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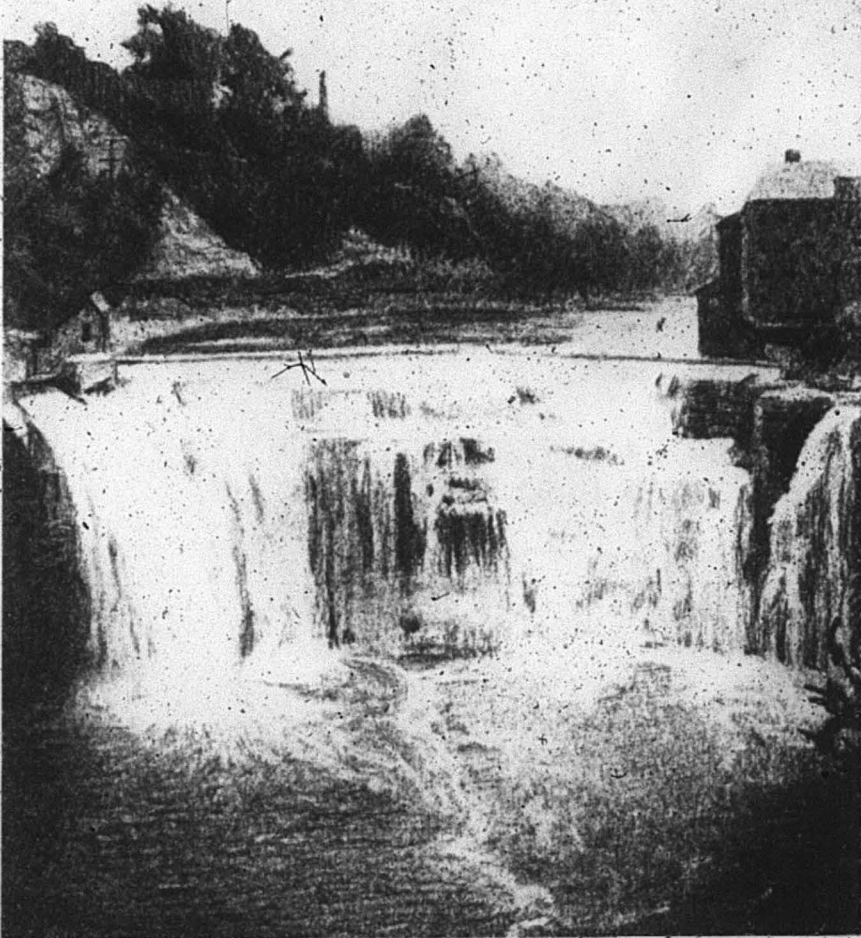
*The*

**COMMON GOOD**

*of Civic and Social*

**ROCHESTER**

**MARCH**



FIFTH ANNUAL PICTURESQUE ROCHESTER COMPETITION—2nd Prize

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# The COMMON GOOD

AN INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE OF CIVIC AND SOCIAL ROCHESTER

*PUBLICITY IS EDUCATION.*

*EDUCATION IS PREVENTION.*

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VOL. VII. No. 6

MARCH, 1914.

New Series, Vol. IV. No. 6.

## Here is an Editorial from a Western Paper

Rochester, N. Y., is the city which first opened its school houses to democratic discussion of live topics by all who cared to take part.

While this freedom lasted, many of these school house forums had programs which were stirring. Editors were muckraked, but given full chance of defense; candidates were stood up and cross-examined; public officials were invited to tell their triumphs and troubles; there were free-for-all debates on direct primaries and legislation, women suffrage, single tax, three-cent fares, free textbooks; how the boss got his good living, better housing and a thousand and one things directly bearing upon the daily life and welfare (or oppression) of the folks.

It was an interesting period—most any night you could go into a welcoming social center and be stimulated wholesomely.

But it was more freedom than the town could stand. One by one the school board was changed until the lid could be clamped down and instructive lectures substituted for embarrassing freedom of discussion.

Here are some of the titles of the current course: 'The Wonders of the Heavens'; 'The Land of the Columbia River'; 'The Land of the Midnight Sun'; 'Mexico'—anything but the vital immediate interests of the 95 per cent. in the city of Rochester.

Has democracy collapsed in Rochester?

Don't you believe it. Wait till it gets its second wind."

## We Know One Rochester Church with Such a Parlor

The Lutheran parsons, down in southern Ohio, who are going to urge the general council of their church to put a "courting parlor" into every church building, are certainly headed in the right direction.

There would be some problems to solve before the courting parlor could fill every need. Socialism may be spreading, but courting remains one of our individualistic industries. "Two are company and three a crowd." So the problem in a public parlor would be to find enough cosy nooks or corners to meet the call for privacy.

It is no laughing matter, though; this need of better social centers. And especially during the cool months, when the weather keeps most of us indoors. In olden times there were parlors at home in which the daughter could entertain her friends. But in our big and crowded cities with high rents forcing people to pack into tenements, it is a different story.

Courting a girl in the presence of father, mother, and little brother has its drawbacks. Small wonder there is a tendency to shift the scene to the dance hall, the wine room or some other place where danger lurks.

And all this while the church plant stands idle most of its time, open only on Sunday and once or twice during the week.

Clearly the church is not doing all that it might to better conditions here on earth. We wish those Lutheran pastors luck.

—*Wisconsin State Journal*.

## Heroin and Tobacco as Community Problems

Rochester with other communities is coming face to face with a problem which will take our best courage and wisdom to solve. We refer to the country wide exploitation of our young people by the traffickers in habit forming drugs like tobacco, opium and its derivatives, cocaine and alcoholic liquors. Few people who have not made a study of the matter realize to what extent drug taking has crept into the life and habit of our younger people. Here in Rochester, it has already reached such proportions to warrant taking it out of the class of family problems and making of it a community problem.

There are several reasons why this state of affairs has come about. First, lack of knowledge on the part of parents and citizens of the laws which govern the sale of these drugs to minors; ignorance of the effect of the newer habit forming drugs upon the growing child; and the scandalous disinclination of our people to insist upon the strict observance and enforcement of the laws. Then there are the men in business, the tobacco, liquor and drug trades and even doctors of medicine, who are so lacking in moral sense that they insist upon building up their business by making drug habitues of our children by the most devilish and seductive methods. Then there is the good business man who becomes lax in the care which he should exercise in his selling of habit forming drugs to anyone, adult or minor; perhaps not intentionally breaking the law or wishing to make drug fiends to build up his business but often blinding himself to conditions which, to say the least should arouse his suspicions.

Every tobacconist and every other business man who deals in tobacco should know that it is a misdemeanor "to sell, pay for or furnish any cigars, cigarettes or tobacco in any form to any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen," and yet many boys about whose age there could be no reasonable doubt have told us that they have never been refused tobacco when they had the money to pay for what they asked.

Every parent and every policeman in Rochester should know that it is against the law for any child under sixteen to use tobacco in any form and yet boys are walking our streets daily smoking cigars and cigarettes and chewing tobacco. We are sorry to say that we believe there is nothing to hope for from the tobacco trade in correcting this evil so we urge

**WOMEN ARE PEOPLE** — *Votes for Women* — **WOMEN ARE CITIZENS**

Half of our Troubles in America come because it is only a Government by half the People. Stand for a Nobler America and a Better New York State in 1915 when the Legislature submits this question to you.

— Literature at —

THE POLITICAL EQUALITY CLUB, Beekley Building, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

every parent and every law abiding citizen to draw the attention of Chief Quigley to any transgressions of this law which they observe. It is only by the co-operation of everyone that Chief Quigley can hope to suppress this traffic.

It is a misdemeanor "to admit to or allow to remain in any place where wines or spiritous or malt liquors are sold, any child under sixteen," yet every day newsboys and messenger boys are allowed to enter some of our saloons. This business will stop only when the saloonkeepers know that the people are awake to their nefarious methods, for this is one of their methods of acquainting the young with the seductive associations of their business. We should bring to the attention of Chief Quigley any apparent or actual transgressions of this law and ask him to investigate.

The laws in regard to the sale and use of Cocaine and Opium and Morphine are sufficiently stringent and explicit to keep all except the most degenerate and desperate of traffickers from "taking a chance." Yet "dope fiends" insist that Rochester is "wide open," that not only are many druggists illegally dispensing these drugs but that some of our physicians make a regular business of supplying prescriptions for these drugs to those who pay. These fiendish traffickers in human degeneracy are ever on the watch for ways and means of bringing new victims to their doors and their latest scheme finds expression in the sale of Heroin to our young people. The result is that all over the country they are making drug fiends of our children at such a rate that unless something very stringent is done at once it bids fair to become a great national catastrophe.

This state of affairs has been brought about largely through the ignorance of the large mass of our people, and we are sorry to say of some physicians, or the real nature of Heroin, and also because of the unfortunate fact that Heroin being one of the newer compounds of a poisonous habit forming drug it was not specifically named in the law against the use and sale of these drugs and so because of this technicality there seems to be no law to regulate its sale and use.

HEROIN IS A COMPOUND OF MORPHINE; what is called in chemistry an ester. The law specifies opium and its alkaloids of which morphine is the most important. Heroin is not an alkaloid therefore it is technically without the law. These are facts which we are sorry to say even some of our physicians have been ignorant of and have been unintentionally dispensing and prescribing a dangerous habit forming drug. Heroin is a morphine compound; only a little less poisonous but even more seductive in its effects and if anything more rapid and terrible in its habit forming results.

It is very commonly used in cough mixtures; BEWARE OF COUGH MIXTURES WHICH CONTAIN HEROIN OR ANY OTHER PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

No reputable physician or druggist would dispense heroin to boys and yet that is just what is going on in Rochester. Technically within the law, ethically these men are the most degenerate of our criminals

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because they are exploiting the youth of our city. We would publish the names of the men who are known to be in this business did we not fear to advertise them too widely, but we do urge upon our readers to use every possible means to have the drug laws so amended that there can be no doubt about the criminality of the sale of Heroin.

In spite of the weakness of the law we urge our readers when they hear of any case where Heroin is being dispensed by either physician or druggist to children that they will immediately bring the case to Chief Quigley's attention so that he may investigate and at least throw around the unfortunate victim such safeguards as may seem possible.

This dastardly traffic in habit forming drugs must be stopped but it cannot be done unless all the people co-operate with Chief Quigley.

He is entitled to our help; he needs it and he wants it. LET EVERY-ONE HELP.

### White List of Rochester Milk Dealers

The following milk dealers of this City had any Average Bacteria Count of less than 100,000 during the Six Months ending 1913. They are the only Dealers whose record for that time deserves to be called "GOOD" in the Reports of the Health Bureau.

Is your Milk Dealer's name in the List?

Wallace Cautle	15,000	Levi Welkley	63,000
George W. Heitsman	23,000	William Fry, Jr.	66,000
John Brown	30,000	C. B. Snyder	66,000
Thomas Yost	30,000	William Erhardt	70,000
Lewis Geyer	33,000	Albert Welkley	70,000
William Lovett	45,000	*Brighton Place Dairy	80,000
B. M. Howard	50,000	Henry Kuhn	86,000
J. W. Bittner	53,000	*City Dairy Co.	90,000
Harry Lauck	60,000	Albert Bohm	95,000
James McNall	60,000	E. N. Baker	100,000

\*Pasteurized milk. These counts would be higher if it were not that Pasteurizing kills off a large number of harmless Bacteria. — Health Bureau Reports.

### ROCHESTER ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS FOR THE BLIND

The following articles, made by the Blind of the city, are on sale at our Headquarters, 408 Livingston Building, or may be ordered by telephoning Stone 5765-J

Aprons, Brooms, Baskets, Towels, Knit Goods, Slippers, Etc. Orders may be left for Piano Tuning, Chair Caning, Magazine Subscriptions or Household Necessities of any kind.

WE HELP THE BLIND TO HELP THEMSELVES.

Headquarters, 408 Livingston Building, Exchange Street.

Telephone Stone, 5765-J.

### A REWARD OFFERED

"The American City" calls attention to the following:

The offer of \$100 reward for proof that any city employee in Memphis has been guilty of graft during his connection with the city will stand during the present administration.

The offer of this reward was not prompted by any information which has reached Mayor Crump or the city commissioners indicating that there is grafting going on in the city government, but it is desired to keep the local government free from this sort of fraud. Mayor Crump says:

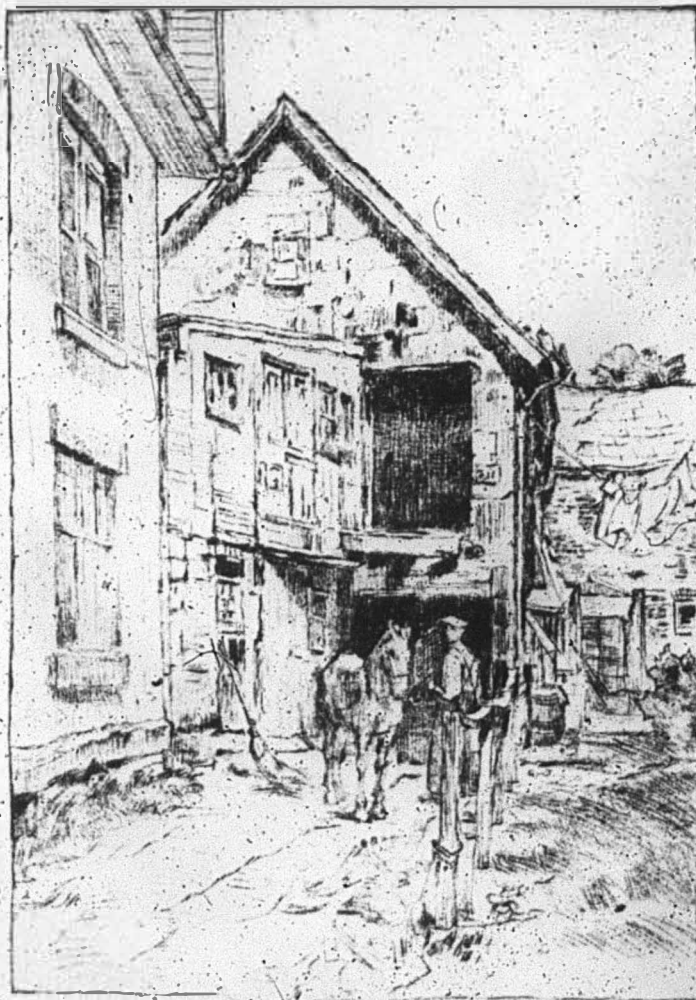
"If anybody is grafting we certainly want to know it, and I am sure the city can well afford to pay for the information.

"As for any city employee who may be found guilty, he will not only be summarily discharged, but will be prosecuted to the limit of the law. The city pays good salaries, for which it expects, and, I believe, receives, good work in return, so there is no excuse for anybody grafting.

### **\$100.00 REWARD.**

A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by the City of Memphis to any person who can and will furnish proof that any city employe has been guilty of grafting, while holding such employment. The name of such informant will, in no case, be divulged,

The City Government pays good salaries and, in return, expects and insists upon good service, which it is now getting. Neither the Mayor or any City Commissioner is aware of any grafting, however, there is talk the world over about grafting in municipal work, and IF THERE ARE GRAFTERS CONNECTED WITH THE CITY OF MEMPHIS THE CITY COMMISSIONERS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IT. THE OFFENDERS WILL NOT ONLY BE REMOVED FROM THE CITY PAY ROLLS BUT THEY WILL BE PROSECUTED TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW.



FIFTH ANNUAL PICTURESQUE ROCHESTER COMPETITION  
FIRST PRIZE

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by 4:40 p. m.  
Through train on  
the Erie Railroad.

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So easy to get there. So delightful while there.

Just what you need for a WEEK END ANYWAY.

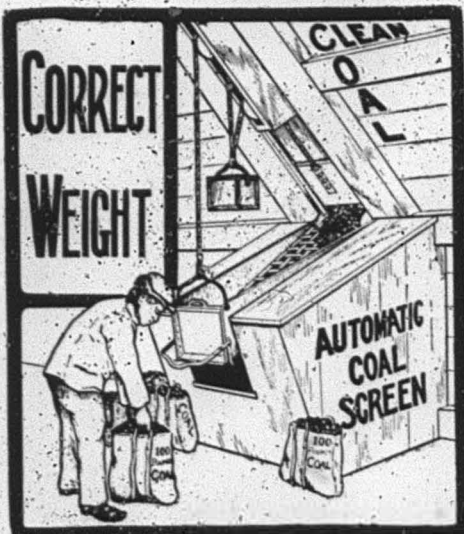
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## The Fifth Picturesque Rochester Competition.

By F. Vonder Lancken

The Fifth Annual Picturesque Rochester Competition which closed January 5th, 1914, was the most successful both in numbers and in the quality of the work submitted. The winner of the First Prize, Mr. Edward S. Seibert, has been located in Rochester some time painting local genre subjects, portraits of prominent German Americans of Rochester, and has made innumerable most attractive sketches of the city and its suburbs. To my knowledge he is the first artist to have made etchings showing the little nooks and corners of our city that lend themselves so well to interpretation in this suggestive medium.

The prizes this year were awarded to the competitors for the work submitted not necessarily for a single example. Mr. Seibert receiving the prize for his group of sketches and etchings.

The jury composed of George H. Broadhead, Aston Knight and Guernsey Mitchell, were most judicious in adopting this broader method of giving the prizes.

The Second Prize was won by Mr. Alling M. Clements, a native of Rochester and a graduate of the Art Department of the *Mechanics Institute* of the year 1912. He is now in New York continuing his studies and illustrating.

Mr. C. A. Cooper, an English Canadian, a gifted artist and designer, received the Honorable Mention.

It was thought more considerate not to disclose the identity of contributors, other than the prize winners, and all sketches were displayed in the Exhibition Room of the Bevier Building of the Mechanics Institute, under their assumed names or devices.

I should appreciate receiving the opinion of local artists regarding the wisdom in retaining from the public the names of all contributors but those of the prize winners.

The conditions covering the Competition will be practically the same next year with the exception of an additional statement excluding Sketches that have been submitted before.

## California Tax-payers Save \$265,477.89 on Free Text-books.

By W. G. Eggleston

During the first nine months of 1913 the number of free text books distributed to the pupils of the California public schools was 1,231,681.

If those books had been bought from book companies at list prices to dealers, the cost to the State would have been \$485,169.84. But the cost of manufacturing at the State printing plant, plus royalties, was \$219,681.95, which means that the taxpayers of California have saved \$265,477.89 on school books in nine months. But it doesn't mean that they will keep that money, or buy unscrambled trust stock with it.

Not a brick would I throw at the policy or principle of free text books. Some of the landlord kind are throwing bricks at it, but why should they? Free school books made California a more desirable State in which to live and do business. Greater desirability of a locality or State for residence or business purposes, or both, has the same effect on land values that any other public improvement has. It does not increase the value or price of houses, cheese, pianos or millinery, dreams, or any other product of labor, but it helps to increase the price of lots and lands.

That is not a reason for opposing free text books; no more so than it is a reason for opposing public schools, good streets and efficient fire and police departments. It is a reason for advocating the exemption of personal property and improvements from tax, and raising all public revenues by taxation of community-made land values.

But to return to the free text book mutton. California is a pioneer in State manufacture of school books. Not that all the books manufactured are finished products. Under the efficient management of State Printer Friend William Richardson the State book factory is doing excellent work; but it is no part of Mr. Richardson's duty to take a few material school book manuscripts and revise, alter and amend it into a condition approaching perfection.

No longer ago than 1909, the State printing plant at Sacramento was one of the choice scandals of the California State Government at that time. When Governor Johnson went into office he found a museum of State scandals. He de-scandalized the State printing plant by appointing Mr. Richardson as State Printer. Mr. Richardson goes about disguised in a creamy look, but he has taken the State printing plant out of the nightmare class. He is more than a "business man" and more than an "honest man"; he is efficient—and that includes a multitude of virtues and excludes a multitude of sins.

To forestall a possible sneer, let me say that my acquaintance with State Printer Richardson is only casual. I have seen him but once in the last four years, and when I spoke to him in Sacramento last March he didn't know me. But his work deserves commendation for two reasons: First, he has disinfected the State printing plant and made it an efficient State institution. Second, a garbled report of the Senate Committee that investigated his office has been circulated in the East.

I am not saying that the garbled report was circulated by the book companies; but the companies regard the State printing plant as a "dangerous institution." In fact, some of them say it is "Socialistic and Populistic," showing that they have the same love for it that some of the National bankers have for the Currency Bill. Many very good men have not yet learned that the once white-hot, withering epithet has lost its heat and withering qualities. State Printer Richardson says the book companies can't compete with State prices for school books because their overhead expenses are too great. For example, the companies sell the Fifth Reader to dealers at 75 cents. California's State printing plant manufactures it for 15.2 cents and pays a royalty of 9 cents, making a total cost of 24.2 cents a copy. The Introductory History is manufactured at Sacramento for 15½ cents, and the royalty is 15 cents, making a cost of 30½ cents a copy. The book companies sell it for 60 cents. The royalty on Fourth and Fifth readers is the same, and the manufacturing cost at Sacramento is only 6.1 cents; but the book companies sell the Fifth Reader for 15 cents more than the Fourth.

Four years ago, when the State printing office was a scandal, such reactionary papers as mentioned it said the State could not possibly run a printing plant without graft; that it was established as a part of a great political machine, to yield graft with a large percentage of butter-fat, and that there was no way to improve it. Mr. Richardson has proved that there is a big difference between the work of a good tool in the hands of an inefficient workman, and the same good tool in the hands of an efficient workman.—*The Public.*

# "Where 'We Will' There's a Way"

By W. Frank McClure

Another Cleveland Idea for Rochester to Better if it can.

Backed by eight years of successful experience, Cleveland, O., the sixth city in size in the United States, offers an excellent example of how to efficiently care for a city's wards—workhouse prisoners, infirmary inmates, and poor tuberculosis patients. The problem of overcrowded jails has been effectually solved. Idleness among all classes of dependents, except those who are ill or feeble, is unknown. Hope has been reestablished in thousands of hearts, and, with it all, notable economies have been effected all along the line.

Cleveland's unique idea, briefly stated, consists in the grouping in separate villages of its principal penal, sanitary, and charitable institutions on a farm of 2,000 acres, 600 feet above Lake Erie at the highest point in the county, ten miles from the city proper. The air here afforded is just the thing for tubercular patients, and the land produces the crops which are most needed in the maintenance of the city institutions.

The work of this great farm is divided among the different groups in accordance with their fitness and strength for the respective tasks. The women at the infirmary do the laundry work and bake the bread for all the groups. The raising of crops and care of live stock is delegated in the main to the workhouse prisoners. The stoking of the boilers of the heating plant is done by those prisoners who cannot be trusted to work on the land. All the milk and eggs used by the different villages are produced immediately on this farm; likewise the hay and grain consumed by the live stock.

A mile of electric railway has been built from the center of the farm to connect with an interurban road leading into the city. The farm is also provided with a special car, which has the privilege of running over all the electric lines of Cleveland. This car, in addition to the usual passenger apartment, is equipped with cots for tubercular patients unable to ride in the seats. It also has facilities for carrying freight.

At the present time there are about twelve hundred people living in the separate villages of this great municipal farm. Emphasis should be placed upon the words "separate villages," for the infirmary group is nearly a mile from the tuberculosis division and the workhouse group more than a mile from either of the others. Therefore, though the members of one group serve another in their daily tasks, they are not thrown into each other's society.

Eight years ago the work of moving a small group at a time was begun. At first a hundred prisoners were taken from the workhouse to the farm. They slept in cottages without iron bars, and there were no uniformed guards. They worked out of doors, in the woods, in the quarries, and in the fields of grain.

The experiment was a success. To-day the grim walled old workhouse downtown has been entirely abandoned, and all the prisoners are on the farm. In addition to the cottages, a big central building with extensive dormitories has been erected for the prisoners at a cost of \$150,000. For refractory ones and for those who run away and are later returned a few cells have been provided. These cells, however, number but twenty-six in all.

For extreme cases in need of discipline there is a sun tower instead of a dungeon, this radical innovation being based on the theory that men can be better reformed in the sunlight than in the dark. These men have, in the main, lived long under abnormal conditions. Here the aim is to bring them back to nature and normal environment.

That these theories of outdoor treatment for crime work out successfully is demonstrated in the fact that close to two-thirds of all of Cleveland's prisoners are constantly trusted to work in the fields, in the sugar camps, and with the live stock, and it is seldom that one attempts to run away, while of those who are paroled but 15 per cent ever return. The trust and confidence shown in them seem to bring out their latent good qualities and self-respect.

These men have shown a particular adaptability for caring for live stock, the raising of which is fast becoming a feature of the farm's activities. The modern dairy includes 100 cows, and it is planned ere long to supply rich milk not only to the different villages at the farm but also to the city hospital, and, as the herd develops, there will be live stock to sell. The farm is also being stocked with horses, sheep, pigs and poultry.

A night school for prisoners is maintained at the farm. Not a few men here have learned to read and write. Here, also, the foreigner has the opportunity to learn a little English. The school is self-governed. A weekly paper is published by the men.

The care of the infirmity wards, like that of the prisoners, also represents a decided innovation. Here aged married couple who become charges of the city are not separated, but continue to live together, and each couple is given a little plot of ground on which to raise vegetables and flowers. There is a cottage built especially for old couples, and over its entrance appears the words: "To Lose Money Is Better than to Lose Love." Over the fireplace within is this inscription from Browning:

Grow old along with me,  
The best is yet to be.

The last of life, for which the first was made,  
Grow old, nor be afraid.

There are sixteen rooms, all on the ground floor of this cottage, and each has an outside entrance, which gives the appearance of separate cottages.

It is also a part of the general plan to group together people of like tastes. Men of education, who through some misfortune have come to the infirmity, are not housed with the illiterate.

All the infirmity buildings are of marble dust plaster finish with red tile roofs—an adaptation of Spanish mission architecture. What is known as the "service quadrangle" is built about an open court. This building is two stories high and, with the court, covers an acre.

In the main building are the kitchen, refrigerator, bakery, and laundry, forming the center of activities in the infirmity group. From each corner of the quadrangle the dining halls and cottages radiate. In the open court in summer a fountain plays and there are plants and flowers. At present the hospital and chapel are included in this main building, but later separate buildings are to be erected.

In the tuberculosis village, besides a central building, there is a hospital for those in the advanced stages of the disease, and ten lean-tos, or outside sleeping cottages, scattered about the hillside for those in the incipient stages. In 1910 a \$250,000 bond issue was voted by the city for the erection of the buildings in this group.

Hundreds of people, too poor to secure medical aid for themselves, have been cared for here and have been returned to their homes cured. Plenty of milk and eggs and an abundance of fresh air have the desired effect, especially in incipient cases. The lean-tos admit of the patients sleeping in the fresh air at will.

As the patients move about from place to place during the day each one carries in his hand a small pasteboard box in which to expectorate. Each day these boxes are burned in a furnace. The patients are much in evidence in good weather. They walk through the fields and woods and along the country road. The fresh air gives them an appetite and they eat twice as much as when they were in the city.

The city of Cleveland also lays great stress upon fresh air in the factories and stores of the city, and likewise upon the destruction of all sputum. The work of prevention, therefore, goes hand in hand with that of cure.

Still another important phase of Cleveland's work for its wards is represented in a separate farm for juvenile delinquents, said to be the only municipal boys' farm in the United States. This farm comprises 450 acres, and was established some three years prior to the inauguration of the big municipal farm heretofore described. It is located thirty miles from Cleveland, near Hudson.

On this farm are 130 boys under 16 years of age, sent there from Cleveland by the Juvenile court. They reside in cottages, fifteen to a cottage, each presided over by a master and matron, who try and maintain a home atmosphere with educational and religious advantages.

The boys spend a portion of the day in school, the course including manual training instruction, and the remainder of the day in caring for the farm animals, raising crops, and recreation. A large maple sugar camp is one of the productive sources of the farm's income. During one recent year 600 gallons of maple syrup were produced by these boys. There are also large berry patches and fruit orchards, which offer opportunities for outdoor work as well as the scientific study of how best to care for trees and fruit.

To many boys, this is their first taste of country air and rural life, and, together with the kindly attitude of those in authority, the results for good are unmistakable.

Both the idea of this municipal boys' farm and the grouping of the adult wards in villages upon the larger farm originated with the Rev. Harris R. Cooley, present director of charities and corrections in Cleveland.

As a pastor, Dr. Cooley often pleaded the cause of the unfortunate, emphasizing the need of new methods in the care of a city's wards—methods which would tend to reform rather than punish criminals and make easier the lives of other classes who through misfortune have become public charges.

When Tom L. Johnson became mayor of Cleveland he appointed this well known preacher as director of charities and corrections. He had heard of Mr. Cooley's ideas, and believed fully in them. Dr. Cooley in his new position at once began to put his preaching into practice, with wonderful results.

Today Cleveland's farm colony is beginning to be visited by people interested in sociological experiments in Europe as well as America.

The land in the great 2000 acre farm, on which Cleveland's penal, sanitary, and charitable institutions are now located cost \$356,250. The buildings already erected thereon are worth more than \$750,000. The sale of the old infirmary buildings and the workhouse down in the city helped in purchasing the new grounds and buildings—the city property being located in a section where it brought a good price.—Chicago Tribune.

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By

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**Initiative**—Report new opportunities for the growth and improvement of the city.

**Referendum**—Uphold whatever promises to contribute to the welfare of the city.

**Recall of acts and methods**—Attack those definite evils which threaten public morals, public health, the safety of life and property, economy and efficiency.

The mayor-elect and directors of every city department welcome and invite the co-operation of the citizens.

## The Help-Your-City Bureau

conducted by the Bureau of Municipal Research shows the way.

Will the churches, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., labor unions, business clubs, girls' clubs, boys' clubs, women's clubs, establish at their headquarters help-your-city boxes in which suggestions and complaints may be deposited, and then forward to the help-your-city-complaint bureau for action and report of results?

