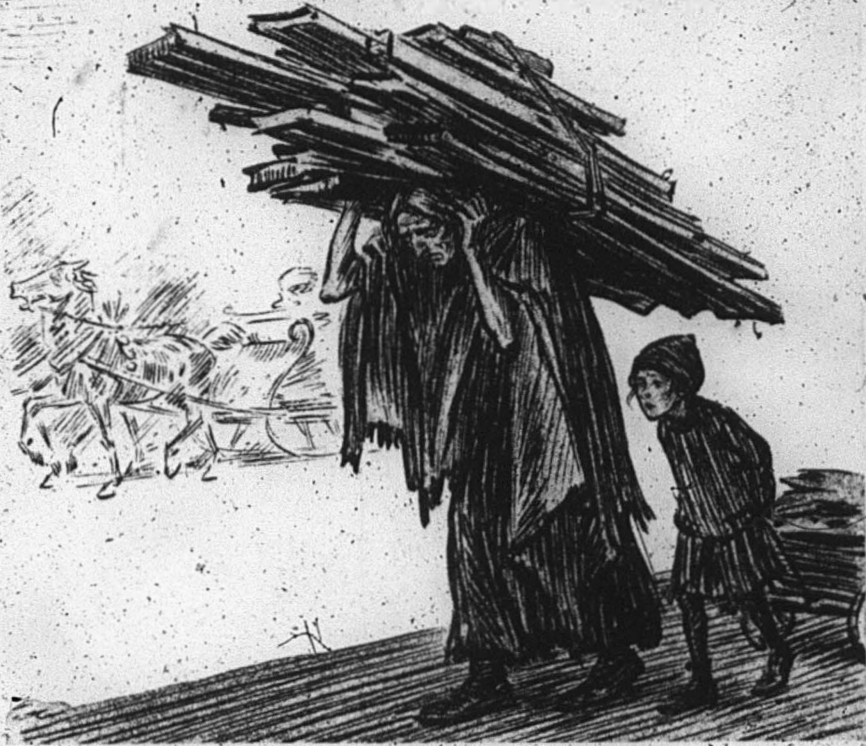


UNIVERSITY No. 3

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# The COMMON GOOD

AN INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE OF CIVIC AND SOCIAL ROCHESTER

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VOL. VII. No. 3

DECEMBER, 1913.

New Series, Vol. IV. No. 3.

## HEALTH CERTIFICATES: A GOOD STEP WITHOUT THE LAW

The first article published in Rochester advocating that ministers should begin to protect the home by requesting Health Certificates for all weddings, was published in this magazine over a year ago. At that time two ministers, Dr. William C. Gannett and the Rev. Edwin A. Rumball were the only ministers performing the ceremony with this condition. Since then two other ministers, Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch and Dr. James Bishop Thomas have joined the effort. Many other ministers are considering the same step.

The good of such action does not lie in the presumption that such a requirement will absolutely keep the unclean from marriage, but that it will help educate parents to ask this of those who marry their children and will educate the young people to offer such certificates on their own initiative as one of the points of honor in a wedding ceremony. Frankly, we have little desire to see a law compelling such a requirement at present. Its stringency would most probably lead to its eventual neglect or annulment. We hope more from the public opinion which such action as ministers and parents take. Dr. Cabot took this position in his recent address on this subject in this city.

## DO YOU READ THE SURVEY?

We have just completed arrangements with the *Survey*, which is published in New York City, for very liberal combination rates. The *Survey* has sought for a large number of years to accomplish for the entire country, what our little magazine has sought for the single city of Rochester, in other words, it is the Common Good of America. Many of our readers are already subscribers; we wish to see the names of all on the list of the New York magazine.

The *Survey* costs \$3 a year, for 52 numbers; The Common Good costs \$1 a year, for 12 numbers. In future when these two magazines are ordered together THEY CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH US FOR ONLY \$3.25, a clear saving of 75 cents. This is true for renewals as well as for new subscriptions. We hope not only that many will take advantage of this, but that our readers will tell others.

### CITIES MAY NOW DESTROY IMPURE MILK

We were criticized because in our last number we demanded that political platforms should begin to demand certified milk for all the children of Rochester, rich and poor. We note with interest, since our last number went to print, that the right of a city to demand the tuberculin testing for cows, from which its milk supply comes, has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court in a decision sustaining the Milwaukee milk ordinance. The police power of the state is declared to be adequate for such a desired purpose. If a city ordinance requires the destruction of milk not conforming to its requirements, the court holds that such destruction is not an arbitrary or unreasonable deprivation of property, but a regulation having the purpose of and found to be necessary for the protection of the public health. We have long admitted the principle, in regard to diseased meat, it is indeed time that when the food of our children is diseased, that the same destruction should take place. Dr. John R. Williams said a few years ago that cattle with the terrible disease of tuberculosis were exceedingly common in the herds which supply milk to the people of this community, and our anxiety to reach the causes of this plague in our midst should call for active and radical measures for its destruction.

The chief argument against this reform, is that it will prove very expensive to the producers, as very large numbers of their cattle will have to be destroyed. But diseased meat is also very expensive to the producer. If the decision of the United States Supreme Court is to find any practical application in our cities with as little injustice as possible to producers and with as much justice as possible to the consumers, we can see only one solution, namely, that the city—in other words, the people—should be their own producers. They own their water supply, and it would introduce no new principle, to own the milk supply. Any other way is too expensive and impractical. We wish that the local Health Bureau would force the attention of the people to this fact of diseased milk, by at once taking radical action after due warning, in regard to the gallons of tuberculosis milk which are sold in this city. Brought face to face with the true problem, we feel sure that the community would soon see that ownership was the only practical and cheap solution.

▲

Give, O give to the heart of a child  
Laughter, dream-times and sun;  
With gentle rains and breezes mild,  
And Fun, O mothers, fun.

Bleak days will come when hearts are grown;  
Dark days, with nights too long.  
O give, O give to the bud unblown  
Laughter and dreams and song.

—John Martin.

---

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# What Rochester Children Thought of The Child Welfare Exhibit

By May Ayres

Written for The Survey

This spring, ten-year-old Ralph in one of the Rochester public schools wrote a letter to his teacher:

"Do you know what the Child's Welfare Exhibit is for? Well, if you do not know what it is for, I will tell you. It is for the child to know better and try and keep the house clean, for a dirty house is a terrible house to live in. And most every disease comes from a dirty house—especially tuberculosis. Because we found out over at the armory that when you get tuberculosis it keeps eating at your lungs, and only fresh air will kill tuberculosis."

Ralph had been to the Child Welfare Exhibit and come away with one important truth thoroughly impressed upon him. The exhibit was held during the second week in April. Everyone helped, and as their part the public and parochial schools offered their children as living demonstrations of Rochester school work. There were dances, drills, and games every afternoon and evening. Children sang together, and other children formed small classes of sewing, carpentry, electric wiring, cooking, rug weaving, drawing, etc., and worked steadily under the direction of teachers. The school children of Rochester were constantly in touch with the exhibit; they were given special holidays in which to see it; and their interest was keen. The following week those in the upper grades were asked to write letters telling about what they remembered.

Some 553 of these letters were examined for the purpose of ascertaining first, the most effective form of presentation for exhibit material, and second, the degree to which children understand and remember the lessons which different exhibits are designed to teach. In making the tabulation, only those letters were used which were written by the children themselves, without outside help. Several had to be discarded because they showed evidences of suggestions and corrections from the teacher. Every reference to an exhibit feature was counted, even where the child spoke of the same thing more than once.

The most impressive single exhibit seems to have been that of the tidy and untidy home, which received 8 per cent of the 3,123 references. The moving picture show and the library received 6 per cent each, and the dairy, playground, and market 3 per cent.

The moving pictures appealed strongly to children in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades; they are mentioned only half as frequently by those in the seventh and eighth. The other exhibit features received practically the same amount of attention from children in all different grades.

Many children devoted two pages or more to a description of the bedrooms and kitchens in the tidy and untidy home. Here is an account given by a ten-year-old girl in the fourth grade:

"Then in a corner opposite that it showed how dirty people keep their houses. The bedroom had dirty old clothes on the bed which was half made. The kitchen was all dirty and lusty, and there was a can of tomato emptied out in the dishpan with wet dripping greasy rags right above them and dripping into them. And the table cloth was all dirty and mussed up, and there was some soft saurkraut and cabbage mixed together and cooked an hour or two too long. The coffee was the strongest I have ever seen in my life, and I don't believe I shall ever see any

more as strong as long as I live, and there was not any milk for it, and the pickles were mouldy enough to kill any child, and the sausage was terrible.

The same child goes on to describe the clean and dirty dairy.

It showed how your milkman's dairy should be, and how dirty some of them were. The dirty dairy was all full of cobwebs and there was straw and mud in the pails and a cat was lapping the milk right out of the pails and the cows were all muddy and dirty. But the clean dairy was lovely and the barn was all pure white and the cows were the cleanest I have ever seen and the milk was all rich and creamy and clean because the pail was all covered over on the top and the yard was all covered with green grass and it all was just as clean and neat as it could be.

The clean and dirty markets held a peculiar fascination for the children, and there are vivid accounts of the cat that was "walking over the meat and licking the meat" and the "cow's head with a disease that made it all lumpy, lying in the corner, with the blood dripping out." As Helen remarks:

"In the good store the store keeper was dressed in white, the food all looked clean and in a nice glass case. In the bad store the cat was on the counter and the celery and lettuce was all dried up, and the rest is too disgusting to tell about."

Finally, we have this manly confession from an eleven-year-old boy:

"I think the child welfare exhibit was a very nice thing, for it teaches you something, at least it did me. The things that taught me the most was about the good and bad rooms, for I have a bad room, and so did the good and bad stores do me good."

All the children saw the moving-picture show, which they take care to tell us was a free show. The film dealing with the care of the teeth, that telling the story of a boy's camp, one vaguely described as "he knocked his wife down and he knocked his children down, and they all fought," and the clean milk film received the most attention.

The library proved a great attraction to the children. One after another tells of "reading most of the afternoon, and when I got out it was most night," or of starting a book "which I came back the next afternoon to finish. It was a book of engineers." The general feeling of the children is expressed by Sarah Sedita when she says:

"While looking around I could not express my joy, when I went to see the library department and saw on a sign what is to be in Rochester, which was no other than this—that there is to be a public library and fifty other branches of it at different places in the city. Although I have read ever so many books, I could not help, then, to be overjoyed."

Near the library was a booth showing the guns, cards, jimmies, daggers, etc., taken away from small boys in the children's court. There was also a lurid collection of dime novels from the same source. Of these Katherine writes:

"I was talking to Mr. Killip about the boys he had to handle, and he was telling how some of them acted. It was very interesting to see the things he had taken from boys under sixteen years—the revolvers, dice, knives, books, cartridges, and other things. Some little boys came along and saw the books and one said, 'Didn't I tell you those were good books? See, they got them here!'"

This booth and the explainers in charge—the explainers seem to have

done effective work in the Rochester exhibit—impressed the boys very seriously. Moses states the case:

"When a child reads a novel he gets interested in them and likes to buy more of them. After a boy reads a great deal of these novels he gets so that he thinks he is the things that he is reading about. And soon after that he starts to murder."

Tabulation was made showing the distribution of references among the four main types of exhibit material—entertainments, models, motion exhibits, and photographs, maps, diagrams, charts, etc. To reach conclusive results, it would be necessary to secure the exact number of exhibits shown in each of the four classes. We know, however, that there were more photographs, cartoons, charts, maps, etc., in the Rochester exhibit than numbers on the program, or different models, or motion exhibits. Donald tells us—"There was charts of the teeth, mind, nostrils, ears, throat, various organs, limbs, and feet."

But most of the children who attended the exhibit have only a vague memory of the photographs which lined the walls, and every reference of this kind is capped by three references to the program numbers. Models and motion exhibits receive practically the same amount of attention in all the grades. The lower grades were more impressed by the entertainments than the higher, and the higher were more impressed by the photographs than the lower. The per cents for all the children run: entertainment 35, models 28, motion exhibits 26, and photos, maps, etc., 11.

There were 271 favorable comments and 44 unfavorable comments on the exhibit. The favorable run from one little girl's reiterated exclamation of "Oh, it was grand!" to Ralph's dignified statement:

"Thousands of people were taught by the clean and healthy attitude of the building a great number of things. It was probably the best move toward cleanness ever held in this city."

With a few exceptions, the unfavorable comments have to do with the overcrowding, from which the children suffered greatly. As a natural result of such a throng, the halls became stuffy, and there seemed to be no adequate system of ventilation. One of the boys writes:

"There were imposing posters on the poor air system in the tenement houses, but right there, where thousands of people came daily, the air was so bad that people who really wanted to see the things stayed away."

.....

Finally comes this simple tribute to the success of the exhibit:

"When looking at the pictures of poor children and homes and the condition of the homes, it seems hardly possible that such conditions could exist in Rochester, but when you get out of doors again your eyes are opened and you see conditions that you never noticed before."

The children speak frankly in their letters, often telling more about themselves than they realize. There is something pathetic in the following glimpse of home life which Maurice affords us:

"The good food and bad are almost what I take, but I don't drink coffee any more, and will not take it. My brother used to have coffee every meal, but since my mother was there he drinks no coffee but all milk and bread. Bread is about the only good food there is, and I have had lately a good appetite for it."

.....

Many of the children are quite sure that the exhibit was for the instruction of the "lower classes" only, and have a pleasant feeling of superiority as they speak of its influence. Says one with some indignation:

"The thing impressed me as if the Italians and Germans were having more done for them than the Americans and respectable people."

It is of course impossible to draw any hard and fast rules as to the effect of exhibit material upon an adult audience from these letters of school children. Certain things, however, are of enough significance to warrant attention on the part of exhibitors. With the exception of the moving picture exhibit all these different features were about as interesting to the children in the seventh and eighth grades as to those in the fourth, fifth and sixth. Difference in age seems to have little to do with the strength of the impression received. The fact that children acted in the entertainments and motion exhibits probably accounts in part for their interest in these two forms of exhibit material, but it cannot account for the high per cent of attention paid to the tidy and untidy home, the moving pictures, the library, the clean and dirty dairy, or the clean and dirty market. Entertainments interested them most, models next, then motion exhibits, and photographs least of all. Difference in age becomes a factor when considering the type of material rather than the individual exhibit, and we find interest in entertainments lessening, and that in photographs and diagrams increasing towards the higher grades. Through all the grades, however, models and motion exhibits receive very nearly the same amount of attention, and together receive more than half of all the references made. Among adults, it seems safe to assume that the relative order of interest would be the same.—*The Survey*.

**A CORRECTION:** On Page 4 of the October number, we made an unfortunate confusion between voters at primary elections and regular elections. George Kennen refers, as we note, to primaries. The Monroe County civic delinquency refers to the regular voting. The facts show that the Primary has practically lost its significance, and that regular elections only call out about 70 per cent of the voters.

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## City Bonds in the Peoples' Market

By W. P. Kirkwood

Two experiments in the marketing of city bonds have been tried recently in St. Paul with great success, and suggest methods that may be of use to practically every city in the country—of use to the municipality and of profit to local small investors.

Back of the experiments lies an interesting bit of history. St. Paul some time ago discovered that it could secure better work on street improvements by day labor than by contract, and its charter was amended so as to admit of the desired change. The amended charter, however, still contained a provision to the effect that improvement bonds should be sold after bids had been received and contracts let, but before work was begun. It did not cover the conditions for day labor on the bond side apparently. Therefore, when \$209,000 worth of 6 per cent paying bonds were issued, there arose a question as to their legality, and brokers were rather shy of them.

The Northwestern Trust Company of St. Paul, recently acquired by James J. Hill, inquired into the matter, obtained expert legal advice, and found that the bonds were legally all right. It, therefore, purchased freely, and then, to see what could be done in the way of interesting the small investor, put before one of the leading department stores of the city a plan to dispose of the bonds over its counter. The department store's heads fell in with the plan at once. They would get the best of advertising out of it, and would be doing their customers a real service. They, therefore, took the bonds, and announced a sale for a certain day, the bonds to be sold at the price paid for them and to be guaranteed, so that no investor need have any fear about getting his money back at any time. A limit of \$1,000 to each purchaser was fixed.

The day of the sale came, and the bonds went like fancy silks from a bargain counter. The first installment was sold out in less than two hours. Another installment was placed on sale the next day, and these, too, went quite as rapidly. In all, \$99,000 worth of bonds were thus disposed of in less than five hours.

The purchasers were, for the most part, women, and the average purchase was about \$250. The money came from local savings banks, from the postal savings bank, and from personal hoardings. One woman brought her money to the counter in a paper bag.

The financiers of the city were delighted. Here was something new to count on in making public improvements—the idle cash in the hands of

the thrifty wage-earner. Men like Louis W. Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railroad, and James J. Hill, of the Northwestern Trust Company, both attended the sale, and commended it in very high terms. The interest throughout the Northwest and the country at large was great.

The success of this venture led James J. Hill to go even farther—to try a different sort of plan. The department store bonds had been in denominations of \$100. He would try to interest those who might have even less to invest. Another issue of bonds, amounting to \$25,000, for city playgrounds was to be had. The Northwestern Trust Company, therefore, took the whole issue and announced to the public that it would sell, with these bonds as security, trust certificates in denominations of \$10, no purchaser to receive above \$100 worth. The bonds were thirty-year, at 4½ per cent.

These certificates were made non-transferable, so as to protect purchasers unfamiliar with the care of such papers. In case anyone should lose his certificate, he has but to report the fact to the Trust Company, wait a short time to see whether the paper turns up, and then, if it has not been found, receive a duplicate.

The sale of these certificates was quite as successful as that at the department store. If the limit to each purchaser had not been placed so low, the whole series would have been sold out the first day. As in the former case, also, many women were in the line of buyers, and while not a few took one, two or three certificates, a great many wanted more than the limit fixed. It is the opinion of the officers of the Trust Company that, with a larger issue and a higher limit for each purchaser, there will be little trouble in selling the city's bonds by this certificate plan.

This sale was made without profit to the company, as an advertisement and as a means of sounding the public to see what the plan was worth. The city makes use of tax certificates in order to avail itself of each year's taxes during the year for which they are collected. Otherwise, the taxes would not be available until the year following that in which they are actually paid in. It is the belief that such issues of tax certificates can be handled in the same manner. Tax certificates are always in demand, and this method would make it easy to get them into the hands of the small investor. In such future efforts it is hardly to be expected that companies like the Northwestern Trust Company will transact the business without any margin of profit, but just what this will be is yet to be determined. — *The American City.*

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## Mis' Marsh Calls On The City Editor

By Zona Gale

"We got a new city editor on our paper a little while ago. I didn't know why he was called 'city editor' but I found out. I took him up an article. It was an article about why the children is working in Sturgis pickle factory. The children is just as high as the brine vats, and that's why them have 'em there. They give us that reason. I wrote the article the best I know how. In it I called pickles pickles, and I called folks not hands and not labor, but folks, like the Lord meant. And I took it up to the editor, and I said to him 'Here's something I want you to print in your paper; will you get it in tonight?' The city editor, he looked at the manuscript sort of kittering, and he said, 'What is it, Mis' Marsh?' And I said 'Oh, just a little article about the pickle factory and about the children working in there.' And then I got all het up about it, and I said some of the things I thought. I even read him the article. But before I got done he says:

"But, Mis' Marsh! We can't print that."

"Ain't it true?"

"Oh, yes, he says, it's true. But we can't print it."

"Why can't you print it?" I say sthen, blunt.

"Well, he says, 'whose pickle factory is it?'"

"Sturgis's pickle factory, I answers accurate.

"And he says: 'Well, don't you know that Sturgis's pickle factory gives us a half page "ad" every Saturday?'"

"I didn't see no point to that, but I though a minute and then I did: 'Why, that's just it, I says, 'where would Sturgis be if he didn't have you to advertise him half a page every week?' I should think you'd be sure to have some influence with him."

"The city editor, he looked at me and he shook his head sort of sad. And he says, 'You know, it don't work that way. He fiddles and we dance."

"Then I see light. Then I see light. And I looked at him steady, and I says:

"What about the children?"

"That made him a little mad, and he says: 'My heavens, we ain't no orphan asylum."

"Ain't we? Ain't we?' I says, 'I thought that was what we was born to be.' And then I thought a little and I says: 'Why you poor thing, you poor thing. That's why they call you city editor. Because you see things financial, like a city—and not friendly, like a village."

"He laughed at me a little, and he says, 'Maybe that's it.' And then he sort of shuffled his papers as if he wanted to get back to work. And so I stood up to go. But before I went out I stood up by the door and I says to him:

"Well I hope sometime, I says, 'that you'll graduate out of being just city editor. And that you'll get to be a regular United States editor. And maybe a world editor. And I don't know but a universe editor. Not just a newspaper editor, about doings, but an editor, I says to him, 'about folks. About folks. Good morning.' —*La Follette's Magazine.*

## Social Centers and Hymns of Democracy

By Richard Lloyd Jones

One night at Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Samuel Crothers, who preaches across the road from Harvard, and writes the best essays now coming from an American pen, listened for 30 minutes while 1200 folks in a social center—Jew and Gentile, master and slave, but for that occasion all free and equal—poured out their souls in songs of democracy. Then he said:

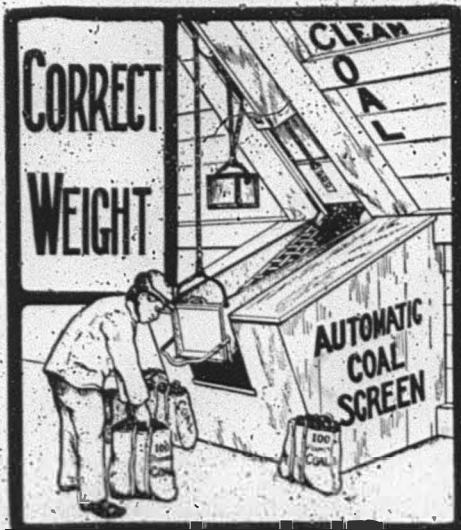
"Do you realize what you have done? You have found a substitute for war. We peace fellows have had all the arguments but one; and that one has been unanswerable. The military fellows say it takes a war to make people really feel together, to know a common interest, to own a common country. And how do they prove it? They tell us that from '61 to '65 we were a singing nation, and that's true. Those were the days when we learned 'Marching Through Georgia,' 'Tenting Tonight,' 'Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory,' 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,' 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home.'

"I was a boy in those days and I never expected to hear such singing again. But I have heard it here tonight. You sang in that spirit. What does it mean? It means that, down underneath, you have been gripped by that same, throbbing common reality; not hate this time, nor fear, but love. You know a common interest. You own a common country. You've found what the military fellows say we cannot get without fighting. You have spoiled the only argument for war."

The spiritual vibration which comes from fellowship on a level cannot be understood until it is felt. It is the best thing in every enterprise

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in which men and women engage in groups. It is what furnishes the motive power for hymns and cheers and what stimulates those soul forces which make heroes and martyrs of folks ordinarily just like you and us.

All of which reminds us that there is a need for some more good hymn writing. The old religious hymns of selfish personal salvation are pretty well played out. Even the orthodox churches are casting them aside. The tunes may live, and many are worth living. But they require new words—words expressive of the new note of social service; words summoning not only man, but also society to repent and be just.

Open social centers to the full call of democracy and you will be astonished how soon a new crop of poets and hymn writers will grow up.  
—*Wisconsin State Journal*.

### “Suppose, the Doctor Came Free, Just Suppose”

By Richard Lloyd Jones

If a stranger should stop you on the street, look you over and say: “Excuse me, but your color is bad, I would advise a tonic, more outdoor exercise, careful diet and a trip to the mountains or seashore—here is my card; I am John Smith, M. D.,” what would you think?

Would you look upon him as a philanthropist, a lover of his race, a veritable missionary of the healing art? Or would you think him a quack, drumming up trade?

Before a convention of Wisconsin medical women in Milwaukee the other day a feminine M. D. from up the state read a paper in which she contended that no doctor quite lived up to the best ideals of his (or her) profession who permitted an ailing fellow passenger on the good ship earth to drift by without extending the signal of warning.

“In some way,” she said, “we must educate the public to allow us to be real guardians of public health. Then if we saw a case of bronchitis or catarrh, we could warn the person to do something before he got into deep water”—could throw a life line ere the poor chap went under.”

But in what way? Well, here's a suggestion:

Suppose that every schoolhouse was a real social center. Suppose that one of its functions was to serve as a sub-station of the city health department. Suppose that doctoring, instead of being done on a fee basis, with the doctor not called until the disease had laid firm hold, were wholly or largely on a salaried basis, with the public paying the bills; suppose every doctor were thus by right a public health inspector, whose duty it would be to nip ailments in the bud. Suppose that it were both your privilege and your obligation to go to the school center regularly, to be looked over by the health inspector for that district. And suppose, further, that the standard of a doctor's success were not how big or how many fees he could get, but how few sick folks there were in the territory for which he was especially held responsible. Wouldn't that be a way?

A dream, you say?

But dreams have come true.—*Wisconsin State Journal*.

---

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|   | 4260      |         |       |
| Children's Aid Society                                    | 2880      |         |       |
| Commissioner of Public Safety                             | 1026      |         |       |
| Children's Court  | 5616      | Main    | 1268  |
| County Hospital   | 6600      | Chase   | 900   |
| Cruelty to Children                                       | 3148      | Main    | 2228M |
| COMMON GOOD, EDITOR                                       | 4115J     |         |       |
| COMMON GOOD, Treasurer                                    | 5952L     | Chase   | 1342M |
| Eherwein & Zaffert, the COMMON GOOD bindery               | 4604      |         |       |
| Education, Board of                                       | 581       | Main    | 581   |
| Female Charitable Society                                 | 1069      |         |       |
| Fire  | 34        | Main    | 34    |
| Fish, Clinton G., artist for the COMMON GOOD              | 2215      |         |       |
| Gannett House   | 7407J     |         |       |
| Garbage Contractors                                       | 1769      |         |       |
| General Hospital  | 656       | Main    | 656   |
| Goler, Dr. (Health)                                       | 1001      | Chase   | 1001  |
| German Home for Aged                                      | 1336      |         |       |
| Hahnemann Hospital  | 626       | Main    | 626   |
| Health Bureau   | 1135      | Main    | 1135  |
| Hebrew Charities  | 2585L     |         |       |
| Home for Friendless                                       | 1564      |         |       |
| Homeopathic Hospital                                      | 400       | Chase   | 400   |
| Housekeeping Center                                       | 6202L     |         |       |
| Humane Society  | 2223      | Main    | 2223  |
| Iola Sanitarium   | 4536      | Chase   | 1343  |
| Industrial School   | 3730      |         |       |
| Jewish Orphans  | 1078      |         |       |
| Kirk, Dr. William, Secretary United Charities             | Park 799  |         |       |
| Legal Aid Society   | 7638      |         |       |
| Lynnan Letter Shop, the COMMON GOOD mailers               | 5190      |         |       |
| Library, The Public                                       | 6263      |         |       |
| Loan Society, Provident                                   | 5084      |         |       |
| Mayor's Office  | 525       | Main    | 525   |
| Jail  | 529       | Main    | 529   |
| Mechanics Institute                                       | 1432      | Main    | 1432  |
| Milk Commission, Monroe Co. Dr. J. R. Williams, Secretary | 180       | Chase   | 1366  |
| Municipal Court   | 1420      | Main    | 1420  |
| Municipal Hospital  | 4194      | Chase   | 1320  |
| Nurses' Directory   | 636       | Chase   | 311   |
| Open Air School   | 7749      |         |       |
| Orphan Asylum, Rochester                                  | 1148J     |         |       |
| Penitentiary  | 1724      | Chase   | 103   |
| Police  | 59        | Main    | 59    |
| Park Commission   | 416       | Main    | 416   |
| Polish Institute  | 3757L     |         |       |
| Public Health Assoc.                                      | 1390      | Main    | 3780  |
| Probation Officer   | 2112      | Main    | 1405  |
| Quigley, Joseph M. (Police)                               | 5963      | Main    | 59    |
| Rescue Mission  | 5512      |         |       |
| Rumball, Edwin A., Pres. and Editor of COMMON GOOD        | 4115J     |         |       |
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| St. Mary's Hospital                                       | 162       | Genesee | 162   |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum                                  | 1381      |         |       |
| St. Ann's Home  | 1857      | Main    | 3498J |
| St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum                               | 4142      |         |       |
| Salvation Army Home                                       | 5046      | Main    | 3155  |
| School Census Board                                       | 2248      |         |       |
| Social Settlement   | 3316      |         |       |
| Sheriff   | 769       | Main    | 520   |
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