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The After Care Association for Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents on Leaving Asylums for the Insane.

We have printed the title of this Association at length, as it seems to us that to do so is to make the most powerful and plaintive appeal that is possible for help to its admirable work. The Patroness of the Association is H. R. H. Princess Christian, and its first President was the late Earl of Shaftesbury. It is now presided over by the Earl of Meath, and the Vice-Presidents are the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning, with a numerous and influential Council. In their report for this year the Council say—"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."

Usually the help has been given, in the first instance, by boarding out the convalescents in Cottage Homes in the Country, and this has been continued with very great success; and, as a rule, it is much preferred by the women themselves to being placed in a home. When the convalescents are boarded out they are looked after by some lady in the neighbourhood, and the cottages are always inspected by the Secretary before any cases are sent to them. Cases from no less than fourteen of the great Asylums in London and neighbourhood have been assisted during the past year, and it is hoped that branches of the Association will soon be formed in connection with both a North and a West Country Asylum. It is found that the quiet and rest of a cheerful cottage home assist materially towards the perfect re-establishment of the patients' health; and, that after their sojourn in these places, the patients are generally

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When we recollect that this Association is the outcome of the beginning made in the reform in the treatment of the insane at the York "Retreat," now a hundred years ago, it would have been peculiarly fitting that a paper on the aims and objects of the "After-Care Association" should have been brought before the conference held last November in Leeds. Unfortunately time did not then allow of the adequate treatment of the question.

The gradual progress of that reform, with regard to the life of patients in the asylums cannot now be considered, the object of this paper being to lay briefly before you the need of such an association and the manner in which it carries out its work.

And first, as to the care and solicitude required for convalescents discharged from asylums: There are in the asylums for the insane about 43,000 women, who are supported by the rates, for, as the law now stands, the greater proportion of patients are sent to lunatic asylums through the agency of the Poor Law. Of these a large number are discharged yearly quite recovered, but many of them friendless, not knowing where to turn for shelter, nor how to exist until they can again earn their own living. There are shopwomen, domestic servants, employes of different kinds, widows, young and middle-aged women, capable of doing good work, could they only have a helping hand to give them a fresh start, and (almost more to be pitied than these) governesses, highly educated ladies, quite destitute, for whom the workhouse surroundings are very unsuitable. Some have friends willing to help to the best of their ability, but too poor to do much, either in supplying food, lodging, or clothes.

A further difficulty has also to be taken into account, namely, the fear of mental disease entertained by many people, which causes them to decline employing those who have suffered from any of its forms.

The following instances of cases received and assisted may here be appropriately quoted:—

L. K. (Fulham), received in September 1887. After being boarded out at L.— placed in service. Still continues to do well

and writes to her associate. When out of place returns to L.— at her own expense until fresh work found.

E. G. (orphan girl), boarded out in Sussex for some weeks in March, 1891. Placed in service, and still doing well.

E. W. (age 34), German. After being placed in a home at Tunbridge Wells, returned to mother in Germany, and was doing well when she last wrote.

J. P. Ladies' Hairdresser. Placed in a home for some weeks, and then returned to work.

M. A. C. superior young orphan girl from South Devon, sent to Canada under care of the Girls' Friendly Society, the After-Care Association paying passage.

A. C. poor young married woman, sent to convalescent home, and after a week's rest, returned to her husband and young children. Continues quite well.

Miss J. (governess), assisted in various ways to re-start in life. Is now doing well, and a short time ago made a donation to the funds of the After-Care Association.

The chief methods by which this association endeavours to meet the various needs of these convalescents are, (1) by boarding them out for a time in the country until they become once more accustomed to ordinary life; (2) by grants of money and clothing; (3) by finding for them suitable employment. In the carrying out of these ends the council has from time to time received considerable assistance from working associates who have visited the convalescents, have procured situations, arranged journeys, provided outfits, and in other ways seen to their welfare. Where an associate can be found able and willing to undertake so arduous and responsible a charge this boarding out works well, but the difficulty is to meet with suitable cottage homes and to secure a sufficient number of ladies of experience, with time at their disposal, to attend to these cases. The council, after much consideration, decided in February 1893 to open a small home in Surrey for the reception of 8 convalescents. It is a convenient house, prettily situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and under the care of a thoroughly competent and ex-

perienced matron. Twenty four cases have been received since the opening of the home, and out of this number twenty have been satisfactorily placed. It is not however intended to do away with boarding out, but the convenience of having a home to which a convalescent can be sent without delay, and which is under the direct supervision of a committee of the council, is very great. It will however entail a permanent extra charge of £55 per annum on the funds of the association, which is a serious item out of its present small income, and the council hope that increased subscriptions may be forthcoming towards this additional expense.

From the report of the council for 1892 it will be seen that the association has hitherto barely touched the fringe of the work it desires to do for convalescents, 73 cases only having come before the committee last year. Granted that the work can never be expected to become popular, and the difficulties encountered are much greater than in most charitable societies, yet there is scarcely any work more needed, and this association is the only one that attempts it. What then is wanted to ensure success to its efforts?

Firstly, the warm co-operation and support of the medical superintendents of the various asylums throughout the country. The association does not confine its operations to London alone but assists cases from all parts, and has indeed had a convalescent returned from an asylum in Roumania.

Secondly; To interest all poor law guardians and lady visitors to workhouses—inducing the guardians to watch for the discharge of recovered patients, and to report, where necessary, to the association.

These two points are of the greatest importance, as without close communication with medical superintendents and guardians it is most difficult for the association to become acquainted with those requiring the assistance it can give, and it would be well if some systematic plan could be arranged for reporting direct from asylums and boards of guardians such cases as are likely to be benefited, as without such a plan many must go unbenefitted from want of their cases being known, even if individual guardians watch them closely.

Thirdly. To secure Honorary Local County and District Secretaries who will undertake to organize meetings; to obtain

annual subscribers, associates, and donors; to establish working parties, for clothes are greatly needed, many convalescents having hardly any, and the providing of outfits being a heavy charge on the funds of the association; to look out for homes and persons willing to take convalescents for a few weeks' rest and change, on payment of 8/- to 10/6 per week; and, in various other ways to promote the work.

There are already 9 local secretaries, but none for Yorkshire, the nearest being at Manchester and Rochdale.

When it is remembered that there are in England and Wales 53 county asylums, 13 city and borough asylums, and 5 metropolitan licensed houses which take pauper cases, it will be seen how difficult it is for one secretary in London to do all the work—especially as it increases—without the assistance of district secretaries.

The council will willingly send a deputation to attend public meetings called for the purpose of organizing a branch of the association whenever required.

So far, the work has been on behalf of women alone, but such good results have followed that it has been strongly urged upon the association to enlarge its sphere of action and extend the after-care work to men also. In course of time this will most probably be done, if the support given to the initial movement proves that the association is felt to meet a real want.

In conclusion, it cannot be too strongly urged that "After-Care," must not be regarded as a passing whim or fad, but as an earnest endeavour to work out practically, usefully and economically, the aims and ideas of those members of the medical profession who have made a special study of the treatment of the insane, and whose world-wide experience entitles them to speak with the fullest authority on the subject.

The Association was Established for Women only, now it is willing to receive applications on behalf of male convalescents.

All communications to be made to the Secretary, H. THORNTON ROXBY, Esq., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W., by whom contributions will be thankfully received, or they may be paid into the account of the "AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION," Union Bank of London (Regent Street Branch), Argyll Place, London, W.

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At the outset the Executive Committee intend to start with a few male Epileptics; but before anything can be accomplished pecuniary support must be forthcoming, and it is calculated that at least £10,000 will be necessary before any initiative can be taken, and, to sufficiently endow the Institution, £20,000 will be required. £1,000 has already been promised by one sympathiser, on condition that the main lines of the above scheme are adopted.

Executive Committee.

T. BURGARD, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
D. FREERICK, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
MES. FREERICK.
PRESIDENTARY HARRY JONES.
MES. KING-DOHERTY.
E. M. MICHELL, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. MONTFERRER.

MISS NINA PAGET.
MISS M. L. PARKER.
JOHN PEARMAN, Esq.
MES. PEARMAN.
MES. SELVA.
HOWARD TOOTH, Esq., M.D.

MISS BURTON-SANDERSON, *Honorary Secretary*, Brookmore, Greenhill Road, N.W.
H. N. HAMILTON HOARE, Esq., *Honorary Treasurer*, 37 Fleet Street, E.C.

Contributions may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, or to the Bankers, Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37 Fleet Street, E.C.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF EPILEPTICS.

PROVISION has been made by the law to enable the guardians of the poor to deal with many of the afflicted classes, and there are many charities for the maintenance and education of the blind, deaf and dumb, crippled, idiotic and insane. Some of these charities have existed since the last century, but the greater number of them have been established within the last thirty years.

There are three Hospitals for the Paralyzed and Epileptic in London, and the largest and most important of these has a well-managed convalescent home connected with it. There is a Home for Epileptics working successfully at Maghull, near Liverpool, and Lady Meath's 'Home of Comfort' at Godalming will shortly be opened; but these alone are insufficient to deal adequately with this sadly afflicted class.

The majority of the charitable institutions, however, refuse admission to Epileptics, and all charitable workers, whether medical or lay, have found it next to impossible to obtain employment for those who suffer from fits, with the result that the workhouses, poor-law infirmaries, and lunatic asylums become the only places where these unfortunate people can be received.

It has not been found possible to gather any trustworthy statistics as to the number of Epileptics in this country, but that the class is a very large one can be vouched for by physicians attending all sections of the community, workers among the poor, and poor-law guardians.

A short extract from notes taken of 112 epileptic patients seen on only six occasions, at the out-patient department of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, may be of interest: 42 were children from 3 to 15 years of age, 22 of whom were boys and 20 were girls; 70 were adults from 16 to 49 years of age, 36 of whom were men and 34 were women.

- 38 of the adults had lost situations owing to the fits, and could get no one to employ them.
- 27 could get no work, as they required too much supervision.
- 2 worked at their own homes.
- 2 got work occasionally, but nothing permanently; always discharged on account of the fits.
- 1 had to leave a well-paid post on the railway and had become a road-sweeper.

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These and many hundreds of others, capable of partly supporting themselves if suitable work, under supervision, were found for them, from no fault of their own pass their lives in idleness, without the employment or occupation which would be most beneficial to them, both physically and morally.

Medical experts state that the association in one community of a large number of Epileptics, instead of being harmful, has been found to induce feelings of contentment and hopefulness, in place

of the gloom and depression which isolation from the pursuits and interests of the ordinary world too frequently develops among them.

On the Continent much has been done to ameliorate the condition of this class, and the Epileptic Colony at Bielefeld, in Westphalia, may be cited as an example of success. In the year 1868 work was begun there with four Epileptics, and now 1,100 are residing in the homes, for whom employment of many descriptions is provided.

Surely it is time that the benevolent in this country should adopt some similar scheme. We therefore place the following proposal before them, with full confidence that it will meet with their approval and support.

The result of many committee and drawing-room meetings, attended by leading physicians and others interested in the question, has been that an Executive Committee has been formed, the members of which, after much consideration, have determined to appeal to the public for sufficient funds to enable them to establish Homes where sane Epileptics may be provided with suitable employment under proper supervision.

To carry out this idea, it is thought necessary to purchase, or to rent with the option of purchasing, a piece of fair land of about 100 acres, if possible, within one hour's railway journey from London, and with a good house and cottages standing on it.

The following plan is proposed:—

To provide a home for those necessitous Epileptics who are able and willing to work, but for whom their friends are unable to procure employment on account of the affliction which bars their admission into ordinary fields of industry. It is intended that the cottages shall be arranged for these, and shall each accommodate, according to their size, from 10 to 20 Epileptics. The sexes will be separated, as also will the children from the adults. Market gardening, spade and barrow labour, cow-keeping, dairy work, and poultry farming will be the first industries; then gardening and fruit culture, and later on will follow boot-making, carpentering, book-binding, printing, and other industries; and for the women, laundry work, sewing, cooking, and various domestic services.

The produce of the market garden and the other industries, after supplying the Home, will go towards the expenses.

There will be a bailiff, who has a knowledge of market gardening, dairy work, &c., to direct the work on the land; he and his wife will take charge of one of the cottages with its inmates.

The needs of the poor will be the first consideration, but it is in contemplation to extend the advantages of the Institution to those possessed of pecuniary means, who will be received as boarders; any profit derived from payments by these boarders will assist in defraying the cost of maintenance of the others, as will also any gain received from the labours of the inmates.

All will be employed in the manner best suited to their condition. There will be a resident medical officer, who will act as Superintendent of the Home, and a Lady Superintendent will direct the domestic arrangements.

All cases will be considered by the Committee, and the advice of the honorary medical staff taken before admission is granted to the Institution.

The Institution will be conducted on undenominational principles.

There will be a Patron, a President, Vice-Presidents, Lady Patrons, Trustees, and Governors. The Governors will include all annual subscribers of three guineas and upwards; all donors of thirty guineas and upwards paid at any one time for the benefit of the Institution; the Hon. Secretary; Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Medical Staff; and other persons duly appointed in respect of any special services rendered to the Institution.

There will be a Council consisting of at least thirty Governors, with power to add to their number. The President, Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, the Trustees, and the Hon. Medical Staff will be *ex-officio* members.

The members of the Council other than the *ex-officio* members will be elected each year by the Governors at an Annual Meeting to be held early in each year.

The Council will have full powers to govern and administer the affairs of the Society, and will nominate each year fifteen of its number to form an Executive Committee to conduct the business and to attend to the details of management. The Hon. Officers will be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

The following have already signified their willingness to support the scheme:—

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF AROVILL AND THE ISLES.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD HERSCHELL.
THE RIGHT HON. THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.
THE RIGHT HON. THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF GLASGOW.
THE LADY LOUISA EGERTON.
THE LADY TAYNTON.
THE LADY ROTHSCHILD.
LADY LINDRAY.
EDGAR BARKEE, Esq.
H. C. BASTIAN, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
C. E. BRYTON, Esq., M.D.
MR. BRYTON.
W. H. BROADBENT, Esq., M.D.
THOMAS BRYANT, Esq., F.R.C.S.
PROFESSOR BRYDON-SANDERSON, F.R.S.
MR. BUZZARD.
JAMES CAZENHIE, Esq.
R. BRIDGEMAN CARTER, Esq., F.R.C.S.
MR. ANDREW CLARKE, BART., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
CANON ESKINE CLARKE.
WALTER COLMAN, Esq., M.D.

SIR J. CRICHTON BROWN, M.D., F.R.S.
PRESIDENTARY EYTON.
PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN.
R. FAIRCHILDSON, Esq., M.D., M.P.
MRS. CYRIL FLOWER.
G. E. P. GASKELL, Esq.
REV. CHARLES GORE.
W. R. GOWERS, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
R. MARCUS GUNN, Esq., F.R.C.S.
R. B. HALDANE, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
CANON SCOTT HOLLAND.
PROFESSOR VICTOR HOEGLY, F.R.S.
J. HUGHES JACKSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
MRS. SELFE LENNARD.
SIR JOSEPH LESTER, BART., F.R.S.
C. S. LOCH, Esq.
F. D. MACINTYRE, Esq.
J. A. OMERSON, Esq., M.D.
SIR RICHARD QUAIN, BART., M.D., F.R.S.
MR. RADCLIFFE.
MADAME DE RAMSAY.
J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
EDWARD SILVA, Esq.
D. HACK TWEED, Esq., M.D.
T. OUTERSON WOOD, Esq., M.D.

effects of the Governments of France and Spain in the past, and of Germany in the present, in all the desirable new territories the language spoken is English, while the countries who have tried to "force" their colonies are left with nothing but the refuse. There is no reason to expect that the system which has worked so well in the past is going to break down now, and it has one immeasurable advantage over all the others. They create military stations in places which seem good to the various statesmen who direct them. We scatter the seed over all the earth, knowing that where the soil is good it will take root, and raise another England, to spread in its turn again.

The life of the Lord Mayor-elect has some affinity to the story of Dick Whittington. Alderman Stuart Knill, "cliffon and goldsmith," according to the quaint elvish style of description.

Another show will be held next year, but its title is not announced.

RETRIBUTION of the newspapers have been distastefully wrong in stating that the funeral of the Duke of Sutherland took place in Trondheim Church. It is a first-class Norman building, with a record which goes back to the twelfth century; and would make a fitting burial-place for one of England's great dukes. As a matter of fact, however, the funeral took place in a large mausoleum in the new cemetery; and the latter half of the service was held there. This mausoleum was erected by the first Duke in 1828, with a view to its use for himself; but he died at Darrobin; and railway communication with the Highlands not being what it is to-day, his body was not removed. One of the effects, therefore, of the progress of civilization is that this pyramidal pile is at last put to its intended use, though the late Duke died as his grandfather did among the Sutherlandian hills.

THE SPIRIT of Spurgeon's Tabernacle is another instance of how difficult it is to keep together a huge congregation which has grown up under the attractive influence of a great personality. It was just the same when George Dawson died at Southampton, in that instance there were no rival claims to the succession, but the congregation divided away. In the case of the Tabernacle the split is more serious, because of the many charitable institutions, which it would be a pity to see suffer through the death of the founder; and it is to be hoped the meeting which is to be held to decide between the rival claims will smooth away present difficulties.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ELECTION.
LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN.

In connection with the election to the Mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Knill, and the questions which have recently arisen, we wrote to Archbishop Vaughan asking for his opinion on the matter. The Archbishop replies as follows:—

"Sir,—You ask me 'whether it is under any circumstances permissible for a member of the Roman Church to attend an Anglican place of worship as an official capacity?' An answer given in the brevity which characterizes your questions might easily be open to misconception, and an extensive answer would carry me to too great a length. I may say, however, that the general principle underlying the answer is, that a Catholic may not take part as the religious services of a false religion, and that a strict observance of this is that he may not even assist, or be introduced by him, to take part in such services. Fidelity to the Divine Founder of his religion forbids him to participate in the functions of any non-Catholic religion or sect, while duty towards his legitimate lords bids him even to appear to be wanting in fidelity to the religion established by his Divine Redeemer. This general principle remains unaltered, I answer then: There may be cases in which a Catholic might be present at a service in a non-Catholic place of worship in an official capacity, as, for instance, in the case of soldiers and policemen in duty, and of certain official attendants upon the person of a master or sovereign. But as a Catholic it is to be allowed to enter into communion with another religion, or to be in no case allowed even to appear to take part in such communion. To proceed further and discuss the question of what constitutes an appearance of the kind referred to is beyond your inquiry, and might lead to controversies and distractions which it is well to keep clear of, when possible. In concluding my reply, I may, perhaps, be permitted to express my admiration for the impartiality and English fairness which have to-day decided a debated question in the City of London.—Believe me, Sir, yours faithfully.

"A Reader Assurance on Westminster, S.W., Sept. 29."

"NELSON'S DOOMED FLAGSHIP."

We have received today the following further information towards the *Fastnet* find:—A sailor's Mother-in-Law, 41 Is. Max Place, 41 Is.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

A railway collision, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred yesterday just outside the Midland Railway passenger station at Gloucester. A goods train from Birmingham was standing on a loop line waiting the signal to proceed, when a coal train from Birmingham to Bath dashed into the rear. So great was the force of the collision that the engine and seven trucks of the coal train left the rails. The engine driver and fireman were thrown to the ground, but received only slight injuries. The line was blocked for several hours. Daily's correspondent at Birmingham, New York, telegraphs that a collision took place on the Erie Railway last night between a passenger and goods train near the station at Adrian. Two men were killed, and many of the cars of the freight train were wrecked.

CABINET COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Cabinet was held at 10, Downing-street, today. Most of the Ministers were again in attendance, including Mr. Gladstone, who staid across from Carlton House-terrace.

MRS. HARRISON.

Daily's Washington correspondent reports that Mrs. Harrison is improving. She is stronger, and passed a quiet night.

MR. JOHN BURNS AND TRAFALGAR.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., who was reinterviewed last night, will he did not think the Home Secretary could intend to make any regulations that meetings in London-cities should have place only "in times of political or social crisis," as it would be so difficult in application. He did not believe such a suggestion could be made by any Government claiming to be popular and responsible. He believed that it is the duty of Government to be prepared to give the right of meeting as liberally as possible in Trafalgar-square, under proper regulations in regard to police being given, and provided the meetings were to be held for legitimate and popular purposes. The permanent solution of the question could only be brought about by putting these meeting places under the control of some popularly elected municipal body, such as the County Council.

AN OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

A fatal accident, by which Lieutenant G. E. Innes, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, lost his life, occurred at Banchet on the 2nd inst. While his company was being drilled on the range on that date, at a distance of 300 yards, Lieutenant Green was sitting under a load of woodpile. During an interval between the practice of the two sections of his company, one of the men fired his rifle from about 20 yards off and shot him through the body. Death was instantaneous.

LIBRATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.

A large meeting of depositors in the Liberator and House and Land Investment Societies was held last night at Dowling, when it was reported that depositors of Mackay, Down, and the neighbourhood have about £250,000 at stake. The programme of the meeting was modified by an arrangement made regarding a scheme of compensation, but a committee was appointed to watch the interests of the depositors, several of whom are trustees of clubs.

NEW 1000 COPY
DELIVERED APPLIED
OLD AMERICA
All our stock opposite the head
of the river...
UMBRELLA...
GOOD DINNER...
WEDDING CAKES...
T. PARKER & SONS
18, ST. MARK'S PLACE and 21, ST. AN...

The Health Home of Comfort for Epileptics.

THIS HOME is founded by the Countess of Minto for the reception of Epileptic Women and Children, from the ages of 12 to 25 years, and from 2 to 3 years respectively.

It may not be known to the general public that, although Germany and other countries have provided Homes for those afflicted with this distressing disease, there is no similar institution in Great Britain for Epileptic women and children.

The need of such a Home is consequently more urgent.

A large House, capable of containing 50 beds, and standing in beautiful grounds, has been purchased at Godalming, Surrey. It has been put in thorough repair, and will be opened in August.

It is hoped that the public will generously support the efforts which are being made to place this institution on a sound financial basis.

TERMS.

Members of the Earl's Friendly Society	10/6 per week
Non-members	12/6 per week
Children	8/6 per week
A certain number of cases will be received on payment of . . . £1 1s. 6d. and £3 7s. 6d. per week	
A Subscription of £4 reduces payment 20 per cent on 10/6, 12/6, and 8/6 payments.	
A Free Bed will cost £30 a year	
A Child's Cot £20 per year	

The committee hope to receive the funds necessary to maintain as many Free Beds for destitute cases, as possible.

Subscriptions and Donations to be sent to the Hon. Secy. Messrs. Cameron-James, Almonds, and applications for the admission of patients, to be made to Miss Anne Cameron, Almonds, Bucks, or to the Hon. Secy. at the Health Home, Godalming.

A COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS

The Governor of New York wrote to the Times yesterday to say that the Health Board of the State for Epileptics at Goldensville has begun its work. The State of New York is on the point of trying an experiment of peculiar interest in this connection. The House of Representatives has passed a law under which an effort will be made to separate epileptic patients from the rest of the community. The Bill itself is of the simplest description; it merely sanctions the founding of a colony for epileptics. There is not a word in it about compulsion; not a hint that even persuasion will be used to induce those for whom the colony is organized to leave home. It is taken for granted not only that they will go, but that, when once there, they will gladly stay. Nor is this an extravagant assumption; in the colony epileptics will enjoy many advantages from which they are deprived in the outside world. They will be well lodged, well tended, and well fed. Physicians, who have specialized their disease, will watch over them, and apply to the mitigation of their sufferings the results of the latest scientific research. They will be provided with the occupations for which they have most natural aptitude, and every effort will be made to cultivate any marked talent they may possess. Concerts, lectures, and all sorts of amusements will be provided for their benefit, and frequent opportunities will be afforded them of enjoying social intercourse. They will be encouraged to regard the colony as their own special possession, their abiding city, as it were; and they will be allowed, as much as possible, to have an active voice in the management of its internal affairs. Everything, in fact, that can be done, will be done, to make them happy; and in return all that will be required of them is the observance of certain regulations. They must pass all their time in the colony, and follow the regimen prescribed for them by the doctor in charge. They must every day do a certain amount of work proportionate to their strength; and they also must in force for the preservation of order. They will not be allowed, for instance, to take into the colony alcohol without the consent of the authorities; and the amount of tobacco they may smoke will be limited by the doctor. The most important, however, of the regulations is that which requires the male and female colonists to be kept entirely apart, for there is to be no marrying or giving in marriage in the colony for epileptics.

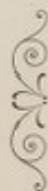
The benefits which will result from the founding of the colony to the community at large, as well as to the epileptics themselves, are scarcely incalculable. It will at once restrict the propagation of the disease, ameliorate the condition of those who suffer from it, and relieve the State of a financial burden which is becoming heavier year by year. There are at the present time in the United States some 120,000 epileptics, the great majority of whom are living entirely on the labour of others. Of these thirty per cent, at least would be able to support themselves, and fifty per cent, more to contribute materially towards their own support, if work were provided for them under the conditions their affliction necessitates. There is nothing in the nature of their disease to prevent their doing work; the difficulty is in finding work for them to do. Masters object to engaging them, in the wrong that their presence is a disturbing element in workshops. Yet work is more necessary for them than it is for healthy men and women. It has been clearly demonstrated that, among epileptics, insanity varies inversely with the work they do. So long as they are kept steadily employed, it is a rare thing for them to lose their reason; if, however, they pass a single year in idleness, they sink, as a rule, into idiocy. In the new residential suitable work will, of course, be provided for all comers.

The colony has been planned down to the minutest details by Dr. Peterson, the well-known specialist for nervous diseases, and it promises to be a perfect model of what such a place should be. A small estate, within easy distance of New York, is to be purchased, on it all the buildings necessary for the housing of a village community will be erected. Dr. Peterson lays great stress on the necessity of there being no imposing edifices in the colony, nothing to stamp it as a State institution in the ordinary meaning of the term. The village will consist chiefly of groups of pretty cottages, each one of which will be surrounded by a garden. These cottages will vary in size and design; but, according to the plan, the general run of them will contain a sitting-room, dining-room, small kitchen, dormitory, two bedrooms, and a bath-room. In each group there will be a house set aside for the labour-master of the special industry pursued by the patients living in that group. All the gardeners will live near the chief gardener, and the men who work on the farm will have cottages around the homestead. There will be one group for tailors, shoemakers, and saddlers; another for carpenters, painters, and furniture-makers; a third for blacksmiths, locksmiths, and tinsmen; and a fourth for printers and bookbinders. In the women's department, the seamstresses, dressmakers, milliners, and fancy-workers, will all be grouped together; and attached to the laundry will be rooms for ironers and linen-menders. Special cottages will be built for women who are willing to devote themselves to raising flowers, drying seeds, and tending bees. Certain houses, remote from the rest, will be reserved entirely for such of the patients as are imbecile.

The children will be kept entirely apart from the older patients, and particular care has been taken in planning their quarters to make them as bright and pleasant as possible. All the arrangements for their comfort are admirable. They will have swimming baths, and gymnasium, and extensive play-grounds, and little gardens, if they care to cultivate them. Money is not to be considered in securing for them the services of the best possible teachers. A kindergarten, a high school, and a technical school, will be provided, as well as special classes for the study of music, drawing, modelling, &c. Every child, whether boy or girl, will be taught some handicraft, and will be thoroughly fitted to earn its own living. There will be one commissariat for the whole colony, and most of the food consumed will be prepared in the central kitchen, whence it will be distributed to the different houses. Each cottage, however, will have a kitchen of its own, in which the lighter dishes needed for breakfast and tea will be cooked. The colony will be under the joint management of a general superintendent, and a medical officer, who will be responsible to a committee for the well-being of the place. Its financial affairs will be in the hands of a State official. The observation wards will form one of the few large buildings in the colony. There the resident doctor will live, and there all the colonists will be obliged to pass the first few weeks after their

arrival, under his close surveillance, that he may study the nature of their attacks, and decide what treatment is best adapted to their case. There will also be a pathological laboratory, fully equipped with everything necessary for good scientific work. To this will be attached a skilled pathologist, who will devote himself specially to the study of epilepsy. It is proposed, too, to build a hospital, a museum, a library, and a lecture hall. Although the expenses of the colony hope to derive a considerable revenue from the product of the labour of the epileptics, there is little chance that the institution will ever be self-supporting; it is planned on too lavish a scale for that. It will not fail, however, for the lack of funds; the State is prepared to subsidize it largely, while individuals are already giving it a generous support. The people of New York are a practical race; they hold that it is not only more humane, but more economical, to keep epileptics in labour colonies than in lunatic asylums. Among Englishmen hitherto a different opinion has prevailed.

THE CONVALESCENTS.
The Editor of the Manchester Courier,
I write to you in order to inform you of some of your readers in the district of the River and Fountains Female Convalescing Asylum for the Deaf, the only one in England. The chief objects of the several female convalescents from lunatic asylums, who are travelling about in boxes for a week and change, by being kindly cared for by gentle and sunny and healthy, and by all people of the country, I should be glad to see any person who would be willing to contribute to the maintenance of the great and noble work they are doing. Yours,
Miss ESTHER LEACH,
Hon. Secretary for Manchester, 11, High Street, Manchester, 1891.



THE MEATH

HOME OF COMFORT

FOR EPILEPTICS.



...of which I was, who is a parish official, told me the other day of six lunatics who had been discharged from the asylum, and he felt certain that four of them would commit an act of human violence before the month was out. These men are sent to them, constantly in and out of the lunatic wards of the asylum. They are discharged only to be brought back again in a short time by their terrified relatives, who have been fortunate enough to prevent them killing themselves or someone else.

A BALLAD OF BURLING.

They came to the Doctor, and told him that Jones had stilled his young wife and had carried her home, and explained as he picked out her tongue by the roots. He was trying to see what she'd done with his boots. "Dear me!" said the Doctor. "The change of the moon! I must have discharged him a little too soon!"

They came to the Doctor, and told him that Brown from the hospital was singing his family down, and explaining "I'll let you money you like on the area ridings the lady I spoke." "Dear me!" said the Doctor. "He left us at noon. I must have discharged him a little too soon!"

They came to the Doctor, and told him that Knight had climbed up a steep and taken a kiss: "The tall he had God could his wrist, and his gal as he loosed into space, as explained, was the Fall." "Ah, he thinks," said the Doctor, "he's Andrew's tallness; I must have discharged him a little too soon!"

The Doctor went out for a walk in the Park. He looked Green over his nose after dark. He examined him and poured boiling oil down his throat, and ransomed, "Now in water you always will float." And the Doctor gaped out, as he came from his screen, "I must have discharged him a little too soon!"

We see far behind many European countries in this matter. In Germany and Austria there are organizations which look after poor lunatics who have been discharged, and maintain homes to which they can be sent on probation. They are not allowed to step straight from the lunatic ward into the stream and stress of life. We have a Society in this country, but it is too little known. It is "The After-Care Association for Poor Persons Discharged Recovered from Asylums for the Insane." The office is at Church House, Doan's Yard, Westminster, and the honorary secretary is the Rev. Henry Bates, Chaplain's House, Colney Hatch. Homes for mental convalescents are urgently needed, not only in the interests of poor lunatics, but the interests of the general public, who have a right to demand that homicidal maniacs shall not be discharged wholesale to murder women and children.

appeared in the Review

The After-Care Association FOR POOR PERSONS DISCHARGED RECOVERED FROM ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

A DRAWING-ROOM meeting in aid of the funds of the After-Care Association was held on November 6, at "Cicerone's," The Grosvenor Road, Secretary, by the kindness of Miss Parks, a member of the committee. The chairman, the Rev. T. Bates, opened the meeting. Mr. Roxby then made an admirable little speech, mentioning that the society had been established about twelve years. Its aim was to assist in restoring convalescents from asylums for the insane to social life and employment. It owed its origin to the exertions of the Rev. H. Hawkins, the chaplain of Colney Hatch, the late Lord Shaftesbury being the first president. Lord Shaftesbury was succeeded by the Earl of Meath, who now holds the office. The society was quite unsectarian, and assisted persons in all ranks of life, and from all parts of the United Kingdom; the only recommendation needed being that they should be poor and friendless. Although there were more than 240 convalescent homes on the register of the C.O.S., there was not one among them that would open its doors to persons recovering from mental illness. Their usual method, therefore, was to place those applying for help for a few weeks first of all in a convalescent home, and then endeavour to obtain for them employment suited to their capabilities. Up to about two years ago help had been given to women only, but as the funds increased they had extended it to men. They were most anxious to hear of ladies willing to act as local secretaries. He was very glad to say that Mrs.

Mackenzie, of "Rathleigh," Bournemouth, had very kindly consented to act for that district, and would be very pleased to give information and receive subscriptions. They were in urgent need of more homes, and anyone knowing of cottages, and also people of a better class, who would receive one or more cases to board, might help greatly by sending addresses to him. Working parties such as Miss Parks held were also of great use, and gifts of clothing always welcome. These might be sent to the office of the society, Church House, Doan's Yard, Westminster. Dr. Rayner, Shottlesworth, and Fletcher-Beach also spoke in warm terms of the benefits of such an institution, more especially to the better-educated classes: cases of orphans and widows of clergymen, medical men, officers of both services, having recently come under their notice. Subscriptions to a considerable amount having been promised, a vote of thanks to the chairman and Miss Parks, proposed by Dr. Shottlesworth and seconded by Dr. Mackenzie, closed the proceedings.

HOW TO KEEP THE COP

...we have the record of gospel work, and mean to keep it, too. This great and glorious effort has been made and the work has arrived at because our brother loves the Gospel and believes in its power. What play ever ran for 10,000 nights, or what theatre has ever been able to keep its doors open every night for a period of time without change of programme. No, the glorious old story is not worn out yet. It is the only thing in the world that is a perpetual attraction. Ten thousand nights' work in this Hall proves that it suits East London—wonderful adaptability! Mr. Charrington has proved his faith in the power of the Gospel by adapting

THIS NOBLE BUILDING

...to such a glorious purpose. Don't be discouraged, though pressed hard by the hosts of sin and indifference. Remember that at the back of the Gospel is the Everlasting God. On one side is ranged the whole army of the workers of iniquity, but on the other God, who abideth. The continuity of God should be an inspiring thought to every worker in the place. There is over thirty years' effort behind both this place and Harley House, but if we were removed, the work would still go on because it rests on a faithful unchanging God—God's applause!

A collection was taken at this point of the proceedings, and Mr. Charrington remarked as follows: "We had hoped to see more of our friends from a distance with us to-night, but I suppose our meeting is the wrong time of the year. Just now so many are away for holidays. I do hope that our richer friends will help us with increased support. The scope of work is ever increasing, but the means do not increase in the like proportion. There is still a heavy debt upon the building, and we are in need of funds for current expenses."

During the collection the Choir sang McIlwain's anthem, "Oh, that men would praise the Lord!"

Mr. Thomas Richardson said: "I have been requested to move to our admirable chairman, to-night, I

But let it not be supposed that Church House is altogether a thing of the future. Church House not only exists, but a vast amount of Church work is being daily carried on within it. Unable to attend one of the meetings of the Sites Committee lately, I drove down a few mornings ago to Doan's Yard, and proceeded to Church House rather early, 4.4, before the usual hours of business in London. Finding the porter, I was soon able to survey the proceedings which beneficentness was carrying on in erecting the hall.

Returning to the office, I found ladies and gentlemen on their way to various rooms within the existing structure, who were busily occupied upon works relating to some eighteen Societies connected with the Church who have offices herein. These, I found, are—

- AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION FOR POOR FEMALE CONValesCENTS ON LEAVING ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.—Mr. H. Thornhill Reay, Secretary.
- CHURCH LADS' BARRACK.—Mr. W. M. Gee, Brigade Secretary.
- CHURCH SCHOOLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Mr. Wilfred D. Grant M.A., Secretary; Mr. H. F. Wyatt, Assist. Secretary.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND BUREAU, FEDERAL, AND MORNING REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Rev. F. LAWTON, Hon. Secretary.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR WAIF AND STRAY.—Mr. E. de M. Radcliff, Secretary; Mr. R. de M. Radcliff, Hon. Assist. Secretary.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. F. LAWTON, Hon. Secretary.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.—Rev. F. LAWTON, Hon. Secretary.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES.—Colonel P. A. A. TOWNHILL, C.B., Org. Secretary.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Mr. E. J. Polkinghorne, Secretary.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, WOMEN'S UNION.—Miss Ayerst, Hon. Secretary.
- COLUMBIA MISSION.—Mr. Owen T. Bullock, Hon. Secretary.
- COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF CHURCH PRINCIPLES IN PARLIAMENT.—Rev. H. Hensley HENNING and Mr. Atholstan EBBY, Hon. Secretaries.
- INCORPORATED FREE AND OPEN CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Mr. F. C. Doling, Hon. Secretary.
- LOWEN DIOCESEAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Mr. John Hill, Financial Secretary.
- LONDON DIOCESEAN COUNCIL FOR PREVENTIVE, REFORM, AND PENITENTIARY WORK.—Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, Secretary.
- LONDON DIOCESEAN HOME MISSION.—Rev. Canon G. F. BROWN, Secretary; Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Assist. Secretary.
- MEN'S HELP SOCIETY.—Mrs. Papillon, Hon. Secretary; Miss Lina North, General Secretary.
- St. LUKE'S HOTEL.—Rev. Canon W. H. Cooper, Hon. Secretary.

It proved upon inquiry that, during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1899, 339 meetings of different descriptions had been held here even in the present Committee rooms. The number this year to the end of September had risen to 325, and 75 are already booked before the close of the year, so that the growth this year will be 80 (300 to 380), and there is no set of doubt that before December 31st, 1900, the number of meetings will exceed 400, or considerably over one meeting every day.

Additional premises have lately been made over, by which more rooms have been obtained for letting out to Church Societies as offices, and are sure to be speedily secured. A small hall is included in this recent addition to Church House property, and is available for public meetings of societies.

The Library grows largely, and bids fair to be very valuable. A centre of Church life and Church work and of unity and close connexion with all parts of Christendom is here already, and is already carrying on many oft-repeated frequent communication with a vast number of dioceses in foreign lands. "Church House" is now, in fact, the living and active 'pore' of a living and active centre, whose force and influence will be gratefully known and felt throughout the world.

The development is not so rapid as some of us may desire, but the ultimate results and influences are likely to be very beneficial. Perhaps ere long Church House will become a medium of communication—by phonograph, telegraph, telephone, or typograph, who shall say?—from Archbishops, Patriarchs, Bishops, and Convocations all over those parts of the earth in which the Church has existence. It seems as if the time had almost come when a Church House Gazette should make its monthly appearance.

But those matters must not be hurried. Only Churchmen may be assured that Church House means to win, and will win. And Churchmen may well, without diminishing their gifts to other charities, pay down good sums of money for this great central enterprise, a centre intended to radiate in every direction for the glory of God and the benefit of the whole human family. It ought not to have to ask for help, because it richly deserves it. It is to be a truly grand and good work.

...seconds... Mr. Charrington has... (laughter). My little friend who... (laughter). now I am to follow him (laughter). Mr. Charrington has arranged that the short and long should follow one another (laughter). Whether we are short or long, old warriors in the cause, or new converts, we all go in for the same old Gospel here. You have captured 10,000 nights' work for God here—capture another 10,000 nights also, and may your General be spared to lead you to victory. Richardson said that the influence of the Mission was felt far and near. Mr. Morgan spoke of Moody's work in Chicago. Some few years ago I was over there, and at one of the meetings four men came up to me and told me they were converted at the Great Assembly Hall. Wherever I go I find men and women who were brought to the truth as it is in Jesus at this place. It is a lighthouse throwing out its beams across the dark waters of sin, and it is a haven of rest and peace to the weary, sin-sick soul. Little did people imagine when the old tent was first erected here what great things God was going to do on this spot. Who'd have thought that in the old times of the tent that this magnificent Hall would have been erected on its site. Who'd have thought that we should be gathered here to-night to celebrate the 10,000th meeting, and to look back over such a record for the Master. Who can tell what the Lord intends doing for you in the coming time? If you are only faithful, it will be greater things than in the past. Who can tell either what Owen Island is going to do for the poor drunkard? I have seen it (laughter), but I have not been there yet. I have seen the steamer. Flat-bottomed, twin-screw, all up to Dick! You should see Charrington go on board too! Yachtsman's cup, double-boasted reefs—in fact, quite a skipper (laughter). Apart from this, though, I am so glad that there is going to be some place where there is a chance of keeping drink out of; where, if anybody wants a boon, they will have to swim four miles for it. The success of this work is brought about by the fact that our beloved superintendent is a man who dares to be singular—dares to have his own session and hold to it, in spite of

Insane Women -

AFTER LEAVING THE ASYLUM.

Does anyone give a thought as to what becomes of that most miserable class, the poor and friendless female patients of asylums for the insane after their discharge? They are branded with a stain which no promises or evidence of capacity can remove; even a criminal is regarded with less horror and distrust by the general public than one who has been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, though pronounced convalescent. If there is one thing above all others that ordinary folk shrink from in terror in their fellows it is mental aberration. They are less afraid of far more enough and are nothing more than the victims of some peculiarity or hallucination which renders them, it may be temporarily, unable to guide their lives aright. But as it is the harmless and the really dangerous are all classed together, and these afflicted ones are within the shelter of the asylum, they are, bad as their case may seem, in a more secure position than when they are discharged, upon a world that will have none of them, as convalescent. Or rather, we should say, they were, before the founding, a few years ago, of the Association known as the 'After-care Convalescents on Leaving Asylums for the Insane.' Thanks to this benevolent institution the poor women—that small proportion at least which the Association has and alone, to fall back from sheer misery into the state from which they have emerged. A number of cottage homes have been provided in pleasant country places and thither these convalescents are sent until the healthy, everyday family life has completed their recovery, and they are able to undertake some employment as a means of livelihood. It is far better than sending them in a batch to a large home where they would be surrounded with companions of their own class, and so have less chance of regaining their mental tone. And the women of the working classes are more robust of nerve and not afraid of these unfortunate like women who live softer lives, and often, after they have had a convalescent as a boarder for some time they strike up a friendship which lasts after the patient has left to earn her own livelihood; so by this boarding out system the convalescents are enabled to re-establish the broken human ties.

On the 4th inst. the Annual Meeting of this Association was held at the residence of the President, Lord Meath, 83, Lancaster Gate. The attendance was small, but included a number of doctors well-known either in private practice or in connection with some institution. Lord Meath occupied the chair. After the formal business of reading the Report and the letters had been disposed of.

Dr. G. H. Savage moved the adoption of the Annual Report. There was no limit, but it was very desirable that the interest of medical appointments of asylums should be so far as possible placed on a broader and more stable basis. The result of the work were almost universally satisfactory. Some members of the Committee had shown their faith in the system adopted by taking these convalescent patients into their homes as domestic servants.

Dr. Norman Kerr seconded the motion, and said that those who, like himself, were witnesses

of the small beginnings of the Association were very pleased to see the progress which had been made. The Society was well as well as cure, and there were many cases where timely care warded off an attack of insanity. The cause was often physical as much as mental, and the same might be said with regard to inebriety.

Dr. Shaw, treasurer to the Association, spoke on the financial position. They had a balance of £144. There was only one salaried officer, and he was very energetic and did a great deal of work, so the expenses were not extravagant. The advantages of this Society were everyday more patent. He had, lately, been much struck with the helplessness of discharged lunatics who were treated worse than criminals by the public. Branded with the stigma of insanity they could do nothing to earn a living.

The Report was adopted. Dr. E. W. White said the objects of the Association were threefold: 1st, to find and offer convalescent homes for cases who had been discharged from asylums; and, 2nd, to relieve others with grants of money and clothing; and, 3rdly, to obtain employment for them. A large number, he was glad to say, were able to return to their homes after being discharged, and take their place as before; others reverted to the Union houses, whence they went away; but there were some quite able to earn a livelihood, who had never been paupers before, but had broken down in mental health, and were without friends or money. If it were not for this Association they would inevitably go to the workhouse. Therefore there was a grand field of labour for the Association, and they appealed to the Medical Superintendents of Asylums throughout the country to assist them. When the word 'hospital' was abolished in favour of 'asylum' it was the recovery of the public to do all in its power to further the objects of the Association.

Dr. D. Hack Tuke seconded (in place of Mrs. Chant, who was absent), and said he was sorry to find that the Association was in the same position as last year, and had not advanced. They had not started from any merely an idea; it was the outcome of a want practically felt by our public institutions.

Dr. Fletcher Beach, in supporting the motion, said he was first connected with this Association in a very practical way, through having the care of numbers of imbecile children. He thought it only wanted to be better known to progress.

The Earl of Meath said they hoped by next year to show more success. They had not retrograded, but remained stationary. The re-organisation of public bodies had militated against making the Association better known to many doctors that afternoon was a hopeful sign. He was also very pleased to see the valuable in the boarding-out work.

The motion having been carried, the Earl de Salis presided for the rest of the meeting. The Council were then re-elected, on the motion of the Rev. H. Hawkins, junior, a vote of thanks to the Earl of Meath, moved by the hon. secretary, the Rev. H. Hawkins, senior, who paid a cordial tribute to the excellent work of his colleague, the Secretary, Mr. Thornhill Koxby closed the proceedings.

AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION FOR POOR AND FRIENDLESS FEMALE CONVALESCENTS ON LEAVING ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at 83, LANCASTER GATE, W., on THURSDAY, July 4th, at 3 p.m.

The chief objects of this Association are to facilitate the readmission of Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents (being in suitable convalescent homes, and by gifts of clothing, money, and by finding suitable occupations, help in procuring for meeting on application to Society, H. Thornhill Koxby, Arden Lea, The Drive, Walthamstow.

Church Notices

The After-Care Association for Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents on leaving Asylums for the Insane holds its annual meeting to-day, at 83, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, at three o'clock. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath. Any friends who may desire to contribute to the funds of this very excellent charity should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. H. Thornhill Koxby, Arden Lea, The Drive, Walthamstow, Essex.

Nursing Notes July 1885

After-Care Association.—The annual meeting of this Association took place at 83, Lancaster Gate, W., on Thursday, July 4th, 1885, the objects of which are to facilitate the readmission to social life. The Earl of Meath presided. The speakers included, among others, Dr. Norman Kerr, Dr. Hack Tuke, Dr. G. H. Savage, Dr. T. C. Shaw, Dr. Fletcher Beach. There was a good attendance, and much interest shown in the proceedings. The Secretary is H. Thornhill Koxby, "Arden Lea," The Drive, Walthamstow. 6514

On Thursday afternoon, at 83, Lancaster Gate, when the President, the Earl of Meath, was the chairman, and several other supporters of the cause were present. This Association aims at befriending poor and friendless female convalescents upon their leaving Asylums for the Insane. It has for its patroness H.R.H. of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning; and upon the Council appear names of some of the best known for the public weal London produces. It is scarcely necessary to point out here the urgent need that women who have been discharged well and able-bodied have of their livelihood. Perhaps in the proportion that there of the community more deserving of our sympathy and it is very necessary that when such are discharged from

the asylums that have harboured them during their illness they should have perfect change from all old gradually get into touch with the outer world once more, and become strengthened to cope with it later. It has much prefer being boarded out in cottagers' houses than being sent to a home specially adapted for them. It has been found also that the cottager who has taken them in wants, and that the friendship then forged between the mutual help and comfort. During the past year cases have been assisted from County Asylums all over the country, and an immense amount of helping the Association women. Anyone desirous of good done to these poor should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. H. Thornhill Koxby, Arden Lea, The Drive, Walthamstow, Essex.

Under the Immediate Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian.

MRS. ELLIS-CAMERON WILL GIVE A CONCERT WITH RECITALS

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION, On Monday Afternoon, 24th June, 1885, AT 83 LANCASTER GATE, By kind permission of the Countess of Meath.

Performance will commence at 3.30. Carriages to be ordered at 5.30. 6515

THE AFTER-CARE OF THE INSANE.

The excellent society known as "The After-Care Association for Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents on leaving Asylums for the Insane" held its Annual Meeting at the residence of the Earl and Countess of Meath, 83, Lancaster Gate, on the 6th inst., when an encouraging Report was presented. The mode of treatment is as individual as possible, and by boarding-out convalescents in cottage homes in the country the monotony of institution life is avoided and the results in the improvement of health are very satisfactory. 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. It is noteworthy 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.

The following three cases may be taken as samples of the kind of work done:— 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.

— 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.

— 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. Now placed in a Training Home by the Association where it is hoped she may in time become useful. Both the Council and the Executive Committee are composed of ladies and gentlemen, among whom are two Lady Guardians. Among the working associates are Lady H. Somerset, Miss Lizzie Cross and Miss Emma Busk. H.R.H. Princess Christian is Patroness of the Association.

Woman's Paper
The annual meeting of the After-Care Association for Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents on leaving Asylums for the Insane will take place at 83, Lancaster Gate, on Thursday, July 4, at 3 p.m., when the Earl of Meath will preside. 6517

Woman's Paper
Mr. Gerard van de Linde, of 19, Cannon-street, announces that he has taken into partnership his son, Gerard Casper van de Linde, who was in 1882 admitted a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. 6518

P.O.O. payable to the Proprietor, 154, Westminster
 Bridge Road, London, S.W.

One Year	6
Six Months	3
Three Months	1 8

INSANITY
 The Committee of the London
 County Council on a Hospital for the Insane was
 met yesterday. The Committee was instructed
 to receive into and report to the Council upon
 the advantages which might be expected from the
 establishment, as a complement to the existing
 asylum system, of a hospital with a wide
 range of staff, for the reception and curative
 treatment of insanity. Sixteen medical wit-
 nesses of various eminence were examined, and all
 were of opinion that such a hospital was desirable.
 Resolutions on the main subject were then sent out
 to every medical superintendent of a public asylum
 in England and Wales, and out of the 65 gentle-
 men who replied, 22 were dissatisfied with the
 facilities under the present system for the treat-
 ment of insanity, 20 in favour of the proposed
 hospital, and 17 approved with some qualifications,
 while 6 were ambiguous.

THE AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION.

LORD MEATH presided on Monday last at an interesting
 meeting held at his residence, 83, Lancaster-gate, on behalf
 of the After-Care Association for Poor and Friendless Female
 Convalescents on Leaving Asylums for the Insane, of which the
 patroness is H. R. H. Princess Christian; the first president, the
 Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.; and the president, the Earl of
 Meath; while the vice-presidents are the Arch-
 bishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning. The object
 of the association is a most beneficent one, and it is the only
 charity of the kind in existence. The good work is as yet in its
 infancy, during the first year fifty poor women having been
 cared for on leaving asylums for the insane, and after a period of
 rest assisted to find suitable employment.
 During the past year sixty-six cases have been brought before
 the committee, as against fifty for the twelve months ending
 June, 1888. Of these fifty-seven were accepted and nine declined.
 Of the number accepted several were placed in convalescent or
 cottage homes, others being assisted by grants of clothing and
 money. In addition to the above several cases, not coming
 under the rules of the association, have been assisted by the
 society to obtain relief in other channels. There are about
 1000 women of various callings and conditions of life in
 lunatic asylums in England and Wales. Of these a large number
 are discharged in the course of the year recovered. Many of
 these are entirely friendless, but anxious to earn their own living,
 and are often very capable of doing so. The chief objects of this
 association are to facilitate the re-admission of poor and friend-
 less female convalescents from lunatic asylums into social life,
 (1) By obtaining for them when needful an interval of change of
 scene and air, often so beneficial on recovery from ordinary
 sickness. (2) By placing them in a convalescent home. (3) By
 boarding them out in the country, when thought desirable, under
 proper care and supervision. (4) By giving them grants of money
 and clothing. (5) By assisting them to obtain suitable employ-
 ment. The secretary having read the report, Dr. T. C. Shaw, of
 Brompton Asylum, made a statement as to the financial position of
 the charity, and urged the great increase of usefulness which
 would be rendered possible by an increase in funds. The
 expenditure during the year was only £179 13s. 9d., and they
 had about £300 funded property. Medical officers of various
 asylums had joined the society, eight having become associates
 during the present year. Lord Meath congratulated the society on
 the progress made, and pointed out the wisdom of the boarding-
 out system in various homes rather than of the congregation
 of convalescents in one home. Dr. Baynes, in moving the
 adoption of the report, pointed out how the society helps
 those who without it would fall in the battle of life in
 which they have already been wretched, and also does
 good work in striking at the root of the prejudices
 which attach to a person the stigma of having been
 insane. Only those who are not in danger of a relapse are
 aided. The motion was seconded by Dr. Norman Kerr, after
 which the Rev. Henry Hawkins gave a short account of the
 after-care of mental convalescents in France. Among the other
 speakers were the Rev. J. W. Hornley, Dr. G. H. Savage, the
 Hon. Dudley Fortescue, Dr. S. K. Phillips, Dr. D. Hack Take,
 Dr. Fletcher Beach. Subscriptions and offers of help in
 the friendless insane who are capable of benefiting by
 attention will be gladly received by the secretary, H.
 Roxby, Esq., Arden Lea, The Drive, Walthamstow.

Subscriptions to Institutions

By 14 & 15 Vict., c. 105, s. 4, the
 Guardians of any Union or Parish may
 with the consent of the Poor Law (now Local
 Government) Board, pay out of the
 Common Fund of such Union, or in
 the case of a Parish, out of the funds in
 the hands of such Guardians, any sum
 of money as an annual subscription
 towards the support and maintenance
 of any public Hospital or Infirmary
 for the reception of sick, diseased, disabled

64

The After-Care Association
 FOR
Poor & Friendless Female Convalescents
 ON LEAVING ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The Council earnestly invite the attendance of yourself and friends at

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

TO BE HELD AT

83, LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 1889, AT 3 P.M.

The Chair will be taken by
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MEATH.

It is hoped that the following amongst others will be present: Dr. D. Hack Tuke, Dr. T. C. Slaw, Dr. G. H. Savage, Dr. Norman Kerr, Dr. E. W. White, Dr. S. Rees Phillips, Dr. Harry Sanky, Dr. H. Gardner Hill, Dr. Fletcher Leggett, Rev. E. S. Desnick, J. Round, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Miss F. Davenport Hill, &c.

H. H. Williams

HERBY HAWKINS, (Hon. Secretary.)
 H. THORSBELL ROSEY, (Secretary.)

"Ardian Les," The Drive,
 Walthamstow, Essex, June 13th, 1889.

able to take suitable situations, to which the Association has frequently been able to introduce them.

Besides its primary object the Association is able, from time to time, to assist the convalescents with grants of clothing, without which they would otherwise be unable to avail themselves of the benefits offered them. Though the work of the Association has hitherto been mostly in the neighbourhood of London, we are glad to notice that as above stated, it contemplates extensions both westwards and northwards, and we think that if it could be induced to turn its attention to our own neighbourhood, a useful field for its benevolent exertions would be found amongst the

A PLEA FOR DAILY SERVICES IN ASYLUM CHAPELS.

BY
REV. H. HAWKINS.

Reprinted from "The Journal of Mental Science," July, 1894.

LEWES:
 SOUTH COUNTIES PRESS LTD., 64, HIGH STREET.

Telegraphic Address—"FONETIC, LONDON."

Ladies' Shorthand Association.

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Verbatim Reports—10/6 for attendance; 6d. per folio of 72 words, or by arrangement.
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 Shorthand Secretary work (in town) 2/6 per hour, or according to agreement.
 Estimates given for Copying, Type-writing, and Cyclostyling
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 Fees for private lessons, in town, 3/- per hour.
 Invitations addressed and sent out.

MISS CONSTANCE HARRIS, Secretary

37, Craven Road,
 Lancaster Gate,
 London, W.

A Plea for Daily Services in Asylum Chapels.

By REV. H. HAWKINS.

In a memoir of Dr. Conolly, of Hanwell, the following passage occurs:—"The tone of the chapel bell coming across the narrow valley of the Brent still reminds me, morning and evening, of the well-remembered and mingled congregation of the afflicted, and who are then assembling, humble yet hopeful, and not forgotten, and not spiritually deserted." These words of the famous mental physician strike the keynote of the following paper, the purpose of which is to invite attention to some of the advantages of *daily* morning and evening prayer in chapels of lunatic asylums. Such services "daily throughout the year" are beneficial in various ways. They are helpful to chaplains by their fixedness, involving the exercise of their ministrations daily at regular hours. Any restraint imposed on their movements would be amply compensated by the privileges for their congregations and themselves accruing from continuous worship. The chaplain's presence at morning and evening prayer keeps the congregation and himself in close communication, and many of those who may not *themselves* attend the daily services are yet aware that the opportunity is within reach. The benefits of such services to many of the patients of an asylum are various. The interval of *quietude* before the commencement is no doubt felt by many to be restful and soothing. The spirit of a sensitive patient which may previously have been ruffled and discomposed by noise or some irritating occurrence is often calmed and quieted in chapel. The daily morning service is a *preparation*, as elsewhere, for the day's occupations. To use the expression of a patient unflinching in attendance, evening and morning, the early worship "fortifies for the day." Another referred to the daily ministrations in chapel as "a great comfort." A letter from a discharged convalescent contained the remark, "The services at the chapel which I have had the privilege of attending have been to me, as it were, wayside seats,

to take suitable situations, to which the Association has frequently been to introduce them.

Besides its primary object the Association is able, from time to time, to visit the convalescents with grants of clothing, without which they would be unable to avail themselves of the benefits offered them. Through the work of the Association has hitherto been mostly in the neighbourhood of westwards and northwards, and we think that if it could be induced to its attention to our own neighbourhood, a useful field for its benevolent efforts would be found amongst us.

Telegraphic Address—"FOSSETT, LONDON."

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02/4
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Ladies' Shorthand Association.

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| (W.M. and Court Genl. Justice) | MRS. PAPILLON. |
| COLLECTOR LAUREN, Esq., M.P. | MRS. EMILE FAITHFULL. |
| <i>Miss Lucy Williams, M.P.S.</i> | Principal. |

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Miss ~~Constance~~ ~~Swales~~
37, Craven Road,
Lancaster Gate,
London, W.

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63/1

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

Mrs. ELLIS-CAMERON
WILL GIVE A
CONCERT WITH RECITALS

ON
Monday Afternoon, 24th June, 1889,
AT 83, LANCASTER GATE, W.,

By kind permission of
The Countess of Meath,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
THE AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION,
For the Relief of Discharged Female Convalescents from the
Pauper Lunatic Asylums.

ARTISTES:
Miss JOSE SHERRINGTON. Miss HELEN DALTON.
Miss DEWS. Miss KATE CHERRY. Miss JESSIE KING.
Mr. HOWDEN TINGEY. Mr. ALFRED J. LAYTON.
Pianoforte " " Mrs. A. J. LAYTON, F.C.O.
AND Mr. CHARLES G. LAMB, B.S.C.
Recitals " " Mrs. ELLIS CAMERON.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. Each.
Of Mrs. Ellis Cameron, care of Mrs. A. J. Layton, Stanley House,
Milner Street, Cadogan Square, S.W.; Miss H. M. Adair, 40 Chester
Terrace, Regents Park; Miss Ayerst, Hon. Sec. Womens Union, Church
of England Temperance Society, Palace Chambers, Westminster; and H.
Thornhill Roxby, Esq., "Arden Lea," The Drive, Walthamstow, Essex.
Commence at 5.30. Carriages 5.50.

63/2

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Mrs. Ellis-Cameron
WILL GIVE A
CONCERT WITH RECITALS

On Monday Afternoon, 24th June, 1889,
AT 83 LANCASTER GATE, W.,

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE COUNTESS OF MEATH,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
THE AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION
FOR HELPING DISCHARGED PATIENTS FROM
THE PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Several Distinguished Artistes have kindly
promised their valuable assistance.
Performance will commence at 5.30. Carriages to be ordered at 5.50.

Tickets 10/6 Each. X
Can be obtained from Mrs. ELLIS-CAMERON or the
Secretary, Mr. H. THORNHILL ROXBY, "Arden Lea," The Drive,
Walthamstow, Essex.
+ or 5/- to members of the Committee
or their friends

63

Programme.

PART I.

—30—

ZIGEUNERLIEDER, Nos. 1 to 6 ... *Brahms*
 Miss KATE CHERRY. Miss JESSIE KING.
 Mr. HOWDEN TINGEY. Mr. ALFRED J. LAYTON.
 Pianoforte - Mr. CHARLES G. LAMB.

SONG ... "Sunshine and Rain" ... *Blumenthal*
 Miss DEWS.

MAZURKA *Chopin*
 Miss JOSE SHERRINGTON.

RECITAL ... Selection from the "Trial Scene,
 Merchant of Venice."
 Mrs. ELLIS CAMERON.

SONG ... "How will it be" ... *de Lara*
 Miss HELEN DALTON.

SOLO PIANOFORTE
 Mrs. A. J. LAYTON.

SONG ... "The Wanderer" ... *Schubert*
 Mr. ALFRED J. LAYTON.

RECITAL ... "Sir Peter and Lady Teazle" ...
 (*School for Scandal*)
 Mrs. ELLIS CAMERON.

PART II.

—30—

ZIGEUNERLIEDER No. 7 to 11 ... *Brahms*
 Miss KATE CHERRY. Miss JESSIE KING.
 Mr. HOWDEN TINGEY. Mr. ALFRED J. LAYTON.
 PIANOFORTE - Mr. CHARLES G. LAMB.

SONG ... "The Three Fishers" ... *Hallah*
 Miss DEWS.

RECITAL ... "The Women of Mumbles Head"
 Mrs. ELLIS CAMERON. *Clement Scott*

SONG ... "The Miller and the Maid" ... *Martials*
 Miss JOSE SHERRINGTON.

SONG ... "Dearest" ... *Mrs. Moncrieff*
 Miss HELEN DALTON.

RECITAL ... "One of Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures"
 (*By Special Desire*)
 Mrs. ELLIS CAMERON.

QUARTETTE ... "Sleep Gentle Lady" ... *Bishop*
 Miss KATE CHERRY. Miss JESSIE KING.
 Mr. HOWDEN TINGEY. Mr. ALFRED J. LAYTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

63/2

UNDER THE
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Miss.

CONCERT

On Monday
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Several Disti
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 Secretary, Mr. H. T.
 Walthamstow, Esse

nos 5/-

The After Care Association for Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents on Leaving Asylums for the Insane.

We have printed the title of this Association at length, as it seems to us that to do so is to make the most powerful and plaintive appeal that is possible for help to its admirable work. The Patroness of the Association is H. R. H. Princess Christian, and its first President was the late Earl of Shaftesbury. It is now presided over by the Earl of Meath, and the Vice-Presidents are the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning, with a numerous and influential Council. In their report for this year the Council say—"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."

Usually the help has been given, in the first instance, by boarding out the convalescents in Cottage Homes in the Country, and this has been continued with very great success; and, as a rule, it is much preferred by the women themselves to being placed in a home. When the convalescents are boarded out they are looked after by some lady in the neighbourhood, and the cottages are always inspected by the Secretary before any cases are sent to them. Cases from no less than fourteen of the great Asylums in London and neighbourhood have been assisted during the past year, and it is hoped that branches of the Association will soon be formed in connection with both a North and a West Country Asylum. It is found that the quiet and rest of a cheerful cottage home assist materially towards the perfect re-establishment of the patients' health; and, that after their sojourn in these places, the patients are generally

Varia.

A HAPPY example has been set by Major Jones, who has endowed a cot at the Fleming Memorial Hospital for Sick Children as a thank offering for the recovery of his own child from a very serious illness. It is hoped that other grateful hearts may similarly remember benefits received for their children, until every vacant bed shall be provided for. Could not several combine to found a cot, where the individual means are too limited to supply the full sum required.

IN connection with the Fleming Memorial Hospital we are glad to see that the Committee have secured the services of Miss Coghlan as Lady Superintendent, and of Miss Robson as Senior Nurse. Both ladies have worked in the Kensington District

Nursing Association. The former starting that branch of the work a few years since. We learn that a handsome Crown Derby Tea Service, with other things, was presented to Miss Coghlan by grateful patients, and that she received other parting gifts from the Committee and from friends. Miss Robson too received substantial testimony to the appreciation of her labours amongst the Sick Poor of Kensington. We wish both ladies every success in their work in Newcastle.

ANOTHER FLOWER MISSION has been started. This does not in any way clash with our old and valued friend that has so long helped to cheer our patients and many another sick person in our local Homes and Hospitals. The object of the Society

March 15th 1901.

THE ASYLUM NEWS.

ASYLUM WORKERS AND AFTER CARE.

It has been remarked that "the question in King Lear,"

"What can man's wisdom do
In the restoring his bereaved sense?"

must often, in some form or other, pass through

the minds of all interested in the cure, by Divine blessing, of the mentally afflicted, and that scarcely less suggestive of thought, are those other words:

"'Tis not enough to help the feeble up
But to support him after."

In the year 1879, in course of a drive to Southgate, two friends conferred about the "After care" of mental convalescents. One of the two was Dr. Lockhart Robertson, one of the Lord Chancellor's Visitors in Lunacy. Their conversation resulted in a meeting at the house, in Wimpole Street, of Dr. John Bucknill. There were present, among others, Dr. and Mrs. Bucknill, Dr. Lockhart Robertson, Dr. D. Hack Tuke, Dr. Harrington Tuke, Mr. W. G. Marshall, Miss Emma Cons, Rev. H. Hawkins; Dr. Savage's name was added. The meeting formed itself into an Association. Dr. Bucknill was invited to take office as President, Mr. Hawkins was appointed Hon. Secretary. For several years the progress of the Society was very slow; Dr. Tuke referred to it as the "Bantling," and unquestionably it was chiefly due to his belief in the Association's probability of usefulness, and to his consistent support, that the "A. C. A." survived to attain its majority in 1900 in the same street in which it was born, under the roof of Dr. Blandford. For several years the Association did little more than exist; still, as Mr. Vholes (in Dickens' "Bleak and Rose") said to his client, "That's something, the sick does not sleep."

Early in its history the cause of "After care" obtained the great advantage of the sympathy and cordial co-operation of Lord Shaftesbury, who for fifty years was chairman of the Commissioners in Lunacy. He became the Association's President, attending in advanced years each of its Annual Meetings up to the time of his last illness. He had stated that the subject had been on his mind before time, and looked on the project as a "seedplot." At the request of Lady Frederick Cavendish, Dr., afterwards Sir Andrew Clark, received in 1881, members of the Association and other friends at his house, testifying from his experience as Physician of the London Hospital to the urgent need for the poor of "after care" on recovery. At this meeting Mrs. Gladstone was present, and honourable mention should here be made of the proffered conditional hospitality of her "Home" at Woodford. In after years meetings of the Society were welcomed at the houses of Dr. Ogle, Lord Costeloe, at Bethlem

Hospital (by invitation of Dr. Savage); at the houses of Sir W. Broadbent, Sir W. Wilks, &c.

The year 1886 was important in the Society's annals; a responsible secretary was engaged. No better selection could have been made than that of Mr. H. Thornhill Roxby, possessed of experience and endowed with excellent qualifications for his work. Under his management, "after care" has made steady progress. It was a moot point whether the Society should have a "Home" of its own,

instead of, or in addition to, boarding out its convalescents: there were considerations "for" and "against." An experiment of a 'settled habitation' was not altogether successful. Cases for "after care" are now consigned to various seaside and other places. One resort by the "sea-board and the down" has afforded to many, beneficial change and rest. Much depends on the kindness and tact of the caretaker, and the mistress of the home referred to is exceptionally well adapted to her charge. The Secretary takes great pains in securing suitable homes: making visits of inspection and inquiry—endeavouring to obtain friends, in the locality, for patients—soothing difficulties, arranging for the convalescents' return, settling dues, &c., &c. He is moreover constantly engaged in receiving and investigating applications for help, which are carefully considered by the Council over which Dr. Rayner presides. For many years, the meetings of the Association were held in Lancaster Gate, at the house of Lord Brabazon (Earl of Meath), the Association's President. Among the cases more recently assisted have been a shop assistant, the widow of an organist, the daughter of a clergyman, of a bank manager, a governess, a working man, one of Dr. Jameson's troopers, &c. The last case, in a list before the writer, is No. 569.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had kindly consented to receive the Association for its annual gathering at Lambeth Palace on the 29th January. The lamented death of our late beloved Queen rendered necessary, however, a change of plan; and a merely formal business meeting was held this year at the offices of the Association, "Church House," Westminster, on February 21st. An excellent record of good work appeared in the Annual Report then adopted, and special reference was made to the efficient services of the assistant secretary, Miss Wells.

H. H.

THE AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION

FOR POOR PERSONS DISCHARGED RECOVERED FROM ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The attendance of yourself and friends is earnestly invited at the

ANNUAL MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

(Near Blackfriars, S. Paul's, and London and Chatham Railway Stations).

On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1907, at 3 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by the Worshipful, the Master,
E. PARKER YOUNG, Esq., supported by the Wardens.

TEA AND COFFEE, 4.15 p.m.

H. THORNHILL ROXBY, Secretary.

Office:—The Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

devoted to Training Schools for Attendants at the Ins. chiefly filled with the names of Asylums in the United Kingdom which have adopted the scheme of training of the Medico-Psychological Association, summary of which is given in a subsequent page. From our point of view we think the space devoted to this branch of Nursing might be expanded with advantage, and if a paragraph be given to the system of training and examination pursued at Northampton County Asylum, the special opportunities available at other Asylums might also with advantage be noted.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED AND SICK: AN AMBULANCE HANDBOOK, by F. J. Warwick, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., and A. C. Tunstall, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed. Bristol: John Wright and Co. London: Simpkin Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. 1901. Price 2s. 6d.

This First Aid manual is much fuller in detail than the official one issued by the St. John Ambulance Association, and as it contains upwards of 200 illustrations, and 228 pages (small 8vo.) of letterpress in compressed but clear type, our first remark is that it is a very cheap publication. Looking through the eighteen chapters of which it consists, we may add that it goes thoroughly into the subject with which it deals, erring, if at all, in the direction of a more copious exposition of the anatomy and physiology of the body than the average ambulance student is likely to set himself to acquire. But for an asylum worker wishing to extend and concentrate his knowledge of these subjects (such as may be derived from a perusal of the Medico-Psychological Association's Handbook) this book will be found very convenient, and from its cut-down form it admits of being easily carried in

David Nicolson Esq
 Park Street
 S. H.

180-181
 180-181

In the King's Speech at the opening of the Session the better administration of the Law concerning time and disposal prove adequate." We trust that the provision made in the Bill for Pensions may prove a

We desire to draw the special attention of the Psychological Association with reference to the Nursing, printed on the Fourth Page of Cover.

In like manner the immediate treatment of fractures, &c., is set forth with numerous figures showing the various appliances; and stretcher drill is so illustrated as to leave no doubt as to the relative positions of the respective bearers. Modes of compressing the several arteries to arrest hæmorrhage are pictured with more clearness than we have previously to have noticed in any previous work of the size, and we may congratulate authors and publishers alike upon the completeness of the manual now offered to the public. It may interest lecturers to know that illustrative lantern slides may be obtained from Messrs. Watson & Sons, 313, High Holborn, W.C.

INSTITUTION ITEMS.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, CLAYBURY.

On Saturday, 9th February, 1901, at 6 p.m., in L. C. C. Recreation Hall, Claybury, were exhibited several "Tableaux Vivants," interspersed with a few songs. The band (of about 8) and pipers (3) of the London Scottish Volunteers were in attendance.

This was one of the best treats ever given to the staff of the Asylum and lasted about three hours. The hall, packed to its utmost capacity, contained those who thoroughly enjoyed all the scenes, songs, &c., placed before them, and it is no exaggeration to say that everything deserved the hearty applause accorded. To mention a few of the most successful pieces should not detract from the general excellence of all.

"Un chant d'Amour" was arranged most naturally, and gave great pleasure as the performers were so well-known. An easy, homely grace was shown in all the postures.

"A Wounded Hero" caused deserved praise for its good effects—Nurse Missenden and her assistants taking their parts most naturally.

"A Soldier's Wife" capitally done by Miss Wood, Messrs. Farey and Beaven. The change of posture being very effective and very well received by the audience.

"In Gay Madrid," a bright scene, splendidly postured, performers capitally placed; effects all that could be wished for. Miss Hoffman, and Drs. Ewart, Spicer, and Macmillan being especially effective.

"A Study in Black," very humorously placed on the boards in three postures, well acted by the performers, and produced immense satisfaction.

"An Old Garden," a grand spectacle, in which fifteen performers took part. Splendid effects were attained in this effort to the great delight of all.

TRAINING... LONDON... BY THE... LONDON... 1901. Price 2s. net.

In this useful Manual, which gives full details of the various Training Schools for... not only in the United Kingdom, but in the Colonies and the United States we find a

HOW THE IDIOTS AT EARLSWOOD ARE EDUCATED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

THE lowest region into which the universal cry of "Education, education!" has penetrated, is that in which those live who are indeed the "poor in spirit"—that is to say, those whom, charitably, we call "backward children," and, uncharitably, "idiots." There are many schools and institutions for this humblest class of scholars, but the one which overtops them all is the Earlswood Asylum at Redhill, a palatial building standing in 200 acres of ground down in the loveliest part of lovely Surrey. "Quite mad, and fit for Earlswood," is one of the proverbial sayings in which the natural man likes to indulge when one of his fellow-creatures embarks in an undertaking which to the superior friend seems Quixotic or incomprehensible. And little rocks the superior friend when he thus excommunicates his eccentric fellow that he is altogether on the wrong tack if he sends him down to Earlswood, where the "mad" are no more received than those who are preparing for "matric." at one of the Universities. What Earlswood actually is, and what it does within its walls, was recently ascertained by one of our representatives in an interview with Dr. Jones, the resident physician and head of the institution, during a visit to the asylum. Our representative writes—

A PEEP AT THE SCHOOLS.

It looks mysterious enough as you approach it by the winding road from Redhill or Earlswood station—the vast building rising on a hill above the grounds, where among the shrubbery a large board tells that this is "Earlswood Asylum," and as you drive up to the pillared portico you notice here and there in the garden a cluster of lads with ruddy faces busy with such gaudy work as winter provides; or you see aside and see a group of girls under the charge of a governess taking cheerfully a "constitutional" on a soft and sunny afternoon in midwinter. Everything looks cheerful and well-ordered, and inside the house it is just the same. Boys and girls, young men and maidens, and now and again a patient, or to use Dr. Jones's more kindly term, a pupil, of riper years, walk briskly along the passages; in the large dining hall the tables are cleared after the midday meal, and at the further end a class of girls is assembled in a large lofty room. "They are at their needlework lesson," explains Dr. Jones, as we enter and pause for a moment before the rows of children, all of whom are busy sewing, knitting, embroidering, or tracing figures in coloured wax on some Kindergarten card-board patterns. The fingers and the hand may not be as firm or as well shaped as those of the average child, but they have all been taught how to be useful, and how to be so cheerfully and with evident interest in their work.

"NOT SICK, MY LORD, UNLESS IT BE IN MIND."

"Tell me, Dr. Jones," I asked, after we had walked through several class rooms, each one as cheerful as bright pictures and other ornaments, the most scrupulous cleanliness, and excellent ventilation can make them—"tell me how you begin the education of the poor little things. What are they like when first they come to you?"

"That varies very much," was the reply. "There are as many different types of backward children and idiots as there are different stages of mental development among the children of any other large school; for, although we call this place an asylum, it is in reality only a school in which we try to develop as far as possible such mental faculties as lie latent in even the most backward human being. There are, of course, cases where the pupil is merely a human vegetable, and where bodily and mental feebleness combined render it impossible for us to do anything but tend the infirmities as best we can, and to relieve their sufferings. This can naturally be done far more effectively at an institution where all the appliances and all the experience and skill are to be had by which suffering is minimized than could be done at the patients' private homes. But such cases are comparatively rare, and we keep them in a separate part of the building, where the other pupils never come in contact with them.

"The great majority of cases we have are those of men, women, or children who, without being exactly idiotic, are very backward. But even they vary greatly. There are some where it is difficult to tell whether a pupil is only extremely shy or nervous, or whether something is really wrong with him or her. Again, there are others who are very backward indeed when they first come, and with whom it takes a considerable time before we can see the slightest spark of light in the feeble mind."

FIRST THE HEART AND THEN THE HEAD.

"Then, do you begin your training at once after a pupil's arrival?"—"No; that would not answer at all. The first thing we have to do is to gain a pupil's affection. Unless we do that, our task is hopeless. The craving for affection is the chief characteristic of imbeciles and idiots. If they are fond of you, you can make them do a great many things; if they are afraid of you or dislike you, your chance is gone, for they can be very obstinate and headstrong. For the first month we do not teach them anything at all, but simply try to attach them to us. This is not so easy, for they are generally very shy and suspicious, having either been kept to a great extent separated from other children, or, if they have mixed with others, they have not been treated very kindly by their healthy companions, who treated the 'lilly' child with contempt, and made him feel, with a child's unconscious cruelty, that he was inferior to them."

"And when you have won your pupil's favour, what comes next?"—"When we have won his heart, we try to gain his head, and begin, slowly and gradually, to instruct him in the very simplest of educational subjects. And there the Kindergarten system is our great *place de rétinence*. Playfully the child learns to know, and then to write its letters; presently it puts them together and spells short words, and then, step by step, we lead them on, till the majority can not only read and write, but are also able to understand what they read or write."

"A task which, I should say, requires a more than usual share of patience and perseverance on the teacher's part."—"It does indeed. Infinite patience, together with infinite tact and kindness, are the chief requirements of all those engaged in the education of pupils such as ours. They have object lessons, too, and the girls are taught needlework in the afternoons, and housework when they are old enough, but we have to change their work very frequently during the day. The feeble mind soon grows tired of any occupation, and requires both change of work and of scene. Consequently they have their lessons in different rooms, and each lesson lasts only quite a short time."

IN THE SCHOOLS AND WORKSHOPS.

In the pauses between our conversation, and while we examined some of the pretty trifles which were being made by the children, I had, on addressing the one or the other of these, been told several times, "She is deaf," or "She doesn't talk quite distinctly," which led me to ask whether deafness and dumbness often accompanied imbecility.

"It does in some cases, but not as frequently as you might be led to think. You have just happened to speak to several of the children who do not hear or talk well. The ailments which go most frequently with mental weakness are bad circulation, cold hands and feet, with a tendency to chilblains, lack of muscular strength and general inactivity. But these children are no more deaf or mute than you or I! Why, they will sing you a song at once—won't you, girls?"

One child stepped forward and stood beside the lady teacher, who accompanied at the piano. Her sweet young voice rose in a happy children's song, and presently the whole class joined in the chorus, evidently enjoying the fun, and unaware of the pathetic note which ran in a low undertone through the merry song.

"When they have passed through the school," Dr. Jones went on, as we turned to another part of the building, "we train the girls for domestic work, and the boys for a trade for which they show most inclination and capacity. Will you come and see the workshops?"

In the wide playground a large party of boys (they are all "boys" at Earlswood, though some of them are bearded men whose boyish days are left long behind) were playing football and other games. "He! doctor, doctor!" they shouted, and pressed to the railing to catch a look or a word from their surgeon, who is also their friend. "Yes, I see you, boys, but I have no

time to stay just now," and on we went to where the carpenters, the tailors, the shoemakers, and all the rest were at work. A large white parrot sat thoughtfully among the carpenters, and a gay garland of Christmas decorations was wound round the greater where the mat-makers were at work.

THE MASTER-WORKERS.

As we entered the room of the latter, a short, sturdy weaver left his loom in the centre of the room and came rapidly and with an air of great energy towards me. "Keep him off, doctor," I muttered with visions of scenes from "shilling shockers" arising vividly before my mental eye. "He is perfectly harmless; he is only going to measure your height," I was told, as the little fellow came up and put his hand against my shoulder and then against his own, after which he returned contentedly to his work. "He has an idea that he is taller than anybody else, and he measures every new center."

In the tailor's workroom one of the inmates proudly showed us a coat which had just been finished, and every stitch of which he had made. As an instance of the remarkable memory of some of the idiots, Dr. Jones called one of the inmates and questioned him as to the days on which certain dates of the present year would fall. The answer was correct in each case; and with regard to important dates concerning the institution the living almanack has every red-letter day of the last twenty years at his finger's ends. Once, however, he made a slight mistake, and a whole row of tailors who had been watching their friend with eager interest, broke out into a good-natured laugh. "Now tell me how much two and one is?" "Two and one? Two and one?" came in a puzzled tone from the recorder of dates, as he held up his finger and frowned painfully over the terrible sum. "I can tell you how much one and one is," he said at last evasively, before, somewhat crestfallen, he returned to his seat.

"SHE COMETH NOT," HE SAID.

From the workshops we strolled to the farm buildings, from which a number of labourers (all inmates) were turning homeward after the day's work. "I tell you, Doctor," shouted a young energetic fellow, "I tell you I don't like farmwork. I wish you'd put me somewhere else!" "But you do not like the workshops either. Happy thought! we'll give you some boots to brush; perhaps you will like that better." "No, doctor, no. The boots would make my hands black." It was midday time, and passing a dairy day, we walked into the cowsheds. Again we saw a scene of contented, healthy country life; everybody at work and everybody happy. A loud voice called after us: "No, I didn't mean to run away when I went into the Waterloo train before Christmas. I only meant to find my sister at Waterloo. She has come to see me always before, but this Christmas she never came, and I thought I'd go and find her." Poor imbecile! The spark of a "God-given reason" all but extinct, there was still a pang left of the agony of "she cometh not."

"They are all very affectionate," Dr. Jones remarked. "It is the one thing which predominates, and turning it to account, we are able to teach and train them."

"How long does it require to teach them a trade?"—"Our full time is a term of five years, at the end of which some of our pupils leave us to take their places in the world among other working men and women. One of our pupils is now employed in a West-end tailor's shop; others in various places as printers, compositors, bootmakers, or in other trades. A large number stay with us and do work for the institution; but they have always a foreman over them who looks after the inmates, for they themselves can only do the mechanical part of the work, and nothing requiring thought and reasoning power."

"Are they all kept at the expense of their friends?"—"No, by no means. We have sleeping patients, who, according to the accommodation and attention they require, pay us from £20 upwards; some of the patients have whole suites of apartments, carriages, and several body servants, and those, of course, pay much more than others. We have also a large number of 'eleventh cases,' attended by volunteers' notes, and for these no payment at all is made by the friends. But whether they are paying or free inmates the same care is bestowed on them all. Our chief object is to make them feel their helplessness as little as possible, and to teach them to be of some use in the world, and not to live the hopeless inactive life to which imbeciles were compelled in bygone times. And I think we are succeeding in making them as happy as they can be made."

The annual meeting of the Council for the After-care Association for Poor Persons Discharged Recovered from Asylums for the Insane was held last week at the Earl of Meath's residence, 81, Lancaster Gate. This is an institution in which a large number of philanthropic women have taken, and continue to take, a keen interest. The main object of its foundation is to facilitate the readmission of poor male and female patients who are really convalescent into the social life from which they have been temporarily withdrawn. A large number of men and women, of various callings and conditions of life, in this country, who have been mentally deranged for a period, and are discharged in the course of a year recovered, are Canon Elwyn, who presided, pointed out, these are mostly very poor, and nearly always friendless. They are anxious to earn their own living, and are often very capable of doing so. In these cases, the committee do all in their power to find them suitable employment. The Rev. F. Hall (incumbent of Colney Hatch), who moved for adoption of the annual report, dwelt upon the excellent results achieved by the efforts of the Association; and Dr. Parker Young, H. Rayner, G. H. Savage (of the Bethlehem Hospital), and Mr. Vicars spoke to the same effect. Among others who addressed the meeting in laudatory terms were Dr. Rowe, Fletcher, Bruch, and Barr. In addition to those supporters of the movement already named, there were present, among others, Mrs. Bonalton, Miss Dampier, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Miss Vernon, Miss Take Tylor, Mrs. Slater, Miss A. Joyner, Miss Braler, and the Misses Flower.

After Care for the Insane

[Reprinted from Minutes of Conference.]

REMARKS BY

MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER

Of the State Charities Aid Association, at the Conference of State Hospital Superintendents with the State Commission in Lunacy, held in New York City November 18, 1905.

Dr. MARON, President State Commission in Lunacy: This morning the suggestion was made that the chairman of the committee on topics might very well consider the advisability of having a paper at some of our meetings on Convalescent Homes for the insane and also the After Care of the Insane. There is no one in this State who has done more for the care of the insane than Miss Schuyler, and it was through her personal efforts very largely that the State Care system was made possible; she is very much interested in the After Care of the Insane, and when abroad recently she looked into the subject. It gives me the greatest pleasure to present Miss Schuyler to the conference.

MISS SCHUYLER: For many years I have been interested in the subject of After Care for the Insane. While in England, last summer, I spent several hours at the London office of the Society for After Care of Poor Persons Discharged Recovered from Insane Asylums—a society composed of men and women, established about twenty-five years ago, and which does most excellent work. Its methods, in brief, are as follows: The secretary of the society visits the asylums, and works in close cooperation with the medical superintendents; and is notified by them when there are patients to be discharged cured who are poor, and who have no homes or friends to go to. For such cases, boarding places (in the country for the women, in the city for the men) have previously been arranged for by the secretary. These are not large institutions or buildings owned by the society—it does not wish for them—but small "cottage homes," or, as we should call them, small boarding houses, where a man and his wife are willing to board these After Care cases. There are now about twelve of these cottage homes in different parts of England. The women are sent to them; the men usually to lodgings in cities, to places corresponding to our "Mills Hotels," whence they usually find employment for themselves, but are often helped to do so by the society. The board of both men and women is paid for by the After Care Society, for from one to six weeks usually, until their health is fully re-established, and they are able to work. The women require much more looking after than the men. They are visited more often by the secretary, also by local volunteer visitors of the society living near the cottage homes, who are kind to the poor women, become interested in them, and find employment for them in domestic service and otherwise. This is usually found through advertising in the papers, and in all cases it is stated to the employer that the person has been mentally ill but is now recovered. After employment has been found the society keeps in communication with them, often for years, and until they are absorbed into the community as self-supporting, self-respecting men and women. It is most satisfactory work. Indeed, it is claimed by the medical

superintendents, as by the society, that relapses are often averted owing to the freedom from anxiety afforded the convalescent of knowing that upon leaving the asylum he will be befriended, cared for, and started anew after an interval of rest. During the past year the society has furnished after care to over 260 patients discharged recovered from the asylums. I was much struck by the humane and efficient quality of the work done. It could be much enlarged, I was told, did the voluntary contributions permit.

Conditions in England differ from those we have here, but the need of a helping hand to be extended to poor and friendless convalescents, and those discharged cured, upon leaving our State Hospitals, is just as much needed here as there, and this is what we ought to do.

We need no new society because we have the machinery ready at hand; nor do we need to establish a new institution, or to own buildings, or incur large expense. All that we need is earnest interest in the subject, cooperation, organization, readiness to work.

I have thought that, with the concurrence of the medical superintendents, of two or three members of the re-established boards of managers of our State Hospitals, and of some of the local visitors of the State Charities Aid Association—those living in the respective State Hospital districts—that, with this combination, a working joint committee to provide after care might be formed for each State Hospital. The experiment might be tried at first on a small scale, with one State Hospital, to see how it would work. I should like to see it tried, and will gladly help toward it in any way I can. This, Mr. Chairman, is, I believe, all I have to say.

Dr. MARON: We are very glad to hear from Miss Schuyler and I would like to ask one or two questions. Is this undertaken as a private philanthropy?

Miss SCHUYLER: Yes; it is voluntary philanthropic work.

Dr. MARON: And could you furnish the name of the secretary?

Miss SCHUYLER: I haven't it here, but will send it to you. The name of the society is "The After Care Association for Poor Persons Discharged Recovered from Asylums for the Insane."* I have already had some talk with Mrs. Acker, of the Willard State Hospital board, and I think perhaps, if the superintendents are willing to cooperate, we might get together some of the managers and some of the visitors of the State Charities Aid Association. I should not think it well to undertake the experiment on a large scale at first, or until we have had time to make a few tentative efforts.

Dr. MARON: I would suggest to the chairman of the committee on topics that perhaps one of the managers might be willing to take up the subject and present it at one of the conferences.

* Norz—H. Thornhill Esqy, Esq., Secretary, Church House, Dead's Yard, Westminster, London, S. W.

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**ELDER WINDY SPORTS AT
 BOWLING.**

The bowling club has been found to be a mere puppet of the British Government, and the City of Oxford has been saved from the clutches of the Government of Ireland. The Government of Ireland has been found to be a mere puppet of the British Government, and the City of Oxford has been saved from the clutches of the Government of Ireland.

OXFORD PROVISION MARKET.

The weekly market of the Oxford County Provision Market has been found to be a mere puppet of the British Government, and the City of Oxford has been saved from the clutches of the Government of Ireland. The Government of Ireland has been found to be a mere puppet of the British Government, and the City of Oxford has been saved from the clutches of the Government of Ireland.

CHESS.

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HARBOROUGH.

The harbor has been found to be a mere puppet of the British Government, and the City of Oxford has been saved from the clutches of the Government of Ireland. The Government of Ireland has been found to be a mere puppet of the British Government, and the City of Oxford has been saved from the clutches of the Government of Ireland.

BLINDS.

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BLADDER.

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