

**Eighty-third annual report : for the year ending December 31st, 1941 /
Royal Eastern Counties' Institution Ltd.**

Contributors

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Publication/Creation

Colchester : The Institution, 1942.

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The Royal
Eastern Counties' Institution Ltd.
for the Mentally Defective,
COLCHESTER.

INSTITUTED 1st FEBRUARY, 1859

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

EIGHTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ending 31st December, 1941

The Board beg Subscribers to bring this
Report to the notice of their friends.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER.

Medical Superintendent - F. DOUGLAS TURNER, M.B.
Secretary - - - MAJOR ARTHUR TURNER, T.D.

MAY, 1942

WITH THE SECRETARY'S COMPLIMENTS.

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL INSTITUTION COLCHESTER 3138

TELEGRAMS
"ROYAL INSTITUTION, COLCHESTER"

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING**

**Patroness of Ladies' Association—
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.**

**Vice-Patroness of Ladies' Association—
HER GRACE SUSANNA, DUCHESS OF GRAFTON.**

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WALLER, Major A., D.L., J.P., M.A.
WOOD, Sir John, Bart., D.L., J.P.



REPORT

**Presented at the Annual Meeting held at the Institution,
Colchester, on Monday, 27th April, 1942.**

In presenting their Eighty-third Annual Report the Board of Directors desire to express their most cordial thanks for the help received during the past year. It has been a very difficult time for all charitable Institutions, but generous support has been given and the Board are most grateful.

Thanks for
support
received.

A very encouraging feature of the year has been the excellent result of the Ladies' Association Collections, which in spite of all difficulties has reached the splendid total of £2,545 17s. 3d. It had been feared there would be a large drop in these Collections, partly due to the fact that many of the helpers are engaged in work of National importance, but thanks to the good organization of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Honorary Secretaries and to the energetic and enthusiastic way in which the Collections have been carried out, the amount received is only a pound or two short of the previous year's total. It seems almost incredible that such a result should have been achieved at such a time. The greatest possible credit is due to all, and the Board desire to express their most grateful thanks and to emphasize once more how very important this side of the charitable work is to the well-being of the Institution and its inmates. They congratulate the Vice-Patroness, Her Grace, Susanna, Duchess of Grafton, and all her helpers upon the successful result of their efforts, and appreciate most fully the valuable assistance received from this source.

Ladies'
Association
Collections
most
encouraging.

The 163rd Election of Candidates was held at the Institution on 15th July, when the Mayor of Colchester (Alderman P. A. Sanders, O.B.E., J.P.) presided, and when twelve candidates were elected for a term of seven years.

Election of
Candidates.

There has been a rise in the average weekly cost which was £1 5s. 7½d. per head against £1 5s. 0½d. in 1940. The reasons for this are the increased cost of living and the adoption of the Standstill Order and the National Scale of Wages for Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institu-

Average
Weekly Cost.

tions as from 1st October. As during the present year there will be twelve months under the new scale it is inevitable there must be a further increase. The average number of patients resident was 1749, against 1752 in 1940.

War Savings
Certificates.

War Savings Certificates to the value of £2,018 7s. 6d. have been purchased by the Staff during the year, through the Institution War Savings Group.

Deaths.

It is with deep regret the Board have to record the death of The Earl of Leicester, one of the Presidents, Sir George Agnew, Bart., a Vice-President, and Mr. Arthur Symonds, a Member of the Board and House Committee, all of whom had rendered valuable assistance.

New Members.

The Board have much pleasure in welcoming Mr. G. H. J. Swift and Lt.-Col. E. S. W. Tidswell, who have recently joined the Board and House Committee.

Subscribers
can double
their
subscriptions
without extra
cost.

In these rather difficult times when extra assistance is so badly needed, the Board would suggest to their Subscribers the great advantage accruing to the Institution from what is called Covenanted Subscriptions. The Subscriber signs a form promising to pay the subscription for a period of seven years. This enables the Institution to claim Income Tax on the subscription from the Authorities, and with Tax at its present level means that a subscription dealt with in this way is doubled without any extra cost to the Subscriber. In case of death the Agreement naturally comes to an end. It is a very simple way of increasing a subscription without any extra cost, and the Board would like to see it largely extended.

Staff.

When so many are wearing uniforms to prove the importance and national character of their work, those not in uniform are liable to wonder whether their work is of similar importance. Therefore, in expressing their appreciation of the work of the staff during the past twelve months, the Board wish first to thank them for resisting the lure of uniform; and secondly to remind them that the indispensable nature of their work was recognised by the Government when it imposed the stand-still order. The Board realise that war conditions have involved much additional work for all members of the staff, and are very grateful for the cheerful

manner in which it has been tackled, thus enabling the Institution to carry on with an efficiency that approaches normal. They may well feel proud of such an achievement.

Owing to the necessity for conserving paper, and in order to economise, the Annual Report has been cut down to the minimum. In the same way every effort is made throughout the Institution to avoid all unnecessary expense. In spite of this, however, costs are bound to increase, and it is with much anxiety the Board look forward to the future, as for some years the charitable income has fallen short of the amount required for the support of the charitable cases. Last year there was a shortage of nearly £4,000. The Board realize and appreciate to the full the large amount of support accorded to them in their efforts to safeguard and train the inmates of the Institution, and most especially do they feel grateful for the devoted work carried on by all members of the Ladies' Association. No Institution, however, can live on its losses, and if such cases are to continue to receive the care at present bestowed upon them more money is a vital necessity. Knowing how necessary this continued care is they appeal with every confidence to all their supporters for a renewal, and wherever possible an increase, of the valuable assistance they have received in the past.

(Signed)

STRADBROKE,

Chairman.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Royal Eastern Counties Ladies' Association.

Success of
Collections.

It is with the greatest possible pleasure I am able to report that in spite of the many difficulties we have had to contend with our work has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations and our total Collection for the year 1941, £2,545 17s. 3d., is within a pound or two of the previous year's total. If all the Collections could have been completed by the time of the Audit the total would have been some bit higher than it was in 1940, but owing to the shortage of helpers due to war work and to other war conditions there has been a good deal of unavoidable delay.

Devoted work
of all helpers.

The result of the year's work is eminently satisfactory, and is due in no small degree to the devoted way in which all our helpers have carried out their duties, often at much personal inconvenience. The vital necessity of caring for and training those who are too ill equipped to battle with the outside world is not perhaps generally recognized, and at the best of times it is no easy matter to collect for such a cause. Now when everyone's time is more than fully occupied with some work of importance, and many are away from home altogether, it has become increasingly difficult. Somehow arrangements have been made, Collectors have been found, and all have made just that extra effort which achieves success. I feel that we cannot be sufficiently grateful for all that has been done and for the gratifying amount that has been raised. It is particularly encouraging and I should like to congratulate everyone upon the successful result of their labours. I have been asked by the Board of Directors to express their keen appreciation of this help and to strongly emphasize its importance in the work they are endeavouring to carry out.

Thanks.

Deaths.

Unfortunately we have lost two of our Presidents by death, Harriet, Lady Cooper, who had been President of the Newmarket Country District since 1906, and Miss Binney, President of the Fulbourn District since 1933. Both were keenly interested, and had rendered very valuable service.

Mrs. Jenyns, who has been a Vice-President for some years, has accepted the Presidency of the Newmarket Country District, and I am glad to announce that Mrs. Leslie Daniels has agreed to be President of the Ely District in succession to Mrs. Heywood. I extend a cordial welcome to both.

New
Presidents.

If space permitted I should have wished to refer to some of the individual Collections, but under present circumstances this is not possible. I do feel, however, that mention must be made of the very gratifying Collection carried out at Bury St. Edmunds, where for the first time since the Association was formed over £100 has been raised. Miss Ord, who has been Honorary Secretary for many years, is largely responsible for this successful result, and I congratulate her upon this achievement, and thank her very warmly indeed for the assistance that she and her helpers have given.

Bury St.
Edmunds.

I am afraid we may find that we shall have to meet many more difficulties before we can return to normal conditions, but I am convinced that come what may I can rely upon your support and co-operation in the future. What you have done in the past clearly shows that. It is not hard to realize what a calamity it would be should our efforts fail, and what it would mean to those whose happiness and usefulness depend upon our help. Let us, then, do the very best we can to ensure a continuance of their well-being by increasing our efforts to raise the necessary money for this purpose.

Appeal for
continued
support.

(Signed)

S. M. GRAFTON,

Vice-Patroness.

March 7th, 1942.

NORFOLK.		1941.	1940.
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Susanna, Duchess of Grafton	Vice-Patroness	10 10 0	10 10 0
Acle	Mrs. Cator	46 3 0	44 2 8
Attleborough	Mrs. George Garnier	19 7 3	26 7 2
Aylsham	Mrs. McDougall	43 7 10	44 8 0
Cromer	Miss Gurney	39 5 2	37 6 0
Diss	Mrs. Cyril Walter	73 19 3	68 19 8
Docking	Mrs. C. D. Seymour	26 7 2	23 8 6
Downham Market	Mrs. Charles Howard	— — —	— — —
Drayton	Mrs. Adams	22 3 7	20 1 8
East Dereham	Miss Martin	47 11 1	44 13 7
East Harling	The Countess of Albemarle	51 12 6	47 12 3
Fakenham	The Lady Hastings	40 17 8	42 0 3
Flegg	Lady Vincent, J.P.	51 0 6	50 0 3
Freebridge Lynn	The Marchioness of Cholmondeley	23 11 6½	23 10 5
Hethersett	Mrs. FitzGerald	31 13 1	29 15 1
King's Lynn ... ..	...	58 19 2	47 2 3
Loddon ... ..	...	26 4 10	25 5 9
North Elmham	Mrs. Edward Birkbeck	58 7 9	48 3 11
North Walsham	Miss Rogers	27 17 3	8 10 7
Norwich	The Lady Mayoress	169 0 4½	170 18 11
Swaffham ... ..	...	14 12 0	14 12 2
Thetford	The Lady Fisher	55 16 2	43 6 0
Wymondham	Mrs. Routh Clarke	37 0 0	48 11 0
Great Yarmouth	Lady Harbord	— — —	— — —
		£975 7 2	£919 6 1
SUFFOLK.		1941.	1940.
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beccles and Bungay	Mrs. Larkman	17 16 0	17 15 0
Bury St. Edmunds	The Mayoress	101 3 6	96 1 0
Clare and Haverhill	Mrs. Wayman	57 7 5	54 1 0
Hadleigh	Lady Rowley	72 11 3	69 5 3
Halesworth and Southwold ... ..	...	1 0 0	— — —
Hartismere ... ..	...	7 19 1	7 10 10
Hoxne	The Hon. Mrs. Douglas-Hamilton	22 0 11	21 16 9
Ipswich ... ..	...	51 5 0	109 13 4
Lowestoft ... ..	...	20 13 0	23 15 7
Mildenhall ... ..	...	5 8 0	5 3 0
Needham Market	Miss Gedge	15 6 2	18 7 9
Newmarket All Saints	Mrs. Grafton Pryor	32 19 0	24 1 0
Newmarket St. Mary	The Hon. Mrs. George Lambton	22 0 3	19 10 0
Samford	Mrs. Herbert Cobbold	15 1 9	32 17 7
Saxmundham	Mrs. de Mussenden Leathes, J.P.	70 12 5	69 1 3
Stowmarket	Mrs. Royce Tomkin	59 12 8	55 10 0
Sudbury	Lady Hyde Parker	66 19 8	62 7 7
Thingoe ... ..	...	12 8 3	9 12 1
Woodbridge ... ..	...	56 13 3	45 5 5
		£708 17 7	£741 14 5

ESSEX.		1941.	1940.
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Billericay		— — —	— — —
Braintree and Witham	Mrs. de Hochpied Larpent	101 11 7	95 8 3
Brentwood	Mrs. Crawshay, J.P. ...	15 0 6	14 16 0
Burnham and Southminster	Mrs. Douglas Brown ...	18 2 0	13 13 6
Chelmsford		16 2 0	16 0 0
Colchester	Mrs. Cork & Mrs. Seymour	83 8 7	100 1 5
Copford		— — —	— — —
Dedham		— — —	— — —
Dunmow		— — —	— — —
Epping		— — —	— — —
Grays	Lady Whitmore	28 12 6	28 8 0
Halstead	Mrs. Arthur Hunt	80 17 7	74 9 9
Ilford and Barking ...	Mrs. Ottaway	39 17 6	42 6 6
Maldon		22 16 2	19 18 0
Ongar	Mrs. Stanley Jones	18 5 6	28 9 0
Rochford		1 13 0	7 5 0
Romford	Lady Neave	6 16 6	4 4 6
Saffron Walden	Mrs. A. Wentworth Stanley	13 3 6	12 3 0
Southend		8 18 0	8 18 0
Stansted	Mrs. Findlay	13 18 3	17 10 0
Tendring		53 19 7	52 18 3
Woodford		— — —	— — —
Wivenhoe		— — —	— — —
		£523 2 9	£536 9 2

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		1941.	1940.
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cambridge	Mrs. Rushmore	86 18 11	90 1 2
Caxton and Arrington	The Lady Eltisley	37 0 8	36 8 1
Chatteris and March ...		— — —	— — —
Ely	Mrs. Leslie Daniels	51 10 3	53 19 9
Fulbourn		36 10 7	32 2 10
Linton		— — —	— — —
Newmarket (Country)...	Mrs. Jenyns	49 2 9	42 16 8
Royston		— — —	— — —
Wisbech		77 6 7	95 6 7
		£338 9 9	£350 15 1

1941 Grand Total £2,545 17s. 3d.

1940 Grand Total £2,548 4s. 9d.

Medical Superintendent's Report

*to the Board of Directors of the
Royal Eastern Counties' Institution.*

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

England Cares—even for Mental Defectives.

England
cares.

These words are printed at the head of some notes in the July, 1941, issue of the American Journal of Mental Deficiency, published for the American Association on Mental Deficiency.

In the United States there are a great many more schools and institutions for the feeble-minded of very varying types, than in England and the Association has a large membership and is a very live organisation. The notes which follow the heading are extracts from our Annual Report of last year. The heading is, I venture to think, not only a great tribute to this England but also in a small measure to this Institution.

Even in this present awful chaos England can still care for its defectives. The extracts commence with the first paragraph of last year's report in which we gave thanks to God for our preservation during that year. And now again at the beginning of my report for another year, there is nothing that I can add or need to add beyond those same words: "We thine unworthy servants do give Thee most humble and hearty thanks."

We have remained safe, we have throughout the year had amply sufficient supplies of all necessaries. We are largely of those who must stand and wait, and the only thing we can do is to give thanks.

Up to the present the number of male staff volunteering or called up for War Service is 72.

Licence.

The following tables show the alterations which have taken place during 1941 among the boys and girls out on long leave of absence or licence:—

Cases on licence on 1st January, 1941	...	...	206
Cases sent out on licence during the year	...	...	117
			—
Cases on licence at some period during 1941	...	...	323
Of these—			
Cases returned to the Institution:—			
Technical returns, holidays, illness, change of mistress or occupation	...	...	52
Returns for some fault of patient	...	...	21
			—
			73
Cases discharged during 1941	...	...	15
Cases died	...	...	2
			—
			90
			—
Cases on licence on 1st January, 1942			233
			—

These 233 cases on licence on 1st January, 1942, were cared for in the various ways shown below:—

In care of friends working for wages	...	...	71
At work away from home in living-in service	...	...	36
Working at home or with foster-parents	...	...	82
Not able to work but living with parents or foster- parents	...	...	8
In the simpler type of Institution	...	...	36
			—
			233
			—
Girls in daily domestic service from the Hostels on 1st January, 1942	...	...	15
Boys going out to work daily from the Institution on 1st January, 1942	...	...	7

The number of patients on licence continues to increase, in spite of the fact that, after a period of trial, successful cases are discharged and then have to be deleted from the list. Comparatively low grade defectives, with mental ages of no more than eight years, can now earn good wages, provided their conduct is good and they are well stabilised. Out of 233 cases on licence on the 31st December, 1941, all but 44 were working. Twelve patients were discharged from licence because they had succeeded in the outside world,

Increases in
numbers on
Licence.

while three discharged went to another institution. There is not this year space to give extracts from the records of these boys and girls who have thus earned their discharge, but the histories of most of them before admission, were no better than those related in previous years. It is always, however, an immense gratification to record these successes, because we are generally looked on as the last resort. So often every kind of treatment and several varieties of homes and training are tried out and fail, and it is only then that a medical examination is given, and it is found that the patient is not wilfully misbehaving, but is just feeble-minded. The patient is in fact just as hurt and disillusioned by being labelled a failure, as those who have tried to force success in the wrong way. Our job would have been so much easier, if the case had been recognised from the first for what it was, just feeble-mindedness. However, after a period of training and stabilisation by those, who themselves have had special training, many succeed. It is during that difficult time, when they are beginning to earn their living and having to adjust to life in the outside world, that experienced help is so greatly needed, and that we know our Matrons can and do give.

It would be so much easier if cases came in earlier.

The girls on licence at the present time have saved from their wages, after keeping themselves and buying their clothes, over £1,300 and have this amount in their bank pass books in their own names. These savings do not include any belonging to the girls who have been discharged. There are of course some failures, but later most of these are tried again and succeed. During 1941, fifty-two boys or girls returned from licence for some technical reason, a holiday, a change of job or illness, but twenty-one returned for some actual fault. In twelve cases it was only temper or instability and when this occurs it is not always the patient's fault. Two were for assault, three for petty stealing and one girl was beginning to meet a man. Two girls were unfortunately pregnant. In a town like Colchester at the present time, there are many temptations and though the Matron at Lexden House does the utmost, which her long experience can suggest, there are bound to be some failures. When the previous history of most of these girls is remembered, it is surprising there are not more mistakes. If the problem is considered in its proper perspective these two serious failures form a very small background to the big work that is being achieved.

Girls save £1,300.

As I pointed out last year the adoption of licence for this one Institution alone, now makes a difference to the community of about £13,000 a year, and in addition the capital cost of buildings to house two hundred and thirty additional patients has been saved. The parole and licensing of the mentally defective, following on institutional training and stabilisation, and in spite of an occasional failure, pays the Local Authority and the ratepayers over and over and over again.

Licence saves the community £13,000 a year.

No additions to the Institution, or major improvements have been possible during the year, and no expenditure has been chargeable to capital. The amount paid by you out of capital during the previous seventeen years, in addition to ordinary repairs of premises, and not charged in any way to the Local Authorities, remains therefore at:—

No Capital Expenditure.

£120,172

A limited number of small improvements have been carried out by the Institution Staff. The projected rebuilding of the Upper Boys' School at East Hill House, had to be wholly abandoned, but the large conservatory, which has a floor space of over 1,100 square feet, has been partly reconstructed, made watertight, and refloored, and now forms a comfortable and pleasant dining and playroom, and a third class room. The lavatories have been reconstructed with an added four wash basins. It was realised that the reserve water tanks at the Central Institution, and at Turner Village, were still insufficient. An additional reinforced concrete tank to hold 40,000 gallons was therefore constructed in the grounds at each place. The excavation and building of these tanks was carried out almost entirely by the labour of the boys, who worked excellently. A Dennis trailer motor pump was bought, and is stationed at Turner Village. It will deliver 350/500 gallons a minute, by four to six jets, for fire fighting purposes. The supply of water through the Corporation water mains is not under sufficient pressure for fire fighting, but there are now both at Turner Village and the Central Institution some 70,000 gallons of static water available for fire fighting purposes, through the motor pump, or, if necessary for drinking. This water is kept chlorinated and is frequently tested by the laboratory.

Small improvements.

Motor Fire Pump.

The supply of water to the Littleton House School, from a well in the grounds, has never been satisfactory to you, and the whole of the School has now been connected to the

Littleton House School.

Company's water main. A small laundry has been installed in a disused outhouse here for the emergency washing of clothes or soiled linen. Spray baths have been installed, in addition to the usual baths, so that the boys can get a spray wash after the daily physical exercises.

Two farm cottages have been connected to the town sewer; two silos have been erected at Myland Hall, to provide concentrated food for the cows. Rabbit huts and runs have been put up adjacent to the Research Laboratory, and there are now about 50 breeding does, which it is hoped will provide additional meat. Owing to license restrictions, all painting and decorating has been stopped, and only absolutely essential repairs and maintenance work, is being carried out.

The Research
Department.

In previous years and more especially last year, I have referred to the value of the graded series of perceptual tests called "The Progressive Matrices Tests," invented by Mr. J. C. Raven and Dr. L. S. Penrose, the first Director of our Research Department. Generous grants from the Rockefeller Fund, the Medical Research Council, and the Darwin Trust alone made this work possible. These tests provide a non-verbal series of tests which can be used as an individual or group test. Mr. Raven has been working throughout the year on these tests and a new experimental series has now been published. It is shorter than the original series, of which three editions had been printed. It includes 19 new tests with 29 of the first series. The invention and further improvement of this test would alone have provided a justification for all the money spent on the Research Department, even if the work of the Department had not also included the result of Dr. Penrose's seven years' research into the causes of mental deficiency.

Training.

We have endeavoured to continue the training of our boys and girls, to the best of our ability. It has been forgotten by some people, that the real reason for the existence of our institutions, was to give the defective a chance. Having always in our minds, the higher aims of the founders of this Institution in 1859, namely that "the design of this Charity be, by the skilful and earnest application of the best means in his education, to prepare him for the duties and enjoyments of life," you were never led to believe that good food and housing, sufficient care and permanent detention, were all that is required in a mental deficiency institu-

The aim of
our Founders.

tion. As early as 1863, one patient had been so improved, that he had been placed in service, and the original design of the charity has never been forgotten. Year by year, more and more patients have been sent out on licence, and an essential preliminary to the stabilisation of character and conduct is training and work. Our boys and girls do not come here as to a hospital; they come to a school, a school for children, and a technical school for the grown-ups, and training and work are the reasons for our existence. It is therefore all the more to be regretted, that shortness of material and staff, has restricted training in a number of activities. Building, carpentry, furniture making, painting, have practically stopped, though, in the latter part of the year, the carpenters' shop provided for our own Christmas Trees, much needed toys, by converting odds and ends of wood, into red engines, trucks, barrows, and horses. In normal times more boys are licenced from these shops than from any others. The making of wool rugs and all the fancy decorative trades have had to close down. The shops providing clothing of all kinds, and the making and repairing of boots and shoes, have continued to about half their capacity. The mattress shop has made or remade 1620 mattresses. Owing to the difficulty of getting supplies from outside, the girls' weaving shop has proved of great advantage to the Institution, especially in supplying sheeting, calico and dress material. The needlework and machine knitting shops have been little affected.

The work of three shops, is made for sale, and these have continued at full pressure, because we were fortunate in having good stocks of material. The most successful shop has been the brush shop, partly no doubt because we have the labour of the boys in training, and can therefore continue to fill the orders. Sales have increased by £800 and the profit on the year's working is £1,100. Most of this has been invested in buying new material at greatly increased prices. The basket shop has also worked to full capacity, chiefly in making heavy hampers for transport. We have a large stock of yarn, bought at a favourable price, and can still supply those strong yarn mats, for which the Institution is so well known, at a price little above the pre-war charge. A new trade is the weaving of matting, the sale of which is increasing. Mat shop boys have continued to make hundreds of wattle hurdles, for military purposes, free of cost.

Brush Shop
success.

More boys have gone to garden and farm work. The milk yield has decreased by 8,000 gallons, and the supply

Farm and
Gardens.

of eggs by 180,000, owing to feeding difficulties, but, the farms and gardens have continued an excellent and abundant supply of potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. The value of potatoes in clamp on the farm at the end of the year was over £1,000, and there were still 8 tons of onions. The gooseberry, plum, and apple yield was good, but not so good as in 1940. Sugar was saved from the ration, and with this and some especially issued for jam making, nearly 9 tons of jam were made, 600 lbs. of fruit and 500 lbs. of tomatoes were bottled. We grew over 14,000 lbs. of tomatoes. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Jones, the Medical Superintendent at Bridge Home, the additional land at Witham has brought in a big return. The value of the garden produce there at wholesale prices, increased by over £1000 in 1940, and a glance at the Garden Account, will show a total profit on all the gardens, of £1381 during 1941. A number of girls from the Central Institution went black currant picking and earned £126. Additional pocket money and a bonus was given for this work and the balance was credited to the Local Authority to which each girl was chargeable. One Authority received over £60. The Scouts from East Hill School also went currant picking over three week-ends. The 4th Halstead Guides collected over 3000 jam jars for the Halstead jam centre and washed and polished another 1500 jars. They gathered for the centre over 700 lbs. of blackberries and 200 lbs. of rose hips. The Athletic Sports were held on Whit Monday. Football has been re-established, and two teams have played regularly this winter. The weekly Cinema shows at Colchester and Witham, have continued without interruption. Only one troop of Scouts, the Littleton House boys, was able to hold a camp, as elsewhere tents are not allowed. Scout and Guide activities in the Schools, have otherwise continued much as usual, and, owing to the self-sacrifice of the Officers who come to us from outside, Miss Gadsdon, Miss Steggles, and Miss Sizer, and our own Staff, the Rangers and adult Guide Companies, have done well. The Rovers and adult Scouts, however, have almost stopped. The Officers are all in the Services, and many of the leading boys are on licence, earning their living.

Bridge
Home
Garden.

Currant
picking.

Sports.

Scouts and
Guides.

The Schools.

The schools which take the higher grade children under the Education Acts have fortunately been fully staffed and teaching has continued on normal lines. These schools form a bright and welcome picture and there is not the slightest doubt that residential schools are a far more valuable method

of training the feeble-minded, than day schools. The children are learning all the time, instead of for the usual school hours, twenty-five a week, and when as with us many of the certificated teachers are resident the school atmosphere can be maintained. Anyone who has seen them, knows what a noisy, jolly, happy crowd the children make. I am very indebted to Mrs. Taylor, the Headmistress at Greenwood School, Mr. Chadwick, the Headmaster at East Hill House School, Mr. Munden, the Headmaster of Littleton House School, and Miss Perry, the Headmistress of the Lower Boys' School, who have relieved me of much detail work and have carried on the duties of their responsible positions with an enthusiasm and an ability which gets them round or over all difficulties.

The Upper Girls' School have given a Play for eighteen years consecutively, and the public have been willing to pay each year, between £150 and £200 to see it. It had to stop two years ago, but is to be revived next month at Halstead only, to assist the local Warships Week effort. It is a Pantomime "Three Dots and a Dash." I know the public will enjoy it. I am still more sure the girls will love the showing off, but, I am somewhat doubtful if our Headmistress, Mrs. Taylor, on whom falls all the work of training and production and managing, will be equally enthusiastic. I expect she will. We are promised the assistance of an Army band.

The School
Play again.

Christmas was celebrated as usual, and was most thoroughly enjoyed. It is true the decorations were "left-overs" from previous years; it is true the presents were not so good, but everyone had some present off the tree. It is true there were no oranges, or any other kind of dessert except apples, and the quantity of sweets had to be halved, but the traditional Christmas dinner of roast pork, and plum pudding was there, both excellent. I think what we missed most were the dolls, which in their hundreds, have for years made a frame round the many Christmas Trees, and especially that enormous Tree erected on the stage at Turner Village. Since the year 1903 these have been dressed and given by many, many ladies in Ipswich, Felixstowe, and the surrounding area. This human thought, this providing what so many of our girls love better than anything else, a doll, was commenced by Mrs. E. P. Ridley of Ipswich, and through her efforts and those who followed her, has continued each Christmas since then. It was the result of a visit paid to the Institution by members of the Ipswich

Christmas.

The Dolls.

Ladies' Association. The number of dolls was usually 600 or 700, and many were beautifully dressed. Lately the collection has continued through the efforts and kindness of Mrs. and Miss Paul and Mrs. Mason. This year, for the first time for forty years, there were no dolls. The usual Christmas Dance was held, and as last year, at eleven o'clock, all in the Assembly Hall joined reverently in a few minutes' service of thanksgiving for our peaceful and happy Christmas.

Average weekly cost.

The average cost for 1941 was twenty-five shillings and sevenpence half-penny a week, an increase of sevenpence a week on the previous year. The provisional sum charged to the Local Authorities was twenty-six shillings and threepence a week for maintenance, as distinct from rent. The actual cost was therefore sevenpence half-penny a head a week below the provisional charge. The Local Authorities will in consequence be repaid the substantial sum of £2569 during the first quarter of 1942.

The cause of the increase.

The increased cost, over that for the year 1940, was entirely due to the very substantial increase in wages granted to the Staff from the 1st October last. In fact, but for these wage increases, over which you had no real control and owing to the very careful and economical management of the Steward, Mr. Smith, the average weekly cost would have been lower than in the previous year. Mr. Smith has been of the greatest possible assistance and I cannot speak too highly of his work.

The wage increase referred to, operated for the last three months of 1941. During 1942 it will be in force for the whole twelve months and even if the price of everything else remains at the present level, this increase in wages will result in a much increased average weekly cost. For 1942 the provisional charge must be one shilling and ninepence a head a week higher than last year and if the prices of food and clothing rise, the actual cost will exceed this amount.

It was quite clear early in 1941, that unless there was to be a complete breakdown in the mental hospital and mental deficiency institution services, owing to shortage of staff, something would have to be done. Though the services provide one great boon, namely, regular weekly work (without short time) and security of employment for life, yet compared with other employments open to men and women nowadays, the wages were low. Nurses would frequently hear of feeble-minded patients they had trained going out into the world and earning a higher wage than they themselves received. Not

only was there an inevitable drift to better paid employment, but these vacancies and those caused by the "calling up" for the services could in no way be filled. It was difficult, especially for the younger nurses to realise, that the best contribution they could make to the national war effort was to continue in the vitally important mental health service to which they belonged. Accordingly a Joint Conciliation Committee of the Mental Hospitals Association and the Mental Hospital and Institutional Workers Union drew up a scale of wages and conditions of service, with increments for length of service, for proficiency and for posts of responsibility which were mutually agreed on and which was adopted by the Minister of Health as a National Scale.

It was then intimated that the staff of any mental hospital or institution where the Managers agreed to pay the National Scale and conform to the national conditions would come under a "Standstill Order" made by the Minister under Regulation 32 AB of the Defence Regulations. The National Scale and the conditions of the Order received very full consideration from you, involving as it did such a heavy increase in the wages cost, but I believe it was felt by you that a general improvement of wages and conditions was deserved by your staff and was in fact overdue. From the 1st October last the National Scale was adopted and in my opinion the Staff have thoroughly appreciated the way in which you have dealt with the matter.

National
Scale of
Wages.

Five members of the Staff passed the Final Examination in Nursing of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, one of whom obtained distinction. Four passed the Preliminary Examination.

Nursing
Examination.

The number of admissions during the year was 151 against 164 in the previous year. We are seriously overcrowded, and the number of admissions was only possible because of the large number of cases going out on licence, and the discharge of school cases on becoming sixteen. But vacancies caused in this way only provide for the higher grade cases either by the admission of other school children or admission to those classes from which licence cases are chosen. Except by death no room can be made for the large number of low grade cases urgently requiring admission. It is heart breaking to receive several times a week urgent appeals to admit some low grade boy or girl, helpless, crippled, paralysed, needing constant care day and night and wearing out the health and strength of a devoted mother, only to have to refuse. The only place which can care for a case like this

Admissions.

If we were
not so full.

is the institution and the institution has no bed available. The number of discharges during the year was 91. Twenty-seven of these were children received under the Education Acts who had arrived at school leaving age. Fifteen were licence cases referred to elsewhere. Thirty-five were cases already in the Institution, but discharged and re-admitted for some technical reason. Seven went to other Institutions.

Death Rate.

On the average number on the books, the death rate was 17.1 per thousand, compared with 12.7 per thousand and 18.6 per thousand in the years 1940 and 1939 respectively. The rate remains low.

AVERAGE DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES.

From 1859 to 1905 inclusive	...	...	75 per thousand.
For the years 1902-03-04	...	...	86 per thousand.
From 1906 to 1940 inclusive	...	...	23.4 per thousand.
For the year 1941 ...	...	...	17.1 per thousand.

The number of deaths was 34, nine more than in the previous year, and two less than in 1939.

There were four deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage, showing that patients now live to a greater age. This cause of death was almost unknown here thirty years ago. One old boy was admitted in February 1879 and had been supported here by the charitable gifts of the public for a period of sixty-two years, and another old boy had been here 49 years and was 80 years old. Two deaths occurred in patients, who had been for years on licence, but these have to be included.

Tubercular
Death Rate.

The tubercular death rate was 2.5 per thousand against the very low rate of 1 per thousand for the previous year. The rate varies from year to year, but remains lower than the average for the past ten years, and very much lower than before and during the last war.

AVERAGE DEATH RATE FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

From 1859 to 1905 inclusive	...	...	46.0 per thousand.
From 1906 to 1926 inclusive	...	...	14.2 per thousand.
From 1927 to 1940 inclusive	...	...	2.8 per thousand.
For the year 1941 ...	...	...	2.5 per thousand.

Loss of
weight.

There were nine new cases of Tuberculosis. A general loss of weight throughout the Institution seemed to need

investigation, though it was no doubt mostly due to the necessary alterations in the dietary. Dinners remain excellent, but the patients seem to miss the breakfast and tea extras, like jam, marmalade, eggs, bacon and pastes, which helped large quantities of bread and butter down. A good many X-ray photographs were taken. Several early cases with some loss of weight, a cough, and a slight evening temperature but no sputum, no apparent physical signs, and only doubtful X-ray evidence were found to be passing tubercle bacilli in their motions. It appears to be a method of diagnosis which should be more widely used, especially in children and defectives, who swallow their sputum, and in early cases, where there is often the same tendency amongst normal people. The great importance of diagnosing and treating pulmonary tuberculosis in its early stages is so well known, that any help towards diagnosis is of considerable value. A number of other boys, in the same villa as one of the cases, were examined as controls, and in no case was the bacillus found.

In January, a case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was reported at Turner Village. In an attempt to assess the carrier rate, all the 500 odd patients at this branch had swabs taken from the naso-pharynx. The number of positive swabs (Type I and II) was 72 or 14 per cent., which is not unusual. It has been stated (Fairbrother, B.M.J. 21.12.40) that adequate dosage with sulphapyridine is a satisfactory method of clearing up the carriers. We tried it, giving a total dosage of 14 grms, spread over four days. Three days later 7 of the 72 carriers remained positive but a third swabbing a fortnight later resulted in 17 positives being found in these 72. It appears therefore that sulphapyridine treatment reduces the carrier rate, but probably only for a short period, and in view of the high carrier rate, which is often found under normal conditions, it seems doubtful if treatment of carriers is of practical value. No further case occurred.

There were three outbreaks of dysentery. One was at Littleton House School when 9 boys and two nurses had a mild attack of Sonné dysentery. There had been no previous outbreaks in the history of the School. Through the kindness of the Director of the Cambridge Emergency Laboratory, the whole school had their faeces examined repeatedly. Twenty-four carriers were found. In the spring, there were 13 cases and one Staff, mostly Flexner dysentery, at Bridge Home, and in the autumn, a further 7 mixed cases. There were no cases of Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria. Since 1926,

all patients with the parents' consent are immunised against Diphtheria with the inevitable result that this illness has practically disappeared.

T.A.B.T.

As a precautionary measure, and in view of the danger of outbreaks of typhoid fever, we obtained consent from the parents of the great majority of the patients to immunisation against these fevers, and against tetanus. We used T.A.B.T. 1679 patients and a number of the Staff received injections. Though there were for a few days a number of stiff arms, there were no severe reactions.

X-Ray photographs.

Sixty-three X-ray photographs were taken for diagnostic purposes of all kinds. There were four fractures of the long bones, and one dislocation. All were the result of ordinary accidents, and recovered. There were two operations for cancer.

Alterations in population.

The following table shows the alterations which have taken place in the Institution population during the year 1941:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
On the 1st January, 1941, there were			
on the books of the Institution ...	1120	844	1964
The admissions during the year were	94	57	151
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1214	901	2115
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
The discharges			
were ...	60	31	91
The deaths were	19	15	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	79	46	125

On the 1st January, 1942, there remained on the books of the Institution 1135 855 1990

Average daily number.

The average daily number of patients on the register was 1978, that is 12 more than in the previous year, and 1715 more than thirty-seven years ago when I was first appointed. Owing, however, to the larger number of patients on licence, the average number resident was only 1749, three less than in the previous year. The total number of cases under care, which included those on licence, was 2115.

Thanks to Staff.

Once again I would like to pay a special tribute of appreciation to the work of the Staff. There have been difficulties during the past year, though ours have not been so great as in many areas, but the difficulties have all been

faced with a determination to give of their best, to be cheerful, ready and willing under all circumstances and to consider first what is best for the Institution and our boys and girls.

In addition to their ordinary work, made more difficult and strenuous by shortage of staff, by added work and responsibility there have also been the many calls made on every member of the Staff by A.R.P. duties. We expect more from our Staff than the business employer and we certainly get it, longer hours, more strenuous training and greater responsibilities. These are not only to try and safeguard the material belongings of the Institution, but for the guiding, the protection, and if need should arise, the rescue of two thousand of those weak in body and mind and unable in most cases to fend for themselves in any emergency. I am pleased that the occasion of my Annual Report gives me the opportunity of bringing to your notice, to the notice of our subscribers and friends and I hope to the notice of the outside world the quiet self-sacrifice, the good temper and patience, which is part of the daily life of the great majority of your staff.

I have already mentioned several by name, but I am grateful to them all, each in their varying positions, whether in a position of special responsibility like Dr. Benjacar, the Deputy Medical Superintendent, Dr. Jones at Witham, Mr. Smith, the Steward, and Mr. Frost, Clerk of Works, and all the Heads of the many branches and departments or as sisters, nurses, teachers, trainers and not least domestic helpers. As I have said before it is the daily outlook of each member of the Staff which added together, makes the living soul of the Institution, which decides whether it is worth while we should continue to exist.

And once again I beg to thank you too, my Lords, Ladies And to you. and Gentlemen for your continued trust and confidence. I do assure you my utmost exertions are always at your service for the well being of this Institution.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. DOUGLAS TURNER,

M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),

Medical Superintendent.

Report of the Research Department.

*Under the Auspices of
The Medical Research Council and The Darwin Trust.*

Mr. J. C. Raven, M.Sc.

In 1940 "Progressive Matrices" was standardised for adults; norms were calculated from the scores of 3,600 unselected militiamen. The test was subsequently adopted by the Army Medical Department as a standard clinical test of intelligence. During the year 1941-42 a stream of requests for information concerning the test, criticisms and proposed applications have been dealt with.

"Progressive Matrices 1938" was designed to cover the whole range of mental development from infancy to maturity. It groups people fairly quickly and accurately into five classes according to the level of mental development reached. Only a few of the whole series of 60 tests are diagnostic at any one level of mental development and naturally the test as a whole does not differentiate clearly between individuals within these classes. Before the War relatively little work with adults was possible. Data collected since the War began, show that test scores for adults cluster rather closely at the upper end of the scale and also that while high matrix test scores can only be obtained by people of adequate intellectual ability, low scores can arise from a variety of causes. The majority of adults who obtain abnormally low scores are found on clinical examination to be mentally defective but neurotic adults also may obtain abnormally low scores. During the past year the test results of mentally defective adults and neurotic adults have been compared with a view to improving the reliability of mental tests and increasing their diagnostic value.

In June 1941 the Services arranged for a 20-minute mental test to be given when men are medically examined for National Service, so that each man is graded according to his mental ability and mental defect is detected before training is begun. From July 1941 onwards "Progressive Matrices" has been the mental test used at Army and Navy Recruiting Centres throughout the country. "Progressive Matrices" has also become the standard test used by the War

Office for grading men already in the Services. As a 20-minute test, results obtained with "Progressive Matrices 1938" cannot be regarded as reliable and in August 1941 the War Office made a request for a revised form of "Progressive Matrices" to be prepared exclusively for use with adults and suitable for administering in 20 minutes. With the assistance of Miss Walshaw the revision has been prepared and is at present being tried out experimentally by the War Office Department for the Selection of Personnel.

In collaboration with the staff of Mill Hill Emergency Hospital matrix test results of neurotic men have been compared with their case notes and the results of other mental tests. Data so far collected suggest that a score on a test such as "Progressive Matrices" (designed essentially to measure mental activity at the time of testing) together with a score on a "Vocabulary test" (designed expressly to measure a person's general level of intellectual attainment) can give more information concerning a person's mental constitution than any single test of "General Intelligence" or a number of "Performance tests." A "Vocabulary test" which can be given to children and adults either individually or in groups and a "Projection test" of association and conative control have been prepared for experimental use with "Progressive Matrices" with a view to differentiating more clearly between the test reactions of mentally defective persons and the reactions of neurotic, psychotic or deteriorated persons.

The work has been assisted by grants from the Medical Research Council.

Publications

"Standardisation of Progressive Matrices 1938." *Brit. Jl. Med. Psychol.*, Vol. XIX, Part 1, 1941, pp. 137-150.

"Testing the Mental Ability of Adults." *The Lancet*, January 24th, 1942, pp. 115-117.

"The Mill Hill Vocabulary Test" (Experimental). *H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd.*

"Progressive Matrices for Adults (Experimental Series) 1941." *H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd.*

Mr. Thomas Macara, Ph.D., was appointed on 1st July, Bio-Chemist to the department to continue research on Phenylketonuria and Mr. C. D. Lee has continued his general laboratory work, which has proved invaluable.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND

<i>Income.</i>				1941.		1940.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Ladies' Association	...	2,545	17 3				
Less Expenses	...	94	14 5				
		<hr/>		2,451	2 10	2,453	4 9
„ New Annual Subscriptions	...			7	9 0	3	3 0
„ Renewed Annual Subscriptions	...			663	9 5	690	13 9
„ Donations	...			112	9 2	124	4 4
„ Dividends and Interest on Investments	...			2,692	13 11	2,698	2 6
„ Payments for Patients:—							
From Local and other Statutory Authorities				116,908	10 5	118,754	11 9
*From Local Authorities for Occupation							
Centre Cases	...			40	9 10	40	19 0
From Charitable and Private Cases	...			2,641	2 10	2,840	18 3
„ *Proceeds of Profitable Industrial Occupations				2,969	8 7	1,973	18 1
„ *Farm	...			7,581	6 7	7,815	16 2
„ *Garden	...			3,435	10 11	1,914	3 1
„ Board of Education Grant	...			247	5 8	277	14 8
„ *Grants from Darwin Trustees and Rockefeller							
Foundation, towards Research	...			874	5 8	421	1 9
„ *Staff payments for Board, Lodging, Washing,							
etc.	...			1,643	10 3	-	- -

NOTE.—In arriving at the average weekly cost, the items marked * are deducted from the Expenditure.

£142,268 15 1 £140,008 11 1

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,

J. OXLEY PARKER, } *Members.*
 GILBERTSON SMITH, }
 A. N. CARRUTHERS, } *Treasurer.*
 ARTHUR TURNER, } *Secretary.*

EXPENDITURE DURING 1941 and 1940.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	1941.			1940.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	50,588	16	4	45,846	4	3
„ Pensions	420	18	6	493	13	7
„ Provisions	30,257	11	6	29,811	8	9
„ Clothing	6,693	14	7	6,333	7	8
„ Uniform	643	19	9	498	4	0
„ Medical Requisites and Drugs	1,140	5	4	665	0	1
„ Furniture and Bedding	3,456	9	11	4,762	2	2
„ Fuel	9,177	18	5	8,419	19	2
„ Electric Current	1,506	18	9	1,482	16	7
„ Water	1,162	12	7	922	8	2
„ Washing and Cleaning Articles and other necessaries	1,674	8	9	1,435	11	10
„ Travelling Expenses and Expenses of Con- veyance, Removal and Burial of Patients ...	836	15	11	865	16	4
„ Books, Postages, Printing, Stationery and Advertisements	1,690	19	2	1,671	3	6
„ Rates, Taxes and Insurance	5,815	17	2	5,714	7	4
„ Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings and Machinery	3,420	8	1	3,816	10	9
„ Rents	1,063	12	0	982	2	0
„ Research Department	1,087	8	0	701	4	9
„ Branches Depreciation Fund	150	0	0	150	0	0
„ Industries:—						
Wages on Profitable Occupa- tions	512	1	7			
Materials	2,053	10	2			
	2,565	11	9	2,110	16	7
„ Farm	8,001	16	3	8,232	16	0
„ Gardens, Grounds and Playing Fields ...	2,054	5	2	1,936	14	9
„ Bank Charges	—	—	—	1	4	7
„ Election, etc.	23	5	0	96	16	2
	£133,433	12	11	£126,950	9	0

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE. (Not included in Average Weekly Cost).

By Local Authorities Reduction of Charges ...	2,569	13	1	4,959	4	8
„ Various Additions				3,177	18	9
„ Transfer to Reserve Fund towards cost of pur- chase and improvements at Bridge Home, Witham	6,265	9	1	4,920	18	8
	£142,268	15	1	£140,008	11	1

Net average Weekly Cost per head per Patient on number Resident	25/7½	25/0½
Average number of Patients Resident	1,749	1,752
Average number of Patients on Books	1,978	1,966

The Royal Eastern

Limited by
BALANCE SHEET

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount owing on Expenditure Account at 31st December, 1941, and since paid			7,385	7 0
Amount due to Local Authorities in respect of difference between Interim charge for Patients and the actual cost for the year 1941			2,569	13 1
Permanent Endowment Fund—				
As at 1st January, 1941	55,076	11 9		
Add Profit on Sale of Investments	1,201	12 11		
			56,278	4 8
Reserve Fund—				
As at 1st January, 1941	34,763	2 6		
Add Rents, Dividends and Interest on Reserve Fund Investments	1,512	5 11		
„ Legacy received	100	0 0		
„ Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account towards cost of purchase and improvements to Bridge Home, Witham	6,265	9 1		
			£42,640	17 6
Less Preparing Plans for Play Room at East Hill House			10	10 0
			42,630	7 6
Peckover Schools Repairs Fund—				
As at 1st January, 1941			2,000	0 0
Amount carried forward			£110,863	12 3

Counties' Institution, Ltd.

Guarantee.

31st DECEMBER, 1941.

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments (at cost) viz.: —						
<i>On behalf of Permanent Endowment Fund—</i>						
British Government Securities	18,274	7	9			
Indian, Dominion and Colonial Government Securities	5,273	17	8			
Bank of England Stock	244	13	9			
Municipal Securities and Public Boards, U.K.	20,503	17	2			
British Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks	11,816	8	7			
				56,113	4	11
<i>On behalf of Reserve Fund—</i>						
British Government Securities	14,500	0	0			
Dominion and Colonial Government Securities	5,146	1	9			
Municipal and County Securities and Public Boards, U.K.	13,323	9	1			
Bank of England Stock	2,000	0	0			
British Railway Debenture, Preference and Ordinary Stocks	2,902	8	7			
Foreign Railway Debenture Stock	181	6	10			
				38,053	6	3
<i>On behalf of Peckover Schools—</i>						
Indian Government Security and British Railway Preference Stock				2,000	0	0
<i>On behalf of Branches Depreciation Fund—</i>						
British Government and County Securities, Municipal Loan and Security guaranteed under Trade Facilities Acts				2,723	19	3
				£98,890	10	5
 Note. —The Market value of these investments as at 31st December, 1941, amounts approximately to £100,923.						
Cash at Bank on Current Account	8,386	14	5			
Cash Balances in Hand	678	0	0			
Cash on Deposit Account	4,000	0	0			
Balances in Hands of Country Bankers	91	8	0			
Balances in Hands of Ladies' Association	1,305	10	5			
				14,461	12	10
Amount carried forward				£113,352	3	3

THE ROYAL EASTERN

Limited by

BALANCE SHEET

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward				110,863	12	3
Peckover Schools Repairs Account—						
As at 1st January, 1941	26	16	9			
Add Dividends and Interest Received ...	68	6	8			
				95	3	5
Branches Depreciation Fund—						
As at 1st January, 1941	2,502	14	3			
Add Dividends and Interest Received ...	71	5	0			
„ Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account to meet cost of reinstatement of hired branches when Leases expire	150	0	0			
				2,723	19	3
				<hr/> <u>£113,682 14 11</u> <hr/>		

Report of the Auditors to the Members of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Ltd.,

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution Ltd., dated 31st day of December, 1941, and above set forth.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Institution's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Institution.

(Sgd.) IMPEY, CUDWORTH & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

LONDON,
12th March, 1942.

COUNTIES INSTITUTION, LTD.

Guarantee.

31st December, 1941, (*continued*).

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward				113,352	3	3
Amount due on Income Account at 31st December, 1941, and since paid				330	11	8
Amounts due in respect of charges for Patients (not valued)						
Stock on Hand (not valued)						
Freehold Property (not valued)						
Extension Scheme—Turner Village, etc.—						
Expenditure on Construction, Furnishing and Equipment of Buildings to 31st December, 1938	190,849	13	1			
<i>Less</i> Loans in respect thereof received from County Councils (of which £178,475 is secured by Mortgage on Freehold Property of the Institution)	190,849	13	1			
				<u>£113,682</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,

J. OXLEY PARKER, }
 GILBERTSON SMITH, } *Members.*

A. N. CARRUTHERS, *Treasurer.*

ARTHUR TURNER, *Secretary.*

**APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1941
FOR CHILDREN ON SCHOOL REGISTER.**

These figures have been arrived at by calculating the proportion which the number of children on the School Register bears to the number of patients in the Institution and apportioning the expenses in a similar manner

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	7,404	13	0
Pensions	61	12	2
Provisions	4,428	15	7
Clothing	979	15	1
Uniform	94	5	2
Medical Requisites and Drugs	166	18	0
Furniture and Bedding	505	18	6
Fuel	1,343	6	8
Electric Current	220	11	5
Water	170	3	6
Washing and Cleaning Articles and other necessaries	245	1	9
Travelling Expenses and Expenses of Convey- ance, Removal and Burial of Patients ...	122	9	7
Books, Postage, Printing, Stationery and Advertisements	247	10	1
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	851	5	3
Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings and Machinery	500	12	10
Rents	155	13	7
Research Department	159	3	3
Branches Depreciation Fund	21	19	2
Industries	375	10	6
Farm	1,171	4	5
Garden, Grounds and Playing Fields ...	300	14	5
Election, etc.	3	8	0
	£19,530	11	11

Average number on School Register (as certified by Secretary) 256

Net average weekly cost per head per patient after excluding cost of Election and deducting proceeds of Occupation Centre Cases, Industrial Occupations, Farm and Garden Accounts, Grants towards Research Expenses and Staff contributions for Board, etc. ... £1 5 7½

Examined and found correct,

IMPEY, CUDWORTH & Co.,

Chartered Accountants,

Auditors.

LONDON,
12th March, 1942.