

At the half-yearly meeting of the British Home for Incurables at Streatham, Colonel Clifton Gascoigne, the chairman, said that the new wing in the home had enabled the board to increase the number of in-patients to eighty. More than 300 pensioners in all parts of the kingdom each received £20 a year from the charity. At the present time help was greatly needed.

Lord Grimthorpe has given a donation of £100 towards the enlargement of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney, for which the committee are appealing for £34,500.

At the annual meeting of the Amcoat's Hospital, Manchester, the chairman announced that the west wing was to be pulled down, and a new nurse's home, and a nursery for the children was to be erected on the site.

Mr. E. S. Heywood, alluding to the gift of £10,000 for a convalescent home, advised the Governors not to be in a hurry about the site, but if possible to have it at the seaside, where the interesting surroundings would do much for the recovery of those who were sent there. Another gratifying feature of the year's work, was the hearty support by workpeople in collecting over £400.

The Town Trustees of Sheffield have given £1,500 to the scheme for extending the Children's Hospital. £10,000 is needed for this purpose, and already a very handsome sum has been collected. Much good work has been done in the past, under difficult arrangements, and the proposed extension is calculated to improve the condition of all concerned. The administrative part will provide accommodation for the house surgeon, matron, and nurses, and when carried out, the additions will render the hospital an admirably equipped institution.

Lord Lilford, lord of the manor, has offered a site for a hospital at Leigh.

A new wing for the accommodation of children, which has been added to the Clayton Hospital at Wakefield, was opened last week, and the proceedings were attended by a numerous gathering. The wing is the gift of Mrs. Milnes Gaskell, of Lupset Hall, and it is intended as a memorial of her husband, the late Colonel Milnes Gaskell, who died before he could carry out a similar project.

We glance at dozens of hospital reports during the year, and seldom find that women take any part whatever in the management of these institutions, and moreover, in a vast majority, no allusion whatever is made to the important department of the nursing of the sick. Sometimes one wonders if the patients are nursed—or merely "done for."

The *Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift*, of Copenhagen, states that a Danish electrical engineer has invented an electrical lamp which will cause a considerable advance in the therapeutical treatment with light followed by the Danish Professor Finsen. The lamp has been tested at Finsen's hospital, and has been proved to produce in an especial degree those chemical rays which are necessary for the purpose.

The Training of Afflicted Children.

In her admirable and most sympathetic paper on "The Training of Afflicted Children," Mrs. Humphry Ward brought before the recent Women's Conference at Brighton, her practical experience in a pioneer scheme for the education of crippled children. Mrs. Ward said that: At the present moment the whole subject of school training of invalid children was assuming considerable importance, owing to the fact that the London School Board had lately carried through an inquiry into the number of these crippled children in London, and this inquiry has so far revealed a total of some 1,450 children, of whom about 850 were not attending any school at all, while no doubt many of the rest were attending irregularly and at a certain amount of risk. The probability—nay, the certainty—was that this number was still largely below the truth. The belief of those who had been giving special attention to the matter in London was that the cripple and invalid children of their great city, of a kind to be benefited by the creation of special classes suited to their needs, would be ultimately found to be not far short of some two to three thousand, of whom a large proportion might be prepared for a wage-earning life if they were now placed under school conditions suited to their weakness and their need. Meanwhile, Bristol and Liverpool had both started schools on the lines of the school in Tavistock Place, and the whole matter—whether it was dealt with as the Tavistock Place school dealt with it or not—was likely to become a most important and interesting development of School Board work. Two years ago the Passmore Edwards Settlement began to consider whether it could not use some of its rooms during the day for a class of invalid children. They began to look into what had been already done in that direction, and it seemed to them that if such a class were begun it ought: (a) to be placed under the London School Board; (b) to be provided with far more complete appliances for the transport and medical care of the children than had yet been attempted.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVEMENT.

A small Sub-Committee was formed, including the Invalid Children's Aid Association visitors for their district, the head of the Bloomsbury District Nursing Association, and a doctor specially versed in the diseases of children. They obtained a list of children excused from attendance at school on the ground of health from the School Board officer; they applied to the neighbouring hospitals for lists of suitable cases among their out-patients; and, from all the sources they had before them, they prepared a schedule of 25 cases, which was then sent in to the Board. The Board met them at once; the scheme passed quickly through, and by February a mistress had been appointed, special furniture had been provided, and the school opened as one of the Board's special classes. They, on their side, had not been idle, for they had appointed a nurse and had ordered an ambulance. The school opened with 25 children. It had now 44 on the register, and an average attendance of from 32 to 38. In most cases the children were in frail general health, and all of them required special consideration, frequent lying down, special care in food, and medical supervision. Mrs. Ward then went on to describe the ordinary routine of the school,

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