

respect to those engaged in similar work) of a man whose equal has not yet been found. It has been the boast of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum that it comes nearer to the ideals of a home than any institution of the kind elsewhere. I do not know whether that is literally true, or not—but we love to make that claim, and up to the present time it has not been successfully contradicted.

I did not know just how this Conference felt on the question of the orphan, but I am delighted to find its prevailing sentiment. I want to say frankly and honestly that I came into this Conference with rather peculiar views as to the make-up of the men and women who constitute it. The chairman will bear me out, he is with me on the Board of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum—that I have probably had perverted views on the question of *scientific* charity work. A week or two ago, in the splendid city of Chicago, Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, delivered an address in which, as the headlines of the daily paper showed, he flayed the professional charity workers. I am not in sympathy with that. I am not in sympathy with the views of the Roman Catholic prelate, who believes that no good can be done except it be done on the lines of the Roman Catholic faith, and strictly within the governmental range of that great hierarchy, the Church; but he gave expression to a few thoughts with which I can heartily coincide. He does not believe in that sort of charity which is as closely figured, as a man figures when he draws a check on his bank. He believes, and I believe, that behind charity and charity work, there must be more than science. Behind it all there must be soul, and without soul—without that sentiment which ennobles both him who gives as well as him who receives—without that wealth of emotion which differentiates man from the brute creation, proper charity work can not be done, no matter whether you do it scientifically or otherwise.

But from what I have seen here today, I am ready to admit the great worth and value of the American Jew, of conferences such as this. Of course it would not do for me to be personal. Perhaps some here will know what I mean when I say that this mingling with our people of those who stand as far above as the submerged are supposed to be below—those blessed not only with ordinary minds and ordinary wealth—those who have attained a professional standing far above the ordinary niveau—those meteoric

successes achieved in the great metropolis of our country, and sometimes elsewhere, who had heretofore fostered a Pharisaic spirit which for want of anything better I would call the "holier than thou" spirit, has been and must continue to be, productive of excellent results. It has done my heart good to see them of a different mind. When I see cynicism done away with—when I see the purse-proud come down to the level of the average citizen; when I see these great changes, I attribute them to the co-mingling of men and women such as I see here today, and I see the dawn of a better day for American Jewry. These are some of the results of the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

I don't wish to detain you any longer, ladies and gentlemen, I have nothing to discuss. The gentleman who read the paper gave expression to my sentiments. I have nothing on which to differ with him at all. I only want to pay this tribute to the organization which, as I say, it has been my pleasure to have joined, and I hope that as we return to our respective homes we may take with us that catholic spirit, that broad gauge mentally which pervades this assembly, so that each one, in his own locality, and in his own way, may act the missionary for that better, higher, nobler, and, if you please, more scientific work which this Conference advocates.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the absence of Mr. Grabfelder, Dr. Calisch will read his paper.

DR. CALISCH: This is a paper prepared by Mr. Samuel Grabfelder, President of the National Jewish Home for Consumptives. He says:

WHAT MUNICIPAL CO-OPERATION MEANS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES AT DENVER.

I believe that I can find no better illustration of the need of inter-municipal co-operation of charitable activities than is presented by the early history of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

It is not my purpose in this paper to go at length into the obstacles that stood in the way of the establishment of this national

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institution, nor of the manner in which they were finally overcome. I desire simply to say that when the good people of Denver saw the need of a hospital for poor consumptives they imagined that they could establish and maintain it without the help of the great cities of the land, without calling upon the adjunct activities of the Federated Charities of these municipalities.

The panic of 1893 was in one sense of the word something of a godsend, for it made immediately impossible what would have been a long-drawn-out struggle had the panic not occurred. The good people of Colorado, as you will remember, raised \$40,000 for the building of this hospital, and then it stood like the wailing spirit of a broken promise, its bleak walls resounding to the footsteps only of a poor keeper, but nowhere the activity and the helpfulness that had been the fond dream of its founders.

It was only when the national appeal was made, when the great order of B'nai B'rith was asked to assist, and when, finally, the municipalities both through their individuals and through their federated charities were induced to lend their aid, that the hospital took its position among the great helpful institutions of the world.

I judge from the request that was made of me that I am to deal especially today with the relation of the National Jewish Hospital to the local sanatoria of the country.

First of all you will pardon me if I quote from my sixth annual address, delivered at Chicago in June, 1906, for the statement I made at that time is if anything, more pertinent today than it was then. In fact the hospital today contains even a larger percentage of cases that were cared for in Eastern institutions than it did at the time this was written. This is what I said at that time:

"The greater the number of institutions projected in the East for the treatment of consumption, the more imperative the need of such institutions as ours. During the past two years it is a matter of record that a large proportion of the cases sent to Colorado by order of physicians, came from Eastern institutions. In the Agnes Sanatorium of Denver, founded and endowed by Laurence Phipps, Dr. Holden, the superintendent, states that one-third of his patients now come from Eastern hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis.

The record of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, while not so extensive as this, nevertheless, shows a constantly increasing demand for admission from patients of Eastern institutions. The conclusion we are forced to reach from these and like records is that, with the establishment of new state and private hospitals for the treatment of consumption, many more cases are brought to the surface, which, in the opinion of physicians, can be benefited only in Colorado, or in like climates.

"The physicians, with the advance of knowledge in the treatment of tuberculosis, are taking the high ground that, while the Eastern records of cases show most commendable results, much of this is due to the wise and extremely careful selection of cases to be treated. In almost every instance the Eastern institution for incipients gets incipients. When patients are sent to Colorado the very opposite is the case, and the so-called incipient is seldom an incipient. Yet the record of cures of incipient cases and restoration to earning power, in the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives is over eighty per cent., and that record has been maintained throughout the history of the hospital, and is, as well, the history of Colorado."

As a matter of fact Colorado has no indigenous problem with relation to these consumptives, and I will cite the report of the city physician of Denver, of two years ago, the last one that bears on this subject, in which he says that there were 64 deaths from non-imported consumption to 150,000 inhabitants. This report, as well as the valuable statistics compiled by Dr. Sewall, who is on the Board of Trustees of the National Society for the prevention of tuberculosis, prove conclusively that Colorado has something like one death to every 3,000 which can be attributed to consumption contracted in the State of Colorado. In Colorado Springs there have been ten deaths from what I will term indigenous consumption in twenty years. A town of the same size and gradual increase of population in the East would have had 630 deaths from the disease in twenty years.

So I believe I am correct in stating that we have no problem that is not forced upon us by conditions outside of the State of Colorado. The one great pressing desideratum is that there should be the most

careful selection of cases that are sent to Colorado. I need not here go into the problem of preventing the incurable poor from coming to that state. That problem most of us are dealing with in a sensible and an effective manner. It is to be regretted that any of these incurables should reach Denver, and almost criminal when they are invited to go there.

And for the purposes of this selection I can advocate nothing so much as inter-municipal co-operation in the establishment of sanatoria.

The new Glackens law in Illinois, passed by the last legislature, permits, as you know, the municipalities of that state to vote funds for sanatoria. Here it seems to me would be the best opportunity for co-operation. Outside of Chicago it would be manifestly wise for Congressional districts or sections about as large, to join in the establishment of sanatoria. In Chicago, of course, the work is of so tremendous a character that the problem must be dealt with as they are beginning to deal with it. I am thankful that I have the opportunity of speaking a good word for the new Naperville sanatorium, in which the Jewish people of Chicago are taking so deep an interest. How utterly impossible it is for the National Jewish Hospital to deal with this problem unless it have the wisest selection made, largely through sanatoria, is best evidenced by the following from a paper on tuberculosis in the Jewish district of Chicago, in 1904, by Dr. Theodore B. Sachs. He says:

"For a period of eighteen months an effort was made to record every case of tuberculosis that occurred in the Jewish district of Chicago. This was facilitated by the fact that a large proportion of Jewish tuberculosis poor sooner or later apply for admission to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. In that period of eighteen months 840 Jewish consumptive poor applied for treatment at various hospitals and dispensaries in this city, the majority of them receiving treatment at institutions conducted by United Hebrew Charities. More than one-third of the entire number sought admission to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives."

In other words, for a period of eighteen months there had been nearly 300 applications for admission from Chicago alone, and it was due to the wisdom and carefulness of our excellent examiner,

Dr. Sachs, that only such cases were sent to Denver as could be benefited by that climate, and could be cured or at least greatly assisted.

This but emphasizes the need of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives as a co-operative institution, out there where conditions are, one might almost say, ideal for the cure of the disease.

There is not a sanatorium of note in the country which has not sent patients to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives in Denver, and which has not found it a very necessary adjunct to its work. We have within a year had patients who have come to us from Bedford, White Haven, the Maquoqueta Sanatorium in Canada, the Warrensville Municipal Sanatorium for the poor consumptives of Cleveland, Rutland, and quite a number of others. And these cases are as a rule such as can be surely benefited by the high, dry air of Colorado, and by that eternal sunshine which is its God-given capital.

The establishment of sanatoria all over the country means a greater helpfulness on the part of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. If it is possible to effect a cure by a sanatorium near the home of the patients that is where they should first of all be sent.

The National Jewish Hospital stands in the relation of adjunct to nearly all of those mentioned above, and I hope this will be its position always.

We must stop the indiscriminate sending of consumptives to Colorado, and we can do it only through the co-operation of sanatoria and of the charities of the land.

I could cite here at least a hundred cases that have been sent to Denver by well-meaning people, in which the grossest injustice was done to the patients.

I will record a few solely for the purpose of emphasizing the statements I have made above.

One case that came to us from a city in New York State turned out to be a case of sarcoma of the lungs. I desire to say that in this instance the hospital's physician had made a correct diagnosis, but the patient went to another physician, and, working upon the sympathy of one of the directors, secured his transpor-

tation to Denver and his admission papers. Of course when he came to Colorado our physicians immediately discovered what his ailment was and instead of treatment at the National Jewish Hospital gave him six weeks free treatment at one of the general hospitals of the city, later sending him home for hospital treatment there.

One case that was sent us by a sympathetic director and a physician who had been induced to allow the case to pass, died on the way from the depot to the hospital.

But I could go on almost indefinitely citing the mistakes of well-meaning people. I recall at this moment the instance of the head of one of the large Jewish Orders of the country sending a consumptive from New York to Denver who had been pronounced incurable by two physicians, and who was sent to Denver solely for the purpose, as the gentleman put it, "of getting rid of him."

Naturally, therefore, I would like to have the work of selection of cases for Denver entirely in the hands of the charities or of sanatoria. In that way the sympathy of good people cannot be abused, and in that way only can the institution be made most thoroughly effective in the great crusade on the white plague.

And now will you pardon me if I just add a few words about the curative powers that God has given us to work with out there in Colorado, and I do this solely that you may not forget that you have in the National Jewish Hospital one of the most powerful instruments for the eradication of the disease.

Out there the rainfall is 14 inches. In Chicago it is 34.8. In St. Louis, 41.1. Denver averages 304 days of sunshine per year.

Our greatest throat specialist, Dr. Robert Levy, member of the advisory board of the hospital, in an article in the New York Medical Journal, presents an analysis of 205 cases of tuberculosis of the larynx, saying:

"The effect of high altitude is to retard the development of laryngeal tuberculosis by more than a year. That in cases in which both lung and throat lesions develop in Colorado, the throat lesion manifests itself 48 weeks later than in those originating elsewhere. That in cases in which lung lesions develop elsewhere

and throat lesions in Colorado the throat lesions manifest themselves 62.3 weeks later than those originating elsewhere."

Dr. Solly in his "Medical Climatology" says that in the first stages of the disease the percentage of those in lower climates who were cured was 75 and in Colorado 89; in the second and third stages the comparative percentage was 47 and 63; for all stages, the comparative percentage was 59 to 76.

Co-operation—sane, carefully regulated co-operation—now means much for the patients who go to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. About 1,400 have been sent out, fully 80 per cent. of whom—according to the records of the physicians—have either been cured or at least restored to economic worth—that is to earning power. Today with an annual capacity of 300 patients this figure will soon be greatly increased.

But it means much too in the way of education. Our English classes in charge of an experienced public school teacher number from 40 to 50. Our trade school, while yet in its infancy, has for its purpose the acquirement of new outdoor callings.

The establishment of a loan fund is also under way, and has already been utilized to place discharged patients on their feet. In fact we are aiming to be helpful not alone from a climatological and medical, but from a social and economic standpoint as well.

I therefore beg of you in conclusion not to forget the tremendous benefits that lie in Colorado for the poor consumptive, but that the highest degree of success of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives in Denver depends altogether upon the care that is taken in the selection of cases that can be benefited out there.

DISCUSSION.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any more discussion of this particular topic?

JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK, Chicago: I feel impelled to say a word or two of dissent from some of the things that have been said; but let me first express the hope that as many of you as can secure copies will look over the proceedings of this organization at