injuries, and "a frightful proportion will not allow themselves to be healed."

The news of a new success in defrauding the funds spreads "with the speed of the wind" throughout the empire, and everyone who can plausibly make the same claim sets to work to prepare his case.

The result has been a great increase of bureaucracy, all the best voluntary workers having retired in disgust. The judicial assessors, for example, have increased from four to ninety-nine. The costs of administration have risen 50 *per cent.* since 1888 and the risks "are not actuarially secure." This latter condition, it may be imagined, implies that sooner or later the empire will be called to make good the wasted and squandered insurance funds.

In the unanimous adoption by all parties in this country of the imitation of the German system in Mr. George's Bill, it seems desirable that the views expressed by such an eminent authority as Herr Friedenberg should be widely known, and this is the reason for introducing the subject in this Journal.

The Imperial Insurance Office, it is well to remember, must of necessity be impressed by the vast amount of popular demoralisation brought to its notice, and may consequently appreciate less the advantageous sides of the Bill.

The evils so voluminously illustrated by Herr Friedenberg, however, under an increasingly bureaucratic administration, must obviously be much greater than under the voluntary system that at present exists in England. In the latter every member of a friendly society is a check on every other: under the bureaucratic plan, it would appear to be to the interest of every insured person to assist every other in defrauding the insurance fund.

The voluntary system, which does so much to develop, should not be lightly abandoned in favour of one that is destructive of, character. This is a greater peril than the danger of invasion, and should be equally strenuously combated.

Dr. Maudsley and Conolly Dell.

Our readers will be interested to hear that, thanks to the liberality of Dr. Maudsley, the vicinity of Hanwell is endowed

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with an open space to be called Conolly Dell, the ground of which has not only been given, but suitably laid out and equipped.

The land constituted part of the grounds of the private asylum (The Lawn) which was conducted by Conolly, and can be seen from the Great Western Railway, and is a pleasant resting-place for the eye from the rather uninteresting streets adjoining it.

It is also of interest to know that at length a site has been obtained by the London County Council for the erection of the hospital for the treatment of mental cases, for which Dr. Maudsley offered the sum of £40,000 some years ago.

The Asylum Workers' Association.

The annual meeting of the above association, under the presidency of Sir W. J. Collins, was held on May 24th last at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square.

The President drew attention to the great increase in the number of members from 3025 in 1908 to 5276 in 1910. He congratulated the Association on the passing of the Pensions Act, and he referred to the Bill now before Parliament for amending this Act and for limiting the hours of employment.

The statement of accounts shows that the funds of the association are in a satisfactory condition, although it is to be regretted that the Homes of Rest Fund has rather diminished than increased during the past year.

Dr. Nolan's report of the formation of an Irish Branch of the Association was received with much satisfaction, and there was marked evidence of the continued zeal and ability which the Executive Committee exhibits in considering the welfare of asylum workers.

Many expressions of regret were evoked by the absence of Dr. Shuttleworth through indisposition, and there was renewed recognition of his invaluable services.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Sir William Collins, who was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

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