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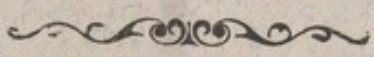
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THE AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION

FOR

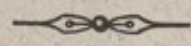
POOR AND FRIENDLESS FEMALE CONVALESCENTS

ON LEAVING ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

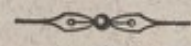


# Report of the Council

1887—1888.



Price Twopence.



London :

E. A. BECKETT, PRINTER, 111 & 113, KINGSLAND ROAD.

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FOR  
POOR AND FRIENDLESS FEMALE CONVALESCENTS  
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E. A. BECKETT, Printer, 111 & 113, Kingsland Road, London.

**The After-Care Association**  
FOR  
**POOR & FRIENDLESS FEMALE CONVALESCENTS**  
ON LEAVING ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

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Colney Hatch, N.

*Secretary* : H. THORNHILL ROXBY, Esq., "Arden Lea,"  
The Drive, Walthamstow, Essex.

\* *Executive Committee.*

Working Associates subscribe not less than 2s. 6d.  
per annum, and undertake some special work on  
behalf of the Association.

*The following have been elected Working Associates.*

LADY F. BLUNT.	MISS B. PIGGOTT.
MISS M. H. HUNT.	MRS. TUKE.
MISS HARTLEY.	MRS. RICHARDSON.
MISS M. H. MASON.	MISS EMMA BUSK.
MISS PUTTOCK.	MISS MARY OTTER.
MRS. E. H. PUTTOCK.	LADY H. SOMERSET.
MRS. LAURIE.	MISS LIZZIE CONS.
MISS K. MURRAY.	MISS MANLY.
MRS. FIFE.	MISS HOCKIN.
MISS BUXTON.	MISS H. CAREY.

MRS. BOYLE.

That all persons contributing not less than 5/- per annum  
or £2 10s. as a Life Subscription be members. The like  
privilege to attach to persons collecting not less than £10.

*The following are Life Members.*

MISS H. M. ADAIR.	REV. CANNON HURTLEY.
MRS. J. BROADWOOD.	COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.
MRS. E. BRYANT.	JOHN PROCTER, ESQ.
CAPT. CALDICOTT.	DR. LOCKHART ROBERTSON.
MRS. CALDWILL.	DR. T. CLAYE-SHAW.
REV. E. S. DEWICK.	DR. HURTLEY SANKEY.
MISS A. GLADSTONE.	E. W. STANTON, ESQ.
MRS. HARDINGE.	J. A. SHAW STEWART, ESQ.
MRS. HOLLAND.	COL. STUART.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL,  
1887-1888.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Association was held on Wednesday, July 4th, at 83, Lancaster Gate, W. THE EARL OF MEATH, (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and their friends.

THE SECRETARY (Mr. H. Thornhill Roxby) read the Council's Report :—

The Council of the After-Care Association for Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents on leaving Asylums for the Insane present herewith their Annual Report. They wish to thank the Subscribers and Supporters by whose help the work has been carried on, and are glad to be able to report a very fair amount of progress during the past twelve months. The work undertaken by the Society can never be expected to become very popular, in the strict sense of the word. But there is scarcely any work more needed, and this Association is the only one that offers any help to those poor people recovering from perhaps the worst of earthly ailments—the sad trial of insanity.

During the past year 48 cases have been before the Committee, of which 41 have been accepted, 6 declined as not suitable, and 1 withdrawn. Besides these, several cases not coming under the Rules of the Association have been placed in

the way of obtaining relief in other channels. The Boarding-out of Convalescents in cottage homes in the Country has been continued with very great success, and, as a rule, is much preferred by the women themselves to being placed in a Home. Very suitable cottage homes have been found in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, and Somerset. In all cases the care of Convalescents when Boarded-out is intrusted to some lady in the neighbourhood, and the cottages are inspected by the Secretary before any case is ever sent. In nearly all cases the friendship commenced between the Cottager and Convalescent while together continues after the latter has obtained suitable employment. The Council are glad to state that in nearly every case the Convalescents placed by them in service have given satisfaction to their employers, and remain in the places found for them. Cases have been assisted from the following Asylums during the past year :—

The Middlesex County Asylum, Banstead.  
The Middlesex County Asylum, Colney Hatch.  
The Surrey County Asylum, Cane Hill.  
The Essex County Asylum, Brentwood.  
The Northampton County Asylum, Berrywood.  
The Suffolk County Asylum.  
The Somerset and Bath County Asylum, Wells.  
Royal Bethlehem Hospital.  
Peckham House Asylum, Peckham.  
Fisherton House Asylum, Salisbury.  
Hoxton House Asylum, Hoxton.  
City of London Asylum, Dartford.  
Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.  
Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

During the past year the Council have lost the services of Mrs. F. H. Murray, through death, and Mr. T. Almond Hind,

through pressure of other work. Dr. E. W. White (City of London Asylum) and Dr. Hurtle Sankey (Littlemore Asylum) have joined the Council.

In May last a most successful Bazaar was held in Littlemore, through the kindness of Dr. and Mrs. Hurtle Sankey, the result being that a handsome sum of money was handed over to the Association's funds. A Concert was also held at Littlemore, through the kindness of the Vicar (Rev. V. T. Green), on behalf of the Association, with satisfactory results. The Council hope that the examples shown at Littlemore will be followed by many other Asylums in various parts of the Country.

It is hoped that branches of the Association will shortly be formed in connection with both a North and West County Asylum.

The Council feel that they cannot close this brief Report without specially thanking Drs. Hack Tuke, T. C. Shaw, G. H. Savage, and S. Rees Philipps, for their most valuable counsel and assistance, always put at the disposal of the Association. Also to Miss Mary Otter and Miss Eva Harrison for the most successful way in which they have found suitable employment for the cases boarded out under their care. They must also add that the "After-Care" Working Association has assisted with gifts of clothing, from time to time, some of the Convalescents needing help.

The following are examples of cases assisted:—

1.—Was placed in a Cottage Home in Red Hill, was much benefitted, and became fit for work; the Association paying for board, travelling, and outfit. Is now doing well in service near Blackheath.

2.—A young girl, for some time very ill in a London Asylum. Was placed in a Cottage Home in a Sussex village. After being there some time was sent to service at the sea-side. Is doing well and is most happy. Is a member of the M.A.B.Y.S.

3.—This was a case from a Surrey County Asylum. Was placed in a Cottage Home at Guildford, and after being there some time obtained work in a Midland town. Is a member of the G.F.S.

4.—Was placed in a home near London, and a grant towards clothing given. A situation as housemaid in the country was found for her.

5.—A middle-aged woman discharged from a Metropolitan Asylum. Tried to obtain her living by needlework. Was helped by the Association until permanent relief could be obtained for her.

6.—A very highly-educated lady, quite destitute. Assisted by gift of clothing. Has obtained a situation as governess. Associate of the G.F.S.

7.—A young woman from a Metropolitan Asylum, placed in a Cottage Home in Sussex. Is now in service at Brighton.

8.—A middle aged woman from an Asylum in Surrey. Was sent to a Home at the sea-side, and afterwards placed in service at Dulwich.

9.—A most respectable girl. Became ill through worry and deprivation in helping her father—a small tradesman who lost his capital. Is now in service in a house of a Member of Committee.

10.—A weakly woman from a Surrey Asylum. Most respectable: Brother now dead, had been a Baptist Minister. Boarded out in Sussex. Now doing well as assistant at a Coffee Tavern at the sea side.

11.—A young woman from one of the Metropolitan Asylums. Very badly brought up; was placed in service by the Association, after having been in a Cottage Home. But did not give satisfaction. Was placed in a Training Home by the Association where it is hoped she may in time become useful.

12.—A respectable middle aged woman from a Midland County Asylum. After being placed in a Home, obtained work as a dressmaker and is doing very fairly well.

13.—A very respectable and superior woman. Is now doing well in a situation as upper servant in the West-end of London.

14.—This case was from the Essex County Asylum. After being placed in a Cottage Home, took a situation as servant to a small farmer.

15.—A very respectable young woman. After being a short time in a Home, took a situation as housemaid. Very highly spoken of.

16.—A young woman suffering from fits. After being in one of the Metropolitan District Asylums for some time was discharged recovered. After being placed in a Cottage Home in Surrey has found suitable work.

17.—A young woman from Australia become ill. and was placed in a County Asylum. Assisted back to Australia by a grant of money.

18.—A young girl of 16. Member of the M.A.B.Y.S. After being placed in a Cottage Home become fit for service.

THE CHAIRMAN called upon Dr. D. Hack Tuke to move the first resolution :—

Dr. D. HACK TUKE: Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of this report, which on the whole must, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. And I think that Mr. Hawkins, who may be regarded as the parent of this Society, must be gratified at the progress it has made since the early times when, as he well knows, we had considerable difficulty in making any progress at all. A movement of this kind must be a slow one and we must not be discouraged if the results are not on a large scale so far, but I really think that taking all things into consideration the report which we have to-day, together with the abstract of cases that have been relieved, ought to stimulate us to go on with the good work, and further that we ought to feel encouraged to still greater exertions in the future. And whether the results so far are small or great nothing has occurred that at all alters my firm opinion regarding the importance of having such a Society as this in existence. There must be a Society to which Asylums can refer when any convalescent woman on leaving requires some easy employment of one kind or another. On that point we must all be agreed. Another

point upon which we must all be agreed is that there does exist a very strong feeling and prejudice against the employment in domestic service of those women who, at one time or another, have had the misfortune to be in an Asylum. That I feel is the grand difficulty which we have to overcome. It has been a difficulty all along and it is a difficulty yet, and I feel it will always remain so, though as time goes on I hope the confidence of the public will be increased; from the actual experience we shall have gained concerning the many cases of servants who have done good work in various houses and have given satisfaction to those who employed them. The greater the number of cases we can get of this kind the more we shall be able to speak with confidence of the satisfaction that such servants are likely to give to their employers. We always obtain the opinion of the medical superintendent in regard to the special character of each case, for as every one probably knows various cases of insanity are often entirely different in character. Two persons may be equally insane but though one will be most suitable, after recovery, for domestic service the other may from the particular phase the disease has assumed be most unsuitable for that form of employment. For this information we must rely in a large degree upon the information given to us by the medical superintendents of the Asylums where the various patients have been treated. I think that perhaps the salient feature in the history of the Society during the last year has been the further development of the Cottage Home system. Now I think we have acted most wisely in feeling our way in regard to a convalescent home, and in not spending our money so far in any premature attempt to found a home. Up to the present we have just been working our way quietly and cautiously and according to the want of each case determining what Cottage Home would be most suitable. And I think the plan has succeeded to a remarkable degree, and really to an extent we had hardly expected. Therefore I think we shall go on in the same way leaving for the present the question of a Convalescent Home in abeyance. For the present the Council would continue their old practice of placing the patients out under proper conditions with the further advantage of an occasional visitation from our Associated members. Another point in the development of this Society is the visitation system which is working well and I hope will extend still further in the future. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Associated members who look after these cases. The Council only have to write to a lady residing in the neighbourhood of the house where the patient has been placed and she pays a visit thus being able to place them *en rapport* with all that is going on. Consequently I think we need not feel at all discouraged at the fact that the Council did not see their way to have a Convalescent Home. I think we are indebted very much not only to the associated members but also to those ladies of our Committee who take infinite pains in making enquiries in regard to particular cases, matters of detail, and the little arrangements relative to clothing etc. The success of cases often depends very much on the individual and personal care and thought which so many of our ladies are kind enough to give to them. In conclusion I will say that as the success of a work such as ours must depend to a great extent upon the fact of a secretary's efficiency, I am sure all who have seen Mr. Roxby must feel that without the constant and minute enquiries he made regarding each case we should not have succeeded as we have, therefore I feel I cannot do less than express my appreciation of our secretary's services during the year. I beg to move the adoption of the report.

Miss F. DAVENPORT HILL in seconding the motion said: My Lord,

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think the list of cases read to us from the report is in itself the most efficient plea that the Association can put forward for the sympathy and support of the public in connection with this movement. Relative to Dr. Tuke's observations regarding the course that has been taken by the Council in connection with the boarding out of patients in the homes of respectable working people, I cannot say that I regret to hear that the establishment of a convalescent home for this particular class is yet a matter for the future, I almost hope indeed, if I may be permitted to say so, that it may remain for ever in the future provided of course that suitable homes are found in sufficient abundance to receive all the cases the Association may have to deal with. The number of cases will doubtless increase as the existence and success of the Association becomes more widely known. Large Institutions are not utilized by this Association, on the contrary the patients are placed in the country with people of their own class. To my mind the method employed strongly recommends the Association to our approval. In large institutions a large staff is necessary, the expenses of management running away with such a considerable portion of the funds that of course the persons who can be relieved must be proportionately few. That is a very important consideration, but I think another that has still greater weight is the fact that the method now employed secures for the patient change of air and change of thought—the latter being as essential if not more essential even than the former for the well being of those put under our care. The individual sympathy extended to the patient and the personal interest taken in her exercise I believe a most potent curative influence. Those who have had experience of life within an Asylum will I suppose realize to some extent the intense longing such an existence must create to escape from the crowd, and to have one's own individuality recognised, and to again become a member of a family with the duties such a position necessarily entails. We all know what a wondrous power children have to lift us out of ourselves, away from our sorrows, and to create new life in us, and often a cottage baby may be most beneficial to a convalescent. I believe it was Lord Shaftesbury—whose revered name we all remember in connection with the better treatment of the insane—who caused female patients to be sometimes entrusted with a baby for a short time, most cheering results followed I believed from the adoption of that advice. The boarding out system, as you call it in the report, the sending of patients to Cottage Homes has the authority of the very eminent American Dr. Sloe, who by weighty experience found it to be the most successful of all the plans he had tried. He expressed himself in favour of the plan of not separating any class of afflicted persons more than we can possibly help from their healthy fellow men and women. Towards the end of his life he announced that though he was one of the earliest promoters of institutions for the blind where they could be placed under one roof, he had subsequently formed the opinion that the better course to follow was to separate them amongst their healthy fellows. He extended that principle to every class of sufferers. He was strongly against the plan of collecting under one roof people suffering in the same way, his opinion being that it was preferable to distribute them amongst their fellow citizens of robust minds, and though of course convalescents from insanity must be more or less secluded for a time, they at any rate can be placed amongst the perfectly sane and treated on a level with them. The cost of this method of dealing with patients is I may almost say ridiculously small as compared with what it must be when an Institution is taken advantage of. I recollect an instance where for less than a sovereign

a sum that covered all expenses, a young woman was enabled to have the necessary interval in the Cottage Home, the delight she experienced when she found it was not an Institution that she was to spend her holiday really going I should think a long way to secure her recovery—at any rate it must have hastened it for she certainly did recover much sooner than the doctors expected and was able to return to service. Another case that came to my knowledge when I was a Poor Law Guardian was a very sad one, as the afflicted woman had no refuge but the Workhouse to go to, and in every respect but for the fact that it affords an Asylum for the time being, I should think a Workhouse is the worst possible place to which a convalescent can be sent. It is for that class of patients I feel most strongly the great service this Association is able to render. Women who having been in service have had to go into an Asylum, often find out when they leave that while they are separated by too great a distance from their home to return there for a rest there is no house open to receive them for the period of convalescence. Truly a very sad position indeed, and it is most delightful to hear that cases of that class have been helped so well by this Association. But there is another class, viz., the mother of a family who perhaps has had her illness occasioned by over anxiety, over labour and the consequent troubles of her position. And I can imagine what ensues if she goes back again to her labours and anxieties before she has had sufficient time to recover. The risk of returning to her surroundings must be much greater under these circumstances than if she can be placed in entirely new surroundings to regain health and strength prior to her returning to the old home. I have already spoken of the small cost at which the work is carried on and also of the little that is spent otherwise than on the patients themselves. Some expenses of organization must be incurred, but they are kept as low as possible. We may even feel that there is no money wasted, every penny that is subscribed being in fact of direct benefit to the poor patients. And thus each kind donor can estimate by the amount of his or her privilege to restore to health and happiness. I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report.

The motion on being put was agreed to *nem com.*

MR. H. T. ROXBY (Secretary) read at this juncture letters of regret at inability to be present, that he had received from subscribers and friends.

REV. H. T. DE SALIS said: Since I came into the room I have been quite unexpectedly asked to move the next resolution. I do not know whether many of the ladies now present are in the habit of attending asylums. In the cases of the two I have a good deal to do with, there are no ladies who visit regularly, as I think—more's the pity, for I am quite sure they might be of very great use there by their presence and sympathy, and by their seeing in the way ladies do the little wants and small things that are necessary for the comfort of a patient. I need not tell those ladies who have had anything to do with asylums of the need there is for a society such as this. The first thing that made me think anything about the Society was the intense pity that was awakened in my heart when I had anything to do with these poor creatures. And I am quite sure all who have had anything to do with them must have experienced the same feeling. I need not, therefore, say anything further about that. The next thing that I suppose strikes us is the very little we are able to do. It seems like a drop in the ocean in comparison with the wants there are in this matter. Well, that is true, and I suppose it will come home to everyone that the only practical lesson to be



learnt from it is not that it should be given up but that we should see how much more we can do in the same direction. But yet we must not be altogether discouraged. I think because our report to-day shows us two things, viz.—that we have helped more cases last year than ever before, and that we have increased our funds more than we ever have before. Well these two things should give us great encouragement in the conduct of such a matter as this. There is an increase at any rate though it may not be very great. Then we have something in our report that points to a special increase, viz.—that at Littlemore they had held a bazaar and special meetings, the sum thus collected being £103. Well some of us in our different homes in the country might be able to do something towards interesting others in the movement as the people at Littlemore seem to have done. It seems a large sum to collect for an object not interesting to the world in general, and I cannot help laying stress upon that because, generally speaking, what is effected is the work of one person. All the work at Littlemore was probably done by Dr. Sankey with the ladies whom he had gathered about him. That is a good example that shows us what we might do if we had only the mind to set about it. Regarding the question of cottage homes versus a convalescent hospital, I need say nothing except simply endorse what the last speaker remarked about it. I am quite sure people who have been in an asylum have had too much association and too little individual care and attention. I was rejoiced when it having been debated last year and the year before as to whether we should have a cottage hospital, it was decided that nothing of the sort should be undertaken. And I believe experience will only confirm the wisdom of the decision that was then arrived at. I may also say that I fully and heartily endorse—and I believe everyone else will—what has been said regarding the energy and good sense of our Secretary for the business-like way in which matters have been conducted, with the minimum of expense. He is, I think, deserving of the warmest praise. I beg therefore to move this resolution, which has been put into my hands.

MRS. HENRY KINGSLEY said: Lord Meath, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. Though I am sure the tone of the meeting is thoroughly with me in favouring individual treatment in contradistinction to treatment in masses, I may perhaps be forgiven for further touching upon it, though it has been so ably spoken of already. I am glad to find that so many thoughtful persons are now seeing the very great mistake they have been committing in treating people in masses. In such as those we have to consider I do not think there can be any question about individual treatment being the better. We must remember that nearly all the people we have to deal with have had their brains weakened and shattered, and are, as a consequence, intensely sensitive to every surrounding. The machinery which must be used in large institutions to my mind can only be hurtful to a patient of such a sensitive nature as one who has gone through the phase of insanity. The surroundings to be found in most private cottages seem to my mind, though I speak under much correction, to be just the very thing that is wanted, viz., an absolute absence of monotony. Many of us present to-day know the monotonous life of an inmate of a workhouse. When one feels that perhaps but for this Association these poor people would have had to go back to that dreadful monotony, one cannot refrain from supporting it to the best of one's ability. I am sorry to have to confess that until a very few days ago when Mr. Roxby was kind enough to ask me to speak at this meeting I was in ignorance of this Association; and I am quite

sure there are very many persons who, now ignorant of its existence, would be glad to help an Association that proffers assistance to those poor creatures who, either by their own sin or by God's visitation, have for a time lost their reason. And it seems to me that in seconding this resolution, I am but asking each one here to-day to go out and tell others of the wants of those—too often forgotten—who are at our doors waiting for the helping hand and the loving word, and the kindness which every Christian is bound to show one to another. One knows if one visits an asylum how pleased the inmates are if one just stops and speaks to them. A few days ago I went with that excellent woman's union, the Church of England Temperance Society to Bexley, and when we were in one of the barns—it was raining at the time very heavily—we saw some patients—convalescents—who had come over from Banstead Asylum. I was touched by one woman, to whom I held out my hand to help her into the barn, turning round and saying, "Thank you my dear, I come from Banstead. You know they are very kind there." And she began to talk to me at once about her life at the asylum. Now if we can render little services of that character to these poor people surely we shall be putting some happiness into their saddened lives. It is not possible for any of us to whom God has given reason to realize what the loss of it must be. It is sad enough when we go to any great home or asylum, however beautifully managed it may be, to see the vacancy and sadness reflected in the countenances of the patients. With the splendid work this Society has already accomplished, I am quite sure each one of us can go forth to-day and say "there is so much done already, we ask you to help us to do more." I think the only sad thing about the report is the fact that there still remains a great amount of work to do. How many people, we must feel, have drifted away perhaps into a recurrence of this dreadful malady simply because they have not had extended to them the helping hand we are to-day to give. To many of us it may be impossible to take any active part in the work; at all events I may appeal to everyone, and I trust I shall do my best in the matter to try to spread the tenets of the Association and to get it funds. And, above all, if any names of those in our neighbourhood who are recovering are sent to us, I trust we shall all be ready to render any little service we can. I have very much pleasure in seconding this resolution.

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. L. E. SCARTH in moving the re-election of the Council and Officers of the Association said: My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in proposing the re-election of these gentlemen because of the very excellent work they have done during the past twelvemonths. We owe them a debt of thanks and, I am sure, we must all have the greatest confidence in again entrusting to their hands the work they have so ably performed hitherto. It is necessary now-a-days to associate together, and I believe it to be an absolute necessity in the present state of our civilization that people should associate together for the treatment of special classes of diseases. It is impossible for individuals acting alone to effect much good, but by uniting together we are able to accomplish something which is really worth doing. Those patients whom we have under consideration to-day are of a very helpless type, and they appeal very strongly indeed to the good feelings of those whom they come in contact with. Before I came into this room I did not know much about this Association. I cannot say I had never heard of it for

I was fortunate enough some years ago to hear Mr. Hawkins make a speech about it, it was at the time he was endeavouring to bring it into existence, and since then the remembrance of it has been with me more or less, though I was not aware how far it had progressed. I am therefore pleased to hear to-day of the excellent work it is doing and that it has been fairly started on its course. I should like to say one word in agreement with what Miss Davenport Hill stated regarding convalescent homes. I have had some little experience of convalescent work and have visited myself a great many at one time or another. I am therefore much addicted to going to other homes with the object of finding out as much as I can concerning them, and the lesson I learned from my observations was that although I thought large homes were very excellent in their management as a rule, I did not like them much, preferring for all classes of patients small homes. And there are perhaps more convalescent homes of a small kind scattered about England than most people are aware of. There are about 250 or 300 homes of various kinds in England and many of them are in danger of languishing for lack of patients. They are maintained by ladies who feel they can carry on such good work as is implied in the care of some six or a dozen women; they are not known and have no means of advertising the fact that they have a small home attached to their houses, and consequently they rather suffer from want of patients. I think this Association might find it possible to utilize these homes. Many ladies are frightened to take any patients of this character, but a little experience would show them it was not at all a dangerous thing to do, but that they could with perfect safety receive these women, who are perfectly cured and are merely in a state of debility. I think if that matter could be developed a little more there would never be occasion even to moot the establishment of a convalescent home. I should hope before thinking of doing such a thing you would utilize fully the reserves of these ladies in the country, in which case I am almost sure you would find it to be absolutely unnecessary to go into bricks and mortar. The success of the system now adopted depends a great deal on the kind of person you get to supervise. My experience is that it succeeds just in proportion to the efficiency or otherwise of the person who visits. It is not a very successful practice with ordinary convalescents—at least that is my experience at any rate, the practice of entrusting large numbers to the care of one lady superintendent is not very successful. It is well to exercise great caution because though the owners of the cottages may be very kind and considerate the patients very often do not get the right food, etc., so that everything depends upon the lady who visits the homes. There are some ladies who do it very successfully, but nevertheless it is always a plan that has to be very carefully watched over. These remarks do not apply to the homes maintained by ladies for say six women, these are perfectly suited in every respect and you can send patients to them with great confidence. Of course I thoroughly agree with the principle of maintaining as much as possible family life, I think it is a thing to be very carefully kept in mind that the care of all these patients should be as far as possible entrusted to persons who will develop that family care and family instinct that is so essential. I think nothing more occurs to me to say on the question of cottage homes and I am hardly competent to speak on the after care of these patients. I may however add that your work has my fullest sympathy, and that in the future I shall be happy to do anything in my power to advance its interests. I beg to move the re-election of the Council.

Rev. F. H. A. HAWKINS: I am glad to stand in my father's shoes for

a moment or two because I am delighted to have this opportunity of seconding the adoption of this resolution. It has been proposed that the Council of this After-Care Association be re-elected for the coming year. After the very gratifying results we heard the Society has achieved, and after the excellent efforts of the Council, I am sure there can be no doubt about electing them again. I have been associated with Mr. Roxby in one or two works, more particularly as far as the cottage home system goes, with children. We find it a very excellent plan with children to send them, as we are doing here, into the country, where they get away from their old surroundings, obtain fresh life and energy, and have a good deal of the old routine taken out of them. I should think, though I speak in much ignorance, that the system of sending them into a new atmosphere and away from their old habits into different surroundings in which they are placed in the new family life of cottage homes, must be very beneficial to convalescents of this kind. I must congratulate the Society on having secured the work, and the energy of Mr. Roxby who has been a very great help to us in the part of London I come from, in connection with the work of the Children's Country Holidays Fund. During last year I see by the Report this Society has made very great strides, and it seems to be progressing very favourably now. I beg to second the resolution.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Rev. HENRY HAWKINS (Hon. Secretary) said: Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honour to propose a vote of thanks to Earl Meath, the President of the Society. It is not every Society that has had the happiness and good fortune to have had the Earl of Shaftesbury as its first President, and the Earl of Meath as his successor. On the decease of the Earl of Shaftesbury I was deputed with another member of this Society to wait upon Lord Brabazon and to request his acceptance of its Presidency, and I was especially struck with this, and the remembrance of it has been retained ever since in my mind, viz.: the excessive caution with which he approached the subject. It was a great encouragement, as it showed that if acceptance was once made by him, his adhesion would be of the greatest possible benefit to the Association. Particularly as regards finances he stipulated that before he had anything to do with the After-Care Association he should be assured by competent examination that in this respect the Association, however humble, was in a sound condition; and so we have this guarantee which perhaps may not be possessed by some Societies of more ambitious aims and of better influence, that with Lord Brabazon, now the Earl of Meath, as our President, the management of the money department of the Association will always be so regulated that it will bear the strictest investigation. But the Earl of Meath has offered us besides the immense advantage, as I take it, of allowing us to have at 83, Lancaster Gate, a place so associated with the histories of many associations, a rendezvous which in itself gives the Society a very great prestige, the use of his honoured name being a still further help to us. It has been said that in certain actions the very presence of a general of reputation has been equal to hundreds or thousands of soldiers; and so the presence amongst us as our head of the Earl of Meath is helpful beyond even perhaps what words can express. If I may be allowed to say anything on the subject, I most certainly think that the abeyance for an indefinite period of the scheme for a convalescent home may win back to the Society several prominent members who departed from us because they could not see their way to support the idea of a permanent and

material home. Perhaps I may be allowed to add my humble word of tribute to what has been said as to the able secretaryship of my friend Mr. Roxby; the more so as it justifies the prophesy which year after year I ventured to make in Lord Shaftesbury's time, that if only a secretary who could devote a substantial portion of his time and his energy to the work could be appointed the Society would be in a fair way to prosper. We all may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the appointment of Mr. Roxby. I beg to propose our respectful thanks to the Earl of Meath for his presidency of the Society, and for the manner in which he has taken the Chair on the present occasion.

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD said: Ladies and Gentlemen, as there are so many ladies present I would rather have heard one of them speak than that I should say a few words myself, as I know that they are such masters or rather mistresses of business, that the matter would be much better fulfilled if left in their hands. But to do the duty I have been asked to perform I have the greatest possible pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by my old and valued friend, Mr. Hawkins. I need not tell the members of this Association how high the name of the Earl of Meath stands in the estimation of all charitable and right-thinking persons. He is well known all over London and all over the country, and he has added another claim to the respect and gratitude of the public by undertaking the presidency of this Association which we are trying to develop. I have the greatest possible pleasure in seconding this resolution.

The resolution having been carried,

The EARL OF MEATH replied as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the vote which you have just passed. I can only say that the words that have been uttered are a great deal too flattering, as I have not deserved them by the work I have been engaged in in connection with this Association. But I must congratulate the Association and the Council upon the very great increase of work and the progress that has been made during the past year, and I also think I must congratulate Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Hack Tuke, and those who have been for so many years associated with this work, on the very successful issue of their labours. I think it must be a matter of the greatest possible pleasure to Mr. Hawkins to see that after so many years of hard work his Society is at last upon a firm foundation and that it is doing real and genuine work, and that we can say in our report that we have actually accepted 41 cases, the majority of whom have been restored to their homes healthy and well. I well remember a meeting that took place in this house of two or three or four ladies and gentlemen who were working indefatigably with Mr. Hawkins, and on that occasion a discussion arose as to whether we should or should not have a Secretary. The funds were then in a very low condition and I think some present took the judicious, it might be thought and I also thought, the less independent course of recommending that we should not have a secretary. I was strongly in favour of the appointment of a secretary, and I am thankful that that course was adopted, because I felt perfectly certain that until we had some gentleman whose duty it should be to look after the work of the Association, we should never prosper. I must congratulate the Association upon the appointment of Mr. Roxby and upon the work he has done during the time he has been in office, for I think Mr. Hawkins will bear me out in saying that when we first met no actual or practical work or hardly anything worthy to be called by that name had been carried out, and that it is only since he has been in office

that we have been able to do the useful, genuine, and real work we are able to look back upon to-day. I feel perfectly certain also that from the number present to-day we may take it for granted that public interest is being aroused in the work. And if only Mr. Roxby goes on with the same energy he has displayed in the past I feel sure our funds will increase, that we shall collect around us a band of hard energetic workers, that the public will support us, and that we shall find we are doing a really great national work in relieving those who have been suffering from mental disease. It is therefore with great confidence that I recommend to the public the operations of this Society. I only hope that from year to year we may prosper, and that next year when we meet again in this room as general meeting we shall be able to say that we have relieved not 41 persons but at least double that number.

The meeting then terminated.

It is hoped that this brief Report of the Association will afford some evidence of the progress of its work, and that every one into whose hands it may fall, will do something to help forward this important effort to assist those who have passed through the sad trial of insanity.

MEATH, *President.*

HENRY HAWKINS, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

4th July, 1888.

H. THORNHILL ROXBY, *Secretary.*



# The After-Care Association.

*Dr.* Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June, 1888. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at 1st July, 1887, as per last account ...	308	16	8	By Grants— For the maintenance, clothing, and travelling expenses of convalescents ...			83 0 8
To Receipts— Subscriptions & Donations ...	131	1	9	By Expenditure— Stationery ...	22	1	10
Associates Subscriptions ...	4	17	6	General Disbursements ...	19	14	0
“Littlemore” Fund ...	108	11	6	Salaries ...	52	10	0
	244	10	9	By Balance— Excess of Receipts over Expenditure to 30th June, 1888.			94 5 10
				Cash at the Union Bank of London (Regent Street Branch)			
				On Deposit Account 200 0 0			
				On Drawing „ 173 1 2	373	1	2
				Petty Cash ...	2	19	9
	£553	7	5		376	0	11
					£553	7	5

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.—I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have audited and vouched the above from the Books and Accounts of the Association, and certify the same to be correct; I have further agreed with the Bank the above Cash balance of £373 1s. 2d. standing in their Books to the credit of the Association.

GERARD VANDELINE, Auditor,  
*Chartered Accountant.*

London, 30th June, 1888.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

(JULY 1, 1887, TO JUNE 25, 1888.)

	£	s.	d.
Archdeacon Hussey ...	2	2	0
Lord Cottesloe ...	1	0	0
Hon. Mary Fremantle ...	0	5	0
Anon ...	0	2	0
Lady Cotton ...	2	5	0
Mrs. Hawkins (Sale of Work) ...	1	0	0
Anon ...	0	5	0
Mrs. E. Bryant ...	5	0	0
Mrs. C. L. Cooper ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Hardinge ...	50	0	0
Rev. H. Hawkins ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Webb (per Miss Codd) ...	1	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Denman ...	0	5	0
Anon ...	0	1	0
Mrs. Holland ...	5	0	0
Madame Hélier ...	0	3	0
Rev. H. T. De Salis ...	2	0	0
Mrs. J. Broadwood ...	2	10	0
Mrs. Lush ...	0	10	0
Miss Skinner ...	0	2	0
Mrs. Morris ...	1	10	0
J. A. Shaw Stewart, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. E. West ...	1	0	0
H. C. G. ...	0	5	0
Anon ...	0	1	3
Miss Codd ...	0	5	0
Miss Shirley Codd ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Blackburn ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Henniker ...	0	5	0
Miss Hartley ...	0	10	0
Miss F. Davenport Hill ...	0	5	0
Dr. Hurlley Sankey ...	1	1	0
Anon ...	0	2	6
E. A. Beckett, Esq. ...	0	10	6
Miss A. C. Moon ...	0	5	0
H. A. Bulley, Esq. ...	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. H. Webb (per Miss Codd) ... ..	1	1	0
Miss Wolley Dod ... ..	1	1	0
Miss S. Edwards... ..	0	5	0
Miss I. Edwards... ..	0	5	0
Miss Lush . . . . .	0	5	0
Dr. George Amsden ... ..	1	1	0
W. Elliott Esq. (per Mrs. Puttock)... ..	0	10	6
Mrs. S. Singleton ... ..	2	2	0
Rev. H. T. De Salis (2nd donation)... ..	2	0	0
Miss Morrice ... ..	0	5	0
A. Friend (per Mrs. Hartley) ... ..	2	0	0
A.B. (Home Work) ... ..	2	0	0
Miss Lucy Hansell ... ..	0	5	0
Dr. J. W. Seward ... ..	1	1	0
The Misses Yolland ... ..	1	15	0
Miss Evans ... ..	1	1	0
S.E.K. ... ..	0	10	0
Col. Stuart ... ..	5	0	0
Canon Hurtley ... ..	5	0	0
Dr. S. Rees Philipps ... ..	1	1	0
Dr. Rhys Williams ... ..	1	1	0
J. W. Butterworth, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Miss Milne ... ..	1	0	0
O. (per Mrs. Richardson) ... ..	0	5	0
Dr. J. W. Marshall ... ..	0	5	0
Rev. E. C. Hawkins ... ..	1	1	0
Miss Dampier ... ..	1	0	0
Dr. W. Adams (per Mrs. Puttock) ... ..	1	1	0
Dr. Norman Kerr ... ..	0	5	0
Mrs. Hazell ... ..	1	1	0
W. A. Soames, Esq., ... ..	1	1	0
Mrs. Alexander ... ..	1	1	0
Sir A. Clark, Bart., M.D. ... ..	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Boyle ... ..	0	2	6
Mrs. Hemming ... ..	0	5	0
Mrs. Rathbone ... ..	1	0	0
T. Almond Hind, Esq. ... ..	0	5	0
Lady Jane Dundas ... ..	1	0	0
The Misses Penfold ... ..	0	10	0
Mrs. Lancaster ... ..	0	5	0
Miss Sparks ... ..	1	1	0
Rev. E. Sheppard ... ..	0	5	0
Mrs. Maberley ... ..	1	1	0
Mrs. Ponsoby Cox ... ..	0	5	0
Dr. John W. Ogle ... ..	0	10	0
Per Miss Codd ... ..	0	2	6
Dr. E. Sheppard ... ..	0	5	0
Dr. & Mrs. Hurtley-Sankey (proceeds of Bazaar at Littlemore) ... ..	100	0	0
Rev. V. T. Green (proceeds of Concert at Littlemore) ... ..	3	16	6
Mrs. Matthews ... ..	0	10	0
Miss Ridgway ... ..	1	0	0
James Figgins, Esq., ... ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Copeland ... ..	1	0	0

