

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION IN INDIANA

Term Paper

Course #69

Spring Quarter, 1914

Charles B. Stephens.

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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 the General Assembly may act with intelligence in the matter of appropriations, a Legislative Investigating Committee has

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

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~~s~~ 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

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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 ^{personally} interested in contracts (3439).

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(3441). 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).

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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 dist 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, Chap 213, 8).

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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, ^{1913 cap 149} 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
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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).

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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. ^(3689, 90) 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 a county from one district to another. (3694-3700).

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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

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Board of Trustees and the warden of the prison (⁷⁴¹3441-42). 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).

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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 250, 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

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2. The Feeble-Minded.

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 18 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 superintendent 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.

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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 18 years. A custodial department for adult females between 18 and 45. Any person may file petition. The woman must not be pregnant or helpless or insane and must not have contagious diseases. 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 superintendent 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 en-

tirely 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 984 epileptics in the various state and county institutions. They indicated further that it is impossible to tell how many

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(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.

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I. The Blind.

(p) Defectives

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.

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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.

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3. Cripples.

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

1. Compulsory School Attendance (Acts 1913, Cap. 213).

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.

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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 ^(p15) 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). *Desertion law (acts 1913, cap. 358)*

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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 (p42)

6. State Agency.

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 600 children. It is open to the following: destitute

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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).

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(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.

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(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. (Bd. 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.

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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 ~~to~~ 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 ~~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 (Bd. ST Char. Rept, 1913, p. 24).

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Before indicating the six institutions by means

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." (Bd. 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).

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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.*

2. Indiana Reformatory.

The Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville was opened as the State Prison in 1882. 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 18 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. (SISL). 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 other side of*

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 replevied, 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.

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* 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).

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grounds and buildings." (Rept. Bd. St. Char., 1913, p. 63).

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).

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St. Char., 1913, pp. 84, 85).

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."

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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 corrections (See p. 5) so that it is necessary simply to mention it in its place here.

2a. *County Council* (See close of Section on "County Agencies," p. 40a.)

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

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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 to 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. (37760).

(2) The Poor Asylum.

The poor asylums of Indiana contained, according to the last report (1913) of the Board of State Charities, 863 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

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For example, it is unlawful for any child from 3 to
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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).

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(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.

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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.

antitoxin to be supplied to the poor (7624).

(4) Care of the Sick.

(a) County Hospitals.

The county commissioners are authorized to establish county hospitals when they deem them necessary (3767). The trustees, five in number, ^{elect at regular session (acts 1913, cap 275 sec. 2)} and two of whom ^{but none of them physicians (acts 1913 cap. 275 sec 2.)} 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

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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 or vicious cruelly treated children. It has power by leave of the court, to commit to orphan asylums. Under order of the court said

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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 35c per day for each child (3861). 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 (3860).

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 (3846).

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 (3847). The county is to pay for the care of children by these associations (3848).

The associations to secure proper homes for the children and to visit them until 18 years of age (3850, 51).

We have mentioned under state agencies the work of the state agents (3853).

(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.

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fitting to the boys, school and the girls, school. (3898).

direct. But the regular course is to be followed in com-
may be disposed of as the court, upon written petition, may
and the consent of parents or consent of said board. Or they
children may be indentured as apprentices or be adopted with-

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).

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Provision is made for a juvenile court

(1) The juvenile court.

B. Collections.

(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).

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Even with this splendid and ~~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 ^{insane} 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.

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2a The County Council.

The counties are divided into four councilmanic districts, as nearly equal in population as possible (but not 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).

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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).

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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.

1. Child-Caring Institutions.

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-

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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-3678l).

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).

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