

visible, then the other side of the neck and the remainder of the spinal region. While these second painted parts are getting tender, the first treated are healing. In this way I have found it possible to keep up well-marked counter-irritation for weeks or even months together. To be of any benefit indeed I do not think it advisable to discontinue the treatment under a month, and have frequently used it for much longer periods with marked ultimate advantage.

I think it possible that the iodine acts in two ways, viz., firstly, as a simple counter-irritant, and secondly, by combining with the exuded lymph, it forms a soluble compound which is removed by absorption.

I know of only one objection to this mode of treatment, and that is the conviction attendants and patients have that "blistering" in any form is but a punishment. The friends of patients often share this idea, and not unfrequently give unpleasant evidence of their erroneous belief. Doubtless the ignorance of all that is now being done or tried to be done in asylums, which is so universal, is at the root of this.

Still I hope others will not be deterred by this consideration, but give what I advocate a fair trial.

OCCASIONAL NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

The Late Earl of Shaftesbury.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the obituary notices of the Earl of Shaftesbury which have appeared in the daily papers make very slight reference to his lordship's great services to the insane. Nothing more forcibly indicates the wide extent of his philanthropic work than that, after enumerating various movements in which the Earl took a prominent part, little room—only some half-dozen lines—should be left for what still remains one of the most important of the interests which occupied his active life, and that which obviously calls from us more especial attention and notice, a tribute, indeed, of sincerest respect and gratitude.

The "Times," in a single sentence, enumerates as organizations indebted to him for active aid, sympathy, and advice, "the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the London City Mission, the Sunday School Union,

the Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools, the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children," and adds fifteen societies of which he was president, and seventeen of which he was vice-president. How he found time to pay any considerable attention to so many objects is remarkable, when we consider that he devoted so large an amount of personal attention to them, which was not actually required of him. We take, as the best illustration at hand, his action in a society of which he was president without expressing any opinion as to its beneficial character. Miss Cobbe has stated that she had received no less than 260 letters from Lord Shaftesbury in regard to the operations of the Society for the Total Abolition of Vivisection. *Ex uno disce omnes.* What we aim at is to show that the late Earl devoted his energies to all kinds of benevolence, whether in the interests of man or the lower animals, and that in spite of these innumerable calls upon his time, he attended to his duties as Chairman of the Lunacy Board in a most painstaking and conscientious manner. To the assiduity and punctuality with which these duties were performed, none will bear more willing testimony than his colleagues in Whitehall Place, and we have reason to know that his return to his post after resigning it in consequence of what he deemed objectionable provisions in the late abortive Lunacy Bill, was in great measure due to the remonstrances of his brother Commissioners.

It was the good fortune of Lord Shaftesbury not only to take the lead in legislative measures for the amelioration of the condition of the insane, but as Chairman of the Lunacy Board for more than half a century to witness their success. The organization of this Board formed a part of the movement which, already in progress prior to the time of Lord Ashley, received from him so remarkable an impulse. It has been pointed out in the newspapers that Lord Shaftesbury, in taking an active part in the beneficent legislation for factory operatives, gave credit to Mr. Sadler and others for originating the movement, of which he became the parliamentary champion. Similarly, he paid a generous tribute to the labours of his predecessors in the reform of the treatment of the insane, as may be seen by a reference to his speech in 1845, when he introduced his well-known Bills into the House of Commons (8 and 9 Vic., c. 100 and c. 126). In this speech Lord Ashley referred to the introduction of a humane system of treatment into England by the example

set by the York Retreat, and identified with that reform the action he besought Parliament to take in enforcing the humane care of the insane by stringent legislation.

We must go back, however, some years to note that, as early as 1828, Lord Ashley seconded Mr. Gordon's Bill to amend the law regulating Lunatic Asylums.

The remarkable Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners who, in consequence of the Act of 1828, were appointed in place of five Commissioners from the College of Physicians, appeared in 1844; in fact it was upon this report that Lord Ashley moved for an Address to the Crown praying her Majesty to take it into consideration which led to the introduction of the Bill of 1845, to which we have referred. It was this Bill which established a Lunacy Commission for England and Wales. Lord Ashley was Chairman of the Board from its commencement, and had previously been Chairman of the Metropolitan Commissioners from the year 1834, and had been a member from its appointment in 1828.

In the subsequent amendments of Lord Ashley's Act, he himself took a leading part, and from that date to the time of his death he never absented himself from the debates on any Lunacy Bill brought before Parliament, with the solitary exception of Lord Selborne's in 1885, when he did so in consequence of his strong disapproval of the clauses in the Bill which required the interposition of the magistrate prior to the removal of private patients to asylums.

Lord Shaftesbury was foremost in his advocacy of a distinct asylum for criminal lunatics, and introduced the subject of the special provision for this class in a State Asylum into the House of Lords in the year 1852. After extolling the improved system introduced by Pinel on the Continent, and by the Retreat in our own country, he exclaimed "*Oh, si sic omnia!*" and added, "the filthy and formidable prison (asylum) is converted into the cleanly and cheerful abode; the damp and gloomy courtyard is exchanged for healthy exercise and labour in the field and garden. Visit the largest asylum, and you will no longer hear those frightful yells that at first terrify and always depress the boldest hearts. Mechanical restraint is almost unknown; houses where many were chained during the day, and hundreds, I will assert, during the night, have hardly a strait waistcoat or a manacle in the whole establishment; and instead of the keeper with his whip and his bunch of leg-locks, you may see the clergyman or the schoolmaster engaged in their soothing and

effective occupations." It was not, however, until 1860 that an Act for the better provision for the custody and care of criminal lunatics was passed, and, in consequence, the State Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor, for which England is envied by some Continental countries, was erected in 1863.

In a more recent movement, Lord Shaftesbury took great interest—the "After Care Society," established in 1879, the object of which is to assist female patients discharged recovered from county asylums in obtaining situations, especially in domestic service. He willingly became its first patron, and subsequently its president. At the last meeting of the society the Secretary, the Rev. H. Hawkins, made the following statement concerning Earl Shaftesbury's connection with this movement:—

"When late in 1879 a printed paper (by Rev. H. Hawkins, Chaplain of Colney Hatch Asylum) was brought under Lord Shaftesbury's notice, he wrote in reply:—'Your letter, entitled "After Care," has deeply interested me. The subject has long been on my mind, but, like many other subjects, it has passed without any effectual movement on its behalf.'

"Subsequently, in answer to an invitation from the association, a reply was received:—'I am directed by the Earl of Shaftesbury to say that he shall be happy to accept the office of Patron to the Association for After Care.'

"Lord Shaftesbury presided, and took active part in the business at the anniversaries 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, at the houses respectively of Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Ogle, Lord Cottesloe, and Lord Brabazon.

"Indisposition prevented him from opening, as he had engaged to do, the bazaar held in May last, in Kensington, and from attending the anniversary at Bethlem Hospital on 2nd July.

"At Lord Brabazon's, Lord Shaftesbury expressed his opinion that the 'After Care' Association was needed to supply a real want, and he stated his belief that it was a seed-plot from which, in due time, good results would spring.

"With regard to the subject of a distinct Home, Lord Shaftesbury, through his secretary, in a letter to the Rev. H. Hawkins, expressed himself as being 'decidedly in favour of a "Home" for friendless female convalescents on leaving lunatic asylums,' and, at the meeting at Lord Brabazon's, he said he considered such a home a necessity, and did not see how such a resort could be dispensed with."

We are aware that the observations we have made fail to convey a full and correct idea of the life-long devotion of the good Earl Shaftesbury to a cause in which so few took, as he did, not only a warm, but a judicious part in the direction of reform. On several occasions his proposals were coolly received in the House of Lords, and were indefinitely postponed, as in the instance of his proposal to establish a State Criminal Asylum, which was opposed by the late Earl of Derby as totally unnecessary. The shortcomings of the present article are, however, to some extent, supplied by the remarks we made in a former number of the Journal on the occasion of Earl Shaftesbury's resignation of the Chairmanship of the Lunacy Board. We can only hope that the successor of the late Chairman will be animated by the same spirit, although it cannot be expected that he will occupy the same position for so long a term of service.

In the recently published volumes of Mr. Greville's "Memoirs" mention is made of Lord Ashley in the following terms:—"A philanthropic agitator is more dangerous than a repealer, either of the Union or the Corn Laws. We are just now overrun with philanthropy, and God knows where it will stop or whither it will lead us." And again, "Ashley has put himself at the head of the Low Church Party, and will make a great clatter." To what the "philanthropy" so much dreaded by Mr. Greville and the "great clatter" did "lead" we now know, and the cynicism of the passage we have quoted forms a strange contrast to the feeling which found expression in the funeral ceremony in Westminster Abbey when all parties paid their last tribute of reverent respect to the "Philanthropic Agitator."

Inauguration of the Statue of Pinel in Paris.

We are glad to be able to record that the inauguration of the statue of the illustrious Pinel successfully took place at the Salpêtrière on the 13th of July, 1885, a century, within eight years, after the commencement of the great work which he accomplished at that institution and at the Bicêtre; indeed the associations of the majority of persons familiar with the courageous reform introduced by Pinel is rather with the latter hospital than with the former.

The erection of this statue is due to the action of the *Société Médico-psychologique* of Paris, which some years ago decided upon this course, and invited the co-operation not