

Sanatorium for Consumption, which she has caused to be erected in memory of her brother.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dundee, intimation was made of a gift of £1,000 from Mr. R. F. Ogilvy, manufacturer, Kirriemuir, on behalf of himself, his brother, Mr. Wm. Ogilvy, and his sister, towards the funds of the institution.

The *Temps* recently devoted a leading article to the visit of French doctors to London. "This visit," says the journal, "testifies to the progress being made by that social understanding between the two peoples which is even more important and more fruitful than the political understanding. We are gratified at the telegram sent by the King. There is not an occasion on which the Royal sympathy does not find a way of showing itself. It is an evident pledge of seriousness and sincerity, and a promise of durability for the useful movement towards an understanding inaugurated by the visit of King Edward to Paris."

Accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the King will lay the foundation-stone of the new King's College Hospital to be erected at Denmark Hill, Camberwell, on a site presented by the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P. The local Committee which has charge of the arrangements met on the 20th inst.

The Care of the Feeble-Minded.

An interesting Conference convened by the National Association for the Feeble-Minded and the National Union of Special Schools was held at the Guildhall, London, on Thursday and Friday, October 13th and 14th, when the problems connected with the care and treatment of mentally-defective children and adults were considered. Amongst the papers read were one on "The Value of the Work Done for Mentally-Defective Children," by Mrs. Keir Turner, who from personal experience said that the slight extra cost of the education of the 3,597 boys and girls between the ages of seven and sixteen in London's special schools was more than repaid by their increased intelligence and ability to earn their own living.

More than one speaker emphasised the importance of keeping touch with the children after they left school, and, on the motion of Dr. Powell, a resolution was passed "That it is desirable that after-care committees should be established in connection with every special school, and that their work should be organised on broadly uniform lines."

Another subject dealt with was "The Powers of Detention." Sir Robert Anderson said it was the duty of the law to protect the unfit against themselves, and to prevent them from injuring other people. There was a false conception of liberty in this country. Many people seemed to think that so long as they kept out of the way of the criminal law they could do as they liked. That was a total mistake.

Another resolution which was agreed to was one proposed by Dr. Tredgold, to the effect that all feeble-minded children, incapable of self-support or without proper control or means of subsistence, or who had been proved guilty of offences against the law, should be permanently committed to industrial colonies.

Our Foreign Letter from Japan.

"Beautiful cleanliness, chivalry, loyalty, and bravery—time-honoured customs."

Kobe, September 2nd, 1904.

DEAR MADAM,—I have had the privilege of visiting the Military Hospital at Osaka, where there are over



1,000 wounded soldiers; having an introduction from a high military official. I was taken round the wards with much courtesy, many of the cases were ex-

plained to me, and I was permitted to present the patients with cigarettes and books. Long temporary wards have been erected of beautiful white wood, the linen, bandages, and appliances being of beautiful material and all the purest white. Each patient had beside him fans, books, flowers, &c., looking more like a well-cared-for patient in a private home than one of thousands in a public institution. Down the centre of each ward there were stands of the most enchanting miniature plants in artistic pots, all presented by the Japanese ladies of Kyoto.

I was told that those men who were able to move about took a pleasure in caring for them; there was not a spot or blot anywhere to be seen, and how the few attendant nurses I saw kept such order and comfort was just wonderful. I spoke through a Japanese friend to many of the patients, told them how they were admired by the whole world, and I hoped they would soon be up and fighting for their Emperor again. Several of them laughed heartily when I told them the British would soon have to "take a hand in" if the Russians continued to sink their merchant ships. I was shown numbers of bullet wounds, of course many fracture cases, some poor fellows paralysed from spinal injuries. The face wounds were numerous, but many of the most serious were healed so that they could scarcely be noticed, though in many cases the jaw-bones had been splintered and teeth knocked out. One patient had seven bullets extracted from his abdomen.

The military doctors in their well-cut khaki uniforms looked extremely smart, though absolutely unassuming. Their manners were those of well-bred Europeans, as they do not bow in the old-fashioned Japanese style. All speak German, as those who have not been to Europe have studied under German doctors in Tokyo University. The medical officer who took me round the wards understood English, but did not speak it fluently. The Japanese have made the most marvellous advances in the last thirty years, but their beautiful cleanliness, chivalry, loyalty, and bravery are, as they say, "time-honoured customs," from which we Westerners can learn much.

The American volunteer nurses passed through Kobe on their triumphal progress through Japan about three months ago, and I had the pleasure of meeting them at a garden party given in their honour. They are now on their way back to America, having successfully

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