugus County program is well under way and the case-finding machinery in operation and the work bids fair to attract the attention not only of all counties of the State, but of the whole country.

Dr. Bristol praised the work of Dr. Harry A. Patterson who was loaned to Cattaraugus temporarily, and who did the preliminary foundation work upon which Dr. Bristol is building.

County Health Districts Established

Dr. Bristol in outlining the work done up to the present time said: "One of the first lines of work started in the county was the development of a system of nursing districts. The county was divided into six nursing districts with the idea that as time goes on we shall develop in the headquarters of each one of these districts a general administration for nursing service throughout the county having a supervisory nurse for the county attached to the office of the County Board of Health. One of our outstanding problems in starting this work is the obtaining of properly trained nurses, as I find that nurses are more interested in the Syracuse Demonstration than they are in the Cattaraugus Demonstration, largely because the majority of nurses with whom we come in touch, are city workers and naturally are rather inclined to want to go to the city demonstration rather than the more strictly county and rural demonstration. We have difficulty in the first place, in finding nurses who are willing to devote their time and attention to a rural or at least semi-rural community."

Clinics Popular

"Starting on Monday of next week, we expect to have our second clinic at Salamanca. We are already feeling that the nurses are doing our work extremely well when they tell us that no consultant will not do and that we will have to look around for, some one else to help out. Miss Sheehan, the Supervising Nurse, has already lined up 500 people who said they would come to the clinic and Miss Sheehan is apt to make a record in this particular clinic in Salamanca."

Syracuse Program

In regard to the Syracuse situation, Dr. Farmer said: "Naturally the work so far has been that of organization. The high standard of health activities now in operation in Syracuse produces complications and makes the work quite difficult, so that it has been necessary to give too much time and thought to determining the weak points for the first plan of attack and the method by which the work may be accomplished without interfering with any present successful activities. The patient consideration and earnest attention given to these matters by the Technical Board of the Milbank Fund and the officers of the State Charities Aid Association, of which I am probably better able to testify than anyone else, is ample assurance that the Syracuse demonstration will be a success."

"Public Health is Purchasable"

Even the organization work is bringing successful results. The publicity attendant on it is awakening a marked interest on the part of many doctors who properly trained are, and in the importance of public health work with the realization of what can be accomplished in the control of disease and the promotion of health and the truth of the words—"Public Health is Purchasable."

"The program in Syracuse for the immediate future includes besides tuberculosis work, a comprehensive plan for health education and a project for the more adequate control of communicable diseases. Attention will also be directed towards the improvement of local and temporary hygiene, venereal disease control, industrial hygiene, mental hygiene, nutritional work, general sanitation and housing problems. The vision of our colleagues not only a death rate constantly approaching the minimum, but of greater importance, a city composed of a people of the highest degree of physical development, capable of enjoying the fullest of their lives and most efficient in the work in which they are engaged."
"The Lid is On" Tuberculosis

"The Tuberculosis situation in Syracuse is most interesting. As a result of previous anti-tuberculosis work, the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis dropped last year to 90 cases. Thirty years ago when the population of the city was only one-half of the present population, the total number of deaths was 253. My contention is that we had 67 deaths too many last year. To use a popular phrase I would say as far as tuberculosis is concerned, 'the lid is on' in Syracuse.

Dr. Miller for Intensified Effort

Dr. James Alexander Miller, President of the New York Tuberculosis Association and President last year of the National Tuberculosis Association, discussed the vital question as to whether any changes in the program of the tuberculosis campaign were necessary in the light of the decline in the tuberculosis death rate. He expressed the opinion that there should be no diminution of effort, but that it also stated that all along the line until the fight against tuberculosis is finally won. He said that, like Alice in Wonderland, we must travel very fast in order to stay where we are.

First Class City Demonstration

Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, gave an interesting discussion of the proposed health and tuberculosis demonstration for a first-class city for which provision has been made by the Milbank Memorial Fund. According to the outline of plans proposed, which is in preparation by Mr. Burritt for this demonstration, the work will be put in operation in a designated area to be selected in a congested section of a large city, the work of the tuberculosis object being in mastering, under the most adverse conditions, the greatest enemy of mankind—preventable disease.

Dr. Rachman Speaks

Dr. Rachman said that Europe is gradually emerging from the terrific aftermath of war. He said, "Between thirty and forty million cases of typhus have occurred in Russia since the beginning of the epidemic in 1918. The death rate from typhus in Russia is 90 per cent of the cases, so between three and four million people have died of typhus in Russia. The epidemic is now substantially under control or rather it is dying out. In the epidemic situation this comes more normal. It is not so generally known that Russia is at present suffering from another epidemic of malaria of a very dangerous kind. It is of a variety hitherto known only in the tropics. It has come into Russia from the East. Some of it was brought in by Russian soldiers from the Caucasus; some of it from Turkestan. It is now prevalent in practically every province, even to the center of Russia. Nine million cases of malaria have occurred, and in some localities the disease has been of such a virulent type that 40 out of 100 persons died. Following the war, Russia became one huge reservoir of infection. It, therefore, became necessary for the nations to the westward to develop measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic in their direction."

Good Will Necessary to Fight Disease

"Common good will of the nations is necessary to fight disease," said Dr. Rachman. The very significant spirit of cooperation in public health matters is developing among European nations. Defeated and victorious states are joining in the common task of protecting the public health. It is a question not only of medicine and sanitation, but the organization of the social resources of the countries. It is to this task that the Health Division of the League of Nations is devoting its efforts."

In the course of the day there was an interesting three-minute symposium on local problems in which the following members participated:

Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, Cattaraugus County Dr. William J. Vogeler, Yonkers Dr. William M. Emerson, Dutchess County W. R. J. Planten, Putnam County Peter Cantidie, Orange County Mrs. A. C. C. Boyne, Dutchess County Dr. H. J. Brayton, Orange County Mrs. John W. Gillette, Columbia County Mrs. J. H. Booth, Clinton County Mrs. L. C. Frank, St. Lawrence Medical Society Mrs. B. J. Bostwick, Ooltewah County Dr. E. C. Van Dusen, Greene County Mary J. Upham, Steuben County Dr. Wm. K. Pauli, Allegany County

Report of Executive Committee

The report of the Executive Committee was read by John A. Kingsbury. The following business was transacted throughout the year:

Drawing of Christmas Seal contract Procedure pertaining to appropriations from Community chests; acceptance of invitation to advise Milbank Memorial Fund tuberculosis and public health demonstrations; investigation and study of qualifications of twenty counties and five second-class cities for health demonstrations; selection of Syracuse and Cattaraugus County for health demonstration areas; selection of County Health Officer and general Director of Cattaraugus County Demonstration; made suggestions as to county health organization for incorporation into the proposed County Charters for Westchester and Nassau Counties; advised and assisted in the preliminary steps for the establishment of the Milbank Memorial Sanatorium, an institution for the vocational training and retraining of tuberculosis convalescents; provisional acceptance of invitation to participate in campaign for prevention and control of venereal diseases extended by the American Social Hygiene Association; arranged for semi-annual meeting of the State Committee in Syracuse. Active consideration of fifteen bills pending in the State Legislature.

The following legislative bills were approved and acted upon:

Bill proposing a number of changes in the statute relative to the conduct of examinations for license to practice medicine.

Proposing to increase the agency of the state for the support of tuberculosis patients, for the betterment of tuberculosis hospitals, for the betterment of tuberculosis hospitals.

Proposing desirable changes in the statute authorizing Boards of Supervisors to establish the county or any part thereof as a general health district or districts.

The new Nassau County Charter.

The following bills were actively opposed:

Bill proposing to license chiropractors.

Amending the educational law authorizing free medical treatment of school-children irrespective of financial ability of parents to pay therefor.

The Executive Committee offered the following recommendations:

1. That the State Committee authorize the Executive Committee to make an additional provision, if any, should be made by the State of New York for the hospitalization of tuberculosis and for the care of crippled children, and that it be authorized to submit recommendations in behalf of the State Committee to the appropriate state and federal agencies thereto and that the State Committee recommend to the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, if it take such action as may seem to it appropriate to promote a favorable result of the referendum upon the $50,000,000 bond issue for state institutions at the next election in November.

2. That the State Committee participate in work for the health and control of venereal diseases and in other health activities if special funds become available thereto than through the sale of Christmas Seals.

The members of the Executive Committee are: George F. Canfield, Chairman; Homer Fols, Isaac Adler, Hermann M. Biggs, M.D.; Lee K. Frankel, E. N. Hadley, John A. Kingsbury, W. W. Seymour, Charles Stover, M.D.; Lilla C. Wheeler, Linley R. Willimas, M.D.

Special resolutions were drawn covering the recommendations of the Executive Committee and were carried unanimously.

Report of Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary, George J. Nebach, gave his report of the activities of the staff of which the following are the outstanding features:

1. Exercised general supervision over the state demonstrations of health and tuberculosis control, including the initial work under the Milbank Memorial Fund.

2. Organization of and assistance to local committees.

Two new committees organized—Franklin and Clinton.

Total number local committees at present: 69 (15 city and 54 county).

Thirty-six (36) local committees employ Executive secretaries.

101 visits to 54 counties made by 5 representatives on the reports of the tuberculosis and public health institutions.

Annual conference of Executive Secretaries held at Utica, Sept. 28 and 29, 1922, for discussion and planning of work.

Annual meeting of State Committee held at Syracuse November 22, 1922.

Clearing House maintained for information and distribution of health literature, films, supplies, posters, etc.

Issued 3 handbooks for information and guidance of local committees.

New Milbank Memorial Fund conducted in 46 counties.

3. Assisting small cities and rural communities to secure free expert diagnostic services for tuberculosis.

Conducted 42 clinics. Inspected 7 tuberculosis hospitals. Inspected 3 state institutions. Conference held at Westminster County General Hospital relative to increasing capacity for tuberculosis patients.

4. Service as an employment office for trained tuberculosis workers.

Requests handled from 14 local agencies for workers.

11 positions filled after interviews with applicants and investigation of their records.

5. Publicity and Education.

19 news bulletins to 1,062 local newspapers sent out.

50 stories and news items contributed to the S. C. A. A. News.

10 per cent of Tuberculosis Number of the S. C. A. A. News issued in connection with the 50th Anniversary.

6. Cooperation with national, state and local agencies and voluntary organizations.

(Continued on page 14)
(Continued from page 13)

Conferences held with 6 national and 6 state-wide health agencies and with many local educational departments, hospitals, boards of superintendents and public and private relief organizations.

7. Introduction of Occupational Therapy into local tuberculosis hospitals.

17 Sanatoriums have established Occupational Therapy Departments.

One month demonstration conducted.

6 new departments established.

4 departments awaiting adequate buildings or funds.

1 department taken over by the local Hospital Board of Managers, making a total of 8 departments maintained by public funds.

4 sanatoria trying out one-half time instruction.

3 student occupational therapists have completed training and have been placed in positions. 2 others are being trained.

8. Assisted in drafting health sections of County Charters.

Numerous conferences held relative to preparation of health sections of Westmoreland, Cambria, and Huntingdon County Charters.


Co-operated with 14 state organizations in study of rural health conditions and made recommendations.

10. Changes in Staff.

Charles H. Hall of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has joined the staff as Christmas Seal Manager, succeeding Harvey Dee Brown, who resigned March 15, to accept the position of Director of the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee.

Miss Maud Needham has been re-engaged as Assistant Campaign Director.

11. Leadership in the sale of Christmas Seals maintained.

$40,117.31 was raised in the sale of Christmas Seals—the largest per capita, as well as gross sale, of any State in the Union.

As Chairman of the National Christmas Seal Advisory Committee, your Executive Secretary assisted in selecting the design for the 1923 Christmas Seal and advertising material and in the formulation of the Christmas Seal Contract between the National Association and its affiliated state associations.

Seal Contract Rate Same as Last Year

The Christmas Seal Sale contract between the State Committee and its affiliated local organizations was discussed and left substantially the same as last year as to the following salient features:

1. The percentage to be paid by the Local Committee was fixed at a flat rate of 17 per cent for the following purposes:

   (a) 5 per cent for the activities of the National Tuberculosis Association.

   (b) 2.2 per cent to be paid to the State Committee for organizing and promoting the seal sale on a state-wide basis.

   (c) 9.8 per cent to be paid to the State Committee for its general program of activities in the field of tuberculosis and public health.

2. Provision for a refund to the Local Committee whose sale of seals exceeds the average per capita sale throughout the State, and applicable when the total sale exceeds $100,117.31, the amount of the 1922 seal sale.

(3) The Local Committees will pay for the Christmas seals, posters, and other campaign supplies used locally.

The session closed with the adoption of a program of work and a budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1923.

Who Were Present

Those present were:

Representative Members:

G. Wm. McEwan, Albany County Tuberculosis Association

Dr. W. K. Paul, President, Allegany County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, President, Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association

Mrs. J. H. Booth, Clinton County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Mrs. John W. Gillette, President, Columbia County Tuberculosis Committee

Mrs. B. J. Bostwick, Cortland County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Mrs. G. T. Johnston, President, Delaware County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Mrs. A. C. Rust, Poughkeepsie Tuberculosis Committee

Mrs. Everett Wheeler, Dutchess County Health Association

Mrs. Charles E. Baker, Buffalo Tuberculosis Association

Dr. E. C. Van Dusen, Greene County Tuberculosis Committee

Charles H. Congdon, President, Jefferson County Tuberculosis Committee

Dr. H. J. Brayton, Vice-President, Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association

Peter Cantline, President, Orange County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Mrs. Fred Higginbotham, Ontario County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Dr. H. B. Albertson, Oswego County Tuberculosis Committee

W. R. J. Planten, Putnam County Tuberculosis Committee

Walter F. Warren, Jr., President, Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Committee

George B. Knorr, Rockland County Tuberculosis Committee

Hon. Julius Frank, St. Lawrence County Tuberculosis Association

Charles G. McDonald, President, Schenectady County Tuberculosis Committee

Dr. H. L. O'Neill, President, Schenectady County Tuberculosis Committee

Rev. J. B. Arthur, Chairman, Seneca County Tuberculosis Committee

A. J. Aaronson, President, Steuben County Tuberculosis Committee

Dr. William H. Paine, President, Suffolk County Tuberculosis Committee

Dr. Luzerne Couville, Ithaca Tuberculosis Association

Mrs. Sidney Gridley, Chairman, Westchester County Tuberculosis Committee

Dr. William J. Vogeler, Yonkers Tuberculosis Association

Members at Large:

Bailey B. Burnett

Dr. Donald R. Armstrong

Dr. James Alexander Miller

Dr. Linley R. Williams

George Canfield

Homer Folks

John A. Kingsbury

Executive Secretaries As Alternates for Representative Members:

Miss Dorothy Siedler, Cayuga County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Miss Ruth Carpenter, Fulton County Tuberculosis Committee

Miss Grace B. Gillette, Orleans County Tuberculosis Committee

Miss Marie Goulet, Otsego County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

Miss Margaret Buckley, Warren County Tuberculosis Committee

Miss Virginia Kilrain, Washington County Tuberculosis Committee

A VACATION IN TIME

"We are getting on each other's nerves a little," confessed a young wife to a visitor in the office of the Mothers and Babies Committee the other day. "They're bumping against each other like, all in one room, and I want to go to work with the baby and give us all a rest for a while." The visitor called on Mrs. Burke at 9 o'clock in the morning and found her in a front bedroom, furnished as a bedroom, sitting room and kitchen. Mr. Burke, a young executive man, politely smoothing a yawn, said he was just home from work and would shortly have to go to bed. Baby Burke, 4 months old, was lying in his carriage wide awake and frolicking. Mrs. Burke was up and dressed and looking rather dragged and anxious. Mr. Burke works all night in a lumber yard downtown, and he cannot get the sleep he needs during the day because the baby is such a lively, healthy youngster. Mrs. Burke never has time to take a walk, or even to sit in her rocking-chair on her own porch. But when she has a few moments to herself, she takes a walk with Baby Burke in her arms, and sometimes she even takes him in her arms to work, and it is then that he is quietest and the most contented.

She has found that the baby is his happiest when she has him in her arms, and he is much more likely to sleep during the day if she takes him in her arms while she is doing her work. Mrs. Burke said that she had been thinking about taking a vacation in time, and that she was planning to take a vacation in time when she had a chance to go to work with the baby and give them both a rest for a while.

Marine Band. President Harding shook hands with the delegates. The accompanying photograph is a small section of the throng of representatives from all over the United States and from many foreign countries.

Front row, from left to right: Mr. Folks, Mrs. Harding, President Harding and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall.
Social Welfare Legislation of 1923

The headline of a recent article in Better Times reads: “Legislature Defeats Social Program.”

The headline of this article might appropriately read: “Important Social Legislation Enacted.”

A social program in terms of labor legislation met with little success. An extensive program in terms of health, child welfare, and betterment of State institutions, met with unexpected success.

Bond Issue for State Wards

Foremost in importance is the approval by the Democratic Governor and Senate and the Republican Assembly, by practically unanimous vote, of a bill submitting to the people this autumn, a proposed bond issue to be expended over a period of not less than four years, in the sum of $50,000,000, to provide the wards of the State with suitable housing.

This is the first really important and definite attempt to take care of the areas which have accumulated in the housing (and the falling to house) of the insane, the imbecile, the blind, and other State wards, for a period of over fifty years. Even reckoning the capacity of the State hospitals at far above a proper standard, there is in excess of such a capacity a further over-crowding of 7,200. Furthermore, many of the existing buildings are fire traps.

The tragedy of last winter, when 27 patients and several employees lost their lives, is liable to be repeated at any time and on a larger scale.

The proposal of the Governor and the Legislature to protect the unfortunate will undoubtedly receive the sympathetic approval of every voter, if the facts can be made known.

State Aid for Feebleminded

Possibly more important in a State policy for dealing with mental deficiency is the assistance by the State of 50 per cent of the cost of teachers of special classes for mentally deficient children.

The social significance of these classes is far more than simply providing a specialized form of instruction. It means the discovery of mental deficiency at an early stage and bringing into play not only special instruction, but home supervision, individual study, and a maximum of effort by the home, the school, and all other available agencies to protect and develop each such unfortunate; and of custodial care, if necessary to secure such care, before the child has become a menace to the community or himself.

Important Health Bills

In the field of health, several important steps were taken. A bill was passed granting State aid to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of public health undertakings by Boards of Supervisors of Counties. This should greatly stimulate the development of general health districts, of local community hospitals, of public health work, and of all the wide range of health activities which have been so largely developed in cities, and so little in the county and in villages. A separate bill affords similar encouragement in the establishment of county laboratories.

A bureau of housing and regional planning was created in the Department of Architecture, to make a survey of the housing situation throughout the State. This should be the beginning of a uniform and consistent policy of cooperation between the State and localities in establishing and carrying into actual effect standards of housing and planning which are consistent with health and family integrity.

Important improvements were made in the statute in relation to the granting of licences to practice medicine.

Child Welfare Laws

In the field of child welfare, one backward step was taken by restoring concurrent jurisdiction with Juvenile Courts to Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in dealing with truancy.

The scope of the so-called Widow's Pension bill was extended moderately to include mothers whose husbands had no permanently incapacitated and under institutional care, and certain other classes heretofore not admissible under the language of the original law. The revisions of the laws in relation to Child placing, boarding out, and adoption, clarify and measureably improve these statutes.

Nearly all the above measures were so-called "Administration Bills," being prepared and urged by the Governor.

Few sessions in recent years have been more fruitful in important results in these particular fields.

HOMER FOLKS.

Child Adoption League Passes the 400 Mark

THE Child Adoption League, which is still less than a year old, has a membership of 411.

We take pleasure in publishing the names of this month's members and contributors to the League, and hope that we may have a substantial number to publish each month. Readers of the S. C. A. News are especially invited to become members. We hope also that the up-State membership will increase.

The membership dues are as follows:

- General group membership, groups of persons over 18: $50
- Junior group membership, groups of children under 18: $25
- General membership, older children and grown-ups: $10
- Subscribing membership: $5
- Junior members: $2

We wish every News reader would make himself responsible for his own membership and that of one other individual or group. Since the readers of the News are scattered all over New York State this would aid tremendously in arousing interest in the League's work throughout a wide territory.

Following is the list from April 20 to May 20; the names of those joining after May 20 will be published in the July issue:

Mrs. John Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Cornelius Barron, New York, N. Y.
Miss M. Elizabeth Bloomfield, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth L. Blunt, Schenectady, N. Y.
Miss Mary W. Chapman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles E. F. Clarke, New York City.
Ralph Crowe, New York City.
Miss Angela Diller, New York City.
Arthur Dunn, New York City.
Miss E. Eames, New York City.
Robert F. Farley, New York City.
Edwin Flower, New York City.
Miss Frances A. L. Haven, New York City.
Mrs. James M. Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Master James G. Johnson, Ridgefield, Conn.
Mrs. T. B. Leahy, New York City.
Mrs. John E. Leech, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Francis G. Lloyd, New York City.
Mrs. Sophie Irene Loeb, New York City.
Mrs. F. S. Manton, New York City.
John Markle, New York City.
Miss George H. Mayo, Hartsdale, N. Y.
H. F. McCarey, New York City.
Miss Madeline Murray, Goshen, N. Y.
Miss Anne M. Nagle, New York City.
Mrs. Frederick D. Nye, New York City.
Miss Amy C. Olney, New York City.
Peter J. O'Nara, Jr., New York City.
James O'Neill, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, New York City.
Miss Julia J. Pierrepoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.
N. T. Pulsafer, New York City.
William J. Quinn, New York City.
Miss Mary E. Read, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss John W. Reynolds, Conn.
Miss G. H. Rigdon, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. Douglas Robinson, New York City.
Master Alfred Adolph Roskin, New York City.
Master Carol B. Roslin, New York City.
Mrs. C. L. Rosseter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Jane Allen Bunyon, New York City.
Miss Helen M. Carlin, New York City.
D. J. Schoonmaker, New York City.
Dr. H. B. Sheffield, New York City.
Mrs. H. W. Sibley, New York City.
Miss Frances A. Steneson, New York City.
Charles Strauss, New York City.
Mrs. E. J. S. Tanner, New York City.
Miss Annette Tifford, New York City.
Estate of M. Toska, New York City.
Willard G. Van Name, New York City.
Louie F. White, New York City.
H. R. Winthrop, New York City.

Your membership in the League will mean that you are helping to find homes for more needy and homeless children.

STUDY OF 5,000 SUMMER CAMPS

A study of 5,000 summer camps in the United States is being made by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, under the supervision of an advisory committee appointed by Joseph Lee, president of the Association. The study, which is being conducted by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, is under the immediate direction of L. H. Weir, an expert on camps and municipal recreation, and will include the preparation of a practical summer camp handbook.
Hospitals Overcrowded 7,200 Patients—Many in Non-Fireproof Buildings

Steps to acquaint the people of the State with the needs of the institutions for the care of state wards and the importance of approval at the polls in November of the proposal for a fifty million dollar bond issue to provide adequate and safe institutions, were the main subjects of discussion at the meeting of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the Association on June 7.

The responsibility of every citizen for the old firetrap buildings which exist at many of the State institutions was strongly emphasized.

The bond issue, having passed the Legislature and having been approved by the Governor, now awaits the approval of the people at the next general election. The facts as to the situation are to be made widely known.

Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, the new Chairman of the Committee, presented the meeting. Miss Harriet May Mills and Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, of the State Hospital Commission, spoke of the importance of the bond issue from the standpoint of the thirteen civil State hospitals. Both said that if the public could be fully acquainted with existing conditions in the State hospitals and the paramount need of relieving the serious overcrowding and overcoming the extreme fire hazards, there would be no question of a favorable vote. The support of every organization, voluntary, philanthropic, or official, to secure the passage of this measure was invited by the representatives of the Commission.

State Hospitals Overcrowded 7,200

The State hospitals are now overcrowded about 7,200 patients.

The importance of organized efforts to bring the facts to the attention of voters all over the State was stressed. It was also emphasized that the proposal is entirely nonpartisan.

The relation of the bond issue to the State mental deficiency program was discussed by Dr. Sanger Brown, 2d, Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, and Dr. Charles S. Little, Superintendent of Letchworth Village.

“We have 50,000 mental defectives in the State who require supervision,” Dr. Brown said. “Of these, 10,000 at least require supervision in State institutions. We now have institutional beds for only about 6,000.” Dr. Brown concluded: “If popular support of this proposal is not forthcoming it will be disgraceful and unthinkable.” Dr. Little voiced the need of the bond issue from the standpoint of the further development of Letchworth Village, the nearest State institution for the feebleminded to the metropolitan district.

Sullivan W. Jones, State Architect, who was among those present, said: “Anyone who has seen what I have seen in the three months that I have been State Architect could not resist the conviction that the $50,000,000 must be had.”

Mr. Folks, speaking on behalf of the State Charities Aid Association, assured the representatives of the State institutions that they could count on the Association accepting the invitation of the public authorities to help in making the facts known.

How Money Will Be Spent

The proceeds of the bond issue, according to the terms of the proposal, would be expended over a four-year period.

In a joint letter recently sent to Governor Smith, Dr. Haviland and State Architect Jones outlined the more important principles to be followed in the expenditure of the money which would be made available through the bond issue. The five main objects of this expenditure were stated as follows:

1. To safeguard all inmates of State Institutions against fire by altering existing buildings, where alteration will render them safe, and where necessary by replacing existing buildings with modern, fire-resisting structures.
2. To provide facilities for the development and application of preventive measures.
3. To construct buildings needed to complete existing institutions and render their operation more efficient.
4. To lay down plans for buildings and sites for new institutions to meet probable future needs.
5. To provide adequate and suitable housing accommodations for institutional personnel and thus increase contentment and decrease turnover.

Conditions Are Alarmingly

Commissioner Haviland and Architect Jones wrote: “It is inconceivable that the bond issue will fail of public sanction if the public is made to understand the alarming nature of present conditions in the State hospitals and charitable institutions, and the direct responsibility of each and every individual for the inevitable consequence of permitting these conditions to continue.”

CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE TO FORM CHAPTERS THROUGHOUT N. Y. STATE

Women Will Band Together to Help Find Homes for More Homeless Children

The Committee of the S. C. A. A. Child Adoption League, of which Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is Chairman, is planning to form chapters of the League throughout the State. A chapter will serve as a nucleus of interest for people living in the same locality to become interested in the welfare and happiness of the destitute, homeless children who come under the care of the State Charities Aid Association for placement in foster homes.

A group of ten or more persons paying individual membership fees to the League, or a group membership, may constitute a chapter to meet at regular intervals and have its own chairman and secretary. At one meeting of the chapter during the year at least, it is planned to have someone from the Central Committee or an agent from the Child Placing Department tell the chapter of the work with children in greater detail.

Briefly, the objects of the chapters are:
1. To call the needs and purposes of the League to the attention of as many people as possible.
2. To make known the difference between right and wrong methods of adoption, and the advantages of family homes.
3. To secure additional members for the League.
4. To provide clothing for a child until he or she is ready for adoption. The chapter would be sent the history of this child as well as reports at intervals on his or her progress.

The Child Adoption League Committee hopes that each chapter will plan to give a benefit of some kind at least once a year to raise funds for the League. It is anticipated that groups of women all over the State will get together to form chapters and affiliate themselves with this most hopeful and constructive work for children who have no chance for development themselves and who would become a liability and a drain upon the tax-paying citizens of the State if they were not placed in good homes.

Any one desiring further information about these chapters or about the work of the Child Adoption League may secure it by writing to Miss Margaret Prosser, Secretary, Child Adoption League of the State Charities Aid Association, Room 710, 100 East 22nd Street, New York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Two publications recently issued by the Committee on Mental Hygiene of this Association are now available for distribution. They are a directory of mental health clinics in Manhattan, and a new edition of the pamphlet, “Mental Health Is Producible.” Copies may be obtained free on application to the committee.

The American Association of Social Workers has issued a 32-page pamphlet entitled "Social Work, an Outline of Its Professional Aspects." Copies may be obtained for 25 cents from the American Association of Social Workers, 130 East Twenty-Second Street, New York.
STATE STARTS NEW HOSPITAL FOR VETERANS

GOVERNOR BREAKS GROUND FOR INSTITUTION FOR MENTALLY DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN

Ground was broken by Governor Smith on July 4 for the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital division of the Kings Park State Hospital. This hospital will concentrate at Kings Park all the mentally disabled men of this State who are in the world war. They number at the present time approximately 1,200, only about half of whom are maintained at the expense of the federal government.

The hospital will be constructed at a cost of $1,600,000. This amount was provided in a bill passed by the last Legislature upon the recommendation of Governor Smith and signed by him. The bill was introduced in the Assembly by E. Trubee Davison of Locust Valley, L. I., and in the Senate by James A. Higgins of Brooklyn.

The hospital will be devoted exclusively to the care and treatment of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the world war. The plans are being drawn by State Architect Sullivan W. Jones.

The ceremony of breaking ground attracted a large holiday gathering who came to Kings Park in two special trains and by motor. American Legion officials from all sections of the State were present. A detachment of troops from Governor’s Island acted as a guard of honor to the Governor.

Governor Smith turned the first spade of earth for the first building of the group of several which will comprise the new hospital. He delivered the principal address.

Governor’s Committee

Governor Smith appointed a Governor’s Committee of 73 members who assisted in arranging and carrying out the ceremonies. Col. C. W. Wickersham of New York was Chairman and Mrs. Willard Straight of New York Assistant Chairman. The Executive Committee consisted of Col. Wickersham, Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, of Albany, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, and Sullivan W. Jones, of Yonkers, State Architect.

Other members of the Committee were: Miss Harriet May Mills, Arleigh D. Richardson, Samuel E. Aronowitz and Captain Edward N. Scheberling of Albany; Charles G. Blacklee of Binghamton, Commissioner Albert B. Gallian of Chatham; Mrs. Montgomery Hare of St. James, General Robert Lee Bullard, Jr., of Mount Morris, Mrs. R. Burns Baker of Smithtown, Cecil W. Proctor of Sayville, Mrs. Frederick L. Cranford of Fort Salonga, John W. Frothingham of Terrytown, Dr. William L. Russell of White Plains, Robert L. Bacon and Frederick W. Olmstead of Mineola, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutts of Glen Cove, Robert D. Campbell of Freeport, Assemblyman E. Trubee Davison of Locust Valley, Dr. Richard Derby and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, Dr. William C. Garvin and Senator George L. Thompson of Kings Park.

Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll and Joseph B. Morrell of Centerport, Assemblyman John G. Peck of Southampton, Col. and Mrs. Francis L. Robbins and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey of Glen Cove, Mrs. J. E. Ogden Sherwood of Glen Cove.


HOSPITAL TO SET HIGH STANDARD OF CARE

State Architect Jones states that “the hospital and its several units have been designed with a view to setting a new and high standard in the care and treatment of the insane. The Institution is to be a hospital in the truest sense, since it is designed and will be equipped to effect cures.”

The institution is to be erected in a slightly undulating location overlooking Long Island Sound. No building will be over two stories in height. They will be fireproof. Special steps will be provided for the occupation and recreation of patients.

The plans provide a one-story occupational building with seven large, light, well ventilated work rooms. Patients will be cared for by a corps of expert occupational therapists whose job it is to find that occupation for each patient which will be most congenial and engage his interest.

The recreational features aside from those which nature abundantly provides in the site, will be provided. A large assembly hall, gymnasium, athletic field and track and drill field for cæsithens. The assembly hall will have moving picture equipment and a standard stage so that dramatic as well as musical entertainments may be given. In the ward buildings there will be conduits and receptacles for radio equipment.

The hospital and surgical building, in addition to modern operating rooms with their accessories, will contain all equipment for hydrotherapy, physiotherapy and electrotherapy. In this building, which is a two-story structure with an isolation ward on the roof, there will be a large number of single rooms. No dormitory in this building will hold more than twenty beds.

In addition to the two ward buildings which will constitute a part of the new hospital group, there will be two new combined-treatment buildings. The building designated for the care of the more disturbed patients provides for their accommodations principally in single rooms.

In the administrative building will be offices for the hospital administration and for the Veterans Bureau, the Red Cross, the Social Security Department and the Education Department and the Rehabilitation Therapist. The building will also contain a large room for exhibiting the patients’ work, a circulating library, and a conference room and a cæsithens.

The plan includes a housing group providing accommodations for the entire hospital staff, doctors, rehabilitation personnel, graduate nurses and attendants.
GROWING MEMBERSHIP OF
CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE

The Child Adoption League announces the addition of 80 new members during the past month.

The interest shown in the League’s work for homeless and destitute children is gratifying, but many more memberships should come in from readers who know of the Association’s work in finding good homes for unfortunate children throughout the State who have been abandoned, discarded, or through some other disaster left homeless.

Following is the list of new members:

Miss Charlotte S. Bader, New York
Miss Ruth S. Baldwin, Brooklyn
David Bernstein, New York
Arlene Karr, New York
Mrs. W. P. Bliss, Bernardville, N. J.
Mrs. Benjamin Brewer, New York
Edward P. Baltz, New York
B. L. Burlingame, Painesville, Ohio
Grace M. Burnham, Great Neck, L. I.
Miss Helen Bryn, New York
Dr. Otto W. Caldwell, New York
Miss Anna C. Carlson, New York
Miss Marnot, New York
Miss Elizabeth C. McCarthy, Brooklyn
Arthur M. Crane, New York
Mrs. W. Murray Craine, Dalton, Mass.
Mrs. H. P. Davison, Locust Valley, L. I.
Mrs. Wm. P. Douglass, New York
Douglas L. Ellman, New York
Miss Edna Farber, New York
Mrs. Alice F. Fosdick, New York
Miss Margaret Gillespie, New York
Harold Godwin, Roslyn, L. I.
Miss Helen K. Gordon, Scarsdale
Dr. Griselda, New York
Mrs. J. C. Guggehein, New York
Mrs. H. Hazan, New York
Miss Irene Hedges, Haverstraw
W. L. Hernst, New York
Oliver B. Hill, New York
Mrs. L. Haths, Hillside, Maine
Miss Rosina S. Hoyt, New York
Mrs. C. A. Hull, Brooklyn
Mr. John N. Huyck, Albany
E. H. E. Altenburg, New York
Mrs. J. W. Kilbride, New York
Miss Isabella C. King, Dobbs Ferry
Miss N. R. Landen, Mt. Kisco
Miss B. C. Langdon, Larchmont
Miss E. E. Langdon, Larchmont
Miss Ada Laptop, New York
C. Leibngwell, New York
Joseph M. Lesser, New York
Mrs. H. L. Lovell, Madison, N. J.
Miss George Moira, New York
W. H. Mace, Norfolk, Va.
Joseph S. Mayer, New York
Robert Mazzer, New York
Ambrose F. McCabe, White Plains
Mrs. Peter McCartie, Brooklyn
Miss Mary McVilly, Elmira
Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, New York
Miss Eleanor Moses, White Plains
Miss Harry Moses, New York
David M. Myers, New York
Mrs. E. H. Otterbridge, New York
John L. Perkins, Brooklyn
Miss Elsie Phelps, New York
John Preston Phillips, New York
Edgar D. Poch, New York
Mrs. W. H. Poch, New York
E. T. Rathgeb, Toledo, Ohio
Mrs. George H. Richardson, New York
Mrs. F. K. Rupperecht, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. C. R. Russell, Brooklyn
Mrs. L. A. Salisbury, New York
Albert Schuh, New York
Mrs. T. N. Seligman, New York
Miss Constance, Sheehan, Rye
Mrs. Otis Skinner, New York
H. Raymond Smith, Brooklyn
Mrs. O. J. Stephens, New York
Mrs. Hennie Streuse, New York
Francis B. Swane, New York
Mrs. Henry Stoller, Brooklyn
M. M. Upson, New York
Miss Laura Vanderbilt, New York
Miss Elizabeth M. Van Winkle, New York
Mrs. W. C. Warren, Buffalo
Miss Lucy Carlisle Watson, Utica
E. W. Welsh, New York
Miss Elmer, R. Weir, New York
Mrs. P. L. Wells, Rockville Center, L. I.
Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, Porterville
Miss Mary J. Whitten, New York
Miss Ellen P. Whitall, Pelham
Mrs. N. G. Williams, Rochester
Mrs. G. T. Wilson, New York
Anonymous, Buffalo

Mental Hygiene Benefit

Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, has arranged a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Committee at Roslyn, L. I., July 8. Through the courtesy of Clarence H. Mackay, the entertainment will be given at Harbor Hill, his Roslyn country place. The entertainment will be a dress rehearsal of "The Skygirl," a monodrama by Ivan Nardon.

The Entertainment Committee consists of Mrs. Robert A. Lovett, Chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. George Temple Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arrell Clark, Miss Frances Davison, Mr. and Mrs. F. Trudee Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davison, and Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Dayoubly; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gates, Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Florence Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low Jnr., Robert A. Lovett, Miss Helen Mack, Mr. and Mrs. John Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Penneyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Penn Smith, Miss Betty Stainland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wang.

STEUBEN COUNTY COMMITTEE APPOINTS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Steuben County Tuberculosis Committee has secured, through the Association’s Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, Miss Mary Maclean of Ottawa, Canada, as its executive secretary. Miss Maclean is a graduate of Prince of Wales College, P. E. I., and received her nurse’s training at the Toronto General Hospital Training School. Miss Maclean was at one time Superintendent of the Edmonton City Hospital which post she relinquished some six years ago, in order to devote herself to the organization of the Women’s Institute of Alberta. Under her leadership this organization was built up to a membership of over 10,000 scattered over a vast area of approximately 200,000 square miles. Another phase of Miss Maclean’s work in this connection was the organization of the Women’s Institutes of Canada into a Federal Union. At that time she was the largest single institution of women in the world.
GAINING MOMENTUM IN CATTARANUS COUNTY HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS DEMONSTRATION

The Cattaraugus County demonstration moves forward with added momentum, following the meetings of the Technical Board in Olean and Salamansa. The members of the Technical Board who attended the meeting in Cattaraugus County were: John A. Kingsbury, Chairman; Bailey B. Burritt, Dr. Livingston Parrand, Homer Folks, Dr. James Alexander Miller, Dr. Lynsay R. Williams and Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Secretary. Dr. Bigg, who was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, was represented by Professor Henry N. Ogden, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Cornell University. George J. Nelson and Dr. A. C. Burnham of the State Board of Tuberculosis and Public Health were also present.

An extensive program of activities for the County Board of Health was presented by the County Health Officer, Dr. L. D. Bristol. A comprehensive plan for school health activities on a scale that included an extension into the community at the beginning of the next school year was considered. Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, President of the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association and Director of the School Health Service in the Public Schools of Olean, agreed to assume the direction of demonstration activities in the schools throughout the county. He outlined the details of the proposed county program to the members of the Technical Board, and assured them that if this plan were adopted he expected to secure a uniform report of the physical condition of every child of school age in the county during the course of the next year.

This entire program as presented by Dr. Bristol and Dr. Greenleaf was approved by the Board with only minor modifications. The grants made for this work by the Board of Directors of the Milbank Memorial Fund became available July 1, permitting the program to be carried out during the last half of 1923. The approved estimates of demonstration expenditures in the County during the last six months of 1923 total $40,960.00, this being in addition to the amounts appropriated by the county for the expenses of the County Board of Health and for the control of bovine tuberculosis.

The Technical Board spent two days upon an official tour of Cattaraugus County visiting the health stations in Olean, Salamansa and Franklinville, the County Tuberculosis Hospital near Olean and the new Allegany State Park, south of Salamansa. On Sunday the entire party visited the J. N. Adam Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital at Perryburg.

The members of the Board were entertained at a luncheon given by the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association at Salamansa and at a dinner by the towns of Olean and Salamansa. The dinner, cited as an inspiration for health work advances which have already been made in the control of communicable diseases.

"If the county could only put into operation the knowledge we already have for the control of communicable diseases," he declared, "we could lengthen the average expectation of life by twenty years in the next fifty."

The members of the Board expressed gratification at the progress of the public authorities and private organizations in Cattaraugus County in the aims of the demonstration and the general appreciation of the public of the importance of a high standard of individual health for the benefit of the public welfare.

SYRACUSE HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS DEMONSTRATION ACTIVELY UNDER WAY

Actual operations in what is expected to be an epoch-making demonstration in the control of tuberculosis and the promotion of health, began in Syracuse during the month of April. The first activity to be undertaken, as part of the Syracuse Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration, is the extension of the clinical and home nursing service of the Department of Health, especially those services applicable to the prevention and control of tuberculosis.

Dr. Thomas P. Farmer, the Commissioner of Health, plans a gradual expansion of public health activities to meet the needs of those living in Syracuse. A preliminary study of the tuberculosis situation and records of reports of this disease has been completed. It has shown, among other things, that a certain number of existing cases were, for one reason or another, not being brought to the attention of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, and, as a consequence, were not receiving adequate treatment. This study has demonstrated that it is comparatively easy to keep many of such patients under supervision after they have been reported. The dispensary service has been extended and a child's clinic has been added on Saturday mornings. The hours for adults have been increased, so that there are now six clinics a week, including one evening clinic.

An additional physician has been assigned to the Bureau of Communicable Diseases and a study is in progress to determine the possibilities of further reducing this group of diseases by more frequent home visiting. Schick testing and immunization had been continued and it is expected that the results of this protective measure will be evident during the coming winter.

A program for the extension of health service in the parochial schools has been presented.

STUDY MANSFIELD CHILD HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

George J. Nelson, Executive Secretary of the Association's State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, in company with Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, County Health Officer of Cattaraugus County, and Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, President of the Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis and Public Health Committee, recently made a two days' visit to Mansfield, Ohio, to learn at first hand of the work being done in connection with the Mansfield-Richfield County Children's Health Demonstration, and to bring back suggestions for the administration of the work of the Cattaraugus County Health Demonstration in this State.

by Dr. Farmer. This was approved by the Associated Committee of the State Board of Public Health and the Technical Board and will begin in September for the school year 1923-24.

Superintendent Percy M. Hughes of the Syracuse Department of Public Instruction has presented to the Technical Board a plan for the continuation of the Demonstration in the Syracuse Public Schools, the details of which were prepared by Dr. Joseph C. Palmer, Director of Health Supervision in the public schools. This plan was also approved and will become effective in September. Dr. Palmer expects to visit Detroit, and other cities in the autumn for the purpose of studying at close range the program of health service in public schools.

The Oneonta County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association is taking an active part in the demonstration, particularly in the field of health education. Other voluntary health agencies have shown a keen interest in the aims of the demonstration and have given valuable assistance in the preparation of the details of the program.

Dr. F. W. Sears, State District Health Officer for the district in which Syracuse is located, has been invited to devote a part of his time to the Syracuse Demonstration. The program of new activities together with the continuation of the projects already under way involves a total expenditure of $40,000 for the latter half of 1923. This estimate has been approved and grants made by the Board of Directors of the Milbank Memorial Fund to cover demonstration expenses during this period.

CONFERENCE OF STATE SANITARY OFFICERS HELD AT SARATOGA

The Twenty-second Annual Conference of Sanitary Officers and Public Health Nurses with the State Department of Health was held at Saratoga Springs June 20 to 28. Among the physicians and sanitarians on the program were:

Dr. Allen Freeman of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Dr. William H. Park, Director of Laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, Dr. Eugene B. Kelley, State Commissioner of Health of Massachusetts, Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Commissioner of Health of New York City, Dr. Bernard L. Wyatt of the Laurentide Health Service, Grand Merre, Quebec, Dr. Daniel C. O'Neill of the Endicott-Johnson Company, Binghamton, N. Y., Dr. Lewis A. Conner of the Cornell University Medical School, New York City, and Dr. Arthur B. Emmons of the Harvard University Department of Industrial Hygiene.

Dr. Elliott P. Joslin of Boston discussed the insulin treatment of diabetes, and Dr. Frank H. Lattin, Health Officer of the town of Gaines and Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Public Health of the New York Legislature, gave an account of recent health legislation in this State.

The progress in organizing the tuberculosis and public health demonstrations promoted by the Milbank Memorial Fund in Syracuse and Cattaraugus County were discussed by Dr. Thomas P. Farmer, Commissioner of Health of the City of Syracuse, and Dr. L. D. Bristol, recently appointed health officer of Cattaraugus County.
COL. ROOSEVELT'S SISTER ACCLAIMS AWARD OF MEDAL TO MISS SCHUYLER

A PROOVAL of the selection of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder of the State Charities Aid Association, as the recipient of one of the Roosevelt Memorial Association medals for distinguished public service, is voiced by Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt, in the following letter published in the New York Times:

"Delighted as any one who knew Theodore Roosevelt must be at the bestowal of the Roosevelt Medals on General Wood and on Dr. Osborn. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I have heard that one of the first Roosevelt Medals is to be presented to Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler. No more appropriate and fitting choice could have been made by the Memorial Association. Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler stood with Theodore Roosevelt's father, as a pioneer, with forward-looking eyes and ever-active brains and hands in the field of public welfare. Many a man and many a woman of this generation has achieved fame and public honor because he or she followed in the footsteps of Miss Schuyler. In the thrilling days of industrial and welfare achievements we sometimes forget who they were who blazed the trails. One of the most effective trail-makers was this woman of ancient lineage, great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton and General Philip Schuyler, who with the brain of a man and the comprehension of a woman entered into the needs of those less fortunate than herself with a burning zeal to lift, in some of the burdens of her fellow-countrymen.

"The wonderful improvement in the poorhouses and the hospitals during the last half century, the unprecedented success in the prevention among little children of unnecessary blindness, and the alleviating work of the Sanitary Commission, are all due in large part to the intelligence and executive ability of this remarkable woman."

"Age cannot wither her! At 88, suffering from an illness which renders her active body helpless, her splendid brain still throbs with civic and national patriotism, and whenever she sees her duty that brain and will are as ready to give their energy as in the days of her youth, when with a devoted band of other young, far-seeing citizens she took steps for the betterment of her city, and therefore of her country. Surely a medal given to this friend of Theodore Roosevelt's father, and this friend of Theodore Roosevelt himself, to this unique embodiment of what we mean by 'public duty,' could not be more worthily awarded."

President Harding's Tribute to Miss Schuyler

In Presenting Roosevelt Memorial Medal

MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, who was recently awarded one of the medals of the Roosevelt Memorial Association for distinguished public service, was unable to make the journey to Washington to receive the medal presented by President Harding on behalf of the Association on June 14. Mrs. Archibald Hopkins received the medal in her behalf.

In handing Miss Schuyler's medal to Mrs. Hopkins, President Harding said:

"So much has been said, and so well and appropriately said, that it seems unnecessary for me to add thereto in acting as agent of the bestowal of this medal. I am sure you will alike our regrets that Miss Schuyler cannot be here in person. I think I should have felt an especial satisfaction in bestowing a mark of recognition upon a great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton."

"How curiously and impressively the fact of her descent and this mark of recognition connect up the outstanding founder in the making of the Republic with one who later became a sentinel on the ramparts, ever ready to defend its ideals and its liberties! There is nothing in life comparable to the inspiration of service, and I would like you to give to the recipient of this medal that it has been a very great pleasure not only to transmit it, and to echo some of the ideals of the great Roosevelt, but to pay to her the thankfulness that when my mind is the greatest thing in the world."

President Harding also sent a special message to Miss Schuyler, and Mrs. Harding sent her a bouquet of flowers.

FORMER S. C. A. A. WORKER APPOINTED

Miss Gertrude Brus, formerly S. C. A. A. County Children's Agent in Ulster County, has been appointed Financial Secretary of Mt. Holyoke College. Miss Brus graduated from Mt. Holyoke before coming to the Association.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CHILDREN'S COMMITTEES HOLD JOINT MEETING

The County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health and the County Committee on Children's Agencies of the State Charities Aid Association in Herkimer County recently held a joint meeting at which the work of each organization and their joint problems were the subjects of formal addresses and informal discussion.

It was a dinner meeting at Herkimer, with George F. Wallace, President of the Tuberculosis Committee, presiding. The speakers were Dr. Charles E. Grisell, chairman of the Herkimer County Public Health Committee, who discussed the need of a children's pavilion; Mrs. Ruth A. Harker of New York City, executive secretary of the Children's Agency of the State Charities Aid Association; and Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintend-ent of the Children's Agency Department of the Association, who described the development of this agency in New York State and in Herkimer County since 1900. She contrasted conditions of the two periods and discussed the community responsibility toward needy and dependent children.

CHAUTAUQUA SUPERVISORS AT S.C.A.A. HEADQUARTERS

Members of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions of the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors attended a recent visit to the central office of the State Charities Aid Association on June 13.

This Committee regularly visits institutions to which children from Chautauqua County are sent. Inasmuch as the State Charities Aid Association, through the Child Placing Agency of the County Children's Agency, provides care and help to secure homes for children from that county, the members of the Committee began two years ago to include the Association in its visits.

The practice is one which is very gratifying to the Association, giving it an opportunity for the Association to give a full account of its work and to discuss in detail with responsible official of the County Children's Agency, in relation to the county's dependent children, and promotes mutual understanding and cooperation.

The Association would greatly welcome visits from similar committees or other officials in all counties of the State where it operates.

The Chautauqua County Committee consisted of Messrs. J. H. Pringle, superintendent of the Chautauqua County Children's Agency, and Miss H. Ida Curry, Superintendent of the Association's Department of County Agencies for Dependent Children.

WYOMING SUPERVISORS VOTE $1,000 FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The Board of Supervisors of Wyoming County has just appropriated $1,000 toward the tuberculosis nursing work as inaugurated by the Wyoming County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health.

Owing to the lack of funds it was necessary for the Committee to discontinue temporarily its nursing service. With these additional funds in sight the Committee plans to take up its activities again in the early fall. Two members of the Board of Supervisors appointed to the State Committee are to be named as County Nurse Committee and will confer with the State Committee on the employment of a nurse.

MISS GOODRICH RESIGNS AFTER 11 YEARS SERVICE

Miss Constance Goodrich, for 11 years a member of the Association's Child Placing Department, has tendered her resignation, to take effect July 1. Next to Miss Thiel, Miss Goodrich has been longer with the Child Placing Department than any other member of the present staff.

Miss Goodrich is a Vassar graduate and lives at Nutley, N. J. After graduation from college she did a year of tutoring at Vassar, and newspaper work for the suffrage party on a Poughkeepsie paper before she began her work with the Association in September, 1912, as a field agent for the Child Placing Department. After three years as an agent and a year's work in the office, during which time she took care of the details preliminary to adoption proceedings, Miss Goodrich was made assistant superintendent of the Department in 1916. She has served in this capacity since, with the exception of the past year when she has collaborated with Miss Thiel in the writing of a report on the medical and social aspects of the tuberculosis nursing work done by the Department.

The Association is reluctant to lose Miss Goodrich, as her ability, accuracy and sound judgment, have made her most valuable in the difficult task of fitting homeless children into exactly the right homes to insure them the greatest chance for development and happiness. This desire to prevent loss has demanded such closeness of application that Miss Goodrich wishes to do work of a less exacting nature for a while.
“LEST WE FORGET”

Fire hazards are so great in many of the old buildings at State hospitals for the insane and other State institutions that we are likely at any time to read in the newspapers headlines and articles like those which appeared when twenty-two patients and three attendants were burned to death in the fire at the Manhattan State Hospital last February.

Those headlines and articles are distressing, but it is wise to recall them—“LEST WE FORGET”—and fail to fulfill our obligation as citizens to vote on Election Day in favor of the proposed $500,000 bond issue to tear down the oldest and worst of the State institution buildings built before modern methods of fireproofing were known, and replace them with safe buildings.

Here are some of the headings and statements which appeared in the newspapers, following the Ward’s Island fire:

“22 INSANE DIE IN WARD’S ISLAND FIRE; 3 ATTENDANTS PERISH IN RESCUE WORK”

“THREE VETERANS AMONG DEAD”

“Twenty-two insane men and three attendants were burned to death early yesterday morning when fire swept a section of the Manhattan State Hospital Building, where 1,800 insane patients are housed on Ward’s Island.

“The patients who lost their lives were all confined to Ward 43 on the top floor of the west wing of the hospital building. More than sixty were saved. In trying to save the others—a task resembling that of attempting to lead frightened horses out of a burning barn—three of the attendants were burned to death.”

“BUILDING CROWDED AND 50 YEARS OLD”

“The building burned yesterday was a four-story brick structure a few months more than 50 years old. It is one of many old buildings on the island where the fire hazard is high and the sick and insane inmates overcrowded and difficult to handle.”

“INSANE PATIENTS BURNED TO DEATH AT WARD’S ISLAND”

“Flames Race Along Corridor”

“STATE HOSPITALS A MENACE”

“MANY BODIES UNDER DEBRIS”

“SIX INQUIRIES BEGIN INTO HOSPITAL FIRE”

“Forty Trapped Men Rescued”

“As the flames gained headway one of the nurses brought word . . . that forty men were still trapped in a ward on the top floor. Taking with him Firemen . . . he fought his way through the overpowering black smoke to the men. Battening down the door, they beheld a scene that the Lieutenant said reminded him of a picture of Dante’s ‘Inferno.’ The flames were already eating through the walls. The insane men were running wildly about the room, now and again pausing long enough to attempt to pull the iron bars from the windows.

“As the door fell inward the maniacs rushed toward it, trampling over the firemen and crowding pell-mell down the stairs, the firemen after them.

“It is up to the voters to say how much longer helpless, insane patients must be constantly exposed to the danger of being burned to death in buildings which were built from thirty to seventy years ago, which are fire traps and terribly overcrowded—and are KNOWN to be such.

Vote “Yes” on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions

“I Do Hope They Will Be Good to Him”

PROBABLY there is not a man or woman in New York State who has not seen in some neighbor, acquaintance, friend or relative, the developing tragedy of mental disturbance.

Surprise has been followed by bewilderment, as a person, thought normal in every way, has become unreasonable, unduly depressed, or unduly elated, emotionally unrestrained, has shown increasingly bad judgment, instability, and inability to meet the ordinary demands and responsibilities of life.

There has been forced upon the relatives and friends, step by step, the realization that the unfortunate must be dealt with as an irresponsible mental invalid.

If the doctors were called in at time, the final tragedy of irreparable harm to the patient himself or to his family or friends may have been avoided. When the doctors and the judge had done their part, and the formal papers had been made out, the patient has been taken away, perhaps by a nurse, to a vaguely known institution called a State Hospital.

How often the relatives and friends, recalling all the distress and suffering through which he had already gone, have said to themselves, or aloud, when the patient was departing. “I do hope they will be good to him.”

The State Charities Aid Association has been visiting for fifty years these institutions of which the general public knows so little, and into which have temporarily disappeared, as it were, unfortunate patients from every part of the State, for no locality is free from this mis-
S.C.A.A. News
Vol.XI September, 1923 No.11

Presidential
George F. Canfield

Vice President
Mrs. William B. Rice

Secretary
Miss Evie Lee Schuyler

Treasurer
Mortimer N. Buckner

The officers of the State Charities Aid Association are: Homer Folks, Miss Helen C. Butler, Miss Ruth Morgan, Elinor Root, Miss Charles Cary Rumsey, Dr. Thomas W. Ralston, Mrs. John Sanford, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Henry L. Stimson, Miss Florence Wardwell, Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard.

George A. Hastings, Editor

The State Charities Aid Association is supported in the main by voluntary contributions. Its present annual expenditures amount to about $350,000. Contributions are solicited from persons interested in the objects of the Association. In order to give the Association an assured income, an Endowment Fund, now amounting to $100,000, has been started. Contributions to this Fund are also solicited. Check should be made payable to the order of MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer.

All persons contributing annually $100.00 or over are donors. All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $60.00 are associate members. All persons contributing annually $10.00 to $50.00 are sustaining members. All persons contributing annually $5.00 to $10.00 are subscribing members.

FORM OF REQUEST
I give and bequest to the "State Charities Aid Association," incorporated in the year 1880 under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of $_______ dollars to be used for the purposes of said Association.

Bond Issue Would Apply to Various Classes of Unfortunates

In addition to the insane, feebleminded and epileptic, the State makes a certain amount of provision for juvenile delinquents, the blind, deaf-mutes, destitute Indian children, and others.

Proposition No. 1 (following the five Constitutional Amendments.)

"Shall Chapter 591 of the laws of 1923, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the construction of buildings for institutions for the care, support, instruction and training of the wards of the State . . . ' be approved?"

State Hospitals for Insane Crowded Worse Than Ever

The overcrowding in the State hospitals is greater than at any time in the history of the State. The institutions are housing 38,078 patients in quarters intended for only 30,721.

The overcrowding is 7,357 patients—an average of 23.9 per cent. above capacity.

The institutions in New York City and vicinity are overcrowded 30 per cent.

Up-State hospitals are congested with patients transferred to them from the cities.

The following table shows the overcrowging in each hospital on August 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Hospitals</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Actually Housing</th>
<th>Overcrowded Number</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,711</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>1,441</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>38.2</td>
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<td>Creedmoor Division</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>2,153</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>26.6</td>
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<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>5,557</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>29.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
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<td>3,620</td>
<td>720</td>
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<td>4,680</td>
<td>1,080</td>
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<td>Middletown</td>
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<td>Rochester</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,621</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>28.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>2,277</td>
<td>327</td>
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<td>Utica</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>1,660</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>Marcy Division</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Willard</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>14.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,721</td>
<td>38,078</td>
<td>7,357</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overflow from New York City Crowds Up-State Hospitals

The State Hospital Commission equalizes the overcrowding in the State Hospitals for the insane from time to time by transferring patients from one hospital to another. During the past year 785 patients were transferred from institutions in the metropolitan district to up-state hospitals.

The rapid growth of the urban population of the State and the higher rate of mental disease in cities have caused excessive demands on the institutions that receive admissions from the large cities.

The hospitals which receive admissions principally from rural districts such as Binghamton St. Lawrence and Willard are not overtaxed with patients from their own districts, but become overcrowded by receiving the overflow from the metropolitan hospitals.

Vote "Yes" on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions
fortune. From the quiet, historical villages and townships of Long Island, from the remotest hamlets of the Adirondacks, from the industrial cities of the Mohawk Valley, from the dairy counties of the south, counties from the fruit belt of western New York, as well as from the great urban centers, trickle the streams of mental disturbance, and come together into these great reservoirs of human misfortune which house 40,000 inmates.

We are in a position to say with knowledge to the friends, relatives, acquaintances and neighbors of these patients, that those under whose care the patients have been placed have been, and will be, good to them!

The doctors in these hospitals are among the best in the treatment of mental troubles. The nurses are well trained and kindly, the food is plentiful and well chosen, the buildings are kept warm enough in winter, the patients are comfortably clothed. In other words the hospitals are good to the patients in respect to medical care, nursing, food, clothing, etc., but they are not good to them as to housing.

In this one very serious respect—housing—the State has fallen far short in its duty, and to that extent it is not good to the unfortunate who come under its care.

Many of the buildings are old, some of them very old, and they are dangerous fire traps. They cannot be made safe. Every day the patients remain in these buildings, they are in actual and serious danger, and so are the nurses and caretakers.

Not only are some of the buildings old, all of them are overcrowded. The relatives, friends, acquaintances and neighbors, if they have visited the patients who have disappeared from their communities, will find that the State has not provided enough buildings and that the patient in whom they are interested, instead of being housed quietly and comfortably and under conditions permitting the best treatment with the greatest chance of recovery, is crowded in with others, two or three in a small room, or in a large dormitory or corridor, with twenty, or thirty, or even fifty more patients than it has suitable room for. Sleeping in beds placed side by side, or even in some cases, mattresses laid on the floors.

It is the one serious failure on the part of the State in providing for these unfortunate. It has been a continued failure for more than thirty years.

Vote “Yes” on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions

S. C. A. A. NAMES SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BOND ISSUE

The State Charities Aid Association, is about to appoint a Statewide special committee to distribute to the voters of the State authoritative information regarding to the proposed bond issue of $50,000,000.

The special committee of the Association will be known as The Citizen's Committee on Protection of the State's Unfortunates. George W. Wickesrham of New York has accepted the chairmanship. Mr. Wickesrham was formerly Attorney General of the United States, and is active in a number of civic and charitable organizations.

What $50,000,000 Is Needed For

Without attempting to forecast the precise application of the $50,000,000 to be raised by bond issue—authoritative information must be determined by the legislature and Governor over a series of at least four years—the following are among the imperative needs:

For the Insane
1. To provide for the present overcrowding in the State hospitals (7,827 at $2,000 a bed) $14,714,000
2. To demolish old and dangerous buildings and replace them with new fireproof structures (estimating 8,000 patients as being cared for in dangerous places at present, at $2,000 a bed) 16,000,000
3. To provide for the increase in the number of insane each year during 4 years (at an annual increase of 900 insane persons, 3,000 additional patients at the end of 4 years—at $2,000 a bed) 7,200,000

For the Feebleminded
To provide 3,615 additional beds for the feebleminded in order to reach an institutional capacity of 6,000 patients—at $2,000 a bed 7,236,000

For Other Classes of Unfortunates
To provide additional accommodations for crippled children, curable cases of tuberculosis, epileptics, and other classes of unfortunate who are state charges. $4,850,000

Total $50,000,000

HOSPITAL CROWDING WORSE EVERY YEAR

The overcrowding in the State hospitals for the insane grows worse every year. It has been doing so for many years. Here is a table showing how it has grown each year since 1911:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Patients Overcrowded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>6,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>5,920</td>
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<td>1914</td>
<td>5,831</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>5,725</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>5,626</td>
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<td>1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>5,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>5,137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over 39,000 patients are crowded into quarters intended at most for less than 31,000 patients!

S. C. A. A. NEWS
Why Every Citizen Should Vote "Yes" on the Proposition to Provide for Feebleminded, Crippled Children, Tuberculous, and Other State Dependents

1. To Prevent Deaths by Fire.

On February 18, 1923, twenty-two insane patients and three attendants were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a portion of one of the buildings of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, New York City, in spite of heroic efforts by the fire-fighting force. This building was built in 1879, fifty-three years ago, before modern methods of fire-proofing were known. Several thousand helpless victims of mental disturbance live in equally dangerous or more dangerous buildings. At any moment untold human suffering and loss of life may occur, and the good name and humane spirit of the people of the State of New York be discredited forever for failing to remedy such evils after they were made known. Many buildings are from 40 to 70 years old.

2. To Reduce Overcrowding and Promote Recovery.

In the State hospitals for the insane, intended to provide at the very utmost for 31,000 patients, there are over 38,000 patients. Beds are crowded together, and rooms intended for day rooms, halls, or work-rooms are used as dormitories. It is impossible to give the best chances for recovery to mentally disturbed persons, needing quiet, comfort, and a sense of security when they are huddled together and the alarms and fears of each are communicated to all. Also, this very crowding makes it much more difficult to rescue the patients in case of fire. The danger of many of the patients is increased by the fact that their condition requires them to be kept in locked wards.

3. To Protect the Community from Dangerous Mental Defectives.

The State has undertaken to care for such types of the feebleminded as are a menace to their fellows and to themselves. It has begun, but not completed, several institutions for their care. One institution, begun in 1907, is still less than half finished. Another, located originally in the outskirts of a city, has now been surrounded by the growth of the city. Adjoining property is too expensive to enlarge it, and it is too small to conduct economically. For years it has been generally agreed that it should be removed to the country, enlarged, and planned on a more economical basis. The institution is built of wood and cannot be made safe.

4. To Provide for Crippled Children, Curable Cases of Tuberculosis, and Other State Dependents.

In 1900 the State established a State hospital for incipient tuberculous patients. This hospital was too small and the patients were not adequately cared for. The new institution will provide for these and similar cases.

MERE FIGURES CAN'T DESCRIBE OVERCROWDING

Mere figures fail to convey what overcrowding in hospitals for the insane really means.

Space is so limited in certain institutions that beds are placed practically edge to edge.

In some instances patients sleep upon mattresses placed upon the floor, for lack of space in which to place beds.

Proper standards as to air space and floor space, arrived at after long years of experience, must be ignored. Toilet facilities are overtaxed. Dining rooms and the handling and serving of food become unattractive and disorganized. A proper régime of treatment and care, suited to the needs of each patient, is impossible.

Day-rooms and dormitories are congested. Patients disturb one another and do not get the rest that they need. Proper nursing becomes exceedingly difficult in congested wards and close individual attention to patients is almost impossible. The recovery rate is generally much higher in the less crowded institutions.

Overcrowding discourages both physicians and nurses. They cannot produce the best results: under such adverse conditions.

Overcrowding increases accidents and injuries of patients. Patients naturally resent...
Bond Issue of $50,000,000 to Protect the Insane, the Her State Unfortunates from Fire and Other Dangers

In the Adirondacks, and a State Hospital for Crippled Children. Both have long been unable to receive many sufferers of these types. The State Hospital for Crippled Children, near New York City is not readily accessible from the western and northern parts of the State. Consequently curable cases of tuberculosis have passed on to the incurable stage, and crippled children, who might have been cured or greatly improved, have become permanently disabled. The good beginning made by the State for these unfortunates should be followed up, as the population of the State has grown.

5. To Equalize the Financial Burden.

It is unfair to the present, hard-pressed taxpayers to expect them to provide from present taxation, the full cost of buildings, the use and benefits of which will extend over several generations. It is generally agreed that permanent improvements, to be used over long periods, may properly be paid for over a period, comparable to the period of usefulness of the improvement. The pending measure provides for payment over a period of twenty-five years. Not more than one fourth of the total amount may be spent in one year.

6. To Do the State’s Duty.

The State has undertaken by law, to care for these classes of unfortunates. It has not done it properly. For thirty-three years these hospitals have been overcrowded. Year after year legislators and governors have planned to remove these dangers and evils. But the pressure upon current tax funds has been too great. All these good plans have been whittled down, postponed, or abandoned; and the situation is now worse than it has ever been. The fact is clear; it can’t be done. Thirty years of consecutive failure are conclusive. The only way the unfortunate dependents of the State will ever receive proper care is to bring all these arrears of the past up to date by an adequate bond issue.

No Politics In Bond Issue

There are no politics in the proposed bond issue as there are no politics in the State institutions.

It is a matter of great satisfaction and justifiable pride that the State Institutions for the care of various classes of unfortunates in this State have been free from many years from partisan considerations in their support and management.

It is particularly gratifying that this most important issue which has ever arisen in regard to the State Institutions—a bond issue for their adequate housing—is both in fact and in form strictly non-partisan.

The Legislature of 1923, which passed the bill which is to be voted upon, consisted of a Democratic Senate and a Republican Assembly, and the bill was passed in both Houses without party division and practically by unanimous consent and approval.

All friends of the State Institutions and all citizens may therefore take all practical steps to urge favorable action on this measure without feeling that they are being involved in any sense in controversial or partisan questions.

No shilling by other patients which frequently occurs in crowded wards and conflicts occur in spite of the watchfulness of attendants. The fire risk is greatly increased by overcrowding. Overcrowding tends to reduce a hospital to a custodial institution. Supervision of the group then takes the place of active treatment of the individual patient. The considerable number of recoveries obtained under such adverse circumstances in spite of the congestion reveals the high standard of medical service which has been established in the state hospitals and demonstrates what could be expected with adequate accommodations.

Should the citizen generally see existing conditions of overcrowding and realize that such conditions condemn a certain number of their fellow citizens to a life bereft of reason, who could otherwise be restored to mental health, it is certain the bond issue would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Vote “Yes” on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions
STATE SLOW AND NEGLECTED IN PROVIDING FOR FEEBLEMINDED

State provision for the care of its feeble-minded wards started a very limited way in Albany in 1893 with the opening of a state experimental institution for the teaching and training of mental defectives. These provisions have been gradually added to since that time, but they are still very inadequate.

The actual institution bed capacity at present for defectives in this State is 4,276, and the institutions are overcrowded 11.5 per cent, so that they are accommodating 4,878 patients in all.

Even with this serious overcrowding of inmates, especially in two of the institutions, 15 per cent in one and 30 per cent in another, there are 1,613 cases in addition which are kept in colonies and on parole outside of the institutions, making 6,382 cases under the care of the institution. The State Commission on Mental Defectives estimates that at least 10,000 institutional beds are required. Therefore in actual bed capacity for present needs, there is lack of 5,725 beds.

From all districts of the State, both from the cities and rural counties, requests are steadily being made by charitable authorities, welfare agencies and judicial authorities for the admission of inmates to these institutions, requests which cannot be granted by either the State Commission for Mental Defectives or by the superintendents, because the institutions are already badly overcrowded.

This condition is chronic and has existed for years.

A certain number of cases are cared for by the various counties in county homes, but this is a make-shift arrangement, as no county home has a suitable medical staff, teaching staff or attendants to care properly for feebleminded inmates.

Other county cases are cared for in private institutions and this contract system is unsatisfactory and very expensive; the capacity of the private institutions is insufficient to supply the county any decided relief.

The problem of the care of the feebleminded is a State problem. The State institutions should be numerous enough and large enough to provide for accommodations for the cases that need institutional care and training.

The State assumes full responsibility for the care of the feebleminded, and does not assume equal responsibility or even make ample provisions for the care of the feebleminded.

1,500 Defectives Turned Away From Institutions Yearly

During the year 1922 there were 1,272 applications from New York City, through the Department of Public Welfare, for the admission of feebleminded to State institutions.

Using these figures as a percentage basis, the same proportion of applications from the other counties of the State would indicate approximately 2,550 applicants yearly from the entire State. There were 993 cases received in State institutions during the past year.

In addition there are 1,289 cases at the City Institution at Randall's Island, New York City, awaiting admission to the State Schools for Mental Defectives.

The result is that there are at least 1,550 presenting themselves yearly who, should have institutional care but do not get it.

What becomes of these feebleminded? They constitute an overflow to other institutions, such as orphan asylums, children's homes, county homes and penal and correctional institutions.

There were admitted to the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoish since its opening June 1, 1921, 577 cases received from prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories and other institutions.

A letter received recently from one of the large prisons of the State states that the physician has under his care 80 inmates whose mental age is less than 8 years.

A report from twenty-eight counties of the State, taken at random, indicates a total of 511 mental defectives in county homes.

A recent study of jails and penitentiaries of New York State by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene revealed that out of a total number of 1,212 prisoners examined in these institutions, at least 7½ per cent of this group of offenders were definitely mentally defective.

In another county, a children's home, a number of inmates are often found to be feebleminded.

Only one conclusion is therefore possible, and that is that the State is taking care of these feebleminded wards at a high expense in various institutions intended for other purposes.

NEED NEW INSTITUTION FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED NEAR NEW YORK CITY

A new institution is urgently needed to serve the metropolitan district of New York City. The population of the City, with a capacity of 6,100 at present, should be completed as soon as possible to accommodate 6,400 inmates.

The institution at Newark should be expanded to accommodate the western part of the State.

The institution at Rome should be partly rebuilt and expanded.

The institution at syracuse should be abandoned at its present site, and rebuilt elsewhere.

Vote Yes on Election Day on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions.

It will be Proposition No. 1 on the ballot, immediately following the Constitutional Amendments.

Vote "Yes" on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions

The present number of inmates in the State Schools for Mental Defectives, including overcrowding and patients cared for in colonies, is 6,382. The State Commission for Mental Defectives estimates that there should be at least 10,000 institutional beds.

Fifty-six per cent of the population of New York State live in the metropolitan district. Accommodation at the State Institutions is only one institution, Letchworth Village at Thiells, Rockland County, accommodating less than 1,000 inmates. Because of this small number, it is necessary and large numbers of cases over 250 miles up the State to Rome, Newark or Syracuse. This necessitates great expense, and parents are unable to visit except at long intervals. Relatives are constantly requesting the Commission for the transfer of inmates to an institution nearer New York City. As such transfers are impossible at present, a new institution is urgently needed to accommodate the metropolitan district. There are few large institutions being developed at Letchworth Village. The first cottages were occupied in 1911 and now, 12 years later, the institution is still incomplete, although every effort is being made by the Commission and the Board of Managers to hasten this construction.

The western part of the State is very inadequately served.

Experience has shown that yearly appropriations by the Legislature are insufficient to construct a large institution being developed at Letchworth Village. The first cottages were occupied in 1911 and now, 12 years later, the institution is still incomplete, although every effort is being made by the Commission and the Board of Managers to hasten this construction.

UGRNT NEED OF MORE FACILITIES FOR CARE OF EPILEPTICS

In 1894 the State took a step which placed it on the map of the world in the care of epileptics, in the establishment of Craig Colony at Souysy, Livingston County, near Rochester.

This was in many respects a pioneer institution in its methods, development, facilities, and treatment. It has not only been of enormous benefit to the unfortunate epileptics who have received its care and treatment, but has also been an object lesson to other states and has exercised a profound influence upon the development of better care of epileptics throughout the country.

Of the nearly 6,900 patients whom it has received, it is officially reported that nearly 20% have improved or recovered. More than half of these received were under 20 years of age, and recovery or improvement of their condition means a benefit to the economic resources of the State.

In common with other institutions established at about that time, it has become inadequate to the needs of the State, the population of which has enormously increased meanwhile.

Either Craig Colony should be enlarged to the present demands upon it, or there should be an additional institution similar to Craig Colony located in the southern part of the State which would provide relatives and friends of patients to visit them more readily.
Governor's Special Message
On Fire Hazards in Institutions

Following are extracts from Governor Smith's special message to the Legislature containing facts as to the age and unsafe condition of institutions, hospitals, and other institutions of the State:

"The recent fire and the attendant loss of life at Manhattan State Hospital should serve as a warning and a lesson to the State to give our attention to our entire hospital and charitable groups. Whatever may be the outcome of any investigation, the fact is unquestionably a knowledge of time that many buildings used for the housing of the wards of the State are old, out-of-date, and impossible of improvement to the point where safety from fire can in any degree be guaranteed.

Many Hospital Buildings Not Fireproof.

"Take the hospital group: The Binghamton State Hospital was used for the care of the insane as far back as 1870. The main building in the Binghamton group was used as an inebriate asylum as far back as 1860. The Brooklyn State Hospital was used as an insane asylum for the Board of Regents in 1853: The Buffalo State Hospital has been used as such since 1850; and the Hudson River State Hospital since 1871.

"The Manhattan State Hospital, where the fire occurred, has been used for the care of the insane since 1850. The particular wing that was burned out was built in 1870. Some of the buildings in the Manhattan group were used for immigrants and as a homeopathic hospital as far back as 1850.

"Middletown has been used as a State Hospital since 1870. Rochester State Hospital was formerly the Monroe County Asylum, and was built in 1853. Utica State Hospital was opened as a hospital in 1843, and the Willard State Hospital in 1850.

"In fact, all of our hospitals, with the exception of Central Islip, Gowanda, and Kings Park, are of the old-fashioned construction. These buildings should be replaced by modern structures, thoroughly fireproof, if we are to feel secure from a recurrence of the recent disaster or probably a more appalling one."

Deaths Due to Overcrowding

"I am informed that part at least of the loss of life occurring at Ward's Island could have been avoided if the hospital was being used to its proper capacity, but it is overcrowded and so are the rest of our State hospitals. Our mentally affected patients are growing at the rate of a thousand a year, and entirely aside from the necessity of replacement of the existing inadequate buildings, we must plan ahead for the construction of entirely new ones, in order to keep up with the growth of the population in these institutions.

Charitable Buildings Old and Unsafe.

"Let us turn our attention to the charitable institutions: the State hospitals for the insane. . . The New York State School for the Blind at Batavia opened in 1856. There are two buildings for the housing of inmates. The old building is about fifty-five year old and houses from 130 to 140 people. The building is equipped with present-day facilities, but is of the real old type of construction.

"The New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath has upon it some modern buildings, but the hospital is very old, and while the patients are sleeping on the first floor, it should, however, be replaced with a modern building.

"The Thomas Indian School at Iroquois was opened in May, 1868. It consists of nine buildings in a hospital fire-proof. One of the buildings is of recent construction, being only twelve years old. One of the buildings is sixty-seven years old, and the institution is provided with adequate fire protection, including a tank, hose, and cetera, some new construction is required.

"The Newark State School for Mental Defectives was opened in 1878. It has some new, up-to-date buildings, and some that were erected forty-five years ago.

"The House of Refuge at Randall's Island was opened in 1825, but it is reported to me that the corridors are fireproof, while the trim is of wood. Its age suggests that it has outlived its usefulness.

Danger in Schools for Defectives

"The Rome State School for Mental Defectives has seven buildings, of which one of them was erected in 1874, and one in 1882, and were formerly used by the Oneida County Poor for insane patients. These buildings erected in 1882 and 1874, house about 300 patients. While the institution has the protection of the city fire department, the old buildings should be replaced.

"At Craig Colony, Sonoita, several buildings housing patients are over sixty years of age, and are about to become obsolete and non-proof. While they are all small cottages of the two-story type, the really old ones should be replaced.

"The Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives was opened in October, 1861. In a message to the Legislature in 1920, I spoke out the danger of fire at this particular institution. I paid it a visit during August of that year and found that it was a real old-fashioned building with interior construction of wood, and I recommended that it should be taken from the fourth and fifth floors. It is reported to me that that recommendation was carried out but this building is not yet out of date and should be demolished. When it was built it was outside of the city proper, but the growth in the sixty-one years since its foundation has brought the city right up to it. The State owns some farm lands a short distance outside of Syracuse. The institution should be moved to that place and a modern building provided.

Helpless Crippled Children.

"At the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children at West Haven, the hospital building is new and of fireproof construction. There are some patients housed in a wooden building. While it is true that the wooden building is only one story high, it should be replaced by a modern structure, as these children are mostly all helpless. . . ."

"I am satisfied that the people will approve a bond issue for the construction of buildings that are designed to last for at least a hundred years. I think that can be safely assumed in the construction of the modern buildings now in vogue. Of course they would have to be equipped out of current revenues as the equipment would not have the life of the bonds. To meet the State's requirements along this line, fifty million dollars would not provide for more than five years.

Need More State Provision
For Curable Tuberculosis Cases

In the year 1900, after several years of consideration, the State established a hospital for incipient cases of tuberculosis at Raybrook in the Adirondacks, between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid. It was established with a capacity of 150 beds. Soon after the beginning of the State-wide anti-tuberculosis effort in 1907, the demands on this hospital very greatly increased. In the course of a few years thereafter its capacity was doubled and soon remained at 300.

With the continued development of anti-tuberculosis agencies throughout the State, the multiplication of clinics, the employment of tuberculous workers in a community basis, the number of early and curable cases comes to notice. The county tuberculosis hospitals were established primarily for a different purpose, that of hospital care of moderate or advanced cases as a measure of sanitary protection to their house-

hold as well as of benefit to the patients. Few of them are equipped to deal adequately with really incipient cases. The long delays that result in making application to the Raybrook State Hospital have become so well known that in many cases suitable for and urgently needing the curative care of the State, the patients make application, having learned from experience that the delays are often so great that the application is of little value.

"The Newark State School for Mental Defectives was opened in 1878. It has some new, up-to-date buildings, and some that were erected forty-five years ago.

"The House of Refuge at Randall's Island was opened in 1825, but it is reported to me that the corridors are fireproof, while the trim is of wood. Its age suggests that it has outlived its usefulness.

FAILURE TO CARE FOR DEFECTIVES BIG EXPENSE TO STATE

The State institutions for the feebleminded in this State have less than 6,000 inmates, but authorities agree that there are not less than 30,000 additional defectives at large in the community who need either institutional care and protection, or some form of community supervision.

The neglect of the State to provide adequately for the feebleminded costs large sums of money. In the case of a larger than the State, where competent authorities pronounce the conditions equally favorable.

Vote "Yes" on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions.
STATE NEGLECTS HUNDREDS OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The State has one hospital for crippled children, established in 1900, located at West Haverstraw in Rockland County. It soon demonstrated its great usefulness. It has been enlarged somewhat from time to time, and now has a capacity of 150 beds.

It has had at all times for some years a waiting list of several hundred children in immediate need of the medical and surgical treatment which they could not receive. Without such treatment many of them must grow up badly crippled and seriously handicapped in their struggle for self-support and consequent useful citizenship.

Not all crippled children require hospital care, but the number of those who do require such care at the hands of the State is far greater than can be received in one hospital near the southeastern part of the State. The distance from the general place of residence in the Mohawk Valley and toward the western and northern part of the State is so great that the hospital is out of reach of those sections of the State and even if there were accommodations to receive them, it would not be easy to secure the consent of the parents or relatives to send the children so far. There is very great need for a hospital for crippled children toward the western end of the State.

The State Health Department and the various county children's agencies and relief and welfare organisations are well equipped to discover crippled children, and if adequate hospital facilities were available for those requiring hospital care, New York State could soon boast that its system of dealing with crippled children was reasonably adequate to the needs.

At present it remains subject to reproach that in the largest and wealthiest State in the Union crippled children who are known and whose needs are fully and authoritatively diagnosed are nevertheless permitted to grow up without that expert care and treatment which would remove or diminish their handicaps.

Bond Issue, Spread Over 25 Years, Not Burden to Taxpayers

A $50,000,000 bond issue for safe State institutions when distributed over 25 years would not be seriously felt by the taxpayers. The average annual per capita cost to the people of the State for the 25 years would be about 30 cents.

The effort of the Bond Issue on the general State tax rate will be slight.

The bonds are to be made payable in 25 annual installments, the first installment to be payable one year from the date of issue and the last installment 25 years from such date.

The distribution of the funds to the various institutions is to be made by the Legislature in accordance with their needs.

The Bond Issue will prove a benefit to every one in the State. The net cost of the adequate care and treatment of the patients which will result will be less than that of the inadequate treatment now obtained in overcrowded institutions. The cost of construction on all work done under large contracts will be much less than that of piecemeal contracts such as has been practiced in the system of annual appropriations.

$50,000,000 NOT A LARGE AMOUNT COMPARED WITH STATE'S SIZE AND RESOURCES

New York State is not only the largest state in the Union, containing nearly 10% of the total population of the United States, but is larger than many groups of states, and larger than many entire countries.

Its population is larger than the combined population of the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. The population of New York State exceeds the total population of the New England States. It is almost exactly the same as the combined population of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. It exceeds the combined population of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

New York State is larger than many of the nations of America and Europe. New York State has nearly 20% more population than Canada. It has more population than Norway and Sweden combined. It has a larger population than either Belgium or Holland. It has a fourth of the population of France; and more than a fourth of the population of England. It has more than twice the population of Scotland or of Ireland.

New York is a big State and has to do things in a big way. Where many states can talk in terms of hundreds of thousands, New York must talk in terms of millions.

New York State is not only large in population but exceptional in its financial resources. Fifty Million Dollars might seem, at first thought, a large sum. It is a large sum that it should be expended with the utmost care, with thoughtful consideration, and with scrupulous economy, in accord with the soundest and latest views of the best authorities in regard to the care of the insane, the feebleminded, and others.

Fifty Million Dollars, however, is a very small amount when compared with various facts in relation to the resources of the State; for instance, the assessed value of taxable property in New York State in 1922 was $16,235,835,137. The direct taxes paid by the people of New York State for State and local purposes in the one year of 1921 were more than $439,000,000, while the Federal internal revenue taxes, including the income paid by the people of New York State for the year beginning July 1, 1921, amounted to nearly $780,000,000.

Some idea of how little a bond issue of $50,000,000 means to the average citizens may be gained from noting that if this sum were to be met by all the people of the State, sharing equally in a per capita tax (which, of course, they do not do under any circumstances), this large sum of $50,000,000 would represent a debt of $4.65 per capita,—a debt which would be paid over a period of 25 years, involving an annual payment of principal of about $19.

Obviously the contribution of so small an amount per annum by each individual in the State would be so slight a sum as not to constitute a burden which would be felt by even the poorest.

The fact, however, is, of course, that the burden is distributed in proportion to wealth and income, and is borne in reasonable degree by the strong in proportion to their strength, and in no case is assessed on a per capita basis.

Plan Buildings that Will Last 100 Years

If the bond issue amendment for safe and adequate State institutions is approved at the polls, the State Architect and the institutional authorities will be enabled to work out a comprehensive solution of the whole institutional problem of the State.

Not more than one-fourth of the total of $50,000,000 is to be expended in any one year. The money must be expended for new construction work, that is, for additional buildings or for the replacement of the present buildings which are antiquated and unsafe.

The proposed new buildings to be erected of concrete, steel and brick must be permanent structures. It may reasonably be expected that such new buildings will last for 100 years or more, as they will be carefully planned, constructed of the best materials, and be made absolutely fireproof.

Vote "Yes" on the Bond Issue for Safe State Institutions
WANTED: 5,000 MEMBERS FOR CHILD ADOPTION LEAGUE!

A YEAR ago in the September issue of the S. C. A. A. News, announcement was made of the formation of a new organization connected with the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association — the Child Adoption League.

On the League's first birthday and in this the annual Children's issue of the News, we take pleasure in reporting on the League's progress to date and in thanking the readers of the News who have helped the League by their memberships through its first and hardest year, which has demonstrated conclusively its power to be of great service to the homeless children of the State.

The League now has a membership of 480, and has received in membership dues and contributions the sum of $5,237.

It should have at least 5,000 members from all sections of New York State.

This isn't an impossible dream, for the pebble has been thrown into a pool and the circles of its influence are everwidening. One person in a community intensely interested in the work of the League for Homeless Children can help the League immeasurably by telling others of its work, for the desire is always strong to help children who are in need and alone in the world and the League makes it possible for individuals who can contribute only a limited sum to do this effectively and constructively.

The League has, in addition to its efforts to secure memberships, served as a bureau of information concerning right and wrong methods of adoption, and has referred many inquirers to responsible agencies of child adoption, in cases where they were so located that the Child Placing Agency of this Association could not itself care for them.

Leaflets and pamphlets descriptive of the League's objects and activities have been widely distributed and many requests for literature, both from other organizations, and from individuals have been filled.

New Interest in Homeless Children

But the most gratifying accomplishment of the League in its first year has been the awakening of a new interest in this whole subject of the homeless, dependent children of New York State—the turning of people's minds to thinking about the problems confronting the children left high and dry by a tide which carried their parents away from them, either through death or desertion, and the realization on the part of childless couples or couples with fewer children than they can or wish to provide for, that the position of the homeless child creates both an obligation and an opportunity
COUNTY AGENTS IMPROVING STANDARDS OF CHILD-CARE

WHAT is a county agent for dependent children?
She—for it is invariably a she—is young, energetic, experienced enough to be sound in her judgments, and ready to put her shoulder to any sized wheel; she helps to establish authorities, and brings discipline to needy, destitute and neglected children throughout the county or portion of the county, in which she works. There are now 22 such agents of the State Charities Aid Association at work in 15 counties of New York State.

It's a big job. Not only must she help salvage the children and give them their chance for decent, normal living amid conditions best suited to their capacity for development, but she must help make the community see why a given course is pursued and why the public should help.

The object of county agency work is to aid in improving the standard of living of child care in New York State by developing a practical system under the present laws, obtaining such changes, modifications, or developments of the laws as prove necessary, and securing a recognition of the value of the work and its adoption in as many counties of the State as possible.

The county agent is financed in part or wholly by the county board of supervisors, is directly responsible to the county superintendent of poor, and is directed and assisted by the State Charities Aid Association, and works with a local committee of prominent citizens, whom she herself may have to get together.

FEWER PUBLIC CHARGES
Her special duty is to assist public officials in providing for children who need public support or public protection. By carefully investigating every application for admission of a child to public support, she is able to discover many sources of aid which may save a child from becoming a public charge, and to make, in many cases, alternative arrangements less expensive to the county and far better for the child.

By her investigations she helps in the planning for each child. She is able to remove many children from institutions and return them to parents or guardians who should be responsible for them. In some cases, she is able in many instances, to prevent children from becoming county charges.

The county agent’s problems are as diverse as the people she helps, and each one has to be dealt with in accordance with the spirit of the community, plus the facilities available plus the ingenuity of the agent. Every problem is different, yet the subject of indigent, suffering, ignorant, handicapped humanity is hers. But to illustrate with the story of one family with whom a county agent is working, it will show how in one of the central counties of the State.

How a Family Was Salvaged
She described the situation and home as follows: The family lived in an old-time farm house, with the plaster and paper hanging in all the rooms, the window panes broken out and the glass pieces scattered everywhere in large cracks in the walls in nearly every room.

The living room furniture consisted of two or three broken chairs, a single bed covered with rags and old coats, and old sewing machine, a stove and a stand. The floor and room were filthy. In the half opening off the living room water lay on the floor in pools. In an adjoining room, rabbits were kept. The kitchen was large, but dirty and disorderly. The only food consisted of a little flour, a little meal, and some hard.

Upstairs, in a room covered with plaster and dirt, a little boy of five hid in the corner. His hair was badly matted, he had scarcely any clothing, and on his feet he wore a pair of men’s rubber boots. Another boy, aged 7, and two girls, ages 12 and 10 completed the family. They were all painfully lacking in clothing.

Soon the mother and father came in from the woods where they were working in the sap bush, their clothes were in rags, their overalls were filthy, and felt boots, and was covered with dirt. She said that her husband was sickly, and had queer nervous spells when he would go all to pieces. He was of little help in the woods, and could not work much of the time. She had to help him in the woods. The woman said she had never had a neighbor—not the only neighbor met with in her many years of work, but when the mother and father and the small boy and girl came through the outside world was through an occasional visit from the truant officer, and a rare visit from the doctor.

The man gave a full list of excuses—said he hoped to get a little money from his sap bush and then clean things up. Their rent was free.

Then followed a three months’ period of intense work on the part of the county agent who had the hearty cooperation of the children’s court judge. Under supervision, the mother cleaned up the house, and furniture and bedding were provided. Mental and physical examinations were given all the members of the family, and all the children given the dental care they needed. One child was provided with glasses. A job on an adjoining farm was secured for the father. They were all fitted out with new clothing. And little by little, this family, who never had a caller or a neighbor, or anyone to show the slightest interest in their welfare, slowly but surely made a complete collapse. The mother’s native intelligence, now that she is no longer completely overwhelmed by circumstances, is reasserting itself. And this is the story of one chapter out of a county agent’s daily life.

Miss Taylor to Study Results of Westchester Child Care

MISS RUTH TAYLOR, for eight years Director of the Department of Child Welfare in Westchester County, has resigned to take personal charge of a study to be made of the clinic records of the children who have become public charges in Westchester during the past two years. The handling of child welfare problems in Westchester has been so successful under Miss Taylor’s direction that an analysis and correlated study of the work will undoubtedly be of great value in aiding other districts not so well organized to profit by Westchester’s experience.
BOARDING HOME IS BOON TO WORKING WOMEN WITH SMALL CHILDREN

The Association's Mothers' and Babies' Department has repeatedly found in its work with destitute mothers with infants that a boarding home where such mothers could live and have their babies cared for while they were away at work during the day is one of the most pressing needs. For the young woman accustomed to earning her living at business or factory work, the difficulties of supporting and caring for a very young child are often so overwhelming that she thinks the only way to solve the problem is to give up the child.

To meet the needs of such young mothers, a boarding home has been opened as an annex to the Washington Square Home, New York City (which cares for destitute mothers through the period of their confinement), where women who are not suited for positions at housework but can support their babies in some other way, may live for the sum of $10 a week and have their children well cared for during their working hours. The Association refers to the home the women who need accommodations of this kind.

Hildra the young mother who was facing the problem of supporting a baby had to do one of three things. She had to take a position at housework where she could keep her baby with her, or board in a private family, or carry the baby back and forth twice each day to a Day Nursery from the furnished room usually ill-suited to the needs of a baby. It is almost impossible for the young factory or business girl to adapt herself happily to housework in a strange household. She is rarely able to make enough to pay for the board of herself and baby in a private family. While the physical endurance necessary for carrying her baby each day in all weather to a Day Nursery before and after work, oftentimes considerable distances, taxes the strength of even the strongest woman.

Hence the Washington Square Home Annex has answered the cry of mothers and babies for shelter and security.

This experiment was made possible by the legacy of Mrs. Ella Anderson Lawton, who left a sufficient sum to buy the property for the Home. One of the fine old houses in the Washington Square neighborhood was purchased and remodeled to suit its new purpose. The atmosphere of the place is very attractive. The big, high-ceilinged rooms of the second and third floors have been divided into single bedrooms, each furnished invitingly with bed, crib, dresser, rocking-chair, and other accessories. At the top of the house, in a big room facing south, a nursery has been fitted up for the tiny boys and girls ranging from a few weeks to eight months old. The limit of age for the children is two years. The mothers of these children are at work, but there are nurses to watch over them until their return. The young babies are nursed morning and night by their mothers and fed during the day. They are bathed by their mothers in the morning, dressed and placed in the nursery for the day. At six when the mother returns she finds her baby in its crib ready for the night in her room.

MISS PROSSER IN NEW WORK

Miss Margaret Prosser, for three years a member of the staff of this Association in the positions of financial agent for the Child Placing Department and publication assistant, has resigned to take a position with the publicity firm of Tamblyn & Brown, of New York City.

Miss Prosser is a Vassar graduate. She came to New York from Seattle, Washington, of which place she is a native, and where she had been engaged in social work with the Social Welfare League, and before that, with the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross. Her service in the Association has been marked by a high order of ability and devotion.

Boys and Mothers Both Make Good

The Mothers and Babies Committee of the State Charities Aid Association often has difficulty in placing mothers of little boys in positions. The general belief is that when little boys begin to walk trouble and mischief begin to brew. So it is a pleasure to tell of two houseworkers who are mothers of boys and who have nevertheless been acceptable to employers.

Hilda has a boy now 6 years old. She has taken care of him and herself since his birth. She always does housework in private families or working as cook or helper in a day nursery. She repays our friendly interest by coming to the office from time to time to tell us how she and Carl are getting along. Her latest news was only a few days ago when she came in to show a letter of appreciation which she had received from the Board of Managers of a day nursery where she and her boy had been for nearly four years. It enclosed a check for $50, a free will offering, which the managers thought she deserved on account of her faithful work and interest in the welfare of the nursery.

The second mother of a boy is thrifty Gretchen, whose promising son is now 15 years old. Gretchen came to us when Louis was 6 months old and we secured her a place with him at $20 a month. She has had since then many places in private families and summer camps. She has always asked for out-of-town positions, so Louis has had his chance to grow and play. He has done and is doing well in school. For a time he sang in one of the suburban churches in the town where his mother worked. Just lately she brought in drawings of Louis' which indicate more than ordinary talent. Gretchen has, in the 14 years of service, saved over $3,000 and besides that, won the good will of her employers.
Wanted: 5,000 Members for Child Adoption League!
(Continued from page 1)

which will bring mutual satisfaction and happiness if solved through the method of adoption.

The Child Adoption League has for its chairman a woman who has long been identified with work for the welfare of children in New York City—Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. She has working with her a committee of intelligent and capable women.

The League was officially introduced to New York City after Mrs. Gibson became chairman by a luncheon given at the Hotel Biltmore on March 16 which was attended by more than 400 persons. Mrs. Gibson presided and the speakers who appealed on behalf of the League and its work for dependent children were Henry Morgenthau, Bishop Thomas F. Gallor, Mrs. Minnie Madder Fiske, Mrs. Honoré Williss, Miss Laurette Taylor and Will Rogers. More than 100 memberships were recruited from those in attendance at that luncheon.

League Is Greatly Needed

But the first year has only demonstrated the need and possibilities of such a League. It remains for this year and the future to prove that it can succeed in bringing into active, vital participation enough of the people interested in the welfare and happiness of the State’s dependent children to make it an organization powerful for meeting the needs of these children.

This means that everyone who has already become a member must stand by and keep up his interest in the work of the League, and not only renew his own membership, but bring into the organization as many of his friends as he can, for the dues are small, and it is only through the efforts of great numbers of people that the League can become truly effective.

Won’t you get one new member this year?

Classes of Membership

Application for membership and checks should be sent to the Child Adoption League, 105 East 22nd Street, Room 710. Memberships in the League are as follows:

General membership, a group of persons over 16 .............. $50
Junior group membership, groups of children under 16 ........ $25
General membership, older children and grown-ups ......... $10
Subscribing membership .......... $5
Junior membership, children under 16. Annual dues .......... $2

Wanted—A Home

I want to belong to somebody not belongs to me
I’m tired of bein’ alone
I wish somebody’d adopt me so I could
Be in a home of my very own
I’m seven years old an’ four feet tall
An’ I don’t eat so awful much.
They tell me folks all want little girls
With blue eyes an’ curls an’ such
But a fellow wot’s seven can’t have curly hair—
Sometimes I get thinkin’ an’ it don’t seem quite fair.
I can lick any kid a-round my size
An’ one fellow twic’t as old,
But say, wot’s the fun when nobody cares
An’ there’s nobody even to sciold
An’ bind up your bruises an’ mend your tears
Like the mothers of the fellows I lick do theirs.
I know just the kind of a Dad I’d like
Who’d be aunts with a kid like me
There’s so many things wot women don’t know
An’ don’t ever want to see
I forget to say—my eyes, they’re brown—
Is anybody lookin’ for a boy in your town?
MARGARET PHOEBER.

IS IT ANY WONDER SOMEONE ADOPTED PATSY?

THIS is a before-adoption picture when Patsy was waiting for a mother and father.

She doesn’t look so anxious and wee-begone now! The parents she was waiting for have come and she has a real home. She is now as happy and unoccuperted about the future as a little girl of her age should be.

Welcoming the Unwelcome

MARTHA was born in one of the great Foundling Hospitals of the Old World. At ten she was brought to America by her mother and younger brothers to join her father—who to whom the mother had been married after Martha’s birth. The new family began to make itself over according to American standards.

The family became known to many social organizations. There was a severe struggle to make ends meet. To add to the always insufficient income, the mother took a young man child who had only recently returned from Europe and nothing was known of his relations or antecedents. He took advantage of his membership in a family of seven occupying four crowded rooms. Poor Martha, before she was 17, was faced with the prospect of unmarriage motherhood. The lodger immediately went west when he saw that he might be faced with responsibility.

Martha’s condition became known to the social worker of the hospital who had watched the health conditions of the family for several years. Through this worker, Martha was brought to the Mothers and Babies Committee of the State Charities Aid Association for advice and care. It seemed the kindest thing to take Martha out of the neighborhood to a country boarding home maintained for girls in need of care before and after pregnancy.

Martha’s parents readily consented to her going away. Just before the birth of the child they moved to a new uptown neighborhood and after the birth of the baby in a New York Hospital, they became glamorous for the return of Martha—without the baby. The plan for the baby was to make it at once a public charge or place it for adoption. New York City refused to take a child whose maintenance was taken care of without expense to the tax payers, by a privately subsidized home—and the baby was not attractive to prospective parents seeking healthy babies for adoption.

It was tactfully pointed out to Martha’s mother that Martha was as fond of her baby as Martha’s mother, had been of her. For nearly a year Martha’s parents offered shelter for Martha without her baby. Industry and faithful work have brought results, the family were prospering, they were amply able to take Martha home with her baby. One day Martha’s mother came in to the Mothers and Babies Committee. She was willing to take Martha with her baby. She had a plan,—she would tell the younger children that she would board a baby. This baby would be Martha’s baby, and Martha could then come home.

This plan has been carried out. The boarding baby is the pet of the family and Martha is at home, wise beyond her years. She has grown mentally after a year of training at the house in the country, her health has improved and in a few weeks she expects to put into practice what she has learned in an American household. Friendly visits are still made to watch and help the process of readjustment.

Patsy came into the care of the Association because her young mother had died and her father was an irresponsible man, who failed to make a home to his children. Patsy’s child’s legs were badly bowed from undernourishment and lack of care. They are almost straight now. She has grown rapidly, charming little girl, whose future is as bright as the possession of well-to-do, intelligent and unusually compassionate parents can make it.