

## **Treatment of Neurotic Children**

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THE  
EXERCISE BOOK.

ONE PENNY.

NAME Newbie Clinton

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_

SHEPHERD BROS.

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MS 4585 1

Ladies & Gentlemen. It is a great honour to see you here - So? did me the honour to ask me to give a lecture at those lectures on Mental Hygiene, adding that remarks upon the Treatment of Idiotic Children would be of special interest. I replied that I was a busy man & had no lecture on the subject ready, & that I thought the world do better to apply to a medical colleague <sup>more</sup> prepared than myself. However she returned to the attack & I capitulated on condition that a lecture <sup>of type</sup> should not be expected, but merely a colloquial discourse, (which I trust will not be all on one side) with regard to the subjects named, subjects which necessarily come under my

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Notice in the course of my professional work.

The notice card I receive says  
Hygiene simply I have spoken  
of Mental Hygiene as the subject  
of the first part of one talk - well  
in considering health in Education -  
that is implied in the term  
Mental hygiene - we shall find  
that body and mind are so  
inextricably mixed up - that the  
health of the one depends so much  
upon the health of the other -  
that health conditions affecting  
the body - as treated of under  
the general term hygiene - are  
in the child at any rate largely  
contributory to the mental condition.  
Habits such as Corpore Sano - a  
healthy mind in a healthy body -

Should indeed be the motto of  
every Educator; and although  
~~is~~ (since past, much suffering)  
has been caused by unwise efforts  
to profit mankind that which God  
has joined together in time past  
between the mind & the body was regarded the  
exclusives promise of the Teacher of  
the body that of the Doctor <sup>Health</sup> ~~Health~~  
it is hardly necessary now to  
rest upon the mutual inter-  
dependence of each. Long ago  
John Locke, who was himself a  
physician as well as a philosopher  
<sup>and Statesman</sup>, ~~and Statesman~~  
wrote on Education, ~~that~~ before  
one attention being paid to the  
"Clay cottage" which in the brain  
leaves in the body of the child's  
intelligence, rightly remarked  
that a "Sound mind in a sound

body is a short but full description  
of a happy state in this world "To  
follow nature rather than to thwart  
her he points out to be the true mode  
of education, this coupled to the  
Teacher (in his admirable thought  
on Education) is well worthy of  
attention at the present time.

"He therefore p 40 to p 44 affections  
To pass from these general  
considerations to special details,  
I suppose we may assume (without  
being accused us mere materialists)  
that "all those intellectual acts wh.  
the Educator most desires to cultivate  
are and dependent upon certain  
physical changes in the brain." P  
to cell growth there, which we really  
a part of body growth; & so a few  
allusions to the rel<sup>n</sup>. of body growth

To education may not be out of place -  
One of the most striking illus-  
trations of the relation between  
bodily growth & mental power is  
seen in the condition known as  
Cretinism, in which the body is  
stunted & the mind stunted owing  
to the absence or disease of a gland  
(the Thyroid) the secretion of which  
exerts marvellous powers of <sup>regulation</sup> development  
in the human species. In this case  
(of course a morbid one) it has been  
found that the administration of  
the corresponding gland of the sheep  
or the calf <sup>to the foreshortened infant & therefore</sup> to three changes in  
motor & not only does the dwarfed  
body begin to shoot up - at the rate  
of 2 or 3 inches a year - but mental  
power is quickened, so that the child  
previously practically an idiot <sup>gradually</sup>  
<sup>reaches 4 years old</sup> to -  
more or less approaches normal intelligence.

But in normal children also there  
is a relation between body growth  
& intelligence which does not always  
receive the attention it deserves. We  
owe to Dr. Charles Nobell working  
under the auspices of the British  
Assoc.<sup>3</sup> Standard tables showing  
the normal increase in weight &  
<sup>44.5 to 44.2 lbs per yr - 2.5 lbs per year</sup>  
~~height~~<sup>height</sup> for each year of life in  
different social classes, the  
boy & girl respectively. I do  
there are necessary margins to  
know that individual variations  
are common, they help in enabling  
us to gauge material deviation.  
If a child at school loses weight,  
or grows without gaining weight,  
there probable co-exists a dimin-  
ution of weight in brain and  
consequently less capacity for

mental effort. Teachers therefore  
should make an allowance in work  
for a pupil who for a reason fails  
to grow, or on the other hand  
grows at an abnormal rate; and  
scales & a measure shall form part  
of the equipment of every well-  
conducted School - of a boarding  
school especially, <sup>of course</sup>, ~~but~~ it is best

J.C. Roberts has shown that between  
the ages of 10 & 20, children living  
in the country exceed those residing  
in town by an inch in height, & in  
many cases 7 lbs. in weight - an  
argument to favor of country rather  
than town schools.

I need not labor the point that  
to attain proper body growth and  
development good feeding is  
indispensable. By good feeding

I mean not only sufficient in quantity but of proper quality.  
The poor of course suffer from both defects; but even our well-to-do classes run at the latter. To begin with, substitutes for the natural food of babies are used as satisfactory as what nature has ordained; & even with the most cunningly devised artificial foods there is something wanting which too often leads to rickets or other types of defective nutrition at a later age due to faulty food which the toothless infant is unable to assimilate is a common error; and later still amongst the more comfortable classes a too large proportion of nitrogenous food, meat rather than milk,

9.

Tends to the production of rhythmic irregular sometimes explosive wave face rather than a continuous stream of nervous energy. I shall have later when dealing with neurotic children to explain more fully how this comes about.

Teaching itself has been described, too,  
as may ~~not~~ be accidentally as the food of  
a highly sweet restock battery for  
the brain. It is however beneficial  
to the true welfare of nervous tissue  
that ample intervals of repose  
should allow time for the  
restoration of nervous elements  
exhausted by activity. The  
<sup>young animal</sup> especially requires  
plenty of rest, & this is sometimes  
I fear lost sight of amidst the  
routines of modern educational  
processes. Dr. Clement Dulles to

"The lower tables mental arithmetic  
leaves much to be desired"  
S. P. Gott

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In an audience in school language  
lays down the following as the  
allowance of work & sleep to  
be observed at various ages.  
(Buddha saying - b. 35)  
Remarks p. 32 - 35

So much for daily rest: in  
school life moreover comes  
the question of periodical  
rest - weekly holidays, vacation  
& so forth. Sunday is <sup>commonly</sup> ~~unavailable~~  
called the day of rest, but is  
it always observed as such  
at school? In some cases  
<sup>If you</sup> ~~other~~ <sup>and</sup> professional  
at very rate, sacrifice, because  
are made - exciting - initiating  
considerable preparation, & even  
religious observances may be made  
something of a burden with regard

filled one on the other. Mind  
I don't advocate that Sunday  
will degenerate into a day of  
loafing - but for the young of  
both sexes it will be a day  
of gloom not of brightness, &  
certainly to some extent of  
<sup>the nature study</sup> relaxation. Then comes the  
question of the week May holiday?  
And with May schools at very  
various <sup>ages</sup> rates the question comes is  
one whole day holiday - i.e all  
Saturday, or two half-day  
holidays - or what Saturday  
be preferred? Hear what  
Kimbles says on the subject  
(Oleaff-3)

Holiday work - <sup>more</sup> ~~not books but~~  
~~a living heart~~ <sup>in books</sup> ~~same kind of~~ <sup>Study & rest</sup> ~~nature~~  
Fatigue & overstrain <sup>12</sup>

The length of lessons as well  
as their character must be  
carefully adjusted according  
to the age of the pupil -  
Duration of effective attention  
to one subject

"work & overwork" - p. 13.

Contracting lessons - Warner  
Signs of fatigue Warner 180-181 -

Signs of overstrain -  
Warner 180-181

Exercise & recreation -  
in fresh air

Picture of neurotic child -

not interested in family -  
attention涣散 -  
restless & fidgety

neurotic trace - tension -

3 important functions of the nerve  
cell -

- 1 to generate
- 2 to discharge } energy.
- 3 to inhibit

Rachford 2. 3.

Peculiarities of neurotic  
system in childhood - b. m. 18.

"Savage boys" defines  
neurotics in children as  
abnormal sensitivity to surroundings.

It may be added that in neurotic  
children there is a tendency to  
the irregular discharge of nervous  
energy - owing to defective  
constitution of nerve cells. This  
is probably of hereditary origin -  
not always parental sometimes

*Transforming  
Opulentistic Symptoms*

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general or allusive  
Because here definitely not necess-  
arily irremediable; but it needs  
to be early recognized, properly  
handled, & probably may be  
outgrown. Of course there are  
degrees in docility as in  
everything else.

Some babies are exaggerated  
Reflex machines - & fritter away  
their energy - insipidly - thus  
this rate of progress is slow for  
infants do not build up  
their brain - leaves chance  
of learning to limit or control  
themselves - Their hands &  
constant movement face muscles  
often twitching. Sometimes the  
child seems to have a fixed  
disposition, & looks as if  
in terror at the creation of  
his master.

Such a child as this is  
of course an extreme example  
of the heredita type. As time  
goes on it proves unequal  
to cope with the crises of  
development through which  
all children have to pass, &  
the majority happily have  
unscathed. The irritation  
of calling for example who  
produces more fidgetiness will  
the normal child produce  
in such an one as this  
described explosive actions  
of its heroic character becoming  
known as convulsions, or at  
a later period as epilepsy  
may become the subject of  
epileptic fits. Much may  
be done by judicious care

+ soothng surroundings  
to alleviate irritable ones  
in such cases as this; but  
it is the less wicked cases  
of nervous instability in which  
the educator is more likely  
to be interested. There are  
often bright looking children,  
deficient in power of attention  
& too ready to respond - sometimes  
indeed precocious, but as the  
best unreliable pupils. They  
are not hopeless pupils however  
if their proper management  
is understood, & as has  
been well said of well trained  
the nervous children may  
grow to be world influences  
if not world rulers. It is  
the highest function of education  
to instill self control.

The first condition of success  
is to recognise the fact that  
the child is nervous, & this  
is a thing which often causes  
the mother, herself hysterical,  
feels differently in doing -  
The passionate outbreaks (rages)

as we often hear them called,  
to which, children are subject  
are put down as mere ~~passionate~~  
~~outbursts~~ & punished accordingly, with  
the effect of only aggravating  
the infirmity. Fidgetiness is  
similarly treated, & clay-creams  
& night terrors may be alike  
disregarded. Life in life  
unstable punishment for  
involuntary movements on the  
poor child do but help to hasten  
the development of the disease  
known as St Vitus' Dance -

Parents are not fond of admitting intellectual defects in their children but when a hereditary predisposition exists in a family - evidenced in many & diverse forms ranging from mere idiosyncrasies through the gradations of instability, hemiplegia, epilepsy & insanity, it is for the child's interest that some one should watch him closely as heretic, I think his training should be carefully considered. They are not fit to rough it with ordinary boys & girls, & the ordinary school curriculum is inappropriate to them. They are apt to take offence at trifles - to be easily vexed - & thus to become the butt of the thoughtless amongst

their Schoolfellow - easily  
losing self-control they may  
even do some desperate dail;  
& the increasing number of child-  
suicides recorded of late years  
are probably a product of the  
nervous child which charac-  
terizes the age - to the point  
where self-consciousness is  
a frequent characteristic, the  
nervous child feels a call to  
marked peculiarity of person  
appearance & or of speech - &  
he often stammers - which  
though less conspicuous may  
be fatal. Byron was apparently  
a nervous child - as poets  
of the age - & suffered untiring  
when reference was made to  
his Club foot & over sensitiveness

Fred W. Breault  
Psychiatrist

Too great consciousness of the  
Opinions of others - pernicious  
Sigmund Freud - Psychopathology  
20 Jan 1909 - p 83

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of players may lead to slyness  
or even falsehood. Moreover  
there is a tendency in some nervous  
children - girls especially - to  
a make-believe romance  
imagination; & it is difficult  
to know whether they are conscious  
of telling untruths when they  
do so. On the other hand, an  
overconscientious attitude, a constant  
inattention to discover whether  
perchance an unintentional  
deviation from truth has been  
made, tortures another class  
of nervous children - nothing  
unmentionable cases therefore  
tend to want of power of self-  
control is evidenced by abominable  
language & immoral acts for  
which it is difficult to account

under the circumstances in  
which the child has been  
brought up - (case of this child)  
What then is the appropriate  
treatment of hysterical children.  
If one or both of the parents  
be hysterical - certainly if  
the mother be - remove the  
child as soon as practicable  
from the influence of the  
unfavorable home circumstances  
to the care of a <sup>confidant</sup> teacher,  
sympathetic but at the  
same time strong minded  
nurse or teacher. Do not  
attempt to put the child  
through the curriculum of  
the ordinary school. a few  
select companions may be  
beneficial, but the instruction

Robin  
Ward  
Hypno  
Hypnot  
Hypnotic  
Cathexis  
light  
200

Of course the general health must  
be kept at as high a level as possible  
I do not do - no need among -  
breaches the total of factors i  
success - by accident in

of the nervous child must be individualised. The irregular nervous movements of fingers & face suggest that appropriate drill will be beneficial. This is often the first step in education if judiciously arranged, it will promote ready obedience and self control next put the child to some congenial occupation (Kindergarten or otherwise) in which it will be encouraged to sustain attention: the more interest that is taken in the work the better the effect. When some power of continuity has been acquired no great difficulty will be experienced with the 3 R's. Such children indeed often learn rapidly.

though apt also readily to forget.  
Abstract calculation is something  
a matter of difficulty however,  
& this it & not be present especially  
when there are irregular muscular  
movements which may lead to  
surveillance of suspending them.  
Precocious children, not unfre-  
quently of this nervous type,  
will be refractory rather than  
pushed forward, & above all  
never be exhibited as prodigies.  
In fact nervous children will  
never be pushed to the front  
so as for the surveillance of a  
strobilistic acrobacy - & have  
in regard historically found  
much benefit from interacting  
<sup>with</sup> with boys.  
such children, in simple contortions  
detaching themselves in hours or

more working methodically  
in the garden.

As regards moral training  
love must be the leading  
influence. I am not one of  
<sup>the unfortunate</sup> those who deprecate loving  
and hating as applicable  
to the normal boy, but with  
the vicious child, hating  
must be left out. Considerable  
firmness must however be  
always maintained in the  
management of these subjects,  
modest punishments made  
as far as practicable to fit the  
crime, must follow breach  
of the moral law. Though we  
may know that the child's  
peculiar condition impels  
him to abnormal conduct we

must guard against his thinking that we recognise his inability to resist the impulse, or he will never try to do so. Rather should he be encouraged in his attempts to overcome it & rewarded for victory.

#### To recapitulate.

- 1 Place neurotic child in appropriate surroundings - usually ~~farther~~ away from home (if there be noons heredity) & if possible in the country - or at any rate where natural rather artificial excitements will preponderate.
- 2 Keep child in highest possible state of material health, diet rich in hydrocarbons rather than

working off irregular  
nerves through irregular channels

Nitrogenous elements being to be  
prepared. Simple reserve recreation  
3. Nervous education instruction. Do  
not push preachers but encourage  
an all round development of  
faculty. The ordinary competitive  
school curriculum generally unfelt  
(or even felt by many tends to overstrain)  
for nervous children: over active  
brain not to be stimulated. <sup>more</sup> physical  
exercises on a rational  
system - Swedish or otherwise, with  
breathing drill - cyclone etc -  
helps in self control. Manual  
training & work in open air  
useful in avoiding mental  
strain. Books of nature more than so books.  
4. Moral training through  
loving influence most important  
Love is the fulfilling of the law  
Religious influence carefully  
applied -

children's room

over native brown







## ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

Numeration Table.		Avoirdupois Weight.	Imperial Dry Measure.
Units,	1	For all Goods except Gold, Silver, and Jewels.	Avoird. of water lb. oz.
Tens,	12	16 Drams ... 1 Ounce ... oz.	2 Glasses ... 1 Noggins ... 0 5
Hundreds,	123	16 Ounces ... 1 Pound ... lb.	4 Noggins ... 1 Pint ... 1 4
Thousands,	1,234	14 Pounds ... 1 Stone ... st.	2 Pints ... 1 Quart ... 2 8
Tens of Thousands,	12,345	28 Pounds ... 1 Quarter ... qr.	4 Quarts ... 1 Gallon ... 10 0
Hundreds of Thousands,	123,456	4 Quarter ... 1 Hundredweight cwt.	2 Gallons ... 1 Peck ... 20 0
Millions,	1,234,567	20 Owt ... 1 Ton ... in.	4 Pecks ... 1 Bushel ... 80 0
Tens of Millions,	12,345,678		8 Bushels ... 1 Quarter ... 640 0
O. of Millions,	123,456,789		
Sterling Money Table.		Hay and Straw Weight.	Square Measure.
4 Farthings	1 Penny ... d.	86 lb. Straw ... 1 Truss.	144 Square Inches ... 1 Square Foot.
12 Pence	1 Shilling ... s.	56 lb. Old Hay ... 1 Truss.	9 Square Feet ... 1 Square Yard.
2 Shillings	1 Florin.	80 lb. New Hay ... 1 Truss.	804 Square Yards ... 1 Square Pole.
2 Shillings & Sixpence	Half-Crown.	86 Trusses ... 1 Load.	40 Square Poles ... 1 Rood.
5 Shillings	1 Crown ... cr.		4 Rods ... 1 Acre.
10 Shillings	1 Half Sov.		
20 Shillings	1 Sov. or 1 Pound ... £		
21 Shillings	1 Guinea.		
Arithmetical Signs.		Long or Lineal Measure.	Table of Motion.
+ Plus; Sign of Addition.		12 Lines ... 1 Inch ... in.	60 Seconds ... 1 Minute.
- Minus; Sign of Subtraction.		12 Inches ... 1 Foot ... ft.	60' Minutes ... 1 Degree.
× Sign of Multiplication.		8 Feet ... 1 Yard ... yd.	30° Degrees ... 1 Sign.
÷ Sign of Division.		3 Yards ... 1 Fathom ... f.	12° Signs or 360° ... the Circle of the
= Sign of Equality.		5½ Yards ... 1 Pole.	Earth.
:: : Sign of Proportion.		40 Poles ... 1 Furlong ... fur.	
✓ Sign of the Square Root.		8 Furlongs or 1760 Yards ... 1 Mile.	
✓ Sign of the Cube Root.			
° Degree, ' Minute, " Second.			
°° Therefore.			
Troy Weight.		Cloth Measure.	Table of Time.
For Gold, Silver, and Jewels.		2½ Inches ... 1 Nail.	60 Seconds ... 1 Minute.
24 Grains	1 Pennyweight, dwt.	4 Nails ... 1 Quarter of a Yard.	60 Minutes ... 1 Hour.
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce ... oz.	4 Quarters ... 1 Yard.	24 Hours ... 1 Day.
12 Ounces	1 Pound ... lb.		7 Days ... 1 Week.
Apothecaries' Weight.		Solid or Cubic Measure.	4 Weeks ... 1 Month.
For Mixing Medicines.		1728 Cubic Inches ... 1 Cubic Foot.	365 Days ... 1 Year.
20 Grains	1 Scruple ... scr.	37 Cubic Feet ... 1 Cubic Yard.	366 Days ... 1 Leap Year.
8 Scruples	1 Dram ... dr.	24½ Cubic Feet ... 1 Solid Perch.	52 Weeks ... 1 Year.
8 Drams	1 Ounce ... oz.	Mason's Work.	12 Calendars or 18 Lunar Months ... 1 Year.
12 Ounces	1 Pound ... lb.	12½ Cubic Feet ... 1 Solid Perch.	
		Brickwork.	
Imperial Heaped Measure.		Lb. Avoird. of Water.	Days in the Month.
		8 Gallons ... 1 Bushel = 80	Thirty days hath Septem-
		8 Bushels ... 1 Sack = 240	April, June and Novem-
		12 Sacks ... 1 Chaldron = 2880	All the rest have thirty-
			Excepting February alone,
			Which has but twenty-eight,
			And twenty-nine in each

## MULTIPLICATION TABLES.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TI ME S										
1 are 2	1 are 3	1 are 4	1 are 5	1 are 6	1 are 7	1 are 8	1 are 9	1 are 10	1 are 11	1 are 12
2 " 4	2 " 6	2 " 8	2 " 10	2 " 12	2 " 14	2 " 16	2 " 18	2 " 20	2 " 22	2 "
3 " 6	3 " 9	3 " 12	3 " 15	3 " 18	3 " 21	3 " 24	3 " 27	3 " 30	3 " 33	3 "
4 " 8	4 " 12	4 " 16	4 " 20	4 " 24	4 " 28	4 " 32	4 " 36	4 " 40	4 " 44	4 "
5 " 10	5 " 15	5 " 20	5 " 25	5 " 30	5 " 35	5 " 40	5 " 45	5 " 50	5 " 55	5 "
6 " 12	6 " 18	6 " 24	6 " 30	6 " 36	6 " 42	6 " 48	6 " 54	6 " 60	6 " 66	6 " 72
7 " 14	7 " 21	7 " 28	7 " 35	7 " 42	7 " 49	7 " 56	7 " 63	7 " 70	7 " 77	7 " 84
8 " 16	8 " 24	8 " 32	8 " 40	8 " 48	8 " 56	8 " 64	8 " 72	8 " 80	8 " 88	8 " 96
9 " 18	9 " 27	9 " 36	9 " 45	9 " 54	9 " 63	9 " 72	9 " 81	9 " 90	9 " 99	9 " 108
10 " 20	10 " 30	10 " 40	10 " 50	10 " 60	10 " 70	10 " 80	10 " 90	10 " 100	10 " 110	10 " 120
11 " 22	11 " 33	11 " 44	11 " 55	11 " 66	11 " 77	11 " 88	11 " 99	11 " 110	11 " 121	11 " 132
12 " 24	12 " 36	12 " 48	12 " 60	12 " 72	12 " 84	12 " 96	12 " 108	12 " 120	12 " 132	12 " 144