CHARITIES AND CORRECTION IN INDIANA

Term Paper
Course #60
Spring Quarter, 1914
Charles B. Stephens.
Charities and Correction in Indiana

Term Paper
Course 469
Spring Quarter 1914
Charles E. Stephens
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
In the State of
INDIANA

I. GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. Constitution and Constitutional Law
   Back of all, of course, is the fundamental law of the commonwealth with the whole body of accumulated statutes and court decisions.

2. General Assembly
   The legislative function is entrusted by the people of the state into the hands of the General Assembly. This body makes laws governing the various institutions and agencies, creates new machinery, or modifies the old as occasion may arise. The General Assembly also makes provision for the financial care of the charitable and correctional activities through appropriation of public funds.

3. Governor
   The Governor of the state is made the responsible executive agency by means of which the various laws are enforced. In him is vested great appointive power, and the many departments of the system are all answerable to him. He is thus the administrative head of the charitable and correctional work of the state.

4. Legislative Investigating Committee
   In order that the General Assembly may act with intelligence in the matter of appropriations, a Legislative Investigating Committee has
CHARTER AND CORRECTION

In the State of

INDIANA

I. GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Beak of elli' of course, in the Constitution and Fundamental Law of the Commonwealth. With the whole body of recognized statutes and court decisions.

II. Legislative Function.

The General Assembly, elected by the people of the state into the hands of the General Assembly, makes law governing the various matters. It enacts and amends; creates new departments of ministries. The General Assembly also makes provision for the financial control of the charitable and connected activities through appropriation or public taxes.

III. Governor.

The Governor of the state is to make the responsible executive agency by means of executive law. It serves the needs and the merit departments of the state. It is the executive arm of the legislature and the connected work of the state.

IV. Legislative Investigation Committee.

In order that the General Assembly may act with intelligence in the matter of proportionately a legislative investigation Committee and
been created. This Committee is appointed by the Governor within ten days after each general November election. It consists of three members-elect of the general assembly, not more than two from one party, one member from the Senate and two from the House. The duty of this committee is to visit and fully investigate the penal, benevolent, reformatory, educational, and all other state institutions, boards, societies and commissions and offices to which any appropriation has been made at the last preceding session of the legislature, and to report its finding with amount of appropriation deemed absolutely necessary, with such other recommendations as it deems wise. Not more than 45 days for the investigation. Must be men of known business ability, and with no pecuniary interests, etc. Three dollars per day and necessary expenses. (Burns, Annotated Statutes, 1914, 3300, 3301)*.

5. Board of State Charities

The whole system of state charities and correction in Indiana is placed under the supervision of the Board of State Charities.

This Board is appointed by the Governor, and consists of six persons, three from each of the two leading political parties. They serve without compensation, each serving for a term of three years. The Governor is ex officio a member and president of the board (3665).

The duty of the Board is to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state, and to examine into the condition and management thereof. Officers are to report to them according to rules which they shall prescribe. They are free to make examination of any

* Hereafter, when a section number is given, the reference is to this work, except as otherwise specified.
The Committee is authorized by the Governor within ten days after each General Assembly or session of the General Assembly, not more than two from one party, one member from the Senate and two from the House. The duty of the Committee is to study and formulate recommendations to the Governor, Executive, Legislative, and other state institutions, and to make recommendations and officers to which any appropriation may be made of the last biennium session of the Legislature and to report the findings, with meetings or recommendations as it deems necessary. Not more than two years for the investigation. Must be men of known and good repute, with no pecuniary interests other than those of any other person and who are not public officials or state officers. (8300, 3301)

The whole subject of state committees and the recommendation to increase the whole number of the Board of State Affairs.

The Board is appointed by the Governor and coordinates with the two leading political parties from each of the two leading political parties. The Board decides with the Governor the number of members at any time. The Governor is ex-officio a member and president of the Board.

The whole subject of the Board to investigate the whole system of state committees and coordinate recommendations to the legislature. May to examine into the condition and management of the state officers and report to the Governor to make recommendations of any state employees. Then the Board to make examination of any.
institution at any time, and are given power to call for persons, papers, etc., and to administer oaths (3666). This general statement of the duties of this board will suffice, since the duties in detail will keep appearing in various connections throughout the paper. The Board itself, in its Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, pp. 14, 15, gives a resume of its duties and powers under thirty-one heads. The Board is required to report annually to the Governor. This full and complete printed report is for the use of the legislature. It embodies recommendations and suggestions (3668). Much of the marked progress of Indiana in the matter of charities and correction is the result of vigorous and wise activity on the part of this Board of State Charities since its establishment in 1889.

The executive officer of the Board is a paid secretary (3667). Indiana has been most fortunate in having Mr. Amos W. Butler in this position. The Board is required (3666) to meet quarterly, and may meet oftener as may be necessary.

6. Uniform State Institution Law

In 1907, the legislature, with the approval of the Governor, passed a uniform institution law. Under the provisions of this act, the various state institutions are handled under a uniform system. This arrangement provides for a local board of trustees for each institution. Each board consists of four members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Not more than two members are to be of the same political party. (3435). The members of the boards are placed under bond of $10,000 (3438). They receive for services $300 per year and expenses not to exceed $125 per year. They are not to be interested in con-
tracts. (3439). These boards have legal custody and supervision, and they appoint the heads of the respective institutions, the superintendents appointing other officers. Fitness the only test in these appointments by the superintendents under rules made by the various boards. The trustees are not to interfere with appointment and discharge of officers. It is made a misdemeanor to solicit or receive campaign contributions from any officer or employee. (3440). Supplies, buildings, etc., are in charge of the trustees through competitive bids. Trustees make annual reports to the Governor. Non-partisan basis in conduct of institution (3442). Only qualifications in selection of superintendents are character, merit, and fitness (3449). Supt. to make annual report and careful statements as to property, etc (3450). Board to meet near the close of each month, also at one other time during the month, and to keep careful record of proceedings and of moneys and orders (3451). Compensation of supts fixed by trustees (3440). Nepotism forbidden; no relative of the board to be appointed (3455). Board of trustees to visit and inspect in a body or by committee once each month every dept. and every inmate and to keep a record of the visit (3480). The president of the board receives $900 per year (3459).

7. Board of Pardons

The Board of Pardons is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for four year term. It is their duty to examine thoroughly into all petitions for the pardon of any persons convicted in any court in the state and to report in writing conclusions and recommendations (Acts, 1903, cap 236).
The Board of Regents in conjunction with the Governor for your next term, to continued examination and inquiry into all matters pertaining to the Board of Regents and to report its findings and recommendations (Act of 1933, cap 88).
8. State Board of Truancy

Prominent among the agencies of Indiana for caring for her children is the truancy law. Central supervision of this law is accomplished through a State Board of Truancy, composed of the secretary of the Board of State Charities, a representative of the State Board of Education, and the respective county and city superintendents of schools. Thus we see a direct contact between the educational system and the system of state charities and corrections.

9. Board of County Charities

In each county, the judge of the circuit court may, and upon the petition of fifteen citizens must, appoint six persons, not more than three of the same party or belief and not more than four of whom are men, who shall constitute a Board of County Charities and Corrections, serving without compensation for a term of three years (3675).

This county board is to meet quarterly or oftener. Its duty is to inspect at least quarterly the county poor asylum, the county jail, each lockup, and each charitable or correctional institution in the county receiving public funds. It shall examine every department and ascertain the condition as to effective and economic administration, cleanliness, discipline, comfort, etc. It shall make suggestions and reports to the Board of County Commissioners. (3677). It shall make annual report to the judge of the circuit court.

Fifty dollars per year and delegates expenses to State Conference of Charities and Correction (Same).

* According to Act passed in 1913 this board consists of State superintendent of instruction, a member of the State Board of Education, and the secretary of the Board of State Charities (Acts 1913, Feb 213, 8).
Promotion among the members of the Board of

Supervisors

Committee

Laws, regulations, or rules of the Board of

Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors may delegate to the

County Commissioners the duty of examining

and reporting on the condition of the

Committee and its members.

The Board of Supervisors may also appoint

County Commissioners to act as agents of

the Board of Supervisors and to perform

such duties as may be assigned to them by

the Board.
10. State Board of Health

There are many points at which the work of the State Board of Health directly affects the work of charities and corrections in the state.

11. The Bureau of Inspection

Likewise, the State Bureau of Inspection is of very great importance. Its work touches our problem particularly in the matter of proper Housing (See Acts, 1909, cap. 47), in the matter of working conditions in factories, workshops and mines, and in the prevention of accidents through the inspection of boilers. (For organization of this bureau see Acts, 1913, cap. 339)

12. Employment Agencies

Mention should also be made of the State Employment Bureau, established in 1909 (Acts 1909, cap. 155) under the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The services of this employment bureau are free to all. County, city, town, and township officers are to co-operate with the bureau. In addition to this State Employment Bureau, the citizens of Indiana are protected in the matter of securing work by a requirement that no employment agency shall be opened or maintained within the state without first obtaining license for the same from the chief of the bureau of statistics. (Acts, 1909, cap. 94).

13. Uniform Accounting System

Another vital agency is that secured under the act providing for Uniform Public Accounting (Acts, 1909, cap. 55). This introduces uniform methods of bookkeeping and brings all accounts of the state institutions and of the various officers of city, county, town
The Board of the State Police of the State of New York-

The purpose of the Board of the State Police of the State of New York is to maintain and promote the efficiency of the police force of the State of New York.

The Board shall have the power to make and adopt rules and regulations for the government of the police force of the State of New York, and to prescribe the duties of the police officers of the State of New York.

The Board shall have the power to appoint and remove police officers of the State of New York, and to determine their compensation.

The Board shall have the power to investigate the conduct of police officers of the State of New York, and to discipline them for misconduct.

The Board shall have the power to receive and consider complaints against police officers of the State of New York, and to determine whether such complaints are justified.

The Board shall have the power to grant licenses to persons desiring to engage in the business of private detectives in the State of New York, and to revoke such licenses upon violation of the conditions thereof.

The Board shall have the power to make and adopt rules and regulations for the government of the police force of the State of New York, and to prescribe the duties of the police officers of the State of New York.

The Board shall have the power to appoint and remove police officers of the State of New York, and to determine their compensation.

The Board shall have the power to investigate the conduct of police officers of the State of New York, and to discipline them for misconduct.

The Board shall have the power to receive and consider complaints against police officers of the State of New York, and to determine whether such complaints are justified.

The Board shall have the power to grant licenses to persons desiring to engage in the business of private detectives in the State of New York, and to revoke such licenses upon violation of the conditions thereof.
and township under the department of inspection and supervision of public offices, in charge of an officer known as the State Examiner.

14 State Conference of Charities and Correction

The State Conference of Charities and Correction is a voluntary meeting of people in benevolent, correctional and preventive work, public and private. It is open to all. Its importance as an agency for the promotion of progress in the charitable and correctional work in the state makes any consideration that overlooks it incomplete. The Board of State Charities publishes the report of proceedings in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections. As we have seen, provision is made at public expense for the expenses of a member of the board of county charities of each county as a delegate to the State Conference (3677).
and toward whom the department of inspection and correction
of public office is charge of an officer known as the State
Commissioner.

The State Conference of \textit{Commissioner and Correction
Reception in a Opportunity
mentioning of people in personnel correction and prevenitive
work, public and private. If this open to all. The importance
as an agency for the promotion of progress in the conduct
and correction work in the state makes and consideration
first importance. The Board of State Conference
publishes the report of progress in the Institute Bulletin
of Correction and Correction. As we have seen, progress
in some of public expences for the expense of a member of
the board of county of correction of each county as a and
for the State Conference (E.R.).
II. STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A. Charitable.

(a) Abnormals

1. The Insane.

The state of Indiana is divided into five districts, each supplied with a well-equipped hospital for insane patients. According to the uniform institution law above indicated, each hospital is under the control of the local board of four members.

The superintendent of an institution for the insane must be a qualified medical doctor, and must have had professional experience in a hospital for the insane. Appointed for a term of four years unless removed by trustees (3687).

It is required of the trustees that two of them visit the hospital together monthly, a majority of them together semi-annually, and all together at least once a year (3684). The trustees may receive property given or bequeathed (3686). But no pay patients are to be received.

Any insane person resident in the state entitled to be maintained and receive medical treatment at the expense of the state provided:

(1) Respectable citizen of the proper county shall give written information under oath answering certain specified questions (3691, 92);

(2) Justice of the peace and two reputable practicing physicians selected by the judge of the district court shall immediately visit and examine said person (3693);

(3) Proper witnesses called and physicians' certificates prepared after which the justice of the peace files these papers with his finding with the clerk of the district court, who makes application to the proper hospital for admission of the patient. The Governor may transfer an county from one district to another. (3694-3700).

(4) If the case be recent and curable - in the judgment of the superintendent - the superintendent shall notify
The state of Illinois is governed by certain laws and regulations that mandate the establishment and operation of hospitals. In accordance with the state's statutes, every hospital must be licensed and must comply with certain standards. The Illinois Rules for the Licensing and Operation of Hospitals provide the framework for these requirements.

In the event of a fire or other emergency, hospitals must take immediate action to ensure the safety of patients and staff. This includes evacuating patients to the nearest safe area and providing emergency medical care as necessary.

In addition to the requirements for patient safety, hospitals must maintain accurate records and ensure the confidentiality of patient information. This includes maintaining physical security measures to protect against unauthorized access to patient records.

Hospitals are also required to have a fire Prevention and Response Plan in place, which outlines the procedures to be followed in the event of a fire or other emergency. This plan must be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure its effectiveness.

Finally, hospitals must comply with state and federal health regulations and standards to ensure the provision of quality care to patients. This includes maintaining a clean and safe environment, providing adequate medical equipment, and ensuring the availability of qualified staff.
the clerk at once of acceptance of application; if the case be chronic, whether curable or not, an acceptance shall be issued, provided that there is room, otherwise the application shall be rejected. In the selection of chronic cases, each county is entitled to a just proportion according to population, and priority of application is to be recognized. Applications may be renewed by reference to former application, but only within six months of the inquest. (3703, 3704).

No idiots to be accepted, and superintendents must discharge such from the hospital (3705). The clerk of the district court is responsible for patient until conveyed. Not to be conveyed in company with criminals, and not to be allowed to drink liquor (3711). Clerk to issue warrant for proper conveyance, providing clothing if necessary from county treasury, not exceeding $30. If patients are not supplied with clothing, superintendent shall provide and charge to county but not more than $20 per year. In case of death of patient, superintendent provides for expense if necessary and charges same to the county. (3706–3709). Patients formally discharged cannot be returned except by due process of law with inquest, etc. (3723). Any patient may be discharged by the superintendent upon restoration to health; and incurable and harmless patients shall be discharged when necessary to make room; dangerous cases to be retained (3724). Suitable clothing and money not to exceed $20 supplied to discharged patients unless otherwise provided (3730). Right of habeas corpus writ guaranteed, and question of insanity decided at hearing, but not oftener than once in three months (3729). Visitors according to rules of superintendent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2–5 p. m., and at no other time. Trustees, etc., at all times (3735).

In addition to the five hospitals for the insane above mentioned, there has been provided the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals at Michigan City. This institution is a part of the State Prison, and is under the management of the
Board of Trustees and the warden of the prison (3741-42). The population to be considered a part of the prison population (3744). A physician is to be in charge who has had at least three years of practical experience as a physician and licensed in Indiana (3746). Wardens of all prisons are to report all cases of insanity to the Governor, who orders a lunacy commission, consisting of the prison physician, a resident physician and two justices of the peace of the township in which the prison is located who shall report to the Governor through the warden. The nearest friend or relative of patient and the Secretary of the Board of State Charities to be notified of the hearing before the lunacy commission. (3713, 3714, 3748). The Governor decides whether the prisoner shall be transferred and the institution. May pardon and order transfer. May order transfer, patient to be returned if cured, to serve out remainder of sentence. Prisoner has benefit of time in hospital. If not reported cured before expiration of sentence he is to be discharged from the prison rolls and the warden notified (3715, 3750, 3751). Criminal insane in other state hospitals to be transferred to this one (3752).

Guardians are to be appointed to care for the property of the insane. Dangerous insane are to be apprehended and brought before a jury of six reputable householders before a justice of the peace. If the charge is not established the costs are charged to the complainant. If established, the justice appoints some one to take charge of insane person. The circuit court then tries the case again before a jury of twelve. Such persons may be sent to state hospital if admissible upon proper action (3102, 7883-85, 7887).
The Board of Trustees and the War Department of the Military (1827-1855)

A phylogeny is to be the only way of plant and animal life.

A phylogeny is to be considered as a phylogeny in the sense of ontogeny to the one.

In India (1840) the War Department who operated a Indian com-

mission, connected to the War Department's treatment of war.

The fact that the Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.

The Indian commission is to be political. The Indian commission is to be political.
It will be well, here, to indicate the name and location of the five hospitals for the insane with just a word descriptive of the work of each:

The Central hospital, located at Indianapolis, was established in 1848. The site contains 160 acres of ground, and the institution has a capacity of 1500 inmates. In addition to the regular care of the patients, there is a splendid pathological department with excellent equipment. A course of lectures in mental pathology is maintained for the Indiana University School of Medicine. These lectures are free to practitioners and students of medicine; others only by special permission.

The Northern Hospital, at Logansport, was opened in 1888. It has a capacity of 260, with 280 acres of land. It is constructed on the "block plan".

The Eastern Hospital is located at Richmond. It was opened in 1890. There is a tract of 749 acres, and the institution provides for 801 persons. It is built according to the cottage plan. At this hospital a beginning is just being made of colony care of the insane. A colony farm has been purchased, and the Board of State Charities is hopeful of good results. They have recommended that other colony farms be established in connection with the other hospitals.

The Southern Hospital, at Evansville, was opened in 1890. The real estate includes 275 acres, and the capacity is 810. In construction, it is of the radiating type. There is a psychopathic department.

The Southeastern Hospital, North Madison, was not opened until 1910. It occupies 363 acres of land, and offers room for 1050 patients. The buildings are on the cottage plan. Mr. Butler spoke of this equipment as the last word in hospital construction. The institution is maintaining a training school for nurses.

In spite of this vast provision for the care of the insane, the institutions are crowded and hundreds of insane are kept in the poor asylums and county jails and in private homes. The problem is extremely difficult. The Board of State Charities, in its last report (1913, p. 25) says, "Twenty years ago Indiana was recognized as being in the front rank of states in the standing of its hospitals for the insane. In planning and construction we still occupy that position but in the matter of modern equipment and treatment we have not made much progress. Our lack in this particular is discouraging. We are lacking
at both ends of the system - in the prompt and best treat-
ment of the incipient and recent cases and in the proper care
of the chronic insane."
or proper range of the powers — in the proper and best way.

merit of the intellect and recent cases and in the proper case

of the atomic issue.
In 1890, the School for Feeble-Minded Youth was opened at Fort Wayne. The school has a capacity of 1264. The real estate is 564 acres. An important adjunct of the institution is "Colony Farm" on which the older and stronger male inmates are engaged in various farm work. The following are some of the laws regarding the institution and its people:

"The purposes of this institution shall be to care for, support, train, and instruct feeble-minded children, the term feeble-minded to include idiotic, epileptic and paralytic children" (3515).

Two distinct departments to be maintained: one industrial, the other custodial. Former for culture of those capable of improvement. Rudimentary common school education for future usefulness, self-care, and self-support. The custodial an asylum for low-grade, feeble-minded, idiotic, epileptic children. Special attention to mental, physical and hygienic treatment (3516).

Received upon application of parent or guardian up to the age of 16 years. A custodial department for adult females between 16 and 45. Any person may file petition. The woman must not be pregnant or helpless or insane and must not have a contagious disease. Women must be sent by the circuit court of the county. Here, as in all cases in Indiana where women are to be conveyed to and from the various institutions, they are to be accompanied by a woman or by near male relative. Adult women to be paid for at a rate fixed by trustees not to exceed $150 per annum by parents or estate if able. Paying pupils to be received under rules of superintend-ent and trustees. Trustees may discharge any pupil when it seems proper. (3515-3541).

Low-grade inmates are not to associate with better grade (3528).

One member of the board may be a woman.

Just as in the case of the insane, the provision is entirely inadequate for the feeble-minded. The institution is as large as it should be, and many are waiting for admission. The Board recommends that a separate school be provided for females. This class are in great need of protection. The county poor asylum is not able to give them proper care and protection.
3. The Epileptics.

A special institution was opened at New Castle in 1907 for the care of epileptics. The institution contains 1245 acres, and provides for 229 patients. The superintendent must be a doctor having had professional experience in such an institution. The object of the Village for Epileptics is "the scientific treatment, education, employment and custody of epileptics." The General Assembly recognizes the duty of the state to provide proper care for such of its citizens as are, or may become, affected with the disease of epilepsy. (3547). All epileptic persons who have legal settlement are admissible. The number is allotted among the counties according to population. Board to decide appointment among the various classes of epileptics (3560). Patients committed by judge of the circuit court after hearing. A reputable citizen shall make application giving information under oath. Medical examination by two physicians separately; not to be related to applicant, and having had five years practice. Patients to be received as soon as there is room. (3561). No hopelessly or violently insane to be received. hopeful cases have preference in admissions. County pays cost of conveyance and clothing if not otherwise provided. Aside from clothing, state maintains the care.

There are many epileptics in the various institutions of the counties and the state. Thus far no women have been received at the Village for Epileptics. Women will be received as soon as the legislature makes appropriation for the purpose. The Board of State Charities reports (last annual report, 1913, p. 89) that at the close of the fiscal year there were 934 epileptics in the various state and county institutions. They indicated further that it is impossible to tell how many
A special initiation was opened at New Castle in 1900 for the class of Rhythmpics.

The Rhythmpics, containing 1500 names and bravely facing the S39s barrier, were the object of the Village for the educational treatment according to 'The General Assembly Act.'

The staff and students of Rhythmpics were to be treated as the Halls of the Village, and become acquainted with their classes.

ALL Rhythmpics born who have legal residence in the Village are eligible for the number in attendance are eligible. The number in attendance is to be reported to the General Assembly Board of Education department.

A committee of three of the Village's committee will make application giving information when asked. Written examination by two physicians, specially notified to be released to applicants, and having said the year.

Persons who are released as soon as their presence is known (1917).

The hour to the Department of Agriculture, and having said the year.

The Board of Examiners to the Village's Board of Agriculture after receiving the case.

There are many Rhythmpics in the various initiation.

The return to the committee and the state. The men who have been received at the Village for Rhythmpics. Women will be receiving as soon as the legislative make application for the year.

The Board of Examiners (final annual report, 'The General Assembly Act') have returned to the Village.

See Rhythmpics in the various states and county initiation.
there are in the state suffering from this disease. The majority of the epileptics in the institutions were either insane or feeble-minded.
The sense or taste resulting from this disease.

Minority of the subjects in the institution were ever

Issue of escape-minded.
(b) Defectives

1. The Blind.

The state maintains a school for the blind at Indianapolis. The site contains 7.68 acres, and has equipment providing for 150 pupils. The statutes declare that the schools for the deaf and the blind "shall not be classed as benevolent or charitable institutions, but as educational institutions of the state conducted wholly as such."(3436).

Further provision is made that the superintendents of these institutions and the School for Feeble-Minded Youth be required to provide for appropriate industrial education under rules similar to those of scholastic instruction (3591). The instruction is to be so conducted as to enable the pupils to earn their own support when graduated or discharged (3592). The products may be sold, but not at lower than the market price, and the amount is to be placed to the credit of the maintenance fund.(3594, 95).

Application for admission of blind and deaf must be accompanied with a certificate of a justice of the peace showing that the applicant is a resident of the county in which residence is claimed (3427). Parents, guardians, or friends to provide suitable clothing at time of entrance and during continuance therein; also to defray travelling expenses to and from the institution and whenever it is necessary to leave or return to the school (3428). If not provided, superintendent defrays the expense and the county reimburses the state, and treasurer of the county collects from the family if able.

The family has property to amount of $300 exempt from payment of the amount. Same provision for funeral expenses or necessary removal of pupil (3429-3434). No sectarian tenets of religion.
Pupils from without the state admitted upon payment of such sums as the board fixes.

Looking to the prevention of blindness, Indiana has strict regulation regarding the matter of registration of all births. All physicians, midwives, etc., to report all births and deaths on blanks supplied by the State Board of Health (7607). The report is to be made within 36 hours, and the question must be answered as to whether precautions were taken against ophthalmia neonatorum (7607b). Physicians, midwives, etc., are to give care to the eyes (3607c).

The hiring out of labor of pupils of the benevolent institutions of the state is forbidden. (3590).

Attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of seven and eighteen years, provided the application is accepted by the board of trustees.
Public from without the stateamiating upon payment of each
name as the paying taxe.

Looking to the prevention of plagues, I humbly am
informe Regulation regarding the matter of regulation on
all printers. All by-letters, meunier, etc. report all
prints and cases on plague supplied by the stateBoard of
Health (Aug. 4). The report is to be made within 26 hourse.
and the discretion must be exercise as to manner proceeds
were taken regarding obstetrical measure (Aug. 4).
Physicians to give care to the same (Aug.
 thì.

The printed one letter to public to the peace of the common
important to the state to purchase (Aug. 30).
Temporary am consignment of all those between the place
of vector and鞑便可 same, providing the application to se-
copy by the post of trustees.
2. The Deaf.

The laws and regulations relative to the School for the Blind are practically the same as those which govern the School for the Deaf, so that it will be unnecessary to repeat them in describing the treatment of the deaf.

The state has maintained a school for the deaf at Indianapolis since 1844. The institution has 76.93 acres of land, and has a capacity of 350 pupils.
3. Cripples.

I find practically no provision for cripples. There are a great many of them in the county asylums, 546 being reported in them at the close of the year, Aug 31, 1913 (Report Bd St Char. p. 125). This class of unfortunates should have more attention.
I find practice on pronunciation for

The are a great many of them in the country

Seminoles. The police reported in from of the place of the

year "and 8" 1918 (Report No. 39, p. 169). The place

of multiplication which came more attention.
(c) Dependent, Abandoned, Neglected, and Morally Imperilled Children.


All children between the ages of seven and sixteen must be in school regularly for the full term, except those who are mentally or physically disqualified and those above fourteen who are legally employed. To be so employed, children from fourteen to sixteen must have passed the fifth grade and must secure certificate showing age, etc., from the executive officer of the school corporation, and a signed statement from his employer, indicating the place and nature of employment, etc.

The law is made effective through attendance officers. Each county in the state is provided with such an officer appointed by the County Board of Education. Arrangements are made in the cities for appointment of attendance officers by the school trustees or school commissioners according to the school population, the statute specifying the number that may be appointed. To be eligible for this service, one must have the equivalent of eight grades of common school work. The attendance officers have authority to secure full information relative to the children through parents, employers, etc. Compensation is two dollars for each day of actual service.

The duty of administering the act lies in the State Board of Truancy, which is composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, one designated member of the State Board of Education, and the Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

If parent unable through lack of means to send child, the
I. COMPLIANCE WITH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACTS (1935), CAP. 534.

All children between the ages of seven and sixteen must be in school attendance for the full term, except those who are mentally or physically handicapped and those who are working on the farm. The child must have been examined by the medical officer of the local school district and the school committee. The child must be examined by the school committee, and an affidavit from the employer, indicating the place and nature of employment, must be submitted to the county board of education.

The county board of education shall appoint a committee to examine the attendance of the children who are working on the farm. This committee shall report to the county board of education on the number of children who are working on the farm. The committee shall report to the county board of education the names of the children who are working on the farm, and the county board of education shall forward a copy of this report to the state superintendent of schools. The state superintendent of schools shall forward a copy of this report to the secretary of the board of education.
township trustee is to care for the expense under the provision for poor relief. The blind and deaf, as we have seen, from seven to eighteen years of age are subject to the compulsory education law, and must attend, if accepted, the state schools.

Separate schools are authorized for incorrigibles, and confirmed truants may be sentenced by the judge of the juvenile court or the judge of any court of record to the Indiana Boys' School, if a boy, and the Indiana Girls' School, if a girl.

2. State Board of Health.

We have indicated how the State Board of Health comes into contact with the state care of children in the matter of making rules, formulating report blanks, etc., with respect to the registration of births and deaths.

3. Laws Respecting Children.

There are many provisions in the laws of the state designed to protect and secure the welfare of children. It is unlawful for any child, for example, from three to sixteen years of age to be retained in a county poor asylum for more than sixty days (3652). Stringent anti-cigarette laws, and laws in regard to supplying children with firearms, toy pistols, etc., have been passed. Before dependent children may be brought into the state the consent of the Board of State Charities must be obtained. Corporations and persons bringing them must give indemnity bonds to the amount of $10,000. This does not apply to relatives providing a home for a child (3670-74). Disposition law (1913, cap. 358)
Compulsory education is to care for the experience under the provision for poor children. The printing and general as we have seen from seven to eighteen years of age are required of the company.

Any education law and must extend it excepted the state and exterior, separate schools are authorized to incorporate and anything could be requested of the people of the state. does not have the Learning and Learning, "If a boy, and the Learning, girls, School.

6. State Board of Health

We have established for the state board of health come into contact with the state of children. In the state of making under, formulating them, report, plans, etc., with respect to the legislation of price and general.

8. Laws for Education of Children

There are many provisions in the law of the state general to protect and require the welfare of children. It is important for any child to attend to the county poor and for more than sixty years of age.

State education laws and laws in regard to expelling children with these laws, for instance, have been passed recently. Before the recent statutes new and the state and exterior cooperation. The board of state authorities must be operating to make the people of the community may give indefinitely some to the amount of 10,000,000. This goes for anybody to remove the most of the school (1900-91).
4. Detention Home for Temporary Care of Normal Children.

The last legislature authorized the Board of State Charities to provide a home for the temporary care of normal children. They are permitted to receive donations for carrying out this work, but no appropriation has been made for it. It is important that funds be provided for this purpose. Many of the children need to be cared for in such a home until they can be fitted for family life in a foster home. (3655a).

5. Licensing Department.

The Board of State Charities maintains a licensing department. No agency for the care of children can be operative in the state without securing the proper license. The specific requirements regarding the matter of license will appear in connection with private institutions.


The Board of State Charities is authorized to appoint one or more State Agents to look after the welfare of orphan children in asylums, to seek out proper homes for the placing of children, to visit children which he, or the various associations, has placed in homes, and to make proper report of all work to the Board of State Charities. (Acts 1913, Cap. 263).

7. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

The state maintains the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. It was opened in 1867. There is 242 acres of land in the site, and room is provided for 800 children. It is open to the following: destitute
The last legislative act authorizing the Board of State Committee to provide a home for the temporary care of dependent children. They are permitted to receive guardianship of dependent children. They are eligible, not only for appointment, but for election, as well. As the Board of State Committee for the care of the children need to be cared for in such a home, until they can be placed for family life in a foster home (Sec. 3) of the Department.

The Board of State Committee maintains a Department in the State of Idaho without receiving the proper
In connection with private institutions.

The Board of State Committee, to appoint one or more State Agents to look after the welfare of orphan children in every home, to seek out foster homes for the placement of children, to adopt children with the agreement of the parents, and to make reports of all work to the Board of State Committee. (Acts 1907, Chap. 88.)

The Board of State Committee is authorizing The S. O. R. and O. O. R. Home.

The S. O. R. and O. O. R. Home of Idaho. It was opened in 1887.

S. O. R. Home of Idaho at Minidoka. It was opened in 1907.

There is no home of this kind in the state and room is needed for 500 orphans. It is open to the following: aggregates
orphans under sixteen who are children of Union soldiers or sailors of the Civil War, or the war with Spain, or in the Philippine Islands, or in the regular service of the U. S., if mothers are not living; if the institution is not full, those whose mothers are living; if room, children of disabled or indigent soldiers in various homes; if still room, grandchildren of soldiers or sailors whose father or mother has died. The number is to be apportioned among the counties. (3605, 3606).

The pupils are to be so taught and treated as to promote their physical and intellectual and moral improvement, and shall be trained in habits of industry, studiousness, and morality. Teachers must be qualified and licensed as other teachers (3611). Pupils may select trades. After thirteen years of age, each must learn a trade (3613).

It is the duty of the trustees to employ an agent or agents whose duty it shall be to secure homes in private families and visit inmates in these homes. Said agents not to receive more than three dollars per day (3615, 3616).

This Home is under the uniform institution law, but there is a special provision as to the composition of the board of trustees. One member may be a woman. Only honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the Civil War, or the wife or widow of such soldier or sailor eligible for appointment (3438).
opportunity number sixteenth who are eligible for Union College,
inspired to efforts for the Civil War on the war with Spain, or to the
Philippine Insurrection, or in the regular service of the U. S. who
merely be not finding in the institution to not full
where some college is located. If room, eligible to be granted to

The number to the opportunity is made by college.

The purpose of the to be taught and treated as to the

more dairy, practical and intellectual and moral improvement.
and every college to make of importance, and
and must be taught the moral and intellectual as
special feature (8th). Pupils may select subject.
After three years of the, every must learn a trade (9th).
It is the duty of the to observe to employ as many of
seven whose army it will be to receive home. Said seven not
families and always inmates in the home. Said seven not
The home to make the minority institution law,

There is a special provision as to the combination of the

Only hierarchy of the. One member may be a woman. Only hierarchy
agreement of the state or state of the Civil War to the wife
or who of whom of whose college to select eligible for appointment

(5th)
(d) The Sick.

The only state institution for the care of the sick is the Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis at Rockville. The institution was opened in 1911. It contains a tract of 504 acres, and provides for 100 patients.

This hospital is not under the uniform institution law, but the Board of State Charities in its 1913 report recommends that it be brought under this law. Under the present arrangement, there are three trustees, who serve for a term of three years.

The institution is open to those persons who have had residence in the state for at least one year who are afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. Preference is given to indigent and partially indigent persons. Applicants must present a certificate from the township trustee showing that they have had the required residence and that they are indigent, also a certificate from a physician indicating that the disease is in the incipient stage. When the disease has proceeded beyond this stage, applicants are not to be received. No age limit is set. The number is pro rated among the counties of the state. If there is room after caring for the indigent and partially indigent, the hospital is open to pay patients. These pay patients, however, receive the same treatment as others.
The only state institution for the care of the sick in the hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, was opened in 1871. It consists of a care of 80 cases, and provision for 100 patients.

The hospital is not under the customary institution law, but the Board of State Commissioners in the 1907 report recommends that it be provided under state law. Under the present statute, the Board of Trustees, who serve for a term of three years, have the power to open to those persons who have paid the institution to open to those persons who have paid}

The institution to open to those persons who have paid
(e) The Aged.

The state makes provision for the aged in but one institution, namely, the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette. This home was opened in 1896. It occupies 194 acres, and has a capacity of 1090.

The institution is under the uniform law, but there is a special provision that the trustees must be honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the Civil War (3438).

This special institution is open to all honorable discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, who have served the U. S. in any of its wars, and who have been residents of the state for five years immediately preceding, who may be disabled and destitute; also the wives of such, and disabled and destitute widows of such soldiers and sailors and marines, who are over 45 years of age; or soldiers, sailors or marines. Preference is given to those who have served in Indiana military organizations. Widows and wives only when contract of marriage was entered into more than two years prior to the passage of this act. (Acts, 1911, cap. 101). Honorably discharged army nurses, who were citizens of Indiana when employed and for one year preceding admission also admitted. (Ed. St. Char. Report, 1913, p. 46).

The State supports the institution at the rate of $16 per month for each member, officer and employee, and the Federal Government reimburses the state to the amount of $100 per year for each soldier. The trustees have authority to collect a part of the pension of the members above a specified amount, this sum to be applied on the expense of maintenance.

It will be seen that the institution does not meet the conditions absolutely as an institution for the aged, but it is practically, of course, such an institution.
The state makes provision for the early in put

One Interpretation, 'hence, the state solicitor's honor at law

I prefer to use the same opening in 1899. I conclude the same.

and the capacity in 1900.

The interpretation to make the situation must be properly

It is essential to note the influence of the Civil War (1862).

The state's interpretation is open to all honorable
times, and who have served the

U. S. in any of the wars and who have been taking to the

state for five years immediately preceding, who may be the

applicant and appropriate to the wine of work, and hospital

applicants who are retired for disability or accident

and applicants who are retired for disability or accident.

where one is ever to serve to soltice or soltice of service.

Preventive to show the who have served in the

military organizations. Whose and wines only may be used.

organization was enacted into more than two years prior to

the passage of this act. Act 1919, 166. [108]

Therapeutic application to the case of the

employment and for one year preceding 'admission also sniffed.'

not. [189. 118. P. 46].

The state supports the interpretation at the rate of one

per month for each member, officer and employee, and the

Federated Government recommends the state to the moment of

the near for each soldier. The state has authority to

collect a part of the property of the members above a beating

amount, either way to scala the experience of members,

which I will do mean that the interpretation does not mean the

contention specifically as an interpretation for the early...

in prosecute,' at same, every an interpretation.
B. Correctional.

Before indicating the six institutions by means of which the state cares for its anti-social classes, it may be well to point out one or two general principles that are operative in a large degree in the whole group. In the whole system, there is a growing effort to meet the peculiar needs of the individual. Trustees and other officials are being entrusted with opportunity to exercise a wide degree of judgment in the treatment of particular cases. For example, the principles of the indeterminate sentence and parole law, and the probation plan, are recognized and constantly used with considerable success.

Unless imprisoned for life or held for execution, convicts of the prisons and the reformatory may be discharged by the prison officials at the expiration of the minimum sentence; or, they may be paroled by the parole board of the institution, or may be paroled or pardoned by the governor (See Annual Report, Bd. St. Char., 1913, p. 23). Under the provisions of the probation act (Acts, 1907, cap. 236), the several circuit and criminal courts have power, except in cases of murder, arson, burglary, rape, treason, kidnapping, to suspend sentence and parole the person to the warden or superintendent of the institution to which he would otherwise have been sent. His position is practically that of an inmate who has been placed under parole. If he behave well, he is to be discharged at the end of the minimum term.

The contract system is practically done away with, save in the State Prison. While the system is not satisfactory there, many of the unfavorable results are avoided by the fact that the discipline of the men is under the prison officials (Ed. ST Char. Rept, 1913, p. 24).
Before initiating the six institution of mean.

of which the state bears for the anti-social classes. It may
be well to point out in conn
tration on a large degree of the whole stand. In the whole
system, there is a growing effort to meet the peculiar need
of the individual. There is any other official to make
enactments with opportunities to exercise a wide freedom of act-
ments. I may be partly of pertinence to receive and comprehend
the proportion of the intake more than any other (see
Annual Report, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88), under the topic
action of the proportion of (text). I have been
about any criminal courts have power, except in cases of
warmer, among prisoners, the person, commission, kidnapping, to me-
banishment and parole the person to the general or other
intention of the institution to which he or she or other may
been sent. His portion is proportionately first or in most
who are been placed within paroles. It is decided well to in
of to be admitted to the rank of the minimum term.

The contract system is materially gone away with
in the State Pension. While the system is not entirely

case, many of the Penitentiaries remain the mode of the
just that the administration of the law to which the Provision of

Reconcile (84, 85, 86, 87, 88).
1. The State Prison.

The State Prison is located at Michigan City. It was opened in 1860. There is a tract of 101 acres, and the prison has 1330 cells.

The board of trustees is ex officio the board of parole of the prison(3437).

"In the State Prison are incarcerated all men convicted of any crime, the sentence for which is life imprisonment (treason, murder in the first or second degree, rape upon a child under ten years of age, and the third conviction for felony); also all men thirty years of age or over, convicted of felony in any court in the State, and men transferred from the Indiana Reformatory." (Ed. St. Char, 1913, p. 57). State supports the institution and pays transportation charges.

The prison maintains a hospital for the sick in which there is provision for 75 persons.

Under the treatment of the insane by the State institutions, a description was given of the provision for insane criminals in the department of the State Prison. To this Hospital for Insane Criminals, a defendant in a criminal cause, if found to be insane, may be committed by the court, and insane convicts in any state hospital for the insane may be transferred to this institution.

All executions in the state are to take place in the State Prison by the warden or his deputy (2196, 2200). None are to be admitted except the warden and his assistants, the directors of the prison, two physicians including the prison physician, spiritual adviser, the prison chaplain, and any of the relatives or friends of condemned (not to exceed 10) that he may request shall be admitted (2201).
2. Indiana Reformatory.

The Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville was opened as the State Prison in 1822. It became the Reformatory in 1897. There is 25.9 acres of ground in the site, and the number of cells is 1053.

This is an institution for males from 16 to 30 years of age who have committed any crime other than treason or murder. The verdict shows only the guilt of the crime charged, the court instead of sentencing for a definite term of imprisonment sentences the convict to the custody of the managers of the Reformatory. They are to confine him there or at such other proper place as they may designate. The term is to be not less than the minimum and not longer than the maximum for such offense. It is the duty of the court to make such sentence. If the rules have been fulfilled, the board may discharge the prisoner at the end of the minimum term. (2151). No life convicts are to be kept at the Reformatory. The board also has authority to transfer any incorrigible prisoner whose presence is a detriment to the institution to the State Prison. The occupational activity is on the trades-school plan.
The Industrial Reformatory at Tellareville was opened as the State Prison in 1883. It became the Reformatory in 1884. There is 28.9 acres of ground in the site, and the number of cells is 108.

The State Reformatory, for male prisoners, is one of the best of its kind in the United States. The prisoners are divided into three classes: the ordinary, the workmen, and the reformatory. The workmen receive the benefit of the work of the reformatory.

The work of the reformatory is divided into the following departments: the mechanical, the agricultural, the educational, and the medical.

The mechanical department consists of workshops, where the prisoners are taught various trades, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, and joinery. The agricultural department consists of a farm, where the prisoners are taught the art of farming. The educational department consists of schools, where the prisoners are taught various subjects, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. The medical department consists of a hospital, where the prisoners are treated for various diseases.

The prisoners are taught various trades in the workshops, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, and joinery. The prisoners are also taught how to work in the farm, where they are taught how to cultivate the land and how to keep the farm in good order. The prisoners are also taught how to read, write, and do arithmetic in the schools. The prisoners are also taught how to take care of their health in the hospital, where they are treated for various diseases.

The prisoners are also taught how to live in society, how to get along with their fellow prisoners, and how to get along with the guards. The prisoners are also taught how to live in society, how to get along with their fellow prisoners, and how to get along with the guards. The prisoners are also taught how to live in society, how to get along with their fellow prisoners, and how to get along with the guards. The prisoners are also taught how to live in society, how to get along with their fellow prisoners, and how to get along with the guards. The prisoners are also taught how to live in society, how to get along with their fellow prisoners, and how to get along with the guards.
3. Indiana Woman's Prison.

Indiana maintains a separate prison for women.* The institution is located at Indianapolis. The plant occupies 15.61 acres, and provides for 150 persons. The law places this prison entirely under the direction of women, only women being eligible for places on the board or for the superintendency (3438).

"The law establishing the Woman's Prison provides for the commitment of women convicted of crime by any court of competent jurisdiction. That clause of the law which fixes the minimum age at fifteen is repealed in effect by the law of 1913 which extends the age limit for commitment to the Girls' School to 18 years" (Rept Bd. St. Char., 1913, p. 61).

In 1907, the Legislature (Acts, cap. 135) established the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison. This department is for women misdemeanants above the age of 18, that is beyond the age of commitment to the Girls' School, who would otherwise be sentenced to the jails, etc. If the imprisonment adjudged is ninety days or less, or if the fine and costs assessed, when not paid or reprieved, would not require the defendant to serve more than 30 days, the court may use discretion as to commitment to the county jail or workhouse or to the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison.

* The first women's prison in the country, opened 1873.
4. Indiana Boys' School.

The Indiana Boys' School was opened at Plainfield in 1868. The tract of land contains 526.28 acres, and there is room for 426 boys.

"The school receives boys committed for crime from 8 to 16 years of age and for incorrigibility from 10 to 17, no commitment being for a shorter period than until the boy attains the age of 21 years. The boys are committed by the several juvenile courts to the custody of the board of trustees of the School, to be confined there or in any place designated by the board, where they can be most faithfully and properly cared for. The law specifies that no boy shall be committed to the School 'who is not of sound intellect and free from cutaneous and other contagious diseases, or who is subject to epileptic or other fits'. The board has authority to release the boys at any time on trial and may at any time at its discretion discharge them at the age of 18. With the consent of the Governor, the board may transfer to the Indiana Reformatory any boy convicted of crime, who is more than 17 years old and whose presence in the school is detrimental.

"The State maintains the institution, and is reimbursed by the counties having boys there to the extent of one-half the estimated cost of support, not including the use of the grounds and buildings." (Rept. Bd. St. Char., 1913, p. 63).
The Inmate Home School was opened at Fishkill.

In 1938, the prison farm contained 88.8 acres, and there

was room for 72 paying.

The school receives your commutation for 6 months from

the date of your enrollment. If your parole is denied after

the parole board has recommended against parole for you,

the parole board may order you to the correctional

facilities. If you have been recommended for parole, you

will be notified of your parole status. Inform the

warden of the prison where you are now residing.

The law specifies that you shall be

committed to the School who is not of sound mind, and is

attainable for 2 years or until the age of 21.

The Board is composed of five

members. If you have been recommended for parole, you

will be notified of your parole status. Inform the

warden of the prison where you are now residing.

The State maintains the facilities and is responsible

for the maintenance of the prison. If the

committee finds parole to be a dis

favorable factor in the parole of

the candidate, it may order the

candidate to be placed in the

institution.
5. Indiana Girls' School.

The Indiana Girls' School was opened as a separate institution at Indianapolis in 1907. The School has 127 acres of land, and provides for 275 girls.

"Girls from 10 to 18 years inclusive, are committed by the several juvenile courts to the custody of the board of trustees, to be confined at the School or such other place as may be designated by the board, where they can be most faithfully and properly cared for, until they reach the age of 20, unless sooner released by the board. The board, with the consent of the Governor, may transfer to the Woman's Prison any girl more than 18 years old who has been committed for crime and whose presence is detrimental to the School. The law prohibits the commitment of a girl who is epileptic, insane, feeble-minded, paralytic, or afflicted with a contagious disease, and should this condition (except the last named) develop within six months, or if within the same time a girl is found to be pregnant, she may be returned to her county.

"The School is maintained by the State, the counties paying one-half the estimated cost of support. The law further provides that when a girl is committed at the instance of her parents or guardians, they shall, if able to do so, pay the cost of her transportation to the School and of her clothing and subsistence while an inmate there." (Rept Bd. St. Char., 1913, pp. 64, 65).
The Intermediate Girls' School was opened as a separate institution at Kaduna in 1907. The school is 12 years of age and produces a number of girls from 10 to 18 years of age, and three to four are the students. The school is located on the outskirts of the town of Kaduna. The school is run by the Kaduna Women's Association, with the exception of the last named (except the last named) developed within six months, or it within the same time a girl is to be permitted to remain in the school. The school is maintained by the state, and the committee of management. The law provides that when a girl is committed to the Intermediate School, she is to remain in the school and to pay the cost of her accommodation to the School. (Report 85, p. 17, pp. 64, 65.)
6. Indiana State Farm.

A law was passed by the last legislature and approved March 14, 1913 establishing "a correctional institution for male violators of the law, to be known as the Indiana State Farm". (Acts, 1913, cap. 236). So far as I have information, the institution is not yet open.

When the State Farm is ready for prisoners, "it shall be the duty of all judges of circuit, superior, criminal and city courts to commit thereto so far as the capacity of the institution will permit, all male persons who are above the age of commitment to the Indiana Boys' School, who have been convicted of the violation of any criminal law of this state, or of any ordinance, the punishment for which now consists of imprisonment in any county jail or workhouse. And any male person not subject to commitment to said Indiana Boys' School, who shall be fined for violation of any criminal law or ordinance and who upon failing to pay such fine and costs would otherwise be committed to any county jail or workhouse, to lay out such fine and costs, shall be committed to said State Farm; and all laws relating to the confinement of male persons for the failure for the failure to pay fine and costs in any county jail or workhouse shall apply to the confinement of such prisoners at said State Farm: Provided, however, that when the imprisonment is adjudged is less than sixty days or where the fine and costs assessed by any court where not paid or replevied, would not require the defendant to serve more than sixty days in any county jail or workhouse, the court trying such case shall have discretion to commit such defendant either to the State Farm or to the jail or workhouse of the proper county."

The State Farm is to be under the uniform institution law.
A law was passed by the last legislature and approved March 15, 1949, entitled the "State's Waiver of the Law" to provide for the State of Illinois to waive the application of any criminal law of the State to the Indian State Park. (Act, 1949, cap. 480.) So far as I have information, the information is not very open.

When the State Park is ready for occupancy, it will be
the duty of all judges of courts, supervised, administrative
and city counties to commit people so far as the capacity of the
information will permit, all male persons who are above the site
of commitment to the Indian State Park school, who have been convicted of
violation of the violation of any criminal law of this State of

on any occasion, the probationer for whom you consider
importance to any county jail or workhouse, and any male
person not subject to commitment to the Indian State Park school,
who shall be tried for violation of any criminal law of this
State and who now failure to pay such fine and costs may
appropriate be committed to any county jail or workhouse to

pay any monies due and cause shall be committed to said
State Park and all laws relative to the commitment to the
State Park and all laws relative to the commitment to the
same that fall to workhouse shall apply to the commitment-
ment of the information as indicated in the State Park. However,

it is when the information is not very open.

or where the fine and costs were imposed by the court where
may not reduce the commitment to mean
more than sixty days in any commitment fall to workhouse, the court
shall not consider the information as a factor in the
effect of the commitment of the State Park or the fall of workhouse of the

proper county.

The State Park is to be under the direction of the law.
III. COUNTY AGENCIES.

1. Judge of the Circuit Court.

The Judge of the Circuit Court holds a prominent place in the system of county charities and corrections. He is responsible for the appointment of the board of county charities. He also appoints the Board of Children's Guardians of the county. Both of these boards work in co-operation with him. The Board of State Charities also works with him in the matter of improvement of county jails. In the juvenile court work, the judge of the circuit court is central.

2. Board of County Charities.

The law relating to the constitution and the duties of the Board of County Charities has been given in the general plan of organization and administration of state charities and correction (See p. 5) so that it is necessary simply to mention it in its place here.

3. Board of County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners is also an important agency. This board is charged with the establishment and direction of many of the charitable and correctional institutions of the county. The members of the body are elected by the people in the regular elections.

4. Institutions and Agencies.

A. Charitable.

(1) For the Insane.

Special provision is made for counties of 150,000 or more whereby they are authorized to establish a hospital for incurable insane for the care of all persons who are incurably insane and have become a county charge as
III. COUNTY OF ORANGE

II. Judges of the County Court

The Judges of the County Court hold a prominent place in the system of county government and courts. They are responsible for the supervision of the administration of the county government and the legal affairs of the county. They also supervise the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Education. The Board of County Commissioners is elected by the people in the regular election.

I. Board of County Commissioners

The Board of County Commissioners is elected by the people in the regular election.

Special provision is made for counties

(1) For the insane
paupers. The insane are to be removed from the county poor asylums when these hospitals are established. The board of county commissioners is authorized to contract with the guardian of any incurable insane ward resident of said county for admission upon basis of compensation agreed upon and the estate is liable for the amount ($500 reserved for the family). (3460-3466). The regular laws regulating county asylums in force for these hospitals. There is but one such hospital in the state, the Marion County Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis.

It is also provided that in all counties having a city of 200,000 or more the county commissioners may establish a suitable detention home or hospital for temporary care pending hearing and awaiting conveyance of the insane, epileptic, and feeble-minded. It is not be connected with the jail workhouse or poor asylum, and it is to have proper equipment (7886a). The laws regarding county hospitals provide for a detention room for the insane in the regular county hospitals. (37780).

(2) The Poor Asylum.

The poor asylums of Indiana contained, according to the last report (1913) of the Board of State Charities, 865 feeble-minded, 430 insane, 174 epileptic, 226 paralytic, 546 cripples, 76 deaf, 184 blind, 506 feeble-senile, 390 sickly, and 146 able bodied inmates. While this is not a favorable showing, there are many indications that there is a great change of attitude toward the place and purpose of the county poor asylum.

For example, it is unlawful for any child from 3 to 16 years of age to be retained in the county poor asylum for
The importance of being removed from the county poor

The Board of Supervisors are the agency to

county communications, it may receive from

or my immediate family who reside in or near county for

appointment under the laws of communication between

state in place for the amount $500 reserved for the family.

The regular law requiring county hospital

is one of the State's hospitals. To put one such hospital

Information.

It is also provided that if any county having a

of 500,000 or more the county communications may satisfy

affordable fee before home or hospital for temporary care

pension, and any assistant county of the Senate, House of Representatives, and the

the State, and may be received. It is not to be connected with the

will non-profit or non-profit, and it is to have proper

enforcement (1888). The law requiring county hospital

provide for a reception room for the insane in the nearest


The Board of Supervisors of the State of

according to the last report (1885) to the Board of State

Citizens' 880 fee-per-mile, 480 insurance, 480 eligible

State's hospitals, and 88 equal hospital for

not a non-profit hospital. There are many

place and

purpose of the county poor asylum.

For example, it is important for my family to

is kept of the county poor asylum.
more than 60 days (3652). In addition to this, the better classification of dependents, etc., and the larger facilities for the care of them in state institutions is removing many unfortunates from the poor asylum, and is leaving this institution more and more to the use of the aged.

Again, the last legislature passed some most wholesome laws with reference to the administration of the poor asylums. The purpose of this legislation was to secure better management, principally through an effort to remove the administration from political influence. The superintendent is to be appointed by the board of county commissioners for a term of four years. They are no longer to be appointed on contract. The commissioners are to select "a reputable citizen of good moral character, kind and humane disposition, good executive ability, who has had a good common school education and is a skilled and experienced farmer. No considerations other than character, competence and fitness". No relative of any member of the board of commissioners connected with the institution in any capacity, and no relative of the superintendent, except his wife as matron, shall be employed except by consent of the commissioners. (Acts 1913, cap 360). The commissioners make such rules as are necessary, and they have power to remove the superintendent, but only for cause and with hearing if appeal is taken. They shall as a board visit the asylum at least once every three months and enter a report stating needs and conditions on the records which shall be signed by each member of the board. The county council shall appropriate and the board of commissioners shall allow for the necessary help and equipment of such poor asylum. (Same).
(3) Outdoor Relief.

The Supreme Court has determined that the giving of outdoor relief is a county matter and the law requires the county council to appropriate the money necessary. Any poor person in need of help can receive it from the public treasury. The township trustee is ex-officio overseer of the poor and acts as the agent of the county commissioners as distributing officer. Careful records must be kept. There is no distinction as to what poor persons may receive help. The trustee must render immediate emergency aid, and he must make investigation as to the conditions, need and residence for further help. The matter of settlement merely establishes the legal claim to public relief. If the trustee cannot ascertain the legal settlement, he must provide for him the same as any one else. He may send non-residents to the poor asylum for temporary care or he can complain to a justice of the peace and have such non-resident sent at county expense to the place of residence. The trustee cannot legally aid an able bodied person without giving him work to do. Under no circumstances is he to furnish a non-resident transportation at township cost if he is able-bodied, but he may supply transportation to the sick, etc.

Where there is need for permanent aid, the trustee may send to the county poor asylum. Or with the consent of the commissioners, he may aid them in their homes to any amount that is necessary. The only limit is the appropriation of the county council, but in times of special emergency they may grant a further appropriation at any time. To prevent abuse, supervision is provided in both the county commissioners and the Board of State Charities.

The township trustee no longer has authority to send
The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to
make
an
petition or complaint. The company may
petition to the Court for a temporary
injunction or other relief. Any petition
must be accompanied by an affidavit of
the
person presenting it. The petition
cancels the right of the Court to
consider the petition. The Court may:
(a) grant an injunction or other relief;
(b) order the company to cease and
desist from the practice; or
(c) order other relief as the Court
may deem just.

The Court may direct such
relief as
it may find to be necessary for the
public interest. The Court may also:
(a) order the company to cease and
desist from the practice;
(b) order the company to pay
restitution to the persons
affected;
(c) order the company to pay
the costs of the proceeding;
(d) order the company to
compensate the persons
affected;
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)
(i)
(j)
(k)
(l)
(m)
(n)
(o)
(p)
(q)
(r)
(s)
(t)
(u)
(v)
(w)
(x)
(y)
(z)

The Court may order the company to
cease and desist from the practice
and to pay the costs of the proceeding.
children to the orphan asylum, this being entirely in the hands of the judge of the juvenile court.

There are 1,016 overseers of the poor in the state, and they granted relief to 51,081 persons in the year 1912 to the amount of $305,692.71. (Above taken from Rept. Bd. St. Char., 1913, pp. 93ff; law passed 1901 and amended 1907 as found in Acts 1901, cap. 147, and 1907, caps 193, 195).

This system of outdoor relief is so satisfactory that the Board of State Charities vigorously opposed the passage of a fund to parents act in the last legislature. It was claimed that such an act would not bring any additional benefits, but would, on the other hand introduce opportunities for grave abuses. (Cf. Rept, Bd St Char, 1913, p. 10). The measure was defeated.

(a) County Hospitals.

The county commissioners are authorized to establish county hospitals when they deem them necessary (3767). The trustees, five in number, and two of whom may be women, to be residents of the county, not more than three of them living in the same town in which hospital is located. They serve without compensation, and are charged with the duty of appointing officers and making rules for the hospital. They must visit the institution twice a month and must make reports to the board of county commissioners. These hospitals may be established upon the petition of 200 resident freeholders 150 of whom reside outside of the town where it is to be located. Pay patients are to be received with fees as in other hospitals. Patients received from other counties at terms to be agreed upon. Funds go to the
The necessary preparation of the annual report, in accordance with the state law, and the need to obtain the necessary data, is a complex task that requires significant resources.

The Board of Education's annual report to the State Legislature is an important document. It is a comprehensive presentation of the Board's activities, accomplishments, and challenges for the fiscal year. The report includes detailed information on the Board's operations, financial statements, and educational programs.

The report is typically submitted in early December, and it is made available to the public shortly thereafter. The Board of Education encourages all stakeholders, including students, parents, teachers, and community members, to review the report to gain a better understanding of the Board's activities and achievements.

The annual report is an essential tool for the Board of Education in communicating its mission and goals to the wider community. It is also a valuable resource for policy makers and other stakeholders who need to make informed decisions about the Board's operations and future directions.
support of the institution. Township trustees may take poor to these hospitals for treatment. Donations may be received. Training school for nurses may be maintained. Counties may join in the establishment of hospitals. Suitable treatment for tuberculosis may be provided, also a detention room for the insane. (3768-3776p).

(b) Tuberculosis County Hospitals.

The county commissioners have authority to establish tuberculosis hospitals. There are to be four trustees two of whom are physicians. If the hospital is on the ground of the almshouse, the board of county commissioners may serve as the board of trustees. The hospital is subject to the inspection of the State Board of Charities. Patients are to pay for treatment if able. Patients may be received from counties not having a hospital, payment being made by the township sending, if the patient is not able. Counties may join in the institution of such a hospital. (Acts 1913, cap 176).

(5) Dependent, Abandoned, Neglected and Morally Imperilled Children.

(a) Board of Children’s Guardians.

A Board of Children’s Guardians is provided for in each county. This board is to be appointed by the circuit court of the county, and is to consist of 6 persons, 3 of whom are to be women, and all parents. They serve for three years without compensation (3657). The duty of this board is to have care and supervision of neglected and dependent children of the county under the age of 15 years. It is to take under its control abandoned, neglected, or vicious cruelly treated children. It has power by leave of the court to commit to orphan asylums. Under order of the court said
To purchase a subscription, contact the publication.

The publication may be available from the following:

- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- State Library
- University Libraries
- Public Library

There are also online resources available for further information.

The publication is available in print and digital formats.

(TOP LEFT, CROP TV)


department, Anecdotal, Medical, and Mortality

(c) Board of Children's Guardians

A Board of Children's Guardians is established to provide for the care and protection of children who have been abandoned or neglected. The Board is responsible for the placement and supervision of such children in foster homes or in institutions.

The Board is composed of members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members serve for terms of five years, and may be removed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

The Board has the power to make rules and regulations necessary for the effective administration of its functions.

If a child is determined to be neglected or abused, the Board shall order the child placed in the custody of a foster parent or in an institution.

Under order of the Board, a foster parent or institution may be authorized to provide care and supervision for a neglected or abused child.

(TOP RIGHT, CROP TV)
children may be indentured as apprentices or be adopted without the consent of parents by consent of said board. Or they may be disposed of as the court, upon written petition, may direct. But the regular course is to be followed in committing to the Boys' School and the Girls' School. (3858).

The Board of county commissioners may provide a building or the children may be kept outside of it. Board of guardians are to allow support to the amount of 35¢ per day for each child (3661). If they are able, parents or guardians must pay for support of child in amount as the court shall direct, the payments to continue as long as the child is a public ward(3660).

The juvenile court has charge of cases petitioned for by the board of guardians.

(b) County Orphan Asylum.

County commissioners have authority to establish orphan asylums, or counties may combine in establishing such institutions (3646).

Or, the county may provide grounds and buildings for properly organized associations, and to keep the same in repair, but it is to remain the property of the county (3647). The county is to pay for the care of children by these associations (3648).

The associations to secure proper homes for the children and to visit them until 18 years of age(3650,51).

We have mentioned under state agencies the work of the state agents (3653).

(c) The Juvenile Court.

The juvenile court will be considered under the head of the county correctional agencies, but since it vitally touches the charitable work it is named here.
Vend co. A

Bond issue to raise $10,000,000 for the construction of an office building in New York City. The bonds are to be issued at a premium of 5% over the par value of $100 each. The proceeds of the issue will be used to pay for the cost of the building and to provide funds for the operation of the company.

Bondholders will receive interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds are to be redeemable at par plus accrued interest at the option of the company at any time after five years from the date of issuance. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the building and other collateral security.

The company plans to sell the entire issue of bonds to investors interested in real estate development. The bonds are expected to be in high demand due to the anticipated growth of the New York City real estate market.

The company is actively seeking underwriters to assist in the sale of the bonds. Interested parties are encouraged to contact the company for more information on how to participate in this exciting opportunity.
B. Correctional.

(1) The Juvenile Court.

Provision is made for a juvenile court in every county in the state. In counties containing a city of 100,000 inhabitants, it is to be a special court; in other counties "the circuit court and the judge thereof shall have and possess all the powers and duties conferred on the juvenile court and the judge thereof, by this act, and shall have the exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to children, including juvenile delinquents, truants, neglected and dependent children, children petitioned for by the boards of children's guardians, and in all cases wherein the custody and legal punishment of children is in question. Such circuit court when in session, under the provisions of this act, shall, for convenience, be known as the 'juvenile court', and such court may sit in chambers and hold its sessions irrespective of the terms of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall be the clerk of the juvenile court and shall keep a record of the proceedings in a book to be known as the juvenile record" (Acts 1913, Cap 325, 1).

Provision is made for probation service in every county, the probation officer working under the direction of the judge.

In cases where a child is sentenced to commitment in any institution where adult convicts are sentenced, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same building, yard or enclosure with such adult convicts, or to bring such child into any yard or building in which adult convicts may be present (Acts 1913, Cap 325, 2).
The text appears to be a mixture of English and unclear characters, possibly due to a printing error or a document with a high degree of graphical distortion. It is not possible to accurately transcribe or interpret the content of this page.
(2) The County Jail.

Each county is provided with a county jail, which is under the direction of the board of county commissioners. The sheriff is required to make a written report to the board of commissioners at least once in three months of the condition of the jail, and indicate the repairs that may be needed. The commissioners are required to visit the jail once in every three months in the year and to examine carefully into the manner of keeping the same as to cleanliness and sanitary conditions, and as to any needed repairs or improvements thereto. (Acts 1909 Cap. 164, 4).

In addition to this inspection by the sheriff and the commissioners, the jails are under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. If a jail is unfit for use they are to report the fact to the judge of the circuit court, who is to investigate and order the proper officers to make needed improvements. If the court shall fail to do so, the Board of State Charities is to report the facts to the Governor, and if he approve the report and recommendation of the board it shall be his duty to condemn the jail. Thereafter it shall be unlawful to commit prisoners thereto, but they are to be sent to another county having an uncondemned jail, and the county sending them is to pay the cost according to amounts fixed by law. (Acts, 1909, Cap. 164, 1).

The Board of State Charities is charged with the duty of formulating rules and regulations for the government and control of prisoners in county jails in the state, for the proper classification and separation of such prisoners with a view to such classification as shall separate the young and those inexperienced in crime from the vicious and criminal classes; for sanitary regulations, etc. (Acts, 1909, 164, 2).
The County Act

The County Act provides for a county board which is to make the appointment of the county commissioners. The act requires the county commissioners to report to the board of county commissioners at least once in three months on the condition of the county and indicates the recommendations for improvements. The act also requires the board of county commissioners to report the facts to the county commissioners and to the proper authorities to make need improvements. If the county board fails to do so, the board of county commissioners is required to report the facts to the Governor.

The board of county commissioners is to report any recommendations to the Governor and the legislature. The board is also required to report any recommendations to the county board and to the proper authorities to make need improvements. The act also requires the board of county commissioners to report any recommendations to the Governor.

Act, 1907, Ch. 119.
The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping a careful and complete record.

Even with this splendid and advanced provision for the supervision of the county jail, one is able to see the difficulty with which progress in jail conditions is made by a glance through the report of the board of state charities. Progress is indicated, to be sure, but the board does not appear to be enthusiastic about the speed with which it is brought about. (Cf. report, 1913, p. 117). Many are held in the jail that should not be placed there at all. For example, almost a thousand persons were admitted to the jails during the year ending September 30, 1913 (Report Bd of St Char, 1913, p. 135).*

(3) The Workhouse.

Any county may, through the county commissioners, establish a workhouse. They are to employ a superintendent; if, however, it is situated on a county poor farm, the superintendent of the farm may act for it. Prisoners of the county jail may be transferred to the workhouse by the county commissioners. (Burns Annotated Statutes, 1901, 8330ff).

* It is provided that in all counties having a population of 50,000 or more a prison matron shall be appointed to care for all female prisoners and all children under 14 (Burns, 1901, 8350a).

There is an old law to the effect that the court may sentence women convicted of crime to such homes as the board of commissioners may pass upon, upon arrangement of trustees of such home (Burns, 1901, 8343). But this has been done only in the case of one institution.
2a The County Council.

The counties are divided into four councilmanic districts, as nearly equal in population as possible (but no township to be divided). The council is composed of one member from each district elected at the regular election and three members at large elected by the whole county (5919). It is the duty of the county council to fix the tax levy and make appropriations (5924).
To: The County Committee

The committee met in session for the purpose of electing a member from each agricultural society of the

and three members at large elected by the whole county (Sec. 5810).

It is the duty of the county committee to fix the tax levy

and make appropriations (Sec. 5811).
IV. CITY AGENCIES.

I make no effort to consider the city agencies in detail. There are some detention homes, special provision for probation and attendance officers, etc., but I will mention only two agencies in particular:

1. The City Lockup or Jail.

   The city lockup or jail comes under the inspection of the board of county charities (3677). In most of the larger towns provision is made for a matron to look after women prisoners (Cf. "The Development of Public Charities in the State of Indiana," 1910, p. 78).

2. The City Hospital.

   Likewise, the city hospital comes under the supervision of the board of county charities (3677).
I make no effort to compare the city's expenses with the

state's, but merely state that a comparison may be made.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the

importance of the city's financial position and the need for

proper management of the city's resources.

The city is in a strong financial position, and

its budget is balanced.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
V. PRIVATE AGENCIES.

The purpose here is to deal with private charities only in so far as they are directly brought under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. There is a vast number of institutions engaged in various forms of charitable activity. The Board of State Charities is making an effort to collect a full list of these. In the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections for December, 1907, p. 23, the board published this list as far as it had been able to secure it up to that time.

Certain groups of these private charities are definitely made answerable to the Board of State Charities, and we will simply undertake to indicate these groups, without going into detail in regard to them or their work.


No maternity hospital, boarding house for infants, boarding home for children, or placing out of infants is permitted without a license from the Board of State Charities. This license is not issued for a period longer than one year, and names the place and the number that can be cared for. The Board of Charities (State) and the city and county boards of health shall visit and inspect or have it done annually or oftener. The Board of Charities makes rules for these institutions. Every admission and birth must be at once reported to the Board of State Charities giving full information. Licensed institutions may collect necessary confinement expenses in the case of illegitimate child, and one dollar per day for the mother and 35c for the child from the county of legal residence. But juvenile court action is necessary to make the child a ward. Mothers from other states are to be returned to state of residence. No per-
The purpose here is to deal with private activities only in so far as they are directly prompted under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. There is a vast number of institutions engaged in various forms of charitable activity. The Board of State Charities is making an effort to collect a full list of these. In the Information Bulletin of Charities and Correspondence for December, 1903, p. 35, the Board published certain reports of these private activities and we make some reference to the Board of State Charities and we will apply measures to indicate these reports without going into detail in regard to them or their work.

I. Outh-Caution Intimations.

No mortality notices, passports home for In- imported home for children, or pleading of infants in perjury with a licence from the Board of State Charities. The licence is not issued for a period longer than one year, and names the place and the number of infants bound to work

[Signature]
No official notice of Charities. The licence of the Charities (state and the city and county boards of Charities) shall not indicate any infant of ten years of age or over, to work in Charities, unless such child has been apprenticed to the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the officers of the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the Board of State Charities giving full information. Known intimation by the Board of State Charities giving full information.
son not licensed save the judge of the juvenile court shall give out a child under three years of age for care or control. (3678a–36781).

As has been indicated, the Board of State Charities maintains a licensing department to look after this important work. Tremendous abuses have been largely corrected through this agency. Not only may unworthy persons be prevented from establishing improper institutions, but the standards may be held up in those that are under the management of persons who have no evil motives. (Cf Rept 1913, pp 141ff).

2. Hospitals.

The above requirement places all hospitals that receive maternity cases under the eye of the Board of State Charities, for they must secure license, and must make report within twenty-four hours of admissions and births and departures, etc.

Moreover, it is provided that "it shall be the duty of the superintendent or of any person or persons having charge of hospitals, poor asylums, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of disease, confinement, or are committed by due process of law, to make and keep on file a record of all personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of all institutions, as may be required by the state board of health" (Acts 1913, Cap. 239, 3).

Thus all hospitals and child-caring institutions are directly subject to public supervision to a considerable degree.
for your information save the trouble of the transcript can be cut
Give out a daily watch promise variety for the care of controlling
(SEAS-58/81).

As per your instructions, the Board of State Charities
undertaking a question about the to look after this important
work. The Board have been lately consulted

frequently this season. Not only may assistance be procured by the

arising from establishing temporary institutions, but the

estimates may be paid in through the mail at the

want of persons who have no aim motives. (Of receipt 1958, by F.M.)

S. Hospital.

The space requirement please fill hospita

Board that becomes necessary once under the eye of the Board
of State Charities. The Board will become interested in

make report within twenty-four hours of admission to hospital

and hospitalize, etc.

Moreover, it is obvious that it will be the duty of
the superintendent of any person or person having charge
of hospital, to report any patient treated for treatment
of sickness, confinement, or the committing of any breach of
law, to make and keep on file a record of all breaches of
the federal penal laws and the making of all indiscreet

1918, cap. 399, § 3).

Thus all patients and public-care institutions are

quickly subject to public supervision of the state police.