

verted by his disease, by definite mental action—he is, in other words, made to re-teach himself how to walk or move. Next is the hydriatic room where baths of every conceivable variety, light, hot air, electricity, Nauheim steam, hot or cold water, are being given daily. Beyond this is the suggestion room, the core of the whole system. Here it is that the opportunity is given the physician to “study the patient’s mental make-up, to unravel the complex mental and emotional states that accompany his condition, to find the underlying cause of which these states are but the expression, to make the psychoanalysis.” Unlike medical dispensary work such treatment demands time, patience and infinite sympathy from the physician. In the suggestion room is a delicate apparatus for registering the effect of the emotions on the nerves. Other rooms contain the X-ray for diagnosis, the violet ray for the treatment of neuralgia and other painful nervous diseases, the Zander system of mechano-therapy for improving the circulation and general health by various forms of exercise and massage, and the static machine for electrical treatment.

In connection with the work of the dispensary there is a body of nurses, or rather “trainers” especially equipped for work with nervous patients, men and women with patience, sympathy, and adaptability, a practical knowledge of hygiene and of treatment by exercise, massage, and suggestion. A corps of social workers who will carry the treatment into the patient’s home is also soon to be organised with the help of Edward T. Devine, who is one of the trustees of the hospital. In time it is hoped that a sanatorium in the country can be started, not a place of melancholy and monotony like the ordinary sanatorium for nervous cases, but a bright and happy home, run on a co-operative basis for convalescent patients.

Mental healing, Christian science, the Emmanuel movement were the first responses to the demand for the treatment of nervous disorders in America. The Psychiatric Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital put the utilisation of the emotions on a scientific basis and it is believed that the New York Neurological Hospital with its splendid equipment and its training department for nurses and physicians will help solve the problem of the relation of mind to disease.

There are accommodations for thirty-five free patients in its wards; the prices for pay patients are from ten to one hundred dollars a week. The medical staff includes among its members most of the prominent neurologists in New York.

Reflections.

FROM A BOARD ROOM MIRROR.

Knowle Hill Park, Cobham, Surrey, has been secured for the Schiff Home of Recovery, a scheme brought to fruition by the indefatigable work of the Earl of Lytton, the Chairman. The Home, the idea of which originated with Miss Fraser-Tytler, is to provide special accommodation for that large class of surgical patients not well enough to perform their duties on being discharged from the general hospitals, and yet not requiring such active surgical help as will justify their being retained as in-patients when more urgent cases are awaiting admission. Between £30,000 and £40,000 had been subscribed on behalf of the scheme when it was made possible by the munificent gift of £100,000 from Mr. Ernest F. Schiff, of Carlos Place.

Knowle Park Hill is an ideal place for the Home, standing in its own lovely grounds of 48 acres, and when a wing has been added there will be room for 70 to 75 patients, all of whom will be sent from seven of the principal London hospitals. Colonel J. W. Wray, of Guildford, has been appointed Secretary-Superintendent of the Home, and Miss Trail, Matron of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, has been appointed Matron.

From the annual report of the Leicester Infirmary we learn that the year past has been a prosperous one, as it has also been a year of great activity and usefulness. No less than 3,207 in-patients have been admitted. It was a cause for the greatest congratulation that the income had been sufficient not only to meet the expenses of the year, but to extinguish the deficiency on the accounts of previous years, brought forward to 1909—£2,726—and to leave a small credit balance. The total income for the year available for current expenses was £21,822, against £18,874 in the previous year. This substantial and gratifying increase was mainly due to three sources—(1) The Hospital Saturday Fund, which to date showed a total of £12,850, compared with £12,250, of which £8,715 was available for the needs of the infirmary, as against £8,301 in 1908. (2) The year had been most satisfactory from the point of view of legacies, which had amounted to £3,941, against £356 in 1908. (3) Investments had produced £600 more than in the previous year, owing to the timely and generous benefactions of the late Mr. Samuel Odames. The income from annual subscriptions was somewhat disappointing. The expenditure for the year was £18,793, against £18,874 in 1908. In conclusion, the report referred to the approaching opening of the new ward of 33 beds, and the new nurses’ home, and pointed out that £3,000 extra would be required for the annual maintenance of these two additions, and made an appeal for increased support, especially from the outlying districts. Of the £100,000 expended on the reconstruction scheme, all but £2,850 had been promised.

To secure that the charities shall be used by the right people, it was proposed at the annual meeting

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