

Totally blind, 32; both eyes doubtful, 58; one eye doubtful, 171; one eye blind, other O.K., 124; both eyes injured, now O.K., 124; unable to locate, 80; out of town, unknown, 20; died, 7.

Eloquent are these figures of success attained in the warding off of total blindness. While it is possible that the number of totally blind may be found to approximate 100, or possibly exceed that number slightly, the fact that through the prompt and efficient service of devoted eye specialists so large a proportion of persons who had both eyes injured, namely, one-fifth of those so far reported upon, are now well, and that a similar proportion have been saved from sympathetic ophthalmia, furnishes cause for heartfelt rejoicing. The highest honor is due the physicians who freely and heroically gave their services to bring to pass this unexampled accomplishment.

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#### CHILD WELFARE CAMPAIGN IN SCHENECTADY.

On February 1, 1918, the city of Schenectady began an intensive campaign for child welfare in that city. The following quotation is an excerpt from a recent letter from Dr. Frank Van Der Bogert, director of child welfare in that city:

"Our work is being carried on along educational lines through the public press, lectures and distribution of literature, by a corps of trained volunteer workers. Children of pre-school age are being reached by repeated talks to parent-teachers' associations, clubs, and to older children in schools, by exhibits of plaster models, proper foods and the proper proportions. The Schenectady Railway Company has hung placards in their cars, and local merchants are displaying child welfare placards in their show windows. In addition to this we have three windows of considerable size on the main street, devoted to exhibits of child welfare. Prenatal education is being carried on in the industrial plants of our city at the same time."

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#### PYELITIS IN THE NEWBORN.

Dr. H. F. Helmholtz stated at the Chicago Medical Society that pyelitis in infancy had been emphasized by practically all writers on the subjects as one of the most frequent causes of unexplained fever. Most observers were agreed that the condition was relatively more frequent among baby girls than among baby boys. As regards pyelitis during the first few weeks of life, the literature was singularly barren.

The author described four recent cases of pyelitis that had come under the observation of his associate, Dr. Sauer, and himself. Contrary to the general rule, that pyelitis in infancy was more frequent in baby girls than in baby boys, three of the four cases were in boys. The diag-