

# TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ENGLISH BABIES TO BE SAVED

A Pasteurized Milk Plant, Free of Charge, to Any Town in the United Kingdom That Will Comply With His Conditions as to the Operation of Such an Institution

LONDON, Jan. 30.—If the statements of medical men, competent to speak with authority on the subject, be accepted, thousands of English babies will be saved from death in infancy by a charitable scheme which has just been introduced into this country by an American philanthropist, Nathan Straus, brother of Oscar P. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

American are familiar with the beneficent work Mr. Straus has done in his own land by means of the pasteurized milk plants which he has established in New York and other big American cities, and the great reductions in infant mortality which have resulted from the provisions thus made for an abundant supply of absolutely pure milk.

Some time ago he established a milk pasteurizing plant at Heidelberg in Germany, with such excellent results that a few weeks ago he was summoned to wait on the grand duchess of Baden and was publicly thanked for his work.

Now he is extending his philanthropic work to England, and as usual he is proceeding on generous lines. He has engaged Dr. S. G. Moore, the medical officer of health of Huddersfield, one of the great manufacturing towns of the north of England, to take charge of the scheme in this country. Dr. Moore's work will be literally to give away milk pasteurizing plants to any town or borough or city that will undertake to run them, and to instruct the local officials how to operate them.

Dr. Moore will assign his appointment at Huddersfield which is worth about \$3,500 a year and will devote his whole time to Mr. Straus' philanthropic undertaking. It is said that Mr. Straus has doubled Dr. Moore's salary and has made provisions for the continuance of the work even in the event of his death.

There is probably no better known public health authority in England than Dr. Moore. He is the author of what is known as the "Huddersfield experiment" which formed the basis for legislation for the protection of infant life, at the last session of parliament. He has been medical officer of health at Huddersfield for six years and for eight years before that he was assistant medical officer at Liverpool. Both are great industrial cities and Dr. Moore was appalled by the death rate among the children of the working class in his work in the mills and factories.

In 1905 he secured the cooperation of the mayor of Huddersfield, Mr. B. Broadbent, and together they introduced a bill into the through parliament of a "private" bill empowering the authorities of Hudders-



DR. S. G. MOORE MEDICAL OFFICER.

field to compel the notification to them of all births within 48 hours of their occurrence. A corps of women visitors and trained nurses was appointed and as soon as a birth was notified one of them called on the mother and offered advice on the care of the child. The first effort was to induce the mother to feed the child naturally, but if circumstances made this impossible advice was given as to the best methods of artificial feeding. Regular visits were made and if the child did not thrive, Dr. Moore was notified and either he or one of his assistants called and treated the child.

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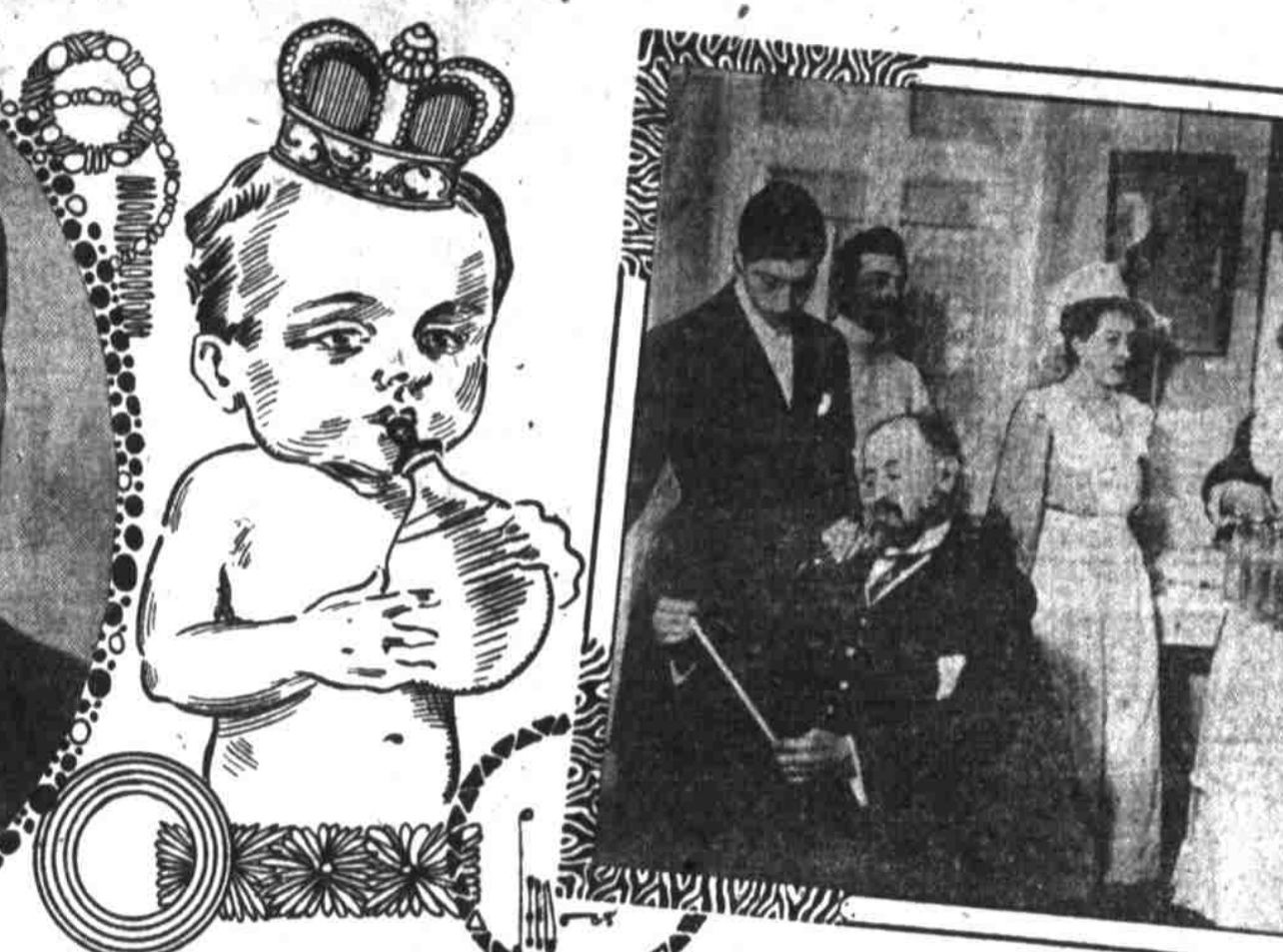
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Those who are deprived of hearing may be handicapped in their work, but not so greatly as those who can not see. The condition of blindness is especially hard upon those who are thus affected naturally. The sighted can hardly believe their eyes when they see the costume dolls, Teddy bears, lamp-shades and heaven knows what, made by the patient workers in perpetual dark.

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NATHAN STRAUSS PASTEURIZED MILK LABORATORY IN HEIDELBERG.

## MILLION A MONTH FOR PLAY--December Bill of American Cities for Playground Sites for Her Youngsters

By Henry S. Curtis, Secretary Playground Association of America. (Copyright, 1908, by "Charities and The Commons," New York.)

ON New Year's eve in New York City they say that \$500,000 was poured into the tills of the restaurant keepers and wine merchants of Broadway—\$500,000 for play, without the least return to the players except perhaps in New Year's resolutions in the morning.

During November, 1907, more than \$1,000,000 was spent in the United States for a mighty different kind of play, the kind that means health and freedom for the children of a nation of thousands of boys and girls. This expenditure of \$1,000,000 for playground sites for children is a new bill for the United States.

And now we are going still further and saying that not only must every child go to school but every child must have a chance to play as well. Yes, a chance to play—not as we see play in the streets and alleys, in playgrounds fitted up with proper apparatus and supervised by trained instructors.

children, and that the failure to provide play opportunities for them leaves them exposed to many moral dangers, and is the costliest neglect in the end, that it is cheaper to equip playgrounds than it is to build prisons, and pay doctors' bills, and that the product of the school method is not at all comparable with the product of the first.

Promotes Games. Lee F. Hammer, formerly secretary for the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, has been engaged as field secretary to promote athletic games, folk dancing, at playgrounds throughout the country. He is now collecting information with reference to all cities of 10,000 or more, preparatory to making extended tours to stimulate playground development in various parts of the country.

The Playground Association of America will try to have every city in the country draw a playground plan, which will provide a municipal playground within half a mile of every child. As the basis of this plan it will try to induce every city to make an inventory of all possible sites—parks and other public grounds, abandoned cemeteries, marshes or ponds that might be filled in, or vacant spaces that might be purchased for this object.

When the real practical work of the Playground association comes in is in the advice furnished to cities and associations in the form of drawings and specifications for a municipal playground. They will furnish drawings and specifications for any city desiring them, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made to raise \$20,000 for this year, which is about \$100 for each million children in the United States.

playground can be erected by merely screwing the parts together. Probably the children who have the greatest need of playgrounds are the children in orphan asylums and other institutions. They lack initiative, because they do not have enough opportunity for adult companionship, because they have so few other joys. The association would like to put a secretary in the field to devote all of his time to developing this phase of work if it can secure the money.

Every School Trains. That a minimum requirement in the psychology and practice of play be made a part of the training of every normal school in the country is a part of the association's program, for it is believed that no teacher ever comes into sympathetic contact with the children, or gains the largest influence over them, who does not meet them outside the classroom when life is most intense—in play. Professor Clark W. Hetherington of the University of Missouri is chairman of the committee which is working to draft such a normal course in play.

Playground departments have not yet been organized in most states, nor has a definite place been assigned to playground activities. Joseph Lee of Boston is chairman of a committee formed to draw up a model state law which can be recommended to the various state legislatures.

The association is installing a working library and museum in its offices. The Jamestown exhibit will serve as the basis of the playground museum, and other exhibits will be secured as fast as funds make it possible. It is expected that the library will be the most complete on the subject of play that there is to be found anywhere in the world. In order to carry out the work outlined the association will need to raise \$20,000 for this year, which is about \$100 for each million children in the United States.



REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

## TESTING THE MILK IN THE STRAUSS LABORATORY IN HEIDELBERG.

The result of this was an immediate fall in the infantile death rate. In 1905 it was 138 per 1,000 births. In 1906 it averaged only 85. During the third quarter of the year the infantile death rate in the 16 great towns of England and Wales was 110. In Huddersfield it was only 65 or 44 per cent better.

Dr. Moore, of course, knew in the beginning what the effect of his work would be, but to say that it astonished English authorities is rather mildly. Other local authorities woke up and tried to institute like systems, but the conditions and regulations that they had not the power to compel the doctors and midwives to do so. Then they applied to parliament and a new law went into effect on January 1, last, empowering any local authority to make the notification of births within 48 hours of their occurrence, and to announce their intention of taking advantage of the new law.

This is the man, then, whom Mr. Straus has engaged to carry on his work of saving infant lives, and to whom he has given carte blanche in the matter of expense. Each plant costs \$1,000 and is capable of providing milk for 250 children every day. Dr. Moore has after a long and arduous struggle in these plants free of charge in any town in this country, the only condition being that the local authority shall undertake the work and provide a milk free for poor mothers. Already Liverpool, Belfast and Huddersfield have completed their conditions and negotiations are in progress with several of the London boroughs and the other large towns and cities of the United Kingdom. Mr. Straus offers a plan to Dublin through his friend, Richard Croker, who is now a resident of that city, but the offer has not yet been accepted. At present Mr. Straus has 20 plants ready to give away. Any town in England which will comply with his conditions can have its pure milk plant for nothing.

He saw Dr. Moore a few days ago in London. He was enthusiastic over the prospects of the work which he is about to undertake.

"This is no truer philanthropy," he said, "than this plan of milk distribution inaugurated by Mr. Straus. It purports to be, but the health of the infant is a matter of public concern. The child is truly the father of the man, and a weakly and sickly child cannot be expected to grow up a strong and efficient man or woman."

"Half the poverty and inefficiency today is the result of malnutrition in infancy. The waste of infant life which now takes place is nothing short of criminal, for it is preventable. Now we are expected to make a nation nor how much the national wealth will be increased by making healthy men and women of those who would otherwise fill early graves."

MAYNARD EVANS.

## SEEING THE LIGHT THROUGH WORK--Helping the Blind to Help Themselves

(Copyright 1908 by "Charities and The Commons," New York.)

THE son of a Lincolnshire farmer one day saw an apple fall from a tree. One day two American girls saw some blind boys enjoying a concert in Italy. Others beside Newton had seen an apple fall without cogitating upon the laws of gravitation. Others besides the Misses Holt had seen blind persons enjoy music—and make it—but apparently no others had given deep attention to the scene, or had acted upon its suggestions. From perceiving the happiness of the sightless in the hearing of music, these girls of a musical family when they returned to New York formed a committee including blind persons, for the distribution to the blind of unsold tickets to concerts.

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## THE KAISER AS A PREACHER--German Emperor Delivers Sermon on Board Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern on "Signaling at Sea"

SERMON, which was delivered by the German emperor on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, while coasting round the Land of the Midnight Sun, is reproduced in the "Homiletic Review." The editors, in a prefatory note, remark that the value of this short sermon lies in its accent of Christian fraternity. Its admirable simplicity renders it more effective than a stately and pretentious oration. The Kaiser reserves that style for secular and political occasions.

The text chosen by his majesty was, "And they beckoned unto their partners, which were in the other ship, that they should come and help them. And they came, and filled both the ships." The Kaiser remarked that "Signaling at sea" was the title which might be given to the text. "It is the sign of the cross, the sign of the cross, which is transmitted to the comrades, that silent, yet so eloquent, language which invites to action, to mutual assistance, to common action which in the result bestows the common blessing; and they filled both the ships, so that they began to sink."

Let us, then, today discourse upon this beckoning from one side to another as the language at sea, and the beckoning which we see in the Christian motto every-

where. Only upon himself can a man rely. Yet, on the other hand, we are sprung from the same root, and stand together as one man. Nevertheless, he who would learn and practice this must in his course of life pay attention to the beckoning—the signaling, that is to say, between heaven above and those here on earth. Herein consists true Christian wisdom—namely, to observe in all the ways of life and in all the turnings of life not only the word of the Lord, but also his beckoning, and whoever stands in lively communion with him learns more and more to observe and follow not only his high words, but also his silent beckonings."

There is a similar language also for Christians for all who sail together on the ocean of life and steer towards the haven of eternity. The latter is also an international language, this beckoning from one side to another, the peculiar signal of the members of the Christian calling, a language as well for those who happen to be in the other ship; if only the same Lord is behind the signal and grants the common blessing. The "roll-call of souls" we might justly call it, the language of love, which becomes an act of love in the case of all who recognize the same Lord, also an international language, which certainly echoes loudest when it is transmitted to the partners in the other ship—that is to say, the members of the same calling, country of faith.

This sort of beckoning at sea we shall discourse upon today. We are treating of the beckoning to the comrades on the deep. In our text they are converted into brethren in Christ through love on account of the act of the Lord. Not singly, but all together—that is the Christian motto every-

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## FAMOUS CHURCH LEADERS



REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

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But in a denominational sense Dr. Van Dyke is one of the religious forces of the country. His church is the Presbyterian church, and he has been connected with it continuously for 25 years; since, in 1883, he resigned the pastorate of the United Congregational Church of New York to become pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church, New York. It may be assumed, furthermore, that his sympathies were Presbyterian before they were Congregational for he was graduated from Princeton college and Princeton Theological seminary, and he has since then, especially, Presbyterian churches.

Dr. Van Dyke achieved the distinction of the moderatorship of the Presbyterian general assembly so recently as 1902. He served but one year, according to the custom of the general assembly, but it was a notable year for the Presbyterian church, over which Dr. Van Dyke presided with a grace and forcefulness that his successors have found it difficult to equal. His most recent Presbyterian achievement is "The Book of Common Worship," which is sometimes called "The Presbyterian Prayer Book." For a number of years certain Presbyterian leaders, Dr. Van Dyke among them, had urged that there should be greater uniformity in the services in Presbyterian churches. There

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