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GOOD**
of
Civic and Social Rochester

Know Your City



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JULY

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The Common Good

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EDITORIAL

A glance at the index printed in this issue will best say to our readers how successful our first year has been as a modest city magazine. We hope that all of the men and women who have contributed the articles will feel that this success is their's also. It is a credit to the civic interest and intelligence of our city that small as it is, it is able to keep a little periodical such as The Common Good full of articles that are worth reading.

Our next number will be published on October 1, as the first of Volume Five. We hope to make this coming volume the best yet. This can be if our present readers will help us obtain new subscribers. We want all of our present subscribers to send their order to the treasurer at once. Don't push it off!

"Know your city" is the slogan of The Common Good. Often the first step to such knowledge however must be an

organized effort to "know your ward." Small groups of interested citizens can handle such an effort and if such a group arose in every ward it would greatly foster intelligent civic activity. The ward politician knows his ground well, if he is a bad ward politician he cannot be put out of business except by men who know the ward as well as he does.

A minister of one of the churches recently gathered some of his young men to plan a sociological investigation of the ward in which his church is situated. In a vague way they know something of the great wrongs that exist around them, now they propose to know fully, and from the knowledge required, draw a program.

Apart from general studies of the population, its growth and racial character, they will try to answer such questions as these: "What is the infant mortality? How many defective children are there? What is the birth and death rate? How many saloons are there?"

How much property is mortgaged? What ward records are there of pauperism, crime and insanity? How many families in the houses? How many homes depend upon the mother for support? How many vacant lots and play spaces are there? How many families rent their homes? How many houses have proper sanitary arrangements? How many families live over or behind stores? Then they will consider all the agencies that are at work in the ward for its betterment, such as schools, settlements, churches, clubs, barses, milk stations, playgrounds, baths and so on, and of course, as far as possible relating the facts obtained to other wards so as to form an estimate that shall be in proportion. As one way of obtaining the knowledge essential to a scientific civic betterment effort we would commend this ward policy to churches, clubs and classes as one of the things most needed.

As a suggestion for a sane Fourth we pass on the following points which we have received from Edward J. Ward showing the purpose of Madison, Wisconsin, towards this celebration. A beginning is made at daybreak with an Aquatic Meet, and through the day come Parades, Orations, Banquet to new citizens, which in Madison means not only those who have been recently naturalized, but all Americans who have come of age. In the afternoon come Sports and Historic and Patriotic Tableaux and in the evening fireworks displays on the Lake. The purpose is as follows: To supplant the odd barbarous and meaningless celebration by a festival in which we may express, all together, our gladness that we are Americans and our

reconsecration to the cause of democracy which the First Fourth of July Association, back in 1776, set for us."

The leading article this month is full of suggestion, but the conclusion which Dr. Williams comes should not only suggest but inspire. We can suppose that the effort to give this city certified milk at twelve cents a quart and at times arouse some regret from those who would rather have all milk reformers immediately strive to have only this kind of milk allowed in the city. It is a case of the good being the enemy of the best. But when our contributor indicates that the day may come when certified milk will be sold for eight cents a quart, it is evident that the vision and effort for the best is not lacking. To have a special agency to distribute certified milk and *distribute that only at eight cents* a quart would not only by the principles of competition force up the standards of most dealers but would abolish the present system by which peddlers of anything but pure milk can attract to themselves from ignorant customers an undeserved credit for their uncertified milk. If, as Dr. Williams says, this name is copyrighted, may it not be a virtual violation of copyright for a dealer who sells certified and *uncertified* milk to use the former fact as an indirect advertisement for the latter. We think it is.



The Certified Milk Movement.

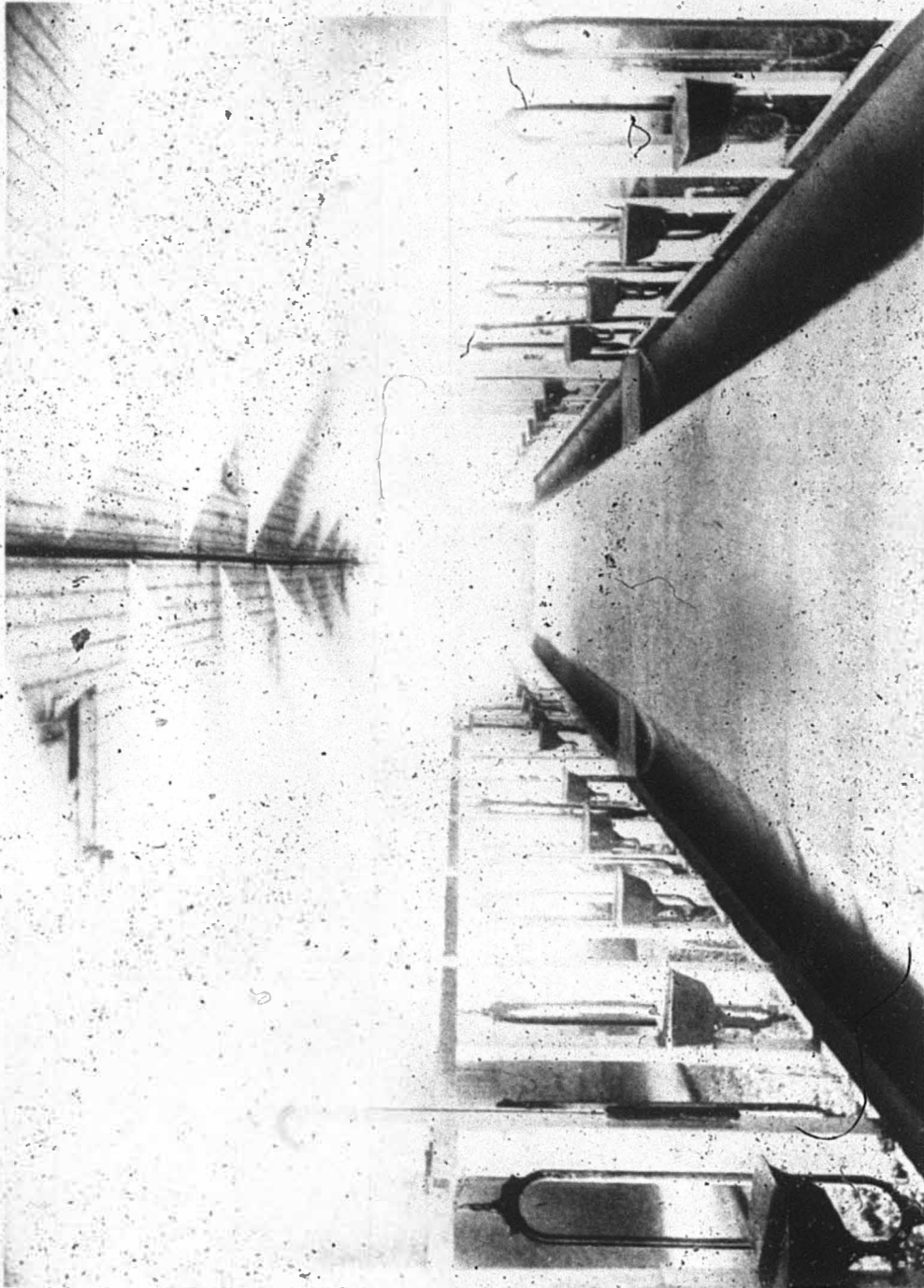
By John R. Williams

Secretary of the Milk Commission of the Medical Society of Monroe County.

The phrase "certified milk" is very little understood even by those of the community who use it, and since this movement has had an important bearing on the development of the knowledge of the value of clean milk, brief mention of its origin may not be out of place. For many years sanitarians, particularly physicians engaged in caring for infants and young children have been cognizant of the dreadful sickness and frightful number of deaths amongst those who were compelled to live on cow's milk. It was early recognized that the poisonous element in milk was introduced by the carelessness of the milker, who took little or no pains to keep clean either his cows or the milking utensils. Furthermore it was discovered that this poisonous element had life and that warm milk was peculiarly favorable for its growth.

At first efforts were made to neutralize or nullify the effects of these living poisons by heating the milk to the boiling point, this process being known as sterilization, and the product as sterilized milk. It was soon discovered that while sterilization effectually destroyed the filth, it seriously altered the food properties of the milk. Then it was learned that a temperature much lower than the boiling point served to destroy most of these deleterious organisms of dirt and disease and at the same time did not appreciably alter the physical properties of the milk. This process, named after its discoverer, was known as pasteurization. Its use soon became widespread and undoubtedly it did much good and was the means of sparing many lives. Nevertheless babies continued to be made sick and the toll of death was but slightly lessened. Then it was determined that dirty milk could not be

made clean and healthful by any process of renovation, and that the only way to have it pure was to make it clean at the beginning. This was a new idea. It struck at the traditions of farm life which had been handed down from time immemorial. For generations dairying has been regarded as a mere incident of farm work. The cows were quartered in that part of the barn which was unsuited for any other purpose. The hay and the grain and even the farm wagon were stored in places which were dry and airy, but the poor cows were kept in the dark, damp, poorly lighted and poorly ventilated basements which could be used for no other purpose. Furthermore the care given the cows was correspondingly neglectful. They were fed on the refuse of the house or on food which could be used for no other purpose. Feeding, cleaning and milking was done in the morning when it was too dark to do other work and late at night when other farm duties were finished and the laborer exhausted from his daily toil. Moreover this was considered the least important work and was generally left to boys or to the least skilled and poorest paid of the farm workers. This slothful and indifferent method of milk production which was and still is common over this country serves to make difficult the solution of the problem of public milk supplies. When milk is made under these careless conditions with no sense of dignity in the labor, it is to be expected that a low order of value will be attached to the product. This, in part, is the explanation of the former low price of milk. It is economically impossible to produce clean milk which can be retailed at five cents a quart, in fact, only under the most favorable conditions can dirty milk be sold at this price which



The cow barns must be clean, light, and airy. This barn was not specially cleaned for this picture; it represents it as it is every day.

corresponds with the popular notion of its monetary worth. These important facts have always made it difficult to secure proper legislation which will improve the public milk supplies. In 1894 a distinguished physician in New Jersey, Dr. Henry L. Coit, conceived the notion that dairymen might be induced to make clean milk if their product could be marketed in a way that would distinguish it from ordinary commercial milk. The outcome of the efforts in this direction were that a commission of physicians was appointed by the Essex County (New Jersey) Medical Society whose duty it was to secure dairymen who would undertake to produce and market clean milk from healthy cows under the supervision and according to the standards of the commission. Dairymen who were able to meet these requirements were given a license to thus produce milk and each bottle of their product bore a certificate of approval granted by this medical milk commission. In this manner originated the phrase "certified milk" which has since been copyrighted by its author. This movement quickly spread over the United States and milk commissions were organized in most of the large cities. The primary purpose of Doctor Coit's efforts was to secure a clean milk for babies and invalids, but now it is coming into more general use by those who demand a milk of assured purity.

One of the first cities to form a milk commission was Rochester. Through the initiative of Doctor George W. Goler a commission was appointed by the Rochester Academy of Medicine, of which Doctor Goler was an active member. After a most discouraging canvass of the dairymen in this vicinity, Mr. William J. Lovett was persuaded to undertake the work. With the most meager equipment and under the most adverse conditions Mr. Lovett began the production of certified milk. For a long time he was the only producer and the movement made little headway in this community. In 1907, in order that the milk commission might have a legal

status the work was transferred to the Medical Society of the County of Monroe, a new commission being appointed. At this time Doctor Goler severed his connection with the movement. The commission as now constituted consists of Doctor Richard M. Moore, President, John R. Williams, Secretary, Seelye, W. Little, Edward G. Nugent, Joseph R. Culkin and James W. Magill. The following dairymen are at present producing milk under the supervision of this commission: W. P. Schianek, H. E. Whitmore, Markham and Puffer, and W. E. Dana of Avon, N. Y., and W. E. Luttle, Nunda, N. Y.

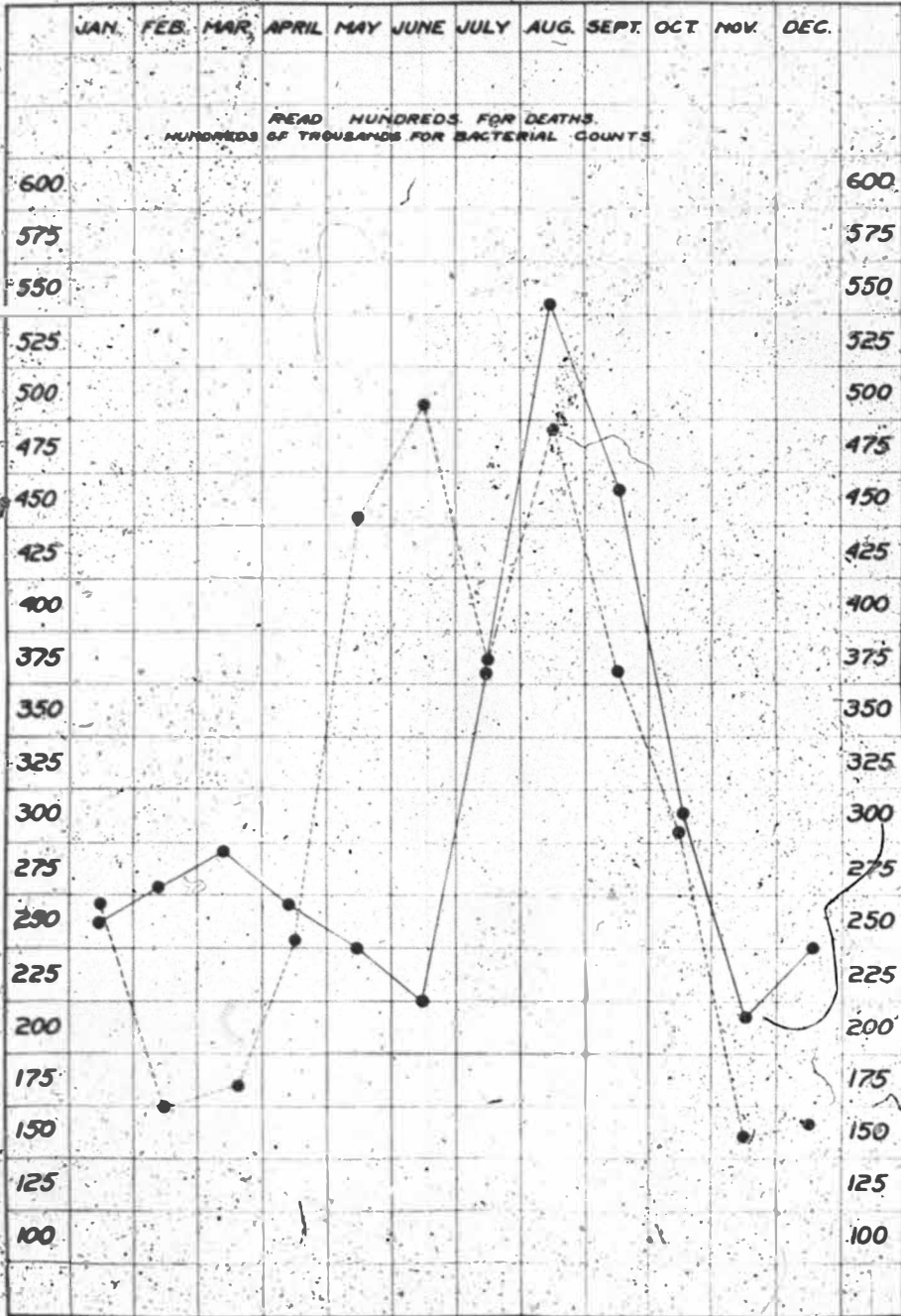
"Undoubtedly tuberculosis is transmitted to human beings by the use of milk from tuberculosis cattle and cattle with this terrible disease are exceedingly common in the herds which supply milk to the people of this community."

—JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Secy.
Monroe Co. Milk Commission.

The requirements of the commissioners are: 1. The cows must be free from all disease. It must be demonstrated by the tuberculin test that they are free from tuberculosis. 2. The barns, milk houses and other buildings used in the production of the milk must be clean, well lighted and ventilated. 3. The milk must not contain more than ten thousand bacteria per cubic centimeter. 4. The milk must contain at least three and six tenths per cent of butter fat. 5. The milk must be cooled, bottled and maintained at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or under while in transit from the dairy to the consumer.

These conditions mean but little to the average user of milk but they are fraught with much significance for his welfare. The bacteria found in milk

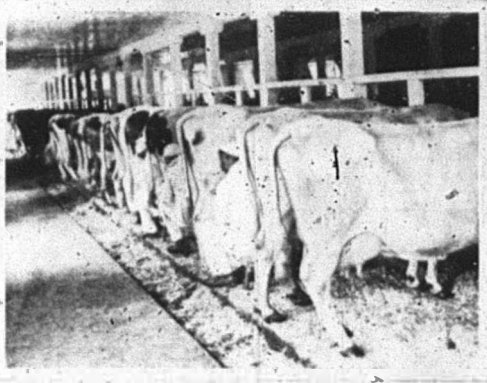
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
AND
AVERAGE BACTERIAL COUNTS } 1900-1910.



----- BACTERIAL COUNT
————— DEATHS UNDER 1 YR.

TOTAL COUNTS 10 YRS. 7485
TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YR. 9200

Chart showing the relation of Infant Mortality in Rochester and the Milk Supply



The cows are carefully cleaned each day, and the udders washed immediately before milking.

cleanly prepared are in themselves, quite harmless. Their numbers, however, afford a very reliable index to the cleanliness of the dairyman, for it is quite impossible to prepare raw milk in a dirty manner without grossly contaminating it with bacteria. While the bacteria may be of a harmless type, in their growth in the milk they so alter it as to render it unfit for food, this is particularly true of the germs of manure which are commonly found in dirty milk. Another type of germ which probably is frequently present in market milk is the one which causes tuberculosis. Undoubtedly tuberculosis is transmitted to human beings by the use of milk from tuberculous cattle, and cattle with this terrible disease are exceedingly common in the herds which supply milk to the people of this community. The commission insists that the cattle on the farms over which it has supervision shall be tested at least once a year for tuberculosis, and all reacting or suspicious animals shall at once be removed from the herd. During the present year one producer was obliged to sacrifice seven splendid appearing cows because they had developed a taint of tuberculosis.

Certified milk is now sold in Rochester for twelve cents a quart. In no other city in this country does it sell for less; indeed the average price over the United States is fifteen cents a quart. Objection in many quarters is raised that the price is prohibitive, and indeed

there is ground for the objection, but certified milk at twelve cents a quart is infinitely cheaper than ordinary market milk if to the latter is added sickness and death entailed by its use. It is quite impossible for a dairyman to produce clean milk at a profit for less than six cents per quart. It is true that most of them receive but little more than half this sum for their product and it is equally true that they give no greater value than they are paid for. It takes much more and a superior kind of labor to make clean milk than it does dirty milk. The average farmer gives the time of one man per day for thirty cows, and many less than this, whereas on the certified milk farms the whole time of one skilled worker for each ten cows is required. This item of labor is but one factor in the increased cost of production of clean milk. The operation and maintenance of a steam plant after sterilization of bottles and utensils, facilities for bottling, icing, etc., all contribute to the high cost.

An only one way is there opportunity for curtailing or reducing the price of this most necessary commodity and that is in its distribution. Under the present extravagant plan of peddling milk, in which from three to fifteen different milk peddlers supply the residents of a single

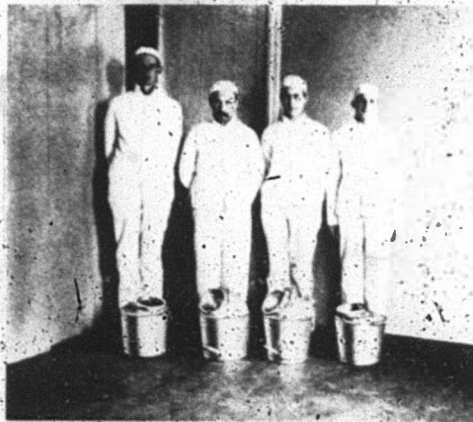


The milkers must wash their hands before milking each cow.

city block there is endless and useless duplication and reduplication of labor and equipment, which makes the mere transportation of milk from the railroad station to the consumer one of the most expensive factors in the milk problem, a cost all out of proportion to the service rendered. This is a wholly unnecessary burden which might be avoided. The milk distributor is obliged to charge four cents per quart or half the price received for the mere distribution of the milk. From this must be deducted a small charge for bottling. By this very uneconomical method of milk distribution, with customers widely scattered, one wagon can scarcely deliver more than two or three hundred quarts per day. Were this work entrusted to a single agency, with proper equipment a single wagon should deliver at least twelve to fifteen hundred quarts per day. Obviously this would greatly reduce the cost of milk to the consumer. It is highly probable that milk could thus be delivered at a profit at not to exceed one and one-half cents per quart. If this were done and the community were to insist upon a product of unquestioned purity, milk of the grade of certified milk could be sold in Rochester at a profit for not more than eight cents per quart. The

method suggested to bring this about, is the one employed by the community in the distribution of that other important commodity, namely its water. It is as reasonable and proper for the city to assume the control of its milk supply as it is for it to collect its ashes or garbage, and, to say the least, it is quite as important. The certified milk farms have been powerful educational factors in the dairying districts. Many, many farmers are willing to undertake the production of high grade milk when our citizens are ready for it. Many of these have applied to the commission for permits. The high cost of the product, however, has been a strong deterring factor in the growth of the movement, for it is a fact that many intelligent people knowingly buy milk of uncertain quality rather than pay the slightly increased cost of the product to which the milk commission certifies.

NOTE: The cuts used to illustrate this article were kindly loaned by Markham and Puffer, from, N. Y., and are pictures of their model farm. They are by no means unusual, however, indeed are typical of all of the certified milk farms.



Milkers must wear clean, washable suits. Note the sanitary milk pail that is used.

"Rich Baby, Poor Baby, Beggar Baby, Any Baby"

By Mrs. Roland Woodward

"A baby, a baby, a very fine baby. What shall the owner do to preserve it?"

Mark Twain spoke feelingly once about babies. He said that while he was delivering his speech, the future Abraham Lincoln might be vigorously vociferating for his bottle or a yet-to-be heard from Joanne d'Arc might be grumbling over the inopportune arrival of her stomach teeth.

It was said in jest but it was naked truth. Think of the thousands of Rochester babies growing and waiting for a chance to prove their worth. They are babies of all races growing to be one race and they represent such wonderful possibilities for good—some day, if they live.

No need to say that to parents. They think of it quietly, by themselves and drop the subject quickly. But they should think a little longer. The danger must be met, not avoided. Property owners recognize the danger from fire to their property, however carefully the property is guarded, and feel a sense of security in a well organized Fire Department, ready and waiting to meet the emergency. Just so, I believe every baby owner should recognize the danger from birthing fever to the baby during the summer months and inform himself carefully, in regard to the department so well organized to meet this emergency in the baby's life—a Department—which like the fire department should be called at the first signal of danger and not as a "last resort."

The Infants' Summer Hospital. What does that mean? To a few—to many indeed—it means the preservation of the sacred baby. It means the talisman that has been instrumental in preserving many little ones for future usefulness and yet in our city of two hundred and

twenty five thousand people it means to many (to altogether too many) just a name or, at best a place where *poor* babies are taken care of—as well as possible, of course, but not a place to send *their* baby. Dear me, no!

And yet the heading of this article is absolutely right. If one were to have unlimited means and build a private hospital for one's baby it is doubtful if one would get as good results, have the baby as well cared for, or under more ideal conditions than at the Infants' Summer Hospital at Ontario Beach, where the superintendent has had many years of valuable experience with very sick babies, and is really *great* in her optimism, her enthusiasm and her love for *all* sick babies!

Gold spoon babies, that were; but young men and women now, owe their existence on earth today to the Hospital. It is a badly mistaken idea that has gone abroad that only the poor are glad to take advantage of the opportunity there. Poor is a relative term. In the land of the penniless, the hundred dollar man is rich; and anyone would be poor indeed to ignore wonderful help offered so freely. A doctor's certificate must be presented stating that the child is free from any contagious disease. The largest loss of life among infants, however, is through summer complaint and mal-nutrition and it is these evils that the Hospital is so successful in overcoming. It is estimated that nearly fifteen hundred babies have been saved in the last twenty-five years, that would have died had they not been sent to the hospital.

When this Hospital was started there was no Bureau of Health in Rochester, no pure milk supply, and statistics show that eighty five out of every

hundred babies suffering from stomach trouble died. Now, on an average in the Infants' Summer Hospital the proportion has been reduced. Some years the loss has been as low as 6 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that babies sent to the Hospital are almost all very sick babies.

Twenty-five years ago this summer the work was started in tents, on a bluff overlooking the lake, and thirty-three little patients were cared for that first summer. It was soon demonstrated that there was healing in the pure air from the lake and with proper food and nursing most of the babies recovered in less than two weeks time. That established the need for a permanent hospital and the following year the first buildings were erected. The tent idea, however, has never been abandoned. It is seen in all buildings for the babies.

Let us spend a day at the Hospital and get a glimpse of the way in which the little patients and their mothers or nurses are housed and taken care of. The plan is excellent and the equipment very good indeed. Broad, raised platforms or piazzas extend as wings from the office center, and in different directions from each other. Upon these platforms are built single rows of little box houses, all under wide spreading "fly" roofs which provide shade and shelter for the piazzas as well as the roof of the little box houses. The doors of these houses are wide enough to permit of rolling the baby's crib out of doors in day time and indoors at night without disturbing the baby. Each little patient has a tiny, private in every detail all to itself. There is a bed for the mother or nurse, a crib for the baby and all the necessary furniture and everything is spotlessly clean. The rooms are thoroughly cleaned and fumigated after each case. The best hospital rules are followed, a competent corps of nurses and four or five "interns" besides two physicians are in attendance.

Last summer 22,000 bottles were filled for the Hospital babies—yet the food for each baby is prepared under doctor's

direction by an expert nurse in the diet kitchen, put into numbered bottles and kept separate from other bottles in a wire rack, which is also numbered to correspond to the room occupied by the baby. These bottles are delivered to the mothers or nurses at prescribed intervals.

The mothers must comply with all hospital rules and, in this way, many who are inexperienced or ignorant are taught how to take the best possible care of their babies.

Few realize in looking at the rows of little cribs on the piazzas and the many baby carriages on the lawns that again and again the hospital work has gone beyond caring for the baby and instructing the mother. Scores of mothers and babies, arriving almost destitute of clothing have left in two or three weeks time well provided in every detail.

All this is free. Think of it! Could there be a finer work, a nobler cause. All the money in Rochester cannot buy special favors, because all get the very best the hospital has to give.

The work is big. Few know how really big and fine it is. We are, it seems to me, an indifferent people. Talk about curiosity. We are the least inquisitive race in the world. We do not know what is going on in our own city, we do not know what has been done for us, or what can be done. It has been said our pure milk supply, and our systematic instruction of poor mothers in the care of their children owe their origin to a doctor who received his inspiration for the work while he was an intern at the Infants' Summer Hospital years ago. And now a Mechanics' Institute Course for the training of nurses for sick babies depends upon the Summer Hospital for the practical work of its students (as helpers and nurses).

It is a thankless task to discriminate between Rochester's charities. They are all good but this one so appeals to the sentiment of the most practical of men, the work is so helpful and the results are so evident that it may be set down as one of the very best. The Hos-

pital is supported entirely by subscription. No applicant is ever turned away, either for lack of accommodations or lack of funds. When the rooms are all in use tents are pitched for the lawn. When subscriptions are not large enough to meet expenses, money is borrowed from the Bank.

A day at the hospital will show us how much has already been done for equipment through the interest and work of the managers, the gifts of friends and the generosity of the public. Last year an electric lamp was given as a memorial, an addition built to the nurses' home and six new rooms added to the east wing. This year a new diet kitchen, with complete baths adjoining, has been promised, but the demand for

buildings and larger income has grown faster than the supply. Ten more rooms are needed, a larger dining room for the mothers and nurses, besides a new Administration building, and it is hoped that during this silver anniversary summer, generous gifts will mark the public's appreciation of the splendid work which is being done for our babies, for the mothers and for Rochester. There should be a more popular support of the Sumner Hospital. Every reader of this article should stop right here and make a check, payable to Mortimer R. Miller, Treasurer, 504 Wilder Building, for the largest amount he or she can afford, to help the work along. One dollar, five dollars, ten dollars. All you can. Do it for the babies of Rochester.

What I Found on Lewis Street

By Mrs. Charles Mulford Robinson

In this age when one need not be even wealthy to receive constant appeals for help from all kinds of sources, it is a remarkable and interesting thing to come face to face with a full fledged charity in one's own home town to which one has never been asked to subscribe a cent. Such was my unique experience a short time ago.

Invited to take a drive on an exceedingly hot afternoon we ended up at the house warming of the Practical House-keeping Center on Lewis Street. Although I knew of the existence of the "Center", I had never seen it, and if any readers of "The Common Good" are still in ignorance of its whereabouts it will pay them to hunt it up.

The house became the property of its present owners the first part of this year. It is a small, plain looking house, only to be distinguished from others in the neighborhood by its cleanliness, the neatness of its little flower bordered garden,

and to my mind by the atmosphere of hospitality and helpfulness that seems to extend even beyond the limit of its floors.

The floors of the little house are all bare, even of small rugs. The furniture is plain, and of course not upholstered. I was attracted by a brown table which stood in the little sitting room, and was told that it was an ordinary kitchen table transformed by the simple magic of Jap-a-lat into its present condition.

Some shelves on one side of the room were filled with books, the circulating library of the Center. There are 119 books in Italian, which were sent over by the Dante Alighieri Society of Italy, and about one hundred and thirty English books. Upon inquiry I learned that all of the books have been read and re-read by many of the children, and the fact suggested to my mind a good way to dispose of books we have outgrown, or that our children have outgrown. A



• The Housekeeping Center at 57 Lewis Street

Exhibition was on for the day and the whole front room was filled with beautiful lace and embroideries done by the women of the neighborhood who brought their treasures gladly, so that Mrs. Manning might "show her American friends what wonderful work her Indian friends could do." The other rooms were filled with the things that the children had done in their classes. Iron holders, dusters and dish-cloths showed the progress of the little tots; underwear and aprons marked the next grade; while real dresses showed that the grown-ups were in the classes too. Much to my regret, many of the results of the cooking classes were exhibited; but the lists of things that the pupils are taught to make sound most appetizing. And the system seems so sensibly *human*. Of course the people must learn how to sweep, to scrub, to make beds, to wash windows,

to dust, to build fires, blacken stoves, care for the ashes and garbage. In short, they must learn all the drudgery side of the housekeeping. But, in order to avoid the consciousness of drudgery, the housekeeping lessons alternate with the sewing and cooking classes. Who would want to join a class just to learn how to scrub floors? Certainly not the dark-eyed little children with their bright cheery smiles. But anybody will be willing to learn how to scrub floors well. Eventually, after having learned how to boil and mash potatoes, make toast, cook cereals, make bread, rice pudding, etc., one might, some day—that wonderful, magical "someday"—make fried cakes, hermits, real black chocolate cake, and—crowning joy—strawberry shortcake and real American pie!

Mrs. Margaret Manning, who lives in the "Center" and gives the people practical evidences of the right way to live,

told me that she teaches them how to make the last named things because they like such things as much as anybody does and after they have learned the practical things these seem like play. That is why I said the system seems so human.

For years I have been an ardent admirer of Janie Addams, who, as we all know, has been lovingly named "the professional neighbor" and it seems to me that that is just what Mrs. Manning must be to the people among whom she lives. What a happy combination of suggestiveness lies in the words Professional Neighbor! This is the age of specialists. "Professional" suggests that she is an expert in her special line, and then the fact that that line is being a "neighbor" makes one feel sure of her at once. Despite the fact that she leads a peculiarly busy life, that many times her duty requires her to do things from which many of us would shrink, she is cheery and bright, with a sweet smile always ready, and, best of all, with a true love for and faith in her work that insures success. Such is the impression she made upon me that afternoon.

So far the work among the girls and women has been mentioned, but the boys and men are taken care of, too. Some well cared chairs are evidence of this, as is also the vegetable garden in the rear of the house. One approaches this along a board walk covered with an old-fashioned grape arbor—not a pergola, but a real arbor. Unfortunately the board walk is sadly in need of repair. Perhaps that adds to the pleasure and excitement of the children, but the casual visitor feels that were it a little less necessary to keep one's attention fixed upon one's feet one might be better able to appreciate the garden. I was assured that "the walk would be of brick some day, when we have plenty of money."

I think this is the first year that there has been a garden. Anyway, I know that it is being run "on shares" by five boys, under the supervision of Prof. Jasper H. Wright, who most generously

donates his time and teaches the boys how to plant, to take care of, and to harvest their crops.

Rows of sturdy little lettuce leaves, beets, squash, etc., etc., give promise of a good return for all the labor that is put into the garden. Berry bushes suggest more success, while an empty patch in one corner is a memento of where the rhubarb grew, and has been disposed of. Each boy owns a fifth of the contents of the garden, and when the different crops are harvested each owner gives part of his share to the "Center" because the spirit of neighborliness is carried out in everything. Everybody shares everything with everybody else.

A result of the influence of this neighborliness and desire to help is shown in the following story: Of course there are facilities for baths in the house. A young man, who has been benefited by his connection with the "Center" is going to spend his Saturday afternoons and evenings—his half-holiday time—in supervising the baths of the men and boys all through the coming summer. Again, when Mrs. Manning moved from her old quarters in Davis Street to the present house, ever so many came to help her move, and one man stopped on his way to work in the morning to say that his wife wanted to know at what time she could go there to clean the house for Mrs. Manning, and "he did not want any pay for it either." Sewing, cooking, chair caning, and gardening are all fine things to teach to people, but how much finer to have them catch the spirit of always being ready to help others.

Another of the practical things taught is the proper care of little babies. The "Center" is only four years old—quite a baby itself, but one of the very important results of its work are the lessons the mothers of the neighborhood have learned in the care of their little children. When the "Center" first urged mothers to bathe their children the mothers were horrified. Generations of superstitious belief urged them to refuse, but little by little this superstition has been overcome and now one of the mothers who, at


First, was most reluctant to voluntarily "lend" her baby to the "Center" when one is wanted as a model to show other mothers how the babies should be bathed, dressed, fed and cared for. Undoubtedly many little babies would speak a good word for the "Center." If they could speak any words at all.

Of course any member of the Board of Managers of the "Center" could tell many interesting stories about the work and give statistics as to the cost of maintenance, etc. That is not my purpose in this little article. Neither is it my purpose to solicit or even suggest financial aid for the work. I desire to give only some idea of the impression the place made upon me.

Surely such a clean wholesome little house, where lessons are taught that will fit people to lead more useful, healthier and better lives cannot fail to make a lasting impression.



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