

**Seventy-seventh annual report : for the year ending December 31st, 1935 /  
Royal Eastern Counties' Institution for the Mentally Defective, Colchester.**

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

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INSTITUTED 1st FEBRUARY 1859.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

*For the year ending December 31st, 1935*

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

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REGISTERED OFFICE:  
ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER.

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

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MAY, 1936

WITH THE SECRETARY'S COMPLIMENTS

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CENTRAL INSTITUTION COLCHESTER 3138.

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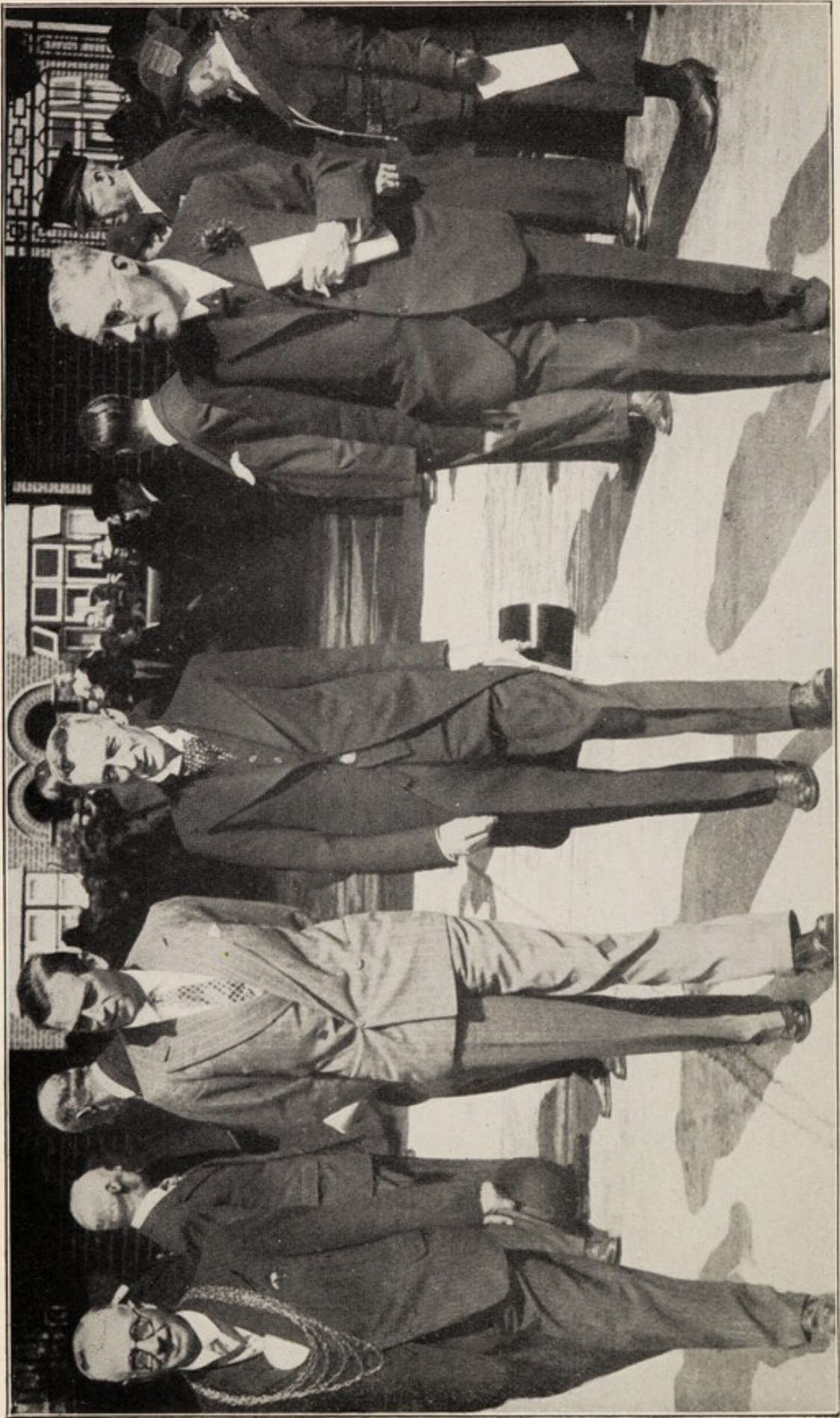
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1935



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THE OPENING OF TURNER VILLAGE BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT, K.G.

The Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Ltd.  
FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE  
COLCHESTER.

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*Instituted February 1st, 1859.*

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*Secretary—*MAJOR ARTHUR TURNER, T.D.



## The Institution and its Branches.

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- Central Institution, Colchester .. Women and Children  
Dr. F. Douglas Turner, *Medical Superintendent.*
- The Turner Village, Colchester .. .. Village for Men  
Dr. F. C. Osgood, *Deputy Medical Superintendent.*
- Bridge Home, Witham .. .. Home for Men  
Dr. E. J. Fitzgerald, *Medical Superintendent.*
- East Hill House, Colchester .. Upper Boys' School  
Mr. G. F. Harris, *Head Master.*
- Littleton House School, Girton,  
Cambridge .. .. Upper Boy's School  
Miss Peyton, *Head Mistress.*
- Greenwood School, Halstead .. Upper Girls' School  
Mrs. Taylor, *Head Mistress.*
- No. 10, East Hill, Colchester .. Lower Boys' School  
Miss Kerry, *Head Mistress.*
- Crossley House, Clacton-on-Sea .. .. Seaside Home  
Mrs. Seely, *Matron.*
- Lexden House, Colchester .. .. Domestic Service Hostel  
Miss Beynon, *Matron.*

## Objects of the Institution.

The Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, which is entirely undenominational, was established in 1859 to care for all grades of the mentally defective belonging to the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridge, educating and training those who are able to benefit by instruction and caring for those who are not able to learn anything.

It is supported by voluntary contributions and by payments for patients, and is certified by the Board of Control, the Board of Education, and the Home Office.

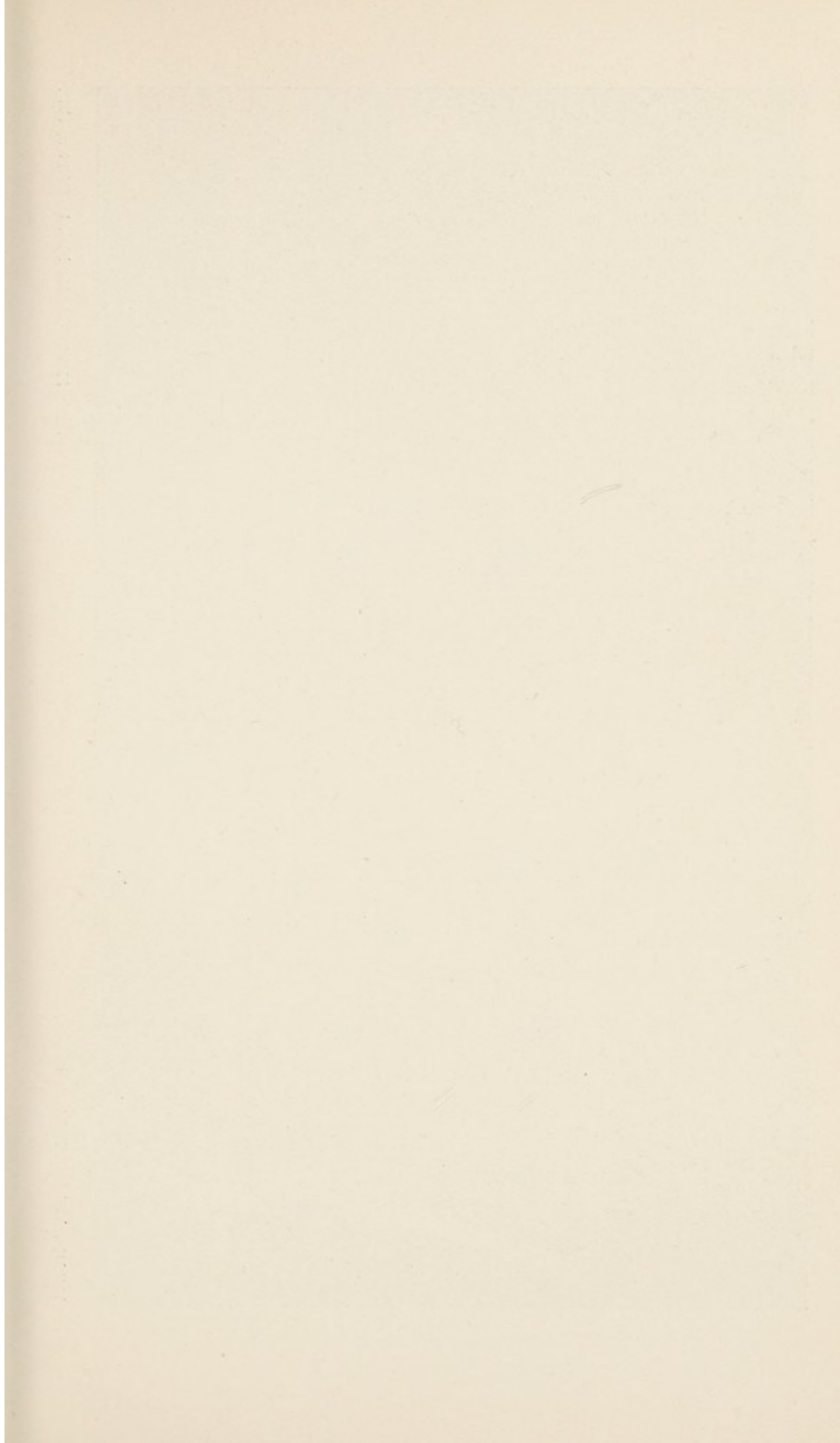
The Central Institution is at Colchester and adjoining it are the Peckover Schools and Workshops, presented by the late Lord Peckover. There is also a large farm as well as separate blocks for the lower grade classes. In addition, there is a special residential school for high-grade girls (Greenwood School, Halstead), similar schools for boys (East Hill House and No. 10 East Hill, Colchester, and Littleton House, Cambridge), a special home for young women (Lexden House, Colchester), home for seven classes of adult men (Bridge Home,) and the Seaside Home (Crossley House, Clacton-on-Sea), presented by the late Lord Somerleyton.

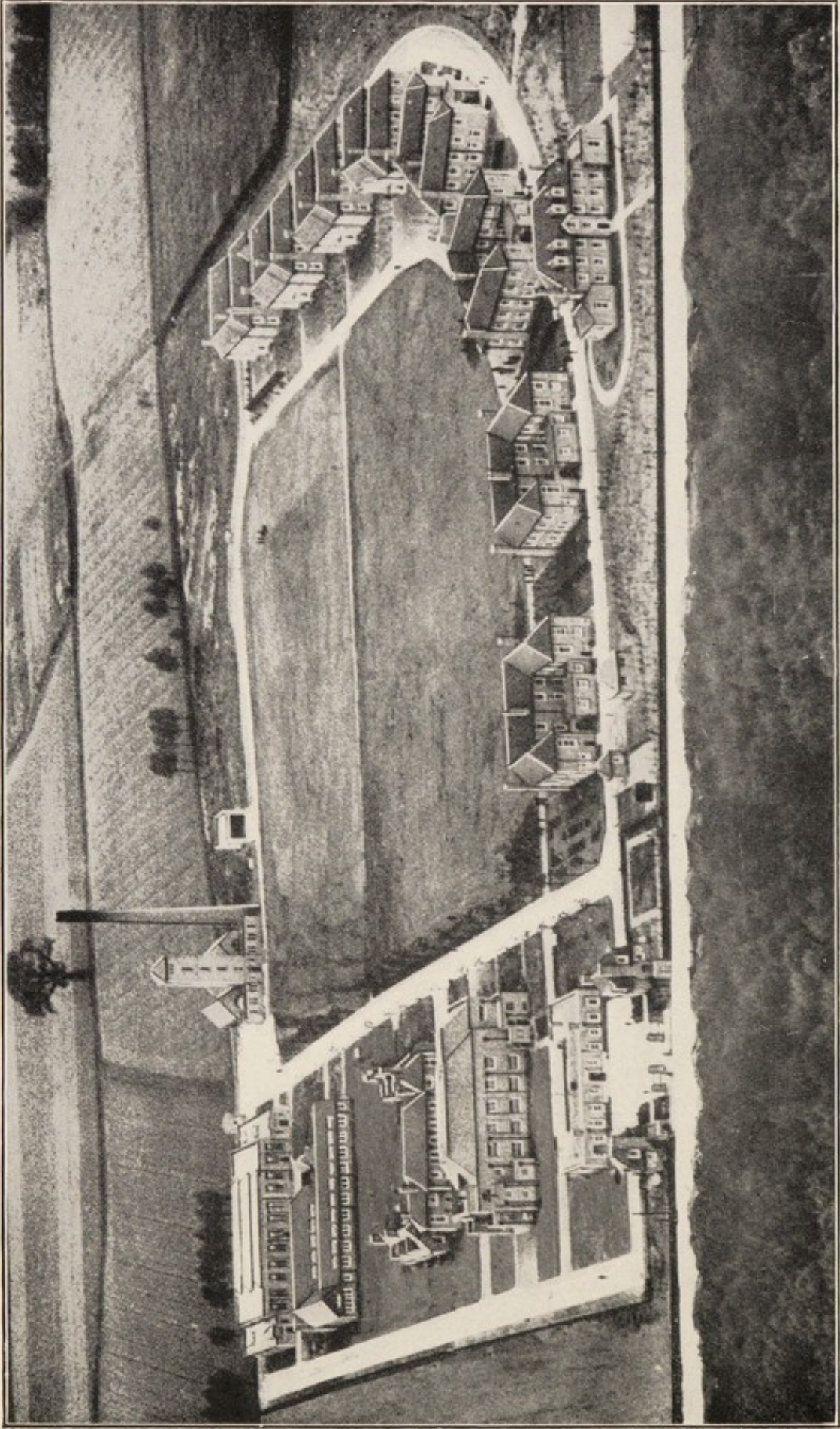
A large extension, The Turner Village has recently been added on high ground about half-a-mile from the Central Institution. This comprises eight villas grouped round playing fields, workshops, assembly hall, kitchen, laundry, and administration buildings, and increases the total number of beds to 1,850. This Colony is occupied by male patients and the Central Institution by female patients.

With the object of teaching the inmates to become as self-supporting as possible, various useful trades are carried on. All the clothing, including dresses, suits and boots, and all mattresses, are made, as well as all the furniture required. A large number of mats, brushes, baskets, and

articles of wood-carving are made, and orders can always be carried out. Some of the girls are employed in laundry work, and both boys and girls are taught farm and garden work. Manual work is taught in the schools, and useful leather and other bags, and raffia baskets are made.

Those whose friends are unable to pay for their care and maintenance can be elected by the votes of subscribers, and are admitted for a period of seven years. At the end of this time they can be re-elected, and a few patients are re-elected for life. It is expected that the parents should contribute whatever they can afford towards the cost of maintenance.





TURNER VILLAGE FROM THE AIR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY AUTOFILMS, LTD.

## REPORT.

Presented at the Annual Meeting held at the Institution,  
Colchester, on Monday, 27th April, 1936.

In presenting their Seventy-seventh Annual Report, the Board desire to express their deep sense of the loss this Institution, in common with the whole Empire, has sustained by the death of His late Majesty King George V.

Death of H. M.  
King George V.

Ever since the year 1879, the Institution has been under Royal Patronage as His Majesty succeeded the late King Edward VII as Patron when he ascended the Throne, and during this long period it has received many tokens of sympathetic interest.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 27th January, 1936, the following Resolutions were passed.

"That the Board of Directors humbly beg on behalf of themselves and the Subscribers to the Institution to offer their heartfelt sympathy to His Majesty King Edward VIII on the great loss His Majesty has sustained by the death of our late beloved King George V, whose memory will ever live in the hearts of a loyal and devoted nation.

The Board desire to assure His Majesty of their unfailing loyalty and devotion to His Throne and Person and beg to be permitted to offer their congratulations to His Majesty upon His Accession to the Throne of His Ancestors."

"That the Board of Directors venture respectfully to hope that following in the steps of his illustrious Grandfather who became Patron of the Institution in 1879 and of the late King George V who became Patron upon his accession to the Throne His Majesty King Edward VIII will also be graciously pleased to accord His Royal Patronage to the Institution, which is the only one of its kind in the Eastern Counties."

The Board are much gratified to announce that they have received an intimation that His Majesty King Edward VIII has been graciously pleased to grant his Patronage to the Institution.

Continuation  
of Royal  
Patronage.

The year 1935 will ever remain a memorable one in the history of the Institution because during that time the completion and bringing into occupation of the first section of the Extension Scheme has taken place. The interest attaching to such an event was immensely increased by the

Opening of  
Turner Village  
by H.R.H. the  
Duke of Kent.

fact that H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, K.G., graciously consented to open this important addition to the resources of the Institution.

The Opening Ceremony took place on Thursday 18th, July, and was preceded by Lunch at the Moot Hall, Colchester, at which the Chairman of the Institution, the Earl of Stradbroke presided and was supported by many influential people from all parts of the Eastern Counties.

In proposing the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. J. Oxley Parker, T.D., D.L., (Vice Chairman of the House Committee) recalled that the Institution was started over seventy years ago by voluntary effort. The need and the whole scope expanded beyond the compass of a charitable institution and so they had four great public bodies, the County Councils of Essex, East Suffolk, West Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, becoming partners with a charitable institution and agreeing to help them in its management and control. He paid high tribute to the friendly and cordial relations they had with the County Councils. Nothing could have been more helpful than their attitude.

Mr. Arthur Porter, Chairman of the Essex County Council, in replying offered congratulations upon the completion of the first part of the Extension, which had entailed years of thought and labour and being now finished, would enable the Institution to expand its beneficent work. Association between the Institution and the County Councils had been one of value to all concerned, and had been a great benefit to those for whom the Institution existed.

His Royal Highness arrived at Turner Village at 3.30 and was received at the entrance gates by The Earl of Stradbroke (Chairman of the Institution), Sir Laurence Brock (Chairman of the Board of Control), Col. Gilbertson Smith (Chairman of the Joint County Council Committee), and Dr. F. Douglas Turner (Medical Superintendent of the Institution), who were presented to the Duke by the Mayor of Colchester (Councillor A. H. Cross).

Drawn up inside the gates was a Guard of Honour composed of the Institution Companies of Scouts and Girl Guides.

After the presentation of a souvenir key by Mr. John Stuart, the Architect, His Royal Highness unlocked the entrance gates and proceeded to the Assembly Hall where further presentations were made, and where the Opening Ceremony

was held in the presence of many representatives of the County Councils concerned in the Extension and a large number of the Institution's supporters who had come from all parts of the Eastern Counties to assist in this notable function.

On the platform were, in addition to the Duke of Kent, the Duke's Equerry, Col. Gilbertson Smith, T.D., D.L. (chairman of the Joint Committee of the County Councils of Essex, East Suffolk, West Suffolk and Cambridgeshire) who presided, the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, the Duchess of Grafton, the Mayor of Colchester, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Mayor of Norwich, Sir Gurney Benham (High Steward of Colchester), the Bishop of Colchester, Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P., Sir Laurence Brock, C.B. (chairman of the Board of Control), Mr. Arthur Porter, (Chairman, Essex County Council), Mr. H. de Havilland (Vice-Chairman, Essex County Council), Mr. W. R. Hustler (Chairman, West Suffolk County Council), Mr. A. O. Lusher (Vice-Chairman, West Suffolk County Council), Mr. R. Eaton White (Chairman, East Suffolk County Council), Mr. H. W. Mason, (Vice-Chairman, East Suffolk County Council), Mr. H. Franklin, (Chairman, Cambridgeshire County Council) Mr. J. H. Lachlan White, (Chairman, Suffolk Joint M.D. Committee), Mr. A. Symonds (Vice-Chairman, Suffolk Joint M.D. Committee), Mrs. Mellish Clark, (Chairman of the Cambridgeshire M.D. Committee), Mr. J. Oxley Parker (Vice-Chairman of the House Committee), Mr. P. Astins, Rev. J. Asquith Baker, Miss Bernard, Col. J. C. Tabor, Mr. C. Watkins, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. E. D. Page (Clerk to the Joint Committee), the Medical Superintendent and the Secretary.

After a short speech by the Chairman, explaining the object of the gathering, Sir Laurence Brock, C.B., Chairman of the Board of Control on behalf of the Minister of Health, whose parliamentary duties prevented him from being present; expressed appreciation to His Royal Highness, mentioning that the interest taken by the Royal Family in Public Health service had been shown on numerous occasions. Mental Deficiency Work was perhaps the least appealing of all health services, yet there was no class more deserving of their sympathy and help. For there surely could be no greater misfortune than being born into the world with a crippled mind and for many defectives there could be no chance in life. It was only in colonies under the skilled and sympathetic treatment they received that many defectives could hope to become productive at all.



Following prayer by the Bishop of Colchester, the Chairman invited the Duke of Kent to declare the Extension open.

The Duke of Kent said he was very pleased to be present at the inauguration of that important extension of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, of which the King had been patron since 1910. For many years past there had been, happily, a growing realisation of the need of providing proper care for mental defectives, but since the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, the development of the services had been delayed, by difficulties beyond the control of those responsible for putting the Act into operation. The extension was, however, a step in the right direction as it provided beds for over four hundred patients. The extension formed, His Royal Highness understood, the first part of a larger scheme which was intended eventually to provide the addition of eleven hundred beds for the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution.

The Duke said he was glad to see that special attention had been given to the provision of facilities for the training and recreation of patients, and he was looking forward to seeing some of the new buildings before he left. One of the surest methods of overcoming special difficulties of a problem, added the Duke, was in joint action, and he congratulated the County Councils of Essex, East and West Suffolk and Cambridgeshire and their mental deficiency committees on their wisdom in combining for the present purpose. They had gone even further than mere co-operation, however. Instead of starting an entirely new venture they had combined with this great charitable institution, the second oldest of its kind in the country, and had provided new accommodation by the extension of that tried and trusted organisation. (Applause.) The Royal Eastern Counties' Institution had a fine record, having served mental defectives for a great many years. By their willingness and wealth of experience they had been of the greatest value in this new development. The Duke said he was glad that the extension was to be called "Turner Village," thus perpetuating a name long and honourably associated with the Institution. (Loud applause.) To the joint committees and their chairman, Col. Gilbertson Smith, His Royal Highness offered his sincere congratulations on the realisation of the object which could never have been provided without foresight, care and hard work. He congratulated also the architect and all who had been associ-

ated with the work, in erection and in other capacities, and to all who would be looking after the patients and all who would have the responsibility of managing the Institution and patients he wished every happiness. "I have now much pleasure in declaring open Turner Village," the Duke concluded, amid great applause.

The Earl of Stradbroke in moving that a vote of thanks be accorded to His Royal Highness remembered with gratitude the many benefactors who from time to time had helped them so that the Institution had grown from 100 to 1,500 beds which they reached in 1933. In 1891, King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, presided at a Festival Dinner to inaugurate an Endowment Fund which had since reached £50,000. They had always been fortunate in having the very active support of the Royal Family. King Edward was their Patron from 1879, and the present King had been graciously pleased to be their Patron since his Accession. Queen Alexandra became Patroness of the Ladies Association in 1891 and Queen Mary was now Patroness of that Association.

Mr. Arthur Porter, (Chairman of the Essex County Council) in seconding, pointed out the need for a hospital in such a scheme.

The resolution was supported by Mr. J. H. Lachlan White, (Chairman of the Joint Suffolk M.D. Committee) and heartily adopted.

The following further presentations were then made:—

- The Deputy Medical Superintendent.
- The Matron of the Central Institution.
- The Matron of the Extension.
- The Head Attendant.
- The General Contractor.
- The Contractor's Surveyor.
- The Clerk of Works.
- The Head Foreman.
- One Representative of the Workmen.

His Royal Highness then proceeded to inspect the new buildings including the Kitchen, Shops and Laundry with keen interest, asking many questions of the patients who were at work in the various Shops.

Turner Village, thus auspiciously brought into use is proving a most valuable adjunct, and the whole of the eight villas are now occupied by male patients. The Workshops which have been thoroughly well equipped enable a larger number of the inmates to be instructed in the trades of tailoring, shoe-making, matmaking and carpentry. In the up-to-date Laundry where some girls go to work daily from the Central Institution, the washing for the whole of the Institution is expeditiously carried out. Three excellent playing fields have been provided in the centre of the Village and the surrounding grounds have been judiciously planted with trees, shrubs, etc.

This Extension which is the most important in the long history of the Institution, has been provided by the County Councils of Essex, East and West Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, and it was felt that in these circumstances the County Councils should have representation on the Board and House Committee. Accordingly the following appointments were made as from the 1st October, the date of the Architects Certificate of Completion.

Col. Gilbertson Smith, T.D., D.L.	} representing Essex.
Mr. James Tabor, C.B.E., D.L.	
Mr. P. Astins,	
Mrs. B. W. Williams, J.P.	
Mr. J. H. Lachlan White, D.L.	} representing Suffolk.
Mr. Arthur Symonds	
Mrs. Mellish Clark, J.P., representing Cambridgeshire.	

The Board desire to extend a most cordial welcome to these representatives and are very glad to have the benefit of their experience and co-operation.

The remaining work of the first section of this Extension, viz:—The conversion of the old laundry at the Central Institution into living quarters for female patients has still to be carried out as nothing could be done about this until the new Laundry at Turner Village became available, but it is hoped that a start will very shortly be made.

The conversion of the old male quarters at the Central Institution into female quarters has already been done, and in this connection, it has been found necessary to modernise

the Staff Accommodation and to provide an additional lavatory block. The old Cornish Boilers put in many years ago had become worn out and have been replaced by two new Halifax oil fired boilers to provide for the heating and cooking.

The Board desire to tender to Her Grace the Duchess of Grafton and to all the Members of the Ladies Association their most grateful thanks for the valuable assistance given by means of the Collections which are made annually throughout the Eastern Counties. These Collections were started in the year 1887 at Newmarket, and owing to the success which attended this first effort, were extended in 1889 and 1890 to the whole of the four Counties. Every year since that time, the Collections have been organised with the greatest possible keenness and enthusiasm and have been of the utmost value in carrying on the work of the Institution. Indeed, many of the inmates now enjoying the benefits of a home and training within the Institution would not have been able to have this privilege were it not for this annual assistance so freely and ungrudgingly given. Owing to the very difficult conditions, the total result during 1935, viz:—£3,512 15s. 2d. was not quite so good as usual, but it is one that reflects the greatest possible credit upon the large number of willing workers, who in some instances have been making these Collections, year by year, ever since the Association was first started. The Board are deeply indebted to all those who have assisted in raising such a valuable and welcome amount, and offer their congratulations upon the success which has been obtained during a most difficult period.

Thanks to  
Ladies'  
Association.

The following Legacies have been thankfully received and have been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

Legacies.

	£	s.	d.
The late Mr. Henry Ward (part) ....	2,187	8	0
The late Miss Emma Nash ....	500	0	0
The late Miss J. L. Barnes ....	50	0	0
The late Mr. R. W. T. Mace ....	9	0	0
The late Mr. Henry Abigall ....	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,751	8	0
	<hr/>		

The Board desire to express their appreciation of the following Special Donations which have been particularly welcome.

Special  
Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous	12	12	0
Mrs. Hammond	10	10	0
Mrs. & Mrs. Gale	10	10	0
Miss Harrington, Proceeds of Whist Drive	5	12	4
Mrs. Jackson	5	5	0
Mr. R. C. Lyall	5	0	0
Mrs. Welham	5	0	0
Employees of M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Company	5	0	0
Angel Lodge No. 51	4	4	0
Students Training College, Norwich	3	0	0
Old Friend of Institution.	3	0	0
Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Welfare Dept.	2	2	0
Mrs. Gale, Box Collection	2	0	2
Miss Plowright, Box Collection	1	4	10
Miss Oates	1	1	0
P.M.E.	1	0	0
Ingatstone Branch of Mothers Union	10	0	0

Average  
Weekly  
Cost.

As was anticipated, the average weekly cost during the past year was higher than usual, being £1 2s. 0¼d. against £1 0s. 1¼d. per head in the previous year. The extra cost of running Turner Village is largely responsible for this. When the buildings were taken over and before they were occupied, provision had to be made for heating to assist in drying and to prevent deterioration. A larger staff had to be trained and carried for some time beforehand so as to be ready when required. The Villas were not at first, and even now are not fully occupied, but empty beds do not necessarily mean a reduced expenditure as the overhead charges are practically the same as if all the beds were occupied. It is hoped that as the beds are filled, the average cost will be proportionately lower but the Board do not feel that a large reduction can be expected as the cost of running Turner Village with its separate Villas must of necessity be higher than in an Institution where all are living under the same roof. As against this the modern system gives much better facilities for grading and provides more comfort and more home like life for the inmates.

Public  
Meeting  
at Norwich.

A Public Meeting was held at the Technical College, St. George's, Norwich, on Wednesday 23rd October, when the Right Worshipful The Lord Mayor of Norwich (Mr. P. W. Jewson, J.P.) presided and made an earnest appeal for the Institution. He was supported by the following Speakers:—The Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. W. E. Walker, J.P.) Miss C. B. Duff, J.P., Mrs. Moyle, Mr. H. E. Witard, J.P., and Mr. H. A. Day, J.P., who pleaded the cause of the Institution and pointed out the need for further support in order to defray the cost of the Norwich cases in the Institution.

The following Donations were announced at the Meeting.

	£	s.	d.
The Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk (Mr. Russell J. Colman)	52	10	0
Messrs. J. & J. Colman, Ltd. ....	52	10	0
Barclays Bank, Ltd. ....	26	5	0
Messrs. Steward & Patteson, Ltd. ....	26	5	0
Miss Ethel M. Colman ....	25	0	0
Miss H. C. Colman ....	25	0	0
Messrs. Roberts Printers Norwich, Ltd. ....	15	15	0
Messrs. Howlett & White, Ltd. ....	15	0	0
Messrs. Jewson & Sons, Ltd. ....	10	10	0
Messrs. R. H. Bond & Sons, Ltd. ....	10	10	0
Mr. W. R. Bond ....	10	10	0
Mr. H. J. Copeman ....	10	10	0
Messrs. Dakin & Co. ....	10	10	0
Norfolk News Coy., Ltd. ....	10	10	0
Messrs. Jarrold & Sons, Ltd. ....	10	10	0
Mr. John Cator, D.L. ....	10	0	0

The Appeal resulted in £376 2s. 0d. being subscribed. Not quite so much, perhaps, as the Board had hoped but an extremely welcome addition to the funds of the Institution and which they very much appreciate. They realise that the present trying conditions do not make for large charitable donations and they are most grateful for the support accorded.

The Spring Election was held at St. Peters Parish Hall, March, on 6th June, when Rev. F. G. Breed presided, and the Autumn Election was held at the Y.M.C.A., Norwich, on 9th December, when Alderman H. E. Witard, J.P., presided. At each Election, twelve candidates were elected for a term of seven years.

Elections of candidates.

The Board deeply deplore the loss by death of Brig.-Gen. Sir Richard Colvin, K.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Essex, and Major N. A. C. de Hirzel Tufnell, D.L. Sir Richard had been a President of the Institution for many years and besides presiding at Public Meetings had rendered valuable assistance in many other ways. Major Tufnell had been Treasurer and a Member of the Board and House Committee since 1905, and in him the Board feel they have lost a warm supporter. They much regret also the resignation of Mr. A. R. Jelf who had been one of their Colleagues.

Deaths.

The Board have elected Mr. J. Oxley Parker, T.D., D.L., as Treasurer until the next Annual General Meeting when they hope this appointment will be confirmed.

Treasurer.

Brig.-General Towsey, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L., has joined the Board and House Committee and the Board are glad to welcome him as a Colleague.

Addition to Board and House Committee.

Thanks to  
Honorary  
Officers.

The Honorary Officers continue, as always, to give much valuable assistance for which the Board are very grateful. Professor Sir Walter Langdon Brown having resigned, the Board are glad to announce that Dr. J. A. Ryle, Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge, has agreed to succeed him as Consulting Physician.

Staff.

The year 1935, has been one of great happenings in the history of the Institution and those events have occasioned much extra work to some members of the Staff. That extra work was done cheerfully and readily, but the Board are glad of this opportunity of expressing their warm thanks to those on whom the burden fell; and to all members of the Staff they are very grateful for their unremitting care and solicitude for the patients, for the Board realise that the high reputation of the Institution is due to the loyal way they carry out their multifarious duties.

Turner Village has involved a large increase in Staff and the Board sincerely hope that every new member may be permeated with that same spirit of devotion to the patients and the Institution.

Dark outlook  
for future.

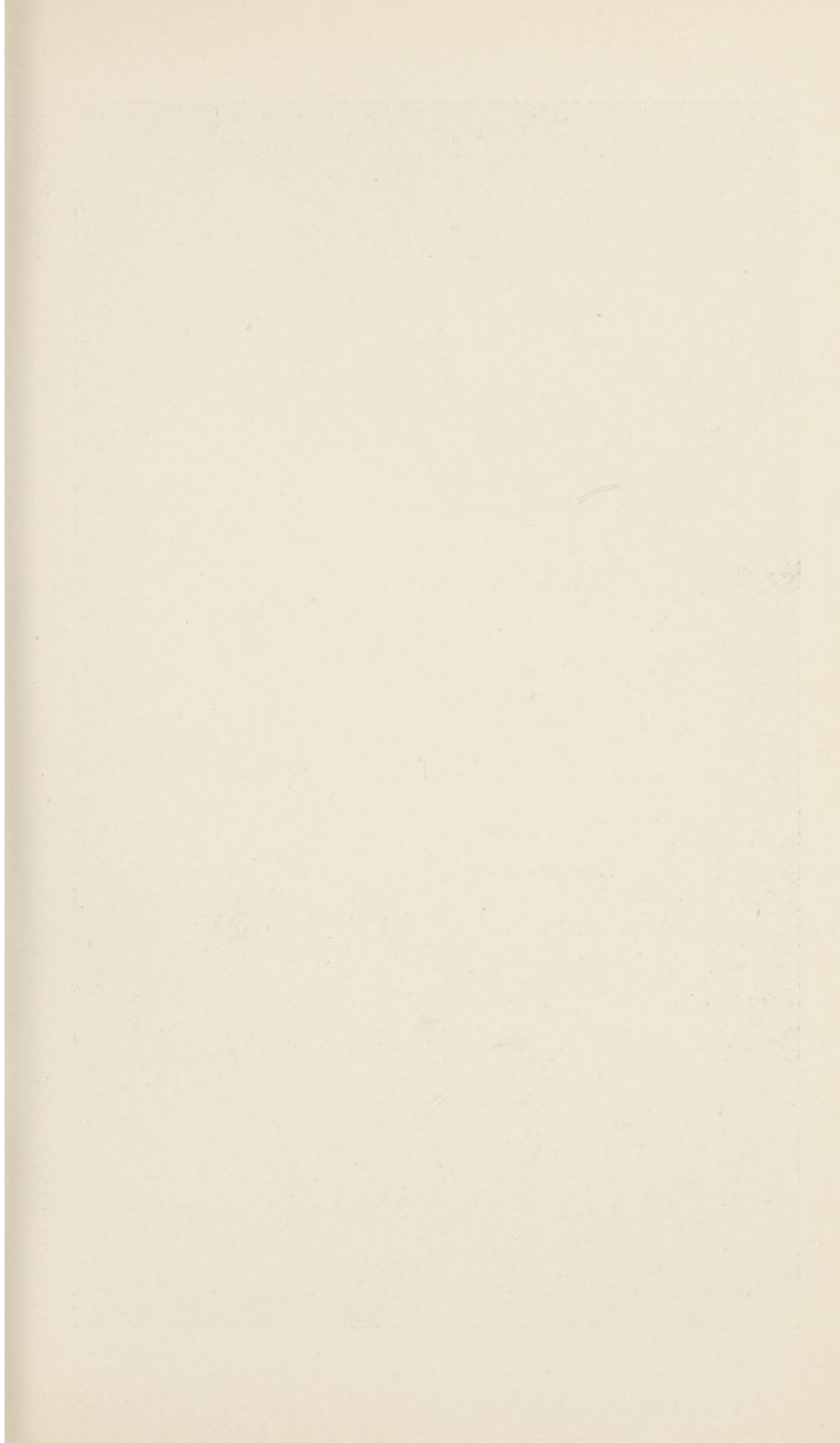
The Board have a very keen sense of the value of the help they have received during the past year and desire to express their grateful appreciation. They have however, considerable anxiety about the future as it will be seen from the Accounts that during 1935 there was a large deficiency which has had to be met from the Reserve Fund. This deficiency is mainly caused by the fact that the amount subscribed each year is not large enough to provide for all the charitable cases at present in the Institution. There are two courses open; either the income must be increased or the number of charitable cases must be reduced. The Board are most reluctant to adopt the latter course as they feel that in the Institution, these patients have found a happy home, where such small talents as they possess can be strengthened and fostered, and where they can live more or less useful lives. Whilst acknowledging with the deepest gratitude all the valuable assistance they have received in the past, they beg most earnestly for an increase in that support so that there may be no fear of any reduction in the number of charitable cases.

More help  
urgently  
wanted.

(Signed)

STRADBROKE,  
Chairman.

30th March, 1936.







UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL PLAY

A DUTCH SCENE.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

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*1st, 2nd, 3rd and 10th May, 1935.*

The opening of The Turner Village makes the present year a landmark in the history of this Institution which for three-quarters of a century has played a great and honourable part in the Mental Health Services of this Country. We take this opportunity of congratulating the Board of Directors, the Local Authorities of the Eastern Counties, and the Medical Superintendent upon the completion of one large section of The Village. The eight new Villas, the Nurses' Home, Assembly Hall, Workshops, Kitchen, Laundry and Administrative Block embody in many essential respects the most modern conception of a Colony for the mentally defective. In the general outlay of The Village, and in the design of the Villas and other Blocks of buildings a standard has been set that will doubtless be emulated by Local Authorities who in the future establish new Colonies.

Eight new Villas each with accommodation for about fifty patients are already partly occupied by the male patients. As yet, however, there are only 215 patients at the Village; most of these were formerly at The Central Institution. Much thought has been given to the furnishing of these Villas; the dayrooms and dormitories give a most pleasing impression. As one indication of the completeness with which the furnishing has been done we should like to say that each Villa is provided with a billiard table.

The Kitchen is already in use and work will begin in the Laundry in the course of the next few days. The staff and patients were busy at the time of our visit transferring machinery and tools from other branches of the Institution to new workshops. The Administrative Block is not quite ready for occupation and it will be some weeks yet before the Assembly Hall is complete. Wide and well-laid roads and paths have been made in the grounds and some trees and shrubs have been planted. Extensive playing fields situated between the Villas and the central block of buildings

are already in a condition for play. A nurses' Home with accommodation for 32 is occupied by the male nurses. The various rooms of this Home have been furnished comfortably and we feel sure the staff appreciate the provision that is being made both indoors and outdoors for their recreational activities.

At present there are about 200 vacancies for male patients at The Village and the same number at the Central Institution. Those at the Central Institution it is proposed to fill with female patients and as the lease of Great West Hatch, Chigwell, will terminate soon the 60 women now resident there will be transferred to fill some of the vacancies. The removal of the men's workshops from Peckover to The Village will set free a number of rooms on the ground floor. It is proposed to transfer the heavy looms now on the first floor of this building to the ground floor. The rooms on the first and second floors will still be required as workshops for women patients.

In the course of our visit we saw indications of overcrowding in the dayrooms, workshops and Schoolrooms. The lowest grade nursery class of 33 children in the Central Institution is being held in a room much too small; it is impossible to give these children the freedom of movement they need in such a classroom.

But the overcrowding was most evident in some of the dayrooms at the Witham Branch of the Colony.

The Medical Superintendent and his colleagues have given and are still giving much thought to the re-organisation made possible and necessary by the opening of The Turner Village. The accumulation of temporary arrangements that have had to be made to meet urgent demands for accommodation during the last twenty years renders the task of re-organisation a difficult one and one that can only be done gradually. We would however wish to suggest that this is an opportune time to examine the accommodation provided at all the branches of this large Institution in order to ascertain how far it conforms in essential respects with the general recommendations of our Board and of those of the Board of Education.

During the three days May 1st to the 3rd we were accompanied by Dr. Douglas Turner and visited all the branches of the Institution situated in Essex, and on May 10th one of us paid a visit to the Littleton House School Branch at Girton. We do not propose to comment in detail upon the activities of the various branches as these are already well-known. But we should like to express our admiration of the high standard of work done throughout this large Institution. The administration of these scattered branches presents difficult problems. These have been solved satisfactorily thanks largely to the loyal support which the Medical Superintendent receives and which he so well deserves from his colleagues who are in charge of the various branches and from all members of the staff. Each branch makes its own special contribution to the life of the Colony community and every important activity is represented by some branch or other, and this in a very worthy manner.

Owing to the important changes which have taken place at the Witham Branch of the Colony since the Commissioner and Inspector paid their last visit this branch calls for special comment. Last year Dr. Healey resigned his office as Medical Superintendent of this branch and his successor is Dr. Fitzgerald. We were informed that The Retreat will be vacated during the current year. Several improvements have been effected recently at Bridge Home. The kitchen has been modernised and also enlarged by the erection of a new Steaming Room; an auxillary Boiler House heated by an automatic oil furnace has been installed for supplying hot water at night; additional offices for the staff and lavatories have been provided in the block of buildings at the entrance of the Institution; an annexe for dirty linen has been added to the block where infectious cases are segregated, and in passing, it is interesting to note that the handling of soiled linen has been reduced to the minimum by making a large opening in the wall between the bathroom and the annexe. Also at present a new workshop is being erected; the present workshops are much overcrowded. We were told that the demand for all kinds of brushes, large quantities of which are made here, is almost more than the workshops can meet at present, but this pressure will no doubt be relieved to some extent when the new workshops at The Village are occupied.

Whilst at the Witham Branch we saw meals being served to the lower grade patients, numbers of whom cannot feed themselves. Although some of the more reliable higher grade patients help the staff in their wards we would urge that arrangements should be made for as many as possible of the nurses to be on duty when the lower grade patients are having their meals.

Amongst the more recent extensions made to the general Colony are the following:—the purchase of two farms on the site adjacent to the present Village, the erection of four Staff cottages, the conversion of the farmhouse near the Railway station into a home for night nurses.

During the last twelve months 31 patients have died, all from natural causes, the chief of which were pneumonia (9 cases) and tuberculosis (4 cases). No inquests were necessary.

There has been a considerable amount of infectious diseases of a mild character. During the winter months 91 patients (males 64, females 27) have suffered from influenza and 25 (males 17, females 8) members of the staff also were affected. The general work of the Colony has been disorganised to some extent by a widely distributed number of cases of various zymotic diseases such as scarlatina (males 29, females 21 and staff 11), chicken-pox (males 17), German measles (males 8 and staff 1), mumps (males 3). Apparently these diseases have been very prevalent during last year in the general community of this district. The Dick Test was applied to a large number of the earlier cases of scarlet fever and passive immunisation was applied to those yielding a positive reaction. This prophylactic treatment appeared at first to be successful; but a few months later new cases of the disease appeared in the groups containing patients who had had this treatment. Apparently the only result of the passive immunisation seems to have been to postpone for a few weeks the occurrence of fresh cases. At no time during the year have there been many cases of scarlatina. It is of interest to note that patients of a severe grade of mental defect were much upset after receiving injections. In one house where there were at one time two cases of scarlatina a number of the boys were given antitoxin. Eighteen days later there

were six cases of severe erysipelas. As passive immunisation had not produced the desired results 37 patients who had given positive reaction to the Dick Test were actually immunised. Although three of these developed scarlet fever eight days after the first injection, the Medical staff are of the opinion that it is too early yet to form any conclusion regarding the efficiency of this method of treatment.

The arrangements for nursing sick patients at the Central Institution remain unchanged. During the last winter owing to the influenza epidemic a larger number of patients than usual had to be nursed in the sick wards; and at the time of our visit there were many patients acutely ill in these wards. Although the best is being made of the accommodation available for nursing the sick it appears questionable whether this accommodation satisfactorily meets the needs of this large Institution.

In going through the sick wards and those in which the lower grade patients were being nursed we were favourably impressed by the clean, tidy and warm conditions of the patients. The condition of the patients and of these wards generally reflect credit upon the nursing staff who have been subjected to considerable strain through the last year on account of the influenza epidemic. We would, however, wish to suggest that on the beds occupied by the severer cases of mental defect light coloured covers and blankets should replace the dark ones in use at present.

Good progress is being made at the Research Department under Dr. Penrose's direction with the main investigation of the relative importance of hereditary and environmental factors in the causation of mental deficiency. During the last year Dr. Penrose has contributed to various scientific journals several important papers upon the genetic problems presented by amentia. His research in two cases of phenylpyruvic amentia in which severe mental retardation is associated with if not the result of an inherited metabolic disorder is likely to be a contribution of great significance to this branch of science.

During the last year the Research Department has had the services of Dr. S. Nevin, as consultant Neurologist, and it is gratifying to learn that the Committee have now appointed Dr. Nevin as one of the Consulting Physicians on the staff of the Institution. Also recently Miss Mary Purce, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer.

Recently the Committee appointed a whole-time Gymnastic and Physical Instructor. We had the opportunity of seeing various teams of children and young adults performing physical exercises under his direction and these performances showed that the patients receive thorough and systematic training. Those patients participating in the more strenuous forms of exercises we were assured receive careful medical supervision.

At the time of our visit there were 1,588 patients in residence, 303 of these being children. At present there are 162 patients on leave. The Medical Superintendent's Annual Report for 1934 shows that no fewer than 235 patients were away on licence at some period during the year. The fact that only 13 of these returned on account of their failure in their situations bears high testimony to the sound judgment shown in choosing patients for licence and to the efficiency of the supervision they receive.

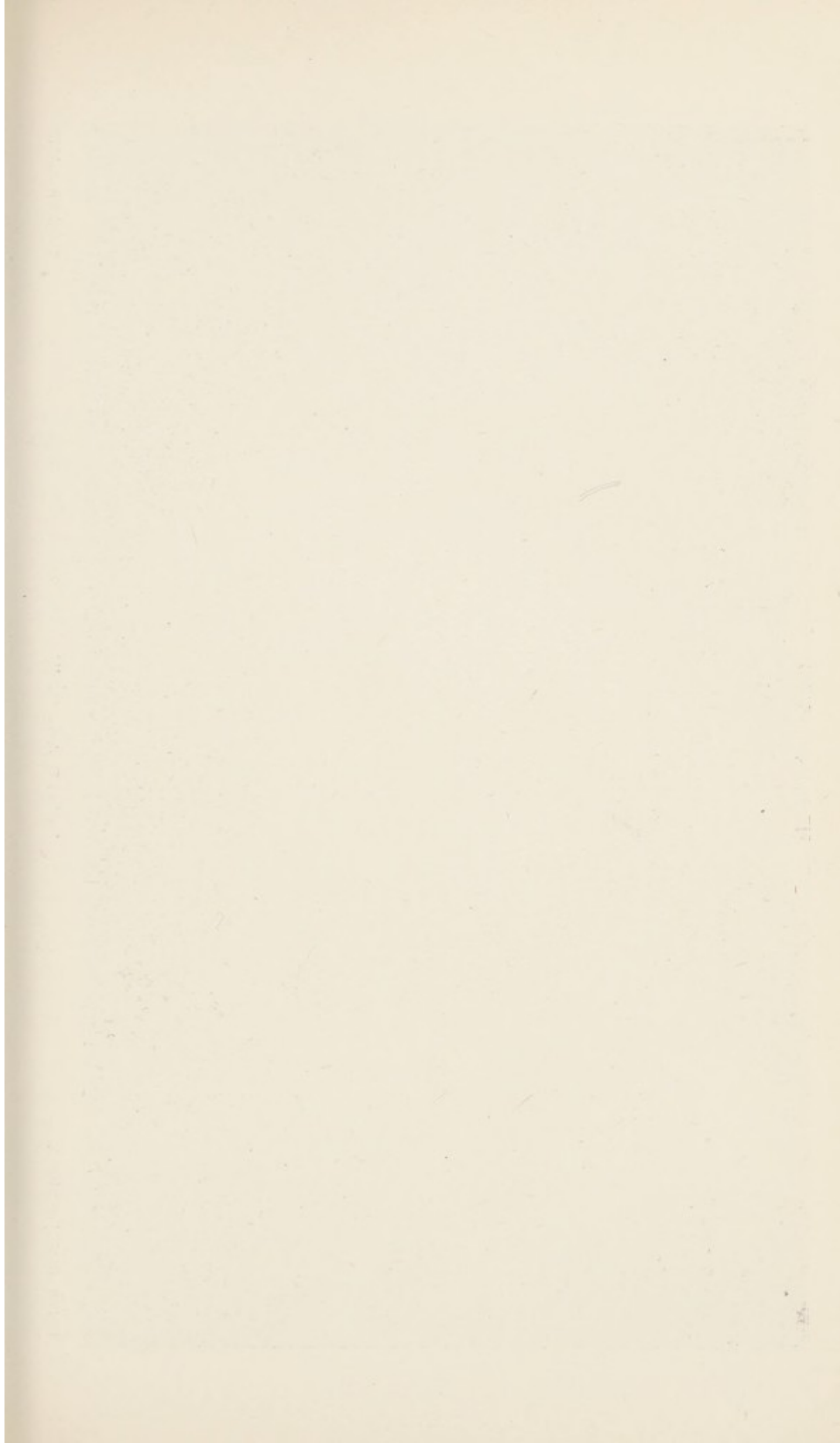
In conclusion we would wish to express our appreciation of Dr. Douglas Turner's kindness in making the arrangements for our visit to the various branches and for his courtesy in facilitating our enquiries in every possible way.

(Signed) E. O. LEWIS,  
C. F. PENTON,

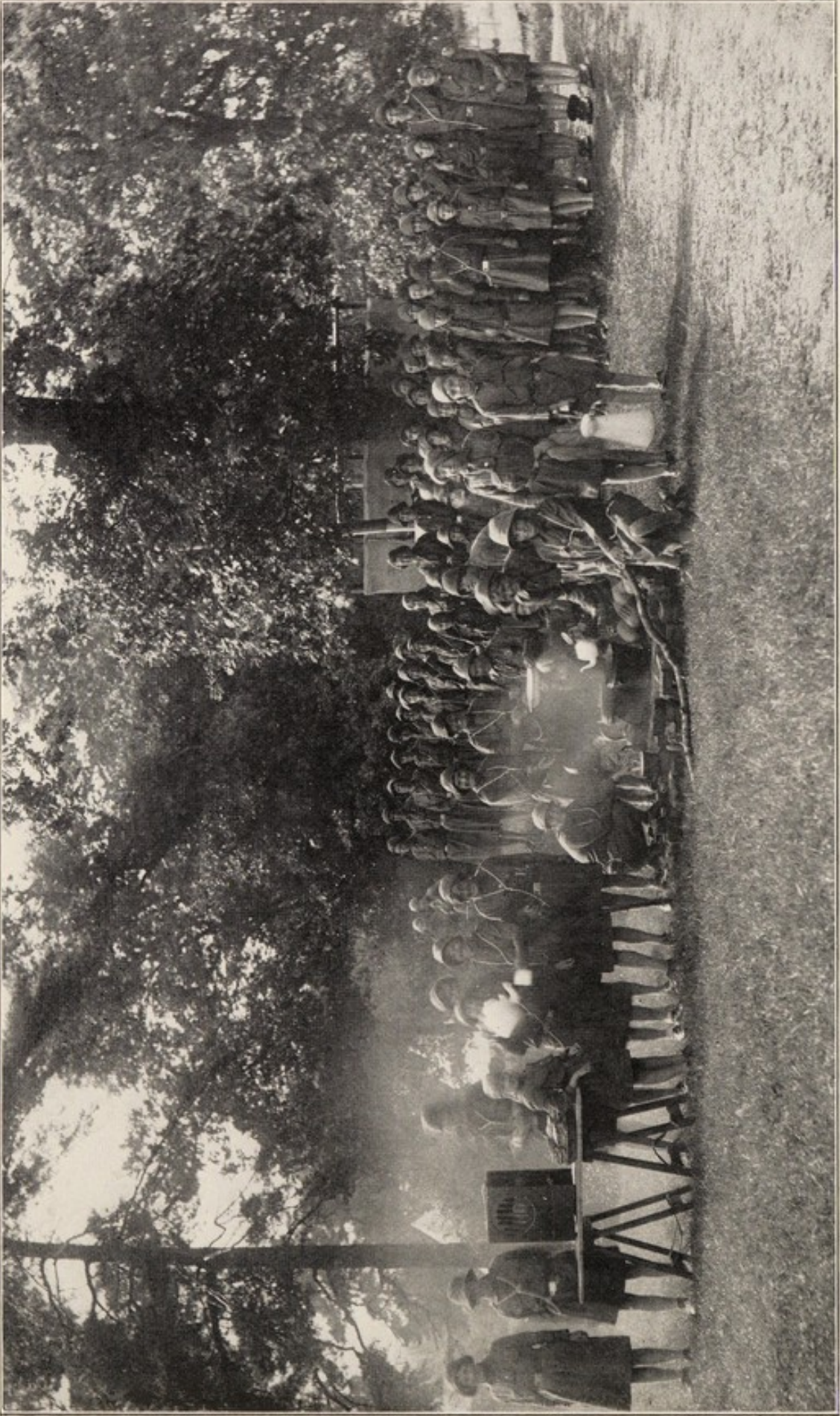
*Commissioners of the Board of Control.*

ANNIE J. CROZIER,

*Inspector of the Board of Control.*







UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL

" IS'NT TEA GOOD " ?

SUMMER CAMP

# FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Royal Eastern Counties' Ladies' Association.

As each year passes I am always immensely struck with the large amount of money raised by our Annual Collections, and by the thorough and able way in which they are carried out. The organization of a District requires much time and attention if it is to be kept in proper order, and the actual work of collecting is difficult and tiring and needs much tact. Fortunately however, we possess a large number of extremely willing and enthusiastic helpers who are keenly alive to the value of the Collections and who spare no effort to make them successful. The more difficult the conditions, the more they strive to maintain previous records and that they meet with so much success is largely due to the spirit of service for others which is, and always has been, so characteristic of our Country. In the Eastern Counties it seems to me this spirit is very strongly developed and our Institution is deeply indebted to many willing workers who thus put their principles into practice. Some of our helpers have been carrying on this work ever since the Association was started 46 years ago. We honour them for their high ideals and for their long and arduous service for the betterment of those who are unable to care for themselves and who are so dependent on others for everything in life. Their example is an inspiration to us all and so long as we have that spirit amongst our helpers we can look forward with confidence to a successful continuation of our work.

Success of  
Collections  
ensured by  
willing helpers.

Honour due  
to long service  
helpers.

It is only natural that Collections made in an area so widely extended as the one we cover must vary from year to year. Some years, in fact most years, we have been able to congratulate ourselves upon obtaining an increased amount but from this point of view the year 1935 has been somewhat disappointing. Unfortunately there has been rather a drop in the total. The reasons are not far to seek. High taxation still continues to take its toll of the charitably minded and prevents them from doing what they would like to do. This undoubtedly is one of the chief causes of any falling off.

Then again, as some of our old helpers drop out, it seems almost impossible to replace them and in consequence of this, whole streets and villages have perforce to be left, and have no opportunity of contributing. This naturally has an adverse effect on the Collections. But in spite of all these difficulties our total for 1935 reached the large sum of £3,512 15s. 2d. which is very gratifying, and of which we may justly be proud. I am most grateful to all who have contributed as well as to those who have been responsible for gathering in this excellent Collection, and the Board of Directors specially ask me to express their heartfelt thanks and their deepest appreciation of our support, which they feel is of vital importance to the Institution and its work.

Thanks to all  
helpers.

Death.

I much regret to record the death of Lady Flannery who had been President of the Braintree and Witham District since 1920 and had taken the greatest possible interest in the Association.

Resignations.

The following resignations are recorded with much regret.

Ethel, Lady Hyde Parker, President of the Sudbury District since 1902.

Mrs. H. E. Brooks, President of the Grays District since 1904 and before that a Vice-President and Collector since 1896.

Mrs. Carr, President of the Loddon District since 1914 and before that a Vice-President since 1911.

Mrs. Duff, President of the Aylsham District since 1920.

Mrs. A. W. Tate, President of the Drayton District since 1928.

Mrs. Dawson, a Vice-President in the Halstead District since 1895.

Mrs. Carson, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of the Acle District since 1919.

Miss M. A. Challands, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of the Newmarket St. Mary District since 1902.

Miss Challands in addition to being responsible for the organization of her district has for many years in conjunction with her sister made a large personal Collection. It is interesting to recall that she succeeded her mother who worked for the Institution for many years and who was one of those who first started the idea of a Ladies Association at New-

market in 1887. This experiment proved extremely successful and shortly afterwards the remainder of the Eastern Counties was organized on similar lines.

We are naturally sorry to lose so many of our helpers especially as they are all excellent workers, who have given of their best for many years.

The following new appointments have been made:—  
 Lady Hyde Parker, President of the Sudbury District.  
 Mrs. Whitmore, President of the Grays District.  
 Mrs. Adams, President of the Drayton District.  
 Mrs. Heywood, President of the Ely District.  
 Mrs. Burn, President of the Chatteris and March District.  
 Mrs. Geoffrey ffiske, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of the Acle District.  
 Miss Archer, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of the Newmarket St. Mary District.

New  
Appointments.

I extend a very hearty welcome to them all and am grateful to them for agreeing to help us.

Unfortunately we have not yet filled all vacancies and Presidents are required for the following Districts:—

More  
Presidents  
Wanted.

Aylsham, Loddon, Lowestoft, Thingoe, Billericay, Braintree and Witham, Epping, Rochford, Southend, Tendring, Woodford, Wivenhoe, Linton and Royston.

In addition to the above, we could do with extra Vice-Presidents and Collectors in many of the Districts throughout the Eastern Counties, and I should be thankful for offers of assistance or for any suggestions.

There is no doubt that many more Subscriptions would be available if we had a sufficient number of Collectors to cover the whole ground. In different areas large new housing estates have sprung into existence but we are unable to touch them for want of helpers. If every house in the Eastern Counties which does not at present contribute provided only one penny a year, it would result in a very large addition to our Collection and I appeal most earnestly for more workers to come forward and help us to achieve this laudable object.

More Collectors  
urgently  
wanted.

Church and  
Chapel  
Collections  
thankfully  
received.

We have received a few Collections from Churches and Chapels which are most acceptable, but it would be a great help if this list could be enlarged. There are many parishes from which a defective is sent to the Institution but from which no contribution is made. The ideal arrangement is for a house-to-house Collection every year but where this is not possible a Church or Chapel Collection would be a graceful acknowledgment of the parishes indebtedness and would go some way towards the support of the patient. It costs the Institution over £50 to maintain a case for a year and in these difficult times it is no easy matter to raise this amount for each charitable case. Any help that could be given in this way would therefore be of very great value.

Charitable  
income not  
sufficient.

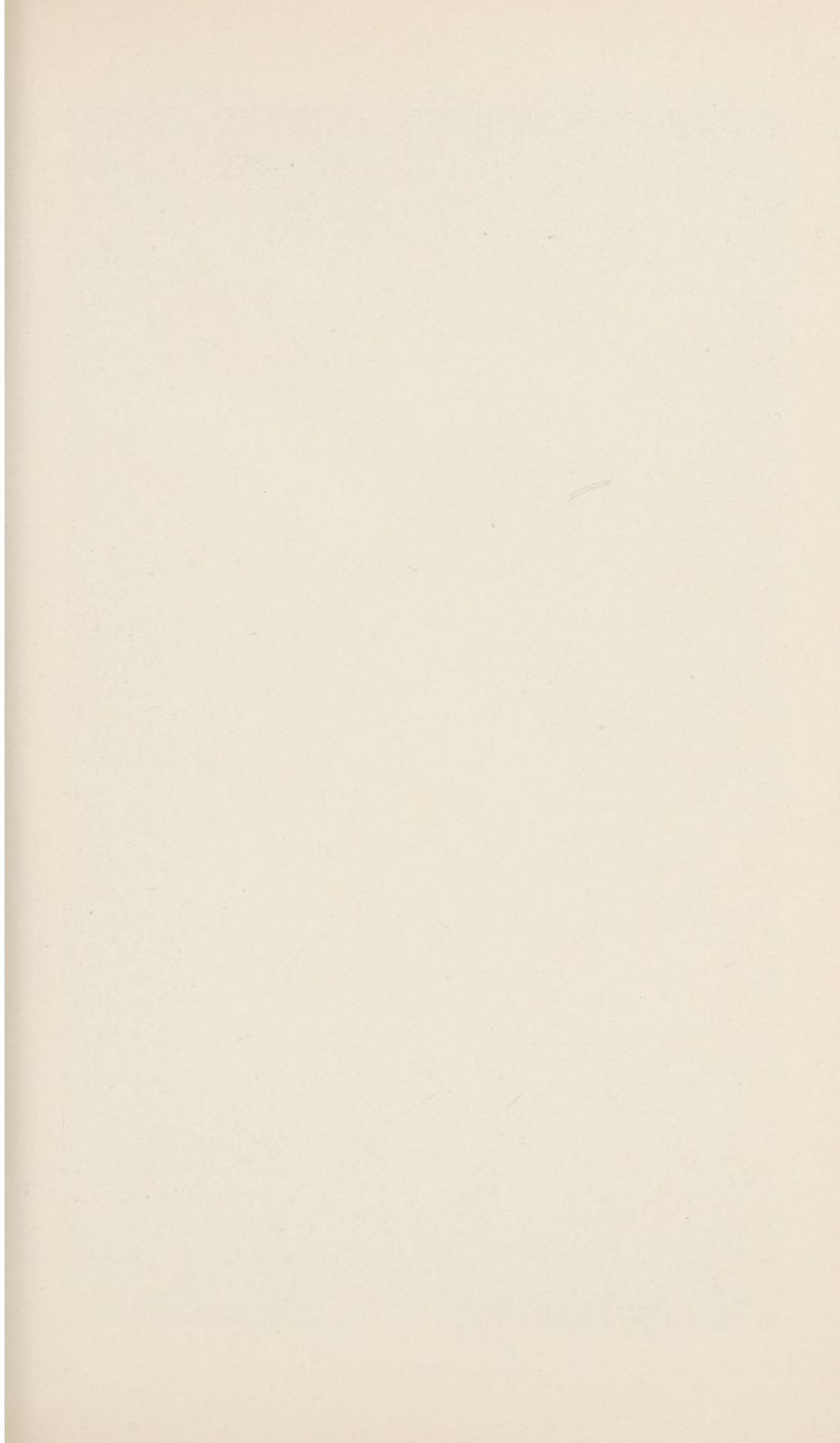
The chief difficulty the Institution has to contend with at the present time is the fact that the cost of maintaining the charitable cases is much more than is subscribed every year and unless the income can be raised in some way it is inevitable that the number of charitable cases must be reduced. I am sure we should all like to feel that our Association could be instrumental in preventing such a dire catastrophe and I would ask all to do their utmost to renew and increase our Collections.

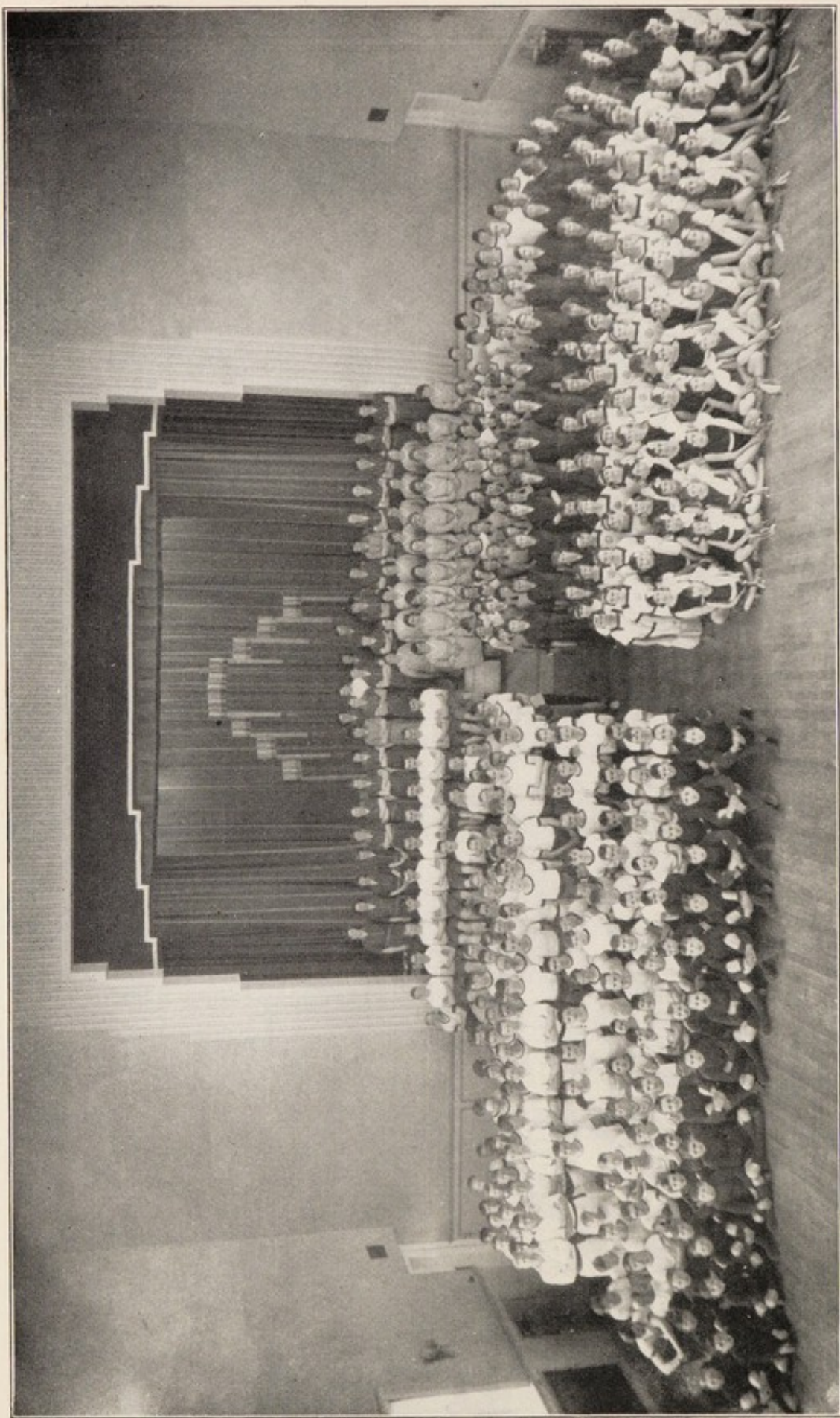
Help wanted for  
those who  
cannot help  
themselves.

We are pleading for those who cannot plead for themselves and who if deprived of the care and training they receive in the Institution would become failures in life and a hopeless burden to themselves as well as an actual menace to the community. If that care and training can only be continued, they can at least lead happy lives and become more or less useful. Could there be any stronger appeal than that silent one made by these weaker brethren of ours for some happiness in life and to be allowed to be of some use in the world?

(Signed) S. M. GRAFTON,

*Vice-Patroness.*





IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

SOME PHYSICAL EXERCISE CLASSES.

List of Amounts collected each year by the Ladies' Association since its formation.

					£	s.	d.
1890	...	...	...	...	1,868	6	10
1891	..	...	...	...	1,456	14	7
1892	...	...	...	...	1,414	5	9
1893	...	...	...	...	1,373	3	6
1894	...	...	...	...	1,632	4	6
1895	...	...	...	...	1,728	10	7
1896	...	...	...	...	1,911	13	0
1897	...	...	...	...	2,013	19	6
1898	...	...	...	...	2,570	13	6
1899	...	...	...	...	2,522	2	3
1900	...	...	...	...	2,638	17	3
1901	...	...	...	...	2,811	5	5
1902	...	...	...	...	2,854	10	5
1903	...	...	...	...	3,012	5	5
1904	...	...	...	...	3,013	5	11
1905	...	...	...	...	3,067	13	9
1906	...	...	...	...	3,231	7	8
1907	...	...	...	...	3,189	14	5
1908	...	...	...	...	3,335	0	2
1909	...	...	...	...	3,314	5	0
1910	...	...	...	...	3,272	6	5
1911	...	...	...	...	3,349	11	6
1912	...	...	...	...	3,236	13	3
1913	...	...	...	...	3,183	18	9
1914	...	...	...	...	3,082	10	2
1915	...	...	...	...	2,923	19	0
1916	...	...	...	...	2,963	1	2
1917	..	...	...	...	3,157	14	11
1918	...	.	...	...	3,242	7	8
1919	...	...	...	...	3,671	3	6
1920	...	...	...	...	3,896	6	9
1921	...	...	...	...	4,030	19	8
1922	...	...	...	...	4,138	6	0
1923	...	...	...	...	4,053	14	8
1924	...	...	...	...	4,140	3	7
1925	...	...	...	...	4,190	13	5
1926	...	...	...	...	4,125	14	8
1927	...	...	...	...	4,177	14	7
1928	...	...	..	...	4,261	8	6
1929	...	...	...	..	4,166	15	0
1930	...	...	...	..	4,181	18	5
1931	...	..	..	...	3,843	11	9
1932	...	...	...	...	3,747	0	9
1933	...	...	..	..	3,575	6	6
1934	...	...	...	...	3,677	5	2
1935	..	...	..	...	3,512	15	2

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£144,763 0 4

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NORFOLK.		1935.	1934.
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Duchess of Grafton	Vice-Patroness .. ..	10 10 0	10 10 0
Acle .. ..	Mrs. Cator .. ..	65 17 10	68 10 2
Attleborough .. ..	Mrs. George Garnier .. ..	22 1 8	22 14 11
Aylsham .. ..	Mrs. Duff (resigned) .. ..	58 2 0	61 3 7
Cromer .. ..	Miss Gurney .. ..	53 5 5	55 8 3
Diss .. ..	Mrs. Sancroft Holmes .. ..	101 18 6	100 10 10
Docking .. ..	Mrs. C. D. Seymour .. ..	30 6 9	27 5 0
Downham Market .. ..	Mrs. Charles Howard .. ..	- - -	- - -
Drayton .. ..	Mrs. A. W. Tate (resigned) .. ..	41 13 0	48 16 4
East Dereham .. ..	Mrs. Eva .. ..	42 5 2	40 17 11
East Harling .. ..	The Countess of Albemarle .. ..	43 15 10	42 15 5
Fakenham .. ..	The Lady Hastings .. ..	65 0 5	58 19 2
Flegg .. ..	Lady Vincent .. ..	47 10 0	55 0 0
Freebridge Lynn .. ..	The Marchioness of Cholmondeley .. ..	24 7 2	25 10 2
Hethersett .. ..	Mrs. Agnew .. ..	41 17 7	41 14 6
King's Lynn .. ..	.. ..	50 2 0	43 3 0
Loddon .. ..	Mrs. Carr (resigned) .. ..	41 1 9	34 13 3
North Elmham .. ..	Mrs. Edward Birkbeck .. ..	58 7 8	49 15 7
North Walsham .. ..	Miss C. B. Duff, J.P. .. ..	134 17 1	156 15 0
Norwich .. ..	The Lady Mayoress .. ..	240 3 4	248 10 3
Swaffham .. ..	Mrs. Villiers-Stuart .. ..	31 19 5	33 7 5
Thetford .. ..	The Lady Fisher .. ..	75 8 9	38 7 5
Wymondham .. ..	Mrs. Routh Clarke .. ..	35 16 8	61 14 0
Great Yarmouth .. ..	Mrs. Arthur Harbord .. ..	- - -	1 1 0
		£1,316 8 0	£1,327 3 2

SUFFOLK		1935	1934
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beccles and Bungay .. ..	Mrs. Larkman .. ..	16 19 0	16 11 6
Bury St. Edmunds .. ..	The Mayoress .. ..	85 15 3	85 16 0
Clare and Haverhill .. ..	Mrs. Wayman .. ..	87 10 0	94 2 3
Hadleigh .. ..	Lady Rowley .. ..	75 0 7	74 7 7
Halesworth and Southwold .. ..	The Countess of Stradbroke, O.B.E. .. ..	11 7 6	27 17 0
Hartismere .. ..	Mrs. Orpen .. ..	20 4 9	11 15 0
Hoxne .. ..	Mrs. Palgrave Raven .. ..	35 11 3	36 19 1
Ipswich .. ..	Mrs. Philip Cobbold .. ..	71 5 7	109 4 6
Lowestoft .. ..	.. ..	28 17 6	29 8 9
Mildenhall .. ..	Mrs. Temple-Richards .. ..	23 6 2	9 13 1
Needham Market .. ..	Lady Compton-Thornhill .. ..	22 16 5	21 16 0
Samford .. ..	Mrs. Herbert Cobbold .. ..	40 7 8	41 17 2
Saxmundham .. ..	Mrs. Alan Wrigley, O.B.E. .. ..	79 18 4	68 9 7
Stowmarket .. ..	Mrs. Royce Tomkin .. ..	60 19 0	67 13 9
Sudbury .. ..	Lady Hyde Parker .. ..	48 0 0	60 12 0
Thingoe .. ..	.. ..	12 9 7	15 6 6
Woodbridge .. ..	Mrs. Hervey .. ..	124 6 1	120 0 11
		£844 14 8	£891 10 8

ESSEX		1935	1934
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Billericay .. ..	.. ..	- - -	- - -
Braintree and Witham	Lady Flannery (deceased)	111 16 1	115 3 4
Brentwood .. ..	Mrs. Crawshay .. ..	33 15 3	54 1 10
Burnham and Southminster .. ..	Miss Oxley Parker .. ..	26 2 4	28 4 6
Chelmsford .. ..	Mrs. Tufnell .. ..	24 15 6	24 16 8
Colchester .. ..	{ Dame Catherine Hunt, D.B.E., J.P. }	166 10 4	180 3 0
	{ Mrs. Cork .. .. }		
Copford .. ..	Mrs. Campbell .. ..	10 6	10 6
Dedham .. ..	Mrs. Kelso .. ..	20 15 6	21 11 1
Dunmow .. ..	The Dowager Countess of Warwick .. ..	- - -	- - -
Epping .. ..	.. ..	3 17 0	4 4 0
Grays .. ..	Mrs. Whitmore .. ..	51 1 0	51 6 2
Halstead .. ..	Mrs. Vaizey .. ..	102 2 6	98 2 0
Ilford and Barking .. ..	Mrs. Ottaway .. ..	90 5 0	92 2 6
Maldon .. ..	Mrs. Basil Bright .. ..	38 1 0	35 15 9
Ongar .. ..	Mrs. Howel Price .. ..	37 12 11	39 2 0
Rochford .. ..	.. ..	11 14 6	13 18 2
Romford .. ..	Lady Neave .. ..	32 13 11	31 4 6
Saffron Walden .. ..	Mrs. A. Wentworth Stanley	14 2 10	14 0 5
Southend .. ..	.. ..	14 14 0	28 18 0
Stansted .. ..	Mrs. Montagu .. ..	25 6 5	26 6 0
Tendring .. ..	.. ..	115 2 9	107 11 0
Woodford .. ..	.. ..	- - -	- - -
Wivenhoe .. ..	.. ..	- - -	13 6
		£920 19 4	£967 14 11

CAMBRIDGESHIRE		1935	1934
DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cambridge .. ..	Mrs. Rushmore .. ..	115 5 3	125 7 1
Caxton and Arrington	The Lady Eltisley .. ..	36 17 7	36 10 4
Chatteris and March .. ..	Mrs. Burn .. ..	3 4 6	15 14 0
Ely .. ..	Mrs. Heywood .. ..	52 19 9	61 16 0
Fulbourn .. ..	Miss Binney .. ..	35 0 5	39 8 1
Linton .. ..	.. ..	- - -	- - -
Newmarket All Saints	Mrs. Barnes .. ..	26 9 6	41 12 0
Newmarket St. Mary .. ..	The Hon. Mrs. George Lambton .. ..	32 1 6	34 16 0
Newmarket (Country)	Harriet, Lady Cooper .. ..	55 17 1	59 1 11
Royston .. ..	.. ..	- - -	- - -
Wisbech .. ..	Mrs. David Smith .. ..	72 17 7	76 11 0
		£430 13 2	£490 16 5

1934 Grand Total £3677 5s. 2d.

1935 Grand Total £3512 15s. 2d.

Report from the Research Department,  
Royal Eastern Counties' Institution,  
Colchester.

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BY LIONEL S. PENROSE, M.A. M.D. (Cantab.).

Since our last Annual Report some changes have been made in the personnel of the Research Department. Miss B. Dunstan, B.A., was appointed in April 1935, for one year, to aid Miss Newlyn in the collection of family history material. Mr. J. C. Raven, B.Sc. has continued his work in the Department and a special grant was made to him by the Committee: this grant lasts until March 1936, and he has now obtained a year's grant from the Medical Research Council to pursue some special investigations concerning perceptual tests of intelligence. These tests are non-verbal and are not performance tests. It is hoped that the scale which has been adopted will be of special value in the study of mental deficiency. Dr. S. Nevin, M.R.C.P., who was appointed consultant neurologist last year, has rendered much service to the Department by his careful examination of cases showing marked neurological abnormality. The Pinsent Darwin Studentship has recently been awarded to Dr. Nevin and he is proposing to make a special investigation into the pathology and aetiology of nervous diseases associated with severe mental defect. A proportion of such diseases should be preventable if enough were known about the causes. It is expected that a number of his cases will be patients in the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution.

One of the aims of the Department is to work in close association with Cambridge University. During the year we have received valuable help and advice from Professor Sir Frederick G. Hopkins of the Biochemical School. Professors F. C. Bartlett and R. C. Punnett arranged for a course of seven lectures on human genetics to be delivered at Cambridge by Dr. Penrose during the Lent Term.

The examination of patients and the collection of their family histories have now proceeded for five years and we consider that enough material has been collected for it to be worth while to attempt a detailed analysis. The total number of cases available for analysis in this way is 1,280. We have divided the family histories into three classes according to the amount of information obtained. Those cases in which the ages and mental ability of parents and sibs have been obtained with certainty and in which reliable notes are available about uncles, aunts, and grandparents, are all grouped into Class I. In these histories we have also fairly accurate information about the social conditions of the family. Class II contains those cases in which the material is either of the same extent as in the Class I cases but is unreliable because some of the sources of evidence are untrustworthy, or else the material is reliable but lacks some essential facts, *e.g.* the parents' ages are unknown or evidence cannot be obtained concerning miscarriages and stillbirths in the sibship. Class III histories are those which lack many essential details or are very unreliable, *e.g.* the parents may both be living abroad or may have been untraced. About 70 per cent. of the histories fall into Class I and less than 10 per cent. belong to Class III. It is natural that the better histories concern the younger patients: moreover, the greatest difficulties in investigation arise in cases where the patients are illegitimate. Clearly, the imperfect histories cannot be excluded without biasing the results of the survey, but it will probably be possible to test any given hypothesis concerning hereditary or environmental influences in each of the classes separately. Taking all three classes together we find that the mentality of 98 per cent. of the parents can be assessed with a reasonable degree of certainty: the same can be said of only 80 per cent. of the grandparents. During the course of the current year we expect to be engaged in preparing for publication a report of these families.

We are continuing to pursue some special lines of investigation. The work of the precise estimation of the mentality of relatives of patients, by means of standardized tests, is now being completed. Considerable time had to be spent on the problem of comparing the mental abilities of adult patients with those of their juvenile relatives: fortunately there was a great deal of material available in the

Institution records which enabled us to discover how the Binet test scores in the same individual, varied over a period of years. It was estimated that, with regard to the Binet tests, a slight improvement in score continues to take place up the age of 20 years and even beyond this. It seems probable that this continued improvement is due to the gradual learning of the use of words by experience.

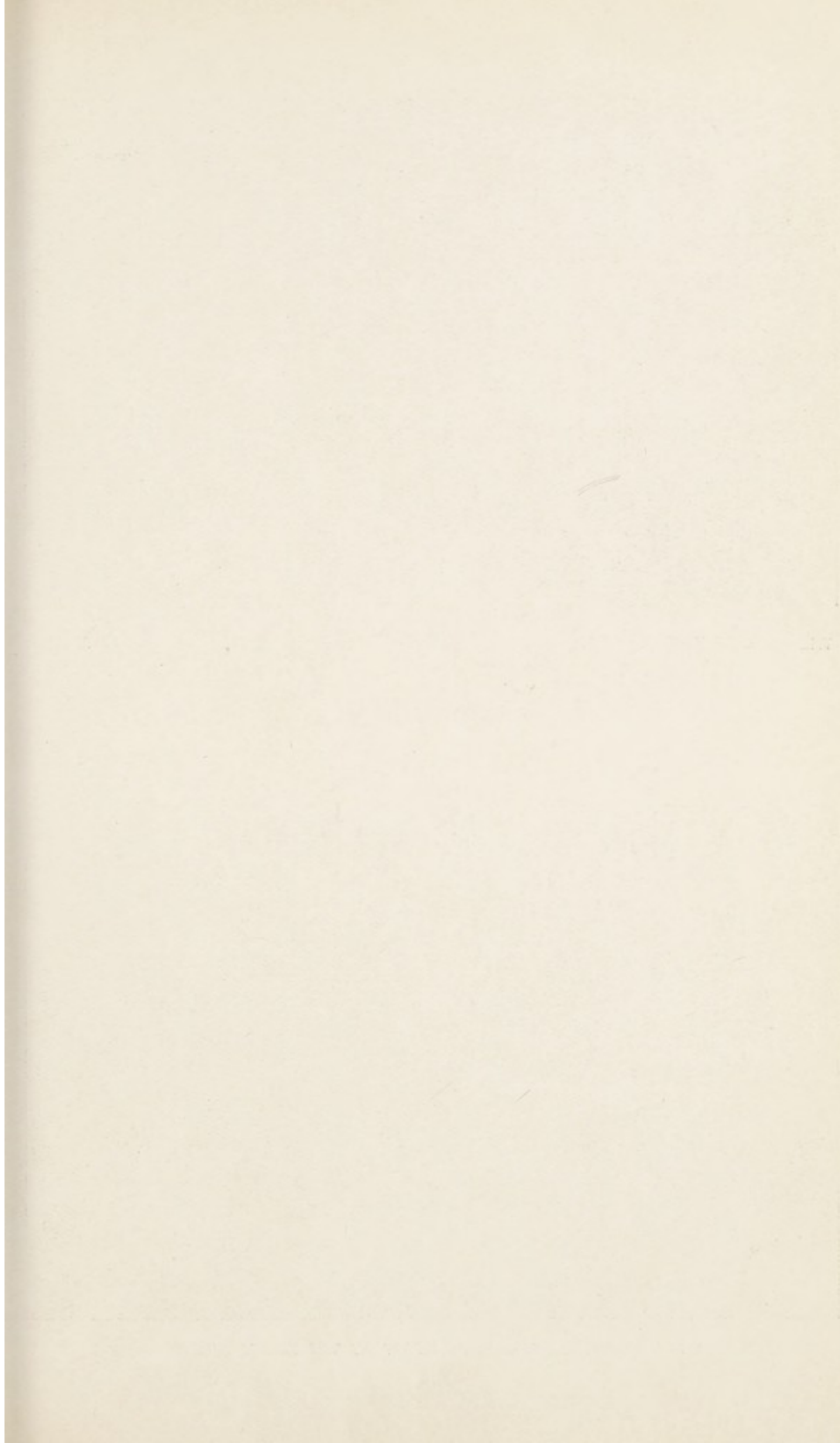
Another special investigation, which has been continued throughout the year, is the work on phenylketonuria in collaboration with Dr. J. H. Quastel, D.Sc., of the Biochemical Department at Cardiff City Mental Hospital. Synthetic organic compounds have been fed to the phenylketonuric patients, and also to patients of other types for control purposes, in order to discover the exact nature of this metabolic peculiarity and to find out how it comes to be specially associated with mental defect. We have also investigated the family histories of 5 cases which have been identified by Dr. R. M. Stewart of Leavesden Mental Hospital.

The following papers, dealing with special aspects of the research work, have been published since the last report was made.

1. Mutation Rates in Man. By L. S. Penrose and J. B. S. Haldane. (*Nature*, Vol. 135, p. 907, 1st June, 1935.).

A communication in which, for the first time, mutation rates of an autosomal and a sex-linked gene in man are estimated. The mutation rate of the gene responsible for epiloia is estimated at about 1/120,000 per individual per generation: that of the gene responsible for haemophilia is estimated to lie between 1/50,000 and 1/100,000 per X-chromosome per generation. The highest mutation rate known for any locus in *Drosophila* is about 1/300,000 for the white locus. Thus if we take the generation (and not, of course, the year), as unit, man seems to be somewhat more mutable than *Drosophila*.

2. The Detection of Autosomal Linkage in Data which consist of Pairs of Brothers and Sisters of Unspecified Parentage. By L. S. Penrose. (*Annals of Eugenics*, Vol. VI, Pt. II, p. 134, 1935.).





THE DUKE OF KENT ARRIVES.

THE GUIDES SALUTE.



THE 22nd COLCHESTER SCOUTS MARCH PAST AT THE KING'S JUBILEE PARADE.

Methods have been devised by Bernstein, Haldane and Hogben for detecting genetic linkage between any two hereditary characteristics in man. All these methods necessitate the examination of parents as well as of the children. In this paper it is demonstrated that the examination of the parents is not essential and that, in certain circumstances, linkage can be detected simply by investigating the characteristics of brothers and sisters. It is a great practical advantage if genetic studies such as this can be carried out without reference to the parents. It has recently been shown by Fisher<sup>1</sup>, moreover, that, with slight modifications, the method can be rendered efficient for detecting linkage between a common gene and a rare recessive gene.

3. Inheritance of Phenylpyruvic Amentia (Phenylketonuria). By L. S. Penrose. (*Lancet*, July 27th, 1935).

In this paper the pedigree of a case of phenylpyruvic amentia (phenylketonuria) was recorded in order to demonstrate the mode of inheritance of the condition. A single recessive gene is held to be the cause. Not only does this gene cause amentia when present in the individual in homozygous form, but the heterozygotes (carriers) show a marked tendency to develop insanity in the involutional period of life.

4. The Genetics of Epiloia. By M. Gunther and L. S. Penrose. (*Journal of Genetics*, Vol. XXXI, p. 413, 1935.)

Twenty family histories of institutional cases suffering from mental defect associated with sebaceous adenoma have been investigated. The conclusion has been drawn, in this paper, that a single rare dominant gene is the main causative factor. An appreciable number of cases—the majority of whom are idiots—are thought to have arisen by mutation. It is estimated that the mutation rate of this gene in man may be as high as 1/60,000 per individual per generation and is not likely to be lower than 1/120,000. The great variety found in the clinical manifestations is attributed to the influence of extraneous modifying factors which are mainly independent genes.

<sup>1</sup> Fisher, R. A. The detection of linkage with recessive abnormalities. (*Annals of Eugenics*, Vol. VI, Pt. IV, p. 339, 1935).



## Medical Superintendent's Report.

*To the Board of Directors of the  
Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Ltd.*

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MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We must never forget that whatever improvements  
are made, are in order that we may better care for  
and train our children *C. Emerson Nash.*

We must  
never forget.

I came across this quotation from Vineland the other day. Vineland is in the United States. It is an institution for defectives, founded as a voluntary institution like ourselves, built, and supported originally by charitable contributions. In many ways its outlook and its methods resemble our own.

It seems a fitting reminder for the beginning of my Annual Report for 1935, when the extension we have hoped and planned for during so many years, is at long last, built, furnished and occupied. Twenty years ago, we began to buy land which might eventually form part of a building site. Sixteen years ago, the Joint Committee of the County Councils of Essex, East and West Suffolk and Cambridgeshire was constituted and the first set of plans was prepared. I need not go into the many delays which occurred, the many times we thought a few months would see a beginning of constructional work; though I remember, that in those early days, I had to give up the greater part of one holiday, to work on certain alterations of the plans, supposed to be urgently required by the Government Department.

Nothing of that matters now, when our vision is at last before us in concrete form, when all our hopes and plans have come true. It is however fitting for us to remember, that the only reason this large sum of money has been expended, the only reason we have these magnificent new buildings, we are all so proud of, is "in order that we may better care

for and train our children." In that spirit we may go forward, bravely but humbly; somewhat fearfully too, lest having received all we could hope for, we may yet be found unequal to the trust, which has been laid on us.

This extension had to have a name. At first we could only think of it as a Colony, an objectionable title, which no one liked. One day a newspaper representative, going round with me, remarked on the delightfulness of its setting round the ample sports grounds and suggested it was like a village. It was a happy inspiration. You have thought fit to put the name Turner before the word Village. My father began his life work here in 1864. My brother, my sister and I have striven to follow in his footsteps.

A name is wanted.

I need not describe the buildings again. Use of them has not staled our enthusiasm. They are delightful in every way, and they represent my ideal of what a modern institution for defectives should be. It is not given to everyone to realise an ideal, and I am thankful. At last too, and I believe even when the further sections of the extension are added, our various administrative buildings are large enough. When all your life you have been cramped for room, when every part of the available accommodation has been added to and remodelled and altered so as to try and make it go round, when there has been no room anywhere for anything more and you have just had to make do with what there was, it is wonderful to go into buildings, where there is plenty of room for everything to be done properly.

The realisation of an ideal.

The kitchen has at present to cater for only 400; it will be able, with added boilers and ovens for which there is ample room, to deal with meals for another 1,000. Cooking is by steam or gas. The Portway Ovens are gas heated. The fish fryer is gas heated and fish and chips are the most popular dinner of the week. There is a Hobart Mixer for puddings and pastry, a pastry roller, a machine to cut up potatoes into chips, motor mincers, vegetable cleaners and cutters.

The kitchen

The laundry will be sufficient for 2,500 patients. It is provided with all the latest type machines, including a Tullis London Imperial Calender, two steam presses, and a

The laundry.

travelling drying room. With modern machines, most of the linen after washing, goes direct from the hydro-extractors, which wring it, to the calender, which dries and irons it. There is little of that bugbear of the old type of laundry, the continuous hanging up of linen to dry, often in a hot and moist atmosphere. The irons are electric heated, without attached flex to go wrong. There is a separate foul linen washhouse and a steam disinfecter. The ventilating fanlights in the roof were too long and too heavy to be controlled by hand winding gear. There are three sets, each running the length of the main laundry, and they can each be actuated to any desired extent by a small motor.

**The shops.**

The workshops are plain with fair faced brickwork inside. This first section comprises, carpenters and furniture makers, tailors, shoemakers and mat shops. There is plenty of light and air, they are roomy and all that a workshop should be. I have always maintained, that it is waste to have a defective boy or girl doing work by hand, if he or she is capable of doing it by a machine. Consequently the shops are full of machines. Amongst these are dozens of sewing machines, a motor boot finishing machine, a motor sole stitcher and a motor mat shearing machine and lathes; but the great joy is a Universal Wood Working machine, which can saw and plane, mortice and tenon, and stick any type of moulding or architrave.

**The Assembly Hall.**

Everywhere, there is room and spaciousness and most of all in the grand Assembly Hall, a rallying place for all the play activities of the Institution. It will seat nearly 1,000 people, it has an excellent talkie cinema, a large stage and a beautiful dancing floor, with room to sit in comfort, room to dance in peace.

**The equipment.**

The County Councils have been equally good in the furnishing and equipping of the Village. The furniture is excellent. Comfort and appearance have been studied throughout and everything which can add to the happiness of the patients such as armchairs, settees, billiard tables and wireless have been supplied. An internal automatic telephone and a fire alarm system, connected to a syren and central indicators, have been installed. There is a ring water main for fire prevention with twenty hydrant stations, external to the buildings. Internal fire fighting is provided for by many chemical extinguishers.

The Power House is situated at the lowest part of the site. The boiler house accommodates three Economic boilers with space for an additional one when required. These generate steam to supply the heating, the domestic hot water services, laundry, kitchen and pumps. The chimney stack is 130 ft. high from the floor of the main flue. A subway is provided from the Power House making a complete circuit of the buildings. This accommodates the mains for gas, water, steam heating, hot water and cables for electric light, power and telephone services.

The Power House.

The heating is by low pressure steam, circulated to the various buildings by means of vacuum pumps, placed on the main return condense in the pump room. The heating in each building is thermostatically controlled to maintain a temperature of 63°F. Few large heating or hot water systems are satisfactory when first put in. Except in one small part, ours are eminently satisfactory and sufficient. The temperature of the water in the domestic hot water supply service is automatically traced on a 24 hour chart, so that it is possible to tell for any hour of the day or night, that the supply has been maintained.

Food is carried from the kitchen to each villa in insulated food containers by a specially designed motor van. Each villa has its own gas stove for heating plates, making tea or coffee, and cooking eggs, bacon, etc. Another motor van takes the washing to and from the laundry and conveys the girls from and to the Central Institution to work there.

The staff have not been forgotten. They have a full sized billiard table, a pleasant mess room and sitting room and each member of the staff has his or her own bedroom, well furnished. The male nurses' home has bathrooms and lavatories on each of three floors and outside there is a hard tennis court and a bowling green.

The Nurses' Home.

We were very gratified, when we learned that His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent had graciously consented to open the Village and had fixed Thursday, 18th July for this great day in the annals of the Institution. Before the Opening Ceremony, nearly two hundred of the principal guests were invited by the Directors of the Institution, to lunch in the Moot Hall at Colchester. Afterwards they were conveyed by car and coach to Turner Village where a thousand guests assembled for the opening itself.

The Official Opening.

H.R.H. The  
Duke of Kent.

The Duke of Kent was met at the Entrance Gates by the Chairman of the Institution, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Mayor of Colchester, Councillor A. H. Cross, Sir Laurence Brock, the Chairman of the Board of Control, Alderman Arthur Porter, the Chairman of the Essex County Council, Alderman Colonel Gilbertson-Smith, the Chairman of the Joint Committee, the Architect Mr. Stuart and myself.

Mr. Stuart presented a silver gilt key with which His Highness opened the iron Entrance Gates. The inscription on the front was "Presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent on opening the Extension of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester, 18th July, 1935." On the back were the words "Joint Committee of the County Councils of Essex, East Suffolk, West Suffolk and Cambridgeshire."

The Assembly Hall was filled. The speeches were short but excellent. After the Meeting the Duke, accompanied by the Earl of Stradbroke, Sir Laurence Brock, Mr. Porter, Colonel Gilbertson-Smith, and the Architect, was pleased to inspect the Village and later it was thrown open to all the guests. They were able to go everywhere and see anything or to enjoy tea on the sports ground, to the music of the Patients' Brass Band.

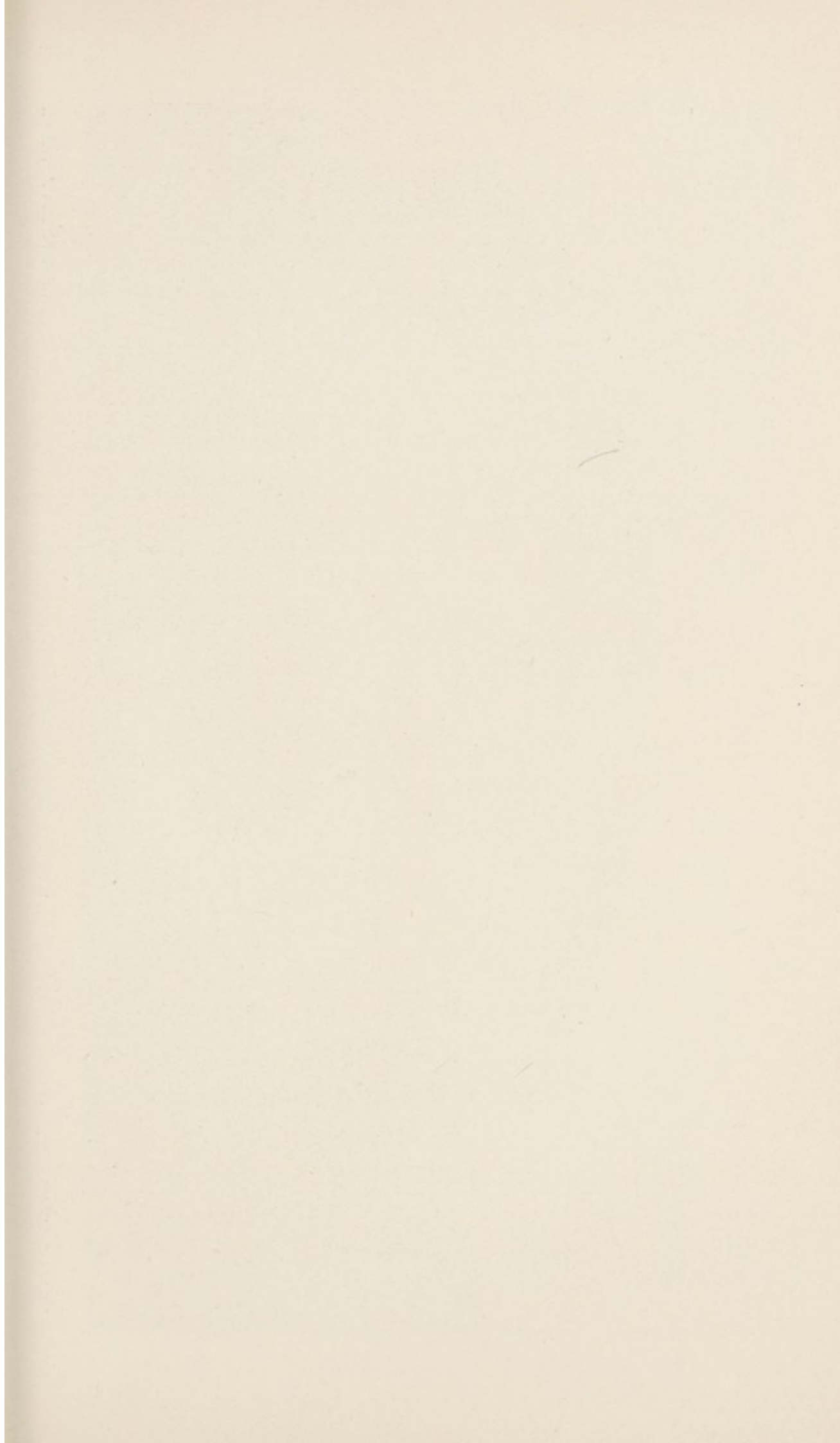
The description of the great day, the distinguished guests, and the speeches will all be found in your own Report.

Two things remain especially in my memory, perhaps three.

One, was the evident interest the Duke of Kent took in all that he saw, and especially in the arrangements for the comfort of the patients and staff and the work in the Shops.

The second, was the friendly questions he put to different boys and staff during his visit of inspection.

The third, was that though a number of presentations were made to His Highness, and he talked individually to them all, yet his questions were different in each case and he managed to put everyone at ease, especially those who were working in the Village or who had worked at its construction.





TURNER VILLAGE.

ONE OF THE BOYS' VILLAS.

It seems to me that a fitting end to this account is once again to acknowledge the tremendous debt, we as an Institution owe to the Local Authorities concerned, to their Clerks, Mr. Goold, Mr. Holcroft, Mr. Oakes, and Mr. Tabrum the Architect for Essex, Mr. John Stuart, and his chief Assistants, Capt. Burnett, M.C., Mr. G. Slade and Mr. Fox, to the Clerk of the Joint Committee, Mr. E. D. Page, and to the Head of the Essex Contract Department, Mr. Burden. Our thanks.

Without exception they have gone out of their way, to make the undertaking, not only a success, but a pleasant and an agreeable success. They have done their utmost to meet us in every possible way. Their courtesy and good feeling have been unflinching, their labours unstinted.

Especially may I say that nothing which I can put into words, will sufficiently convey our grateful thanks to Mr. John Stuart the County Architect for Essex. The Architect

And already, it is clear that the accommodation provided, will soon be exhausted and that we must at once begin to make plans for the building of a further section of the extension.

Apart from the Extension itself the amount spent on additions and major improvements during the past year has been:— Further additions.

**£10,085**

This sum is made up as follows:—

<i>Turner Village</i>		£
Laying out Estate and planting	....	2,421
Staff Cottages bought	....	890
Garages, part cost	....	500
Expenses of Opening Day	....	323
<i>Central Institution.</i>		
Boilers, part cost	....	1,434
Reconstruction of Staff Rooms	....	265
Reconstruction of Lavatories	....	455
New Machines in Peckover Schools	....	285
<i>Bridge Home, Witham</i>		
Medical Superintendent's House	....	2,682
Basket Shop Built	....	263
Lavatory and Bath Room reconstructed	....	250
Ransome House, Annexe for Dirty Linen	....	188
Kitchen reconstruction, balance	....	129



The layout of  
the grounds

In the contract for the building of Turner Village the Local Authorities had allowed a sum of money to help with the lay-out of the grounds. In order to provide sufficient accommodation for sports an immense amount of earth had to be moved and levelled and sown with grass seed. This work was paid for out of the contract. The site however was bare and it was felt desirable to plant this out with shrubs and trees, to make rose and flower beds, and a piece of woodland along the western boundary. Certain subsidiary paths were also necessary, a considerable area along the borders had to be sown with grass, and a hard tennis court and bowling green were made for the staff. About 14,000 trees, shrubs and roses were planted. As this work had not been allowed for in the building contract, it was provided by you and cost £2,421.

Garages.

We had also forgotten the need for garages, and they were not included in the contract. Two have been constructed in keeping with the other buildings on the site. It is hoped that the Local Authorities may feel able to take over the payment for these garages as they are essential structures, but meanwhile they have been partly paid for by you.

Staff Houses.

Owing to the large extension of the Institution we are short of housing accommodation for married staff, none having been provided in the building contract. Two houses have been bought during the year, and two are being built. More are still required.

The Opening  
Day.

The expenses of the Opening Day amounted to £323.

Boilers at the  
Central  
Institution.

The two Cornish steam Boilers and calorifiers at the Central Institution were worn out and had to be replaced. A new boiler house was also necessary, as the old house will be reconstructed and then form part of the additional accommodation for girls, to be provided by the conversion of the old laundry. The new boiler house is in the Trade Yard. Two Halifax rivetted steel oil-fired boilers have been installed. The burners are the Electromatic type and are automatically controlled. The pumps which supply water to the boilers are electrically operated and automatically controlled, so that they will need little or no attention. These boilers provide steam for cooking in the kitchen and continuous hot water supply for the main building. Part of the cost has been met in 1935, the balance will be due in 1936.

With the exception of a few children, all the male patients have now been moved from the Central Institution, and their class rooms have been taken over for girls. Accommodation which looks fairly good, when it is occupied, seems different, when it is empty, and the lavatories especially needed bringing up to date and making more sanitary. The lavatories for two classes were therefore reconstructed, with terrazzo floors, biancola partitions and tiled walls.

Reconditioning.

The accommodation for the female staff was unsuitable and insufficient. The farm house opposite, which had been the bailiff's house, was converted into a quiet and eminently suitable home for the night nurses. Some of the night staff had been accommodated at Hollybrook just outside the Institution grounds. Bath rooms have been put into both these houses, and Hollybrook is being used for additional day nurses. Other rooms have been divided to give more suitable bedrooms for the staff.

Night Nurses' Home.

There was no accommodation for a Medical Superintendent at Bridge Home. A house has therefore been built, facing the London Road about two hundred yards from the Home.

Medical Superintendent's House, Witham.

Owing to the large extension of the brush work, the training shops at Bridge Home were too small. A new basket shop has been built and the old shop added to the brush shop.

A new shop.

The first and second class washplaces and bathrooms were badly in need of reconstruction. This was the only remaining sanitary accommodation which had not been reconstructed since Bridge Home was bought. These were tiled on floors and walls, and new wash-basins and a calorifier installed.

More reconditioning.

The balance of money due for the reconstruction of the kitchen at Bridge Home has been paid.

A terrazzo lined annexe has been added to Ransome House at Bridge Home, so that all foul linen may be treated there before being taken to the laundry.

Sundry additions have been made to the machines in the Peckover Shops, the cost being provided by the income of the Fund, left for that purpose, by the late Lord Peckover.

New machines.

Another motor loom has been added to the weaving shop. Motor looms use up a large number of shuttles and these have to be wound. Hand labour was insufficient. A motor driven winder for the pirns of the shuttles was therefore put in and the same motor drives the bobbin winder for making warps. The machine knitting class has ten stocking knitters and two straight machines and these needed large numbers of bobbins wound with wool. The hand winder was insufficient for the work. A motor driven bobbin winder has been installed. A dozen additional treadle sewing machines were necessary owing to the extension of the needlework classes.

No part of these items has been charged to any Local Authority or included in the average weekly cost. If this expenditure during the past year be added to the sums spent in the same way during the past twelve years, it will be found that the total expenditure paid by you out of capital during that time, and not charged in any way to any Local Authority has been:—

**£84,403**

Smaller  
improvements.

In addition to these items the following smaller improvements have been carried out:—

The bathroom at Littleton House School has been reconstructed, the floor and walls tiled, and new baths installed. A new staff bathroom has been made.

A motor driven machine for finishing the brushes and three motor drills have been put into the brush shop at Bridge Home. This has much improved the finish of the brushes.

The old potato cleaning room at Bridge Home has been added to the brush shop and a motor driven vegetable paring machine placed in the Manual Occupation class room.

A coal range kitchener at Bridge Home has been replaced by a gas oven and hot plate.

The heating system at Bridge Home has been extended to the Offices and Head Attendant's house.

1875



ROBINSON CRUSOE

"ON BOARD THE PIRATE SHIP."

UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL PLAY

One of the playgrounds at Bridge Home has been remade and laid down in tarmac.

The old third and fourth class scullery at the Central Institution has been reconstructed and floor and walls tiled.

All external fire hydrant valves at the Central Institution have been renewed.

A power spraying machine has been bought for the Orchard.

Lexden House has been rewired for light.

Two Shops in the Peckover Shops have been refloored with wood blocks.

The Peckover Shops have been rewired for light and power.

The Shops in the Peckover Shops have been entirely rearranged and are now all training shops for girls. There are the following classes, Machine Needlework, Hand Needlework, Weaving, Machine Knitting, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Rugmaking, Crochet and fancy work, Mending and Repairs.

The following works are now in progress:—

An additional sitting room for the male nurses at Bridge Home and the reconstruction of the staff lavatory.

New lavatories for the shops at Bridge Home.

Additional staff bedrooms, bath rooms, and lavatories for the nurses at the Central Institution. Each wash basin will be in a separate cubicle.

Two Staff Cottages.

A large greenhouse and gardeners' tool and potting shed at Turner Village.

We shall shortly need an additional pavilion at Bridge Home for adult male crippled patients. This type of patient is frequently admitted, and there is no possibility of their being tried out on license.

We need further houses for the male staff especially at Witham, where the rents for house property are exorbitant.

We need a pavilion on the match ground at Turner Village.

The average weekly cost.

The average weekly cost for 1935 was 22s. 0½d. a head, that is 1s. 11d. a week more than in 1934. It is still a good deal below the cost of most other mental deficiency institutions in England. The average cost for mental deficiency institutions in England was 27s. 9d. a head a week. The provisional charge made to the Local Authorities for maintenance was 20s. 6d. a head, so that these Authorities have to make good a deficit.

This is the first time for many years that there has been a debit against the Authorities. For the past eleven years the actual cost has been well below the provisional charge, so that the Authorities have year by year, received back a credit. If these past credits are added up, and put against this year's deficit, the balance in favour of the Authorities is, from their point of view, still on the right side.

The increased cost was only to a small extent due to the increase in the cost of living, though it is clear that there has been a definite rise in this. Retail prices may be little higher, but wholesale prices are definitely up, and it is these which, affect institution living. I have compared the average price during 1935 with the average price during 1934 of two only of the articles of every day consumption.

	<i>Average Price.</i>	
	1934.	1935
Butter per lb.	8.69d.	9.38d.
Flour per sack	21s. 9d.	24s. 4½d.

Our annual consumption is as follows:—

Butter, lbs. . . . .	26,500
Flour, sacks . . . . .	1,512

Why it has gone up.

These two items alone represent an increased cost of one penny per head per week. Clothing, especially drapery and bed linen, has gone up considerably in price and is still advancing.

The major part of the increase, is due to the opening of Turner Village, and comes under three heads.

- A. Preparations for removal and removal.
- B. Empty beds.
- C. Increased cost of running a much better type of accommodation.

**A.** Preparation for removal included many extra expenses. The last class of boys did not get to Turner Village till June, but a considerable staff had to be engaged, before this could take place. The new buildings needed drying and the heating plant was started in January. This meant paying for engineers, stokers, coal, light and water. Certain other staff were appointed at the same time including a gate porter, and additional staff in the stores and needlework department. A period of over two months elapsed between the time, when the first villa was occupied, and the last class of boys departed from the Central Institution. This meant much duplication of staff. Additional staff were in training from January, to be ready for the large expansion of classes. Most of them had to live out. Female nurses were necessary as well as male, because the total expansion included, as I have already said, the conversion of the old boys' class rooms at the Central Institution into class rooms for girls.

**B.** New cases could not be admitted to the new female classes, till the whole of the boys had left the Central Institution. Just when the transfer was finally completed, we had therefore two hundred empty boys beds at Turner Village and nearly two hundred empty girls beds at the Central Institution. This total has slowly decreased but there are still a number of empty beds.

We could only take in new patients gradually and gradually fit them in to the different classes, even if the Local Authorities had been prepared to send large numbers at once. The Authorities required time for choosing the most urgent cases and for the legal formalities, and most of them did not wish to fill all their beds immediately. Urgent cases are always coming along, which must be dealt with, and some beds must therefore, if possible, remain empty for emergencies. But a number of empty beds adds considerably to the cost of keeping the remainder.

Overhead charges are much the same for the larger number as for the smaller. Heating, light, rates and upkeep are the same in either case. As new admissions may be of any grade vacancies have to be available in each class. For this reason six of the new villas out of eight had to be opened in June, and a seventh was opened in September. Two



extra girls classes at the Central Institution had to be opened at once and another soon afterwards.

C. The modern type of Institution is very nice indeed for the patients and I am very glad to have it. It is splendid. But it costs more to run. Many more staff are necessary to maintain the valuable separation and classification the new villas have given.

We find that nearly twice the number of male nurses are wanted for an equal number of boys. The area to be maintained and kept clean is increased out of all proportion to the increase in numbers, and owing to the fact that we have, at any rate for the time, got rid of overcrowding, the area to be kept warm and light has much increased.

The fine Assembly Hall needs one man's whole time to keep clean and ready for the different classes held there and entertainments. Two motor vans are necessary for the conveyance of laundry and food. Till this year this was all done by hand, mostly by patients, and there are many other similar items.

We may hope, that as the Institution fills up again, the average weekly cost will be reduced, but owing to the greater amenities and comfort provided and the larger number of staff required, I do not think the average cost can again be as low as in the past.

#### LICENSE.

License.

Below are the figures, which show the alterations which have taken place during 1935, among the boys and girls out on long leave of absence or license:—

CASES ON LICENSE DURING 1935.			
Cases on license on 1st January, 1935 .. ..	..	..	161
Cases sent out on license during 1935 .. ..	..	..	74
			—
Cases on license at some period during 1935			235
Of these			
Cases returned to the Institution during 1935 .. .. .	..	..	70
Cases discharged during 1935 .. ..	..	..	10
Cases died whilst on license during 1935 .. .. .	..	..	2
			—
			82
			—
Cases on license on 1st January, 1936 .. ..	..	..	153
			—

These 153 cases on license on 1st January, 1936, were cared for in the various ways shown below:—

In care of friends working for wages .. .. .	43
At work away from home in living-in service..	24
Working at home or with foster parents ..	61
Not able to work, but living with parents or foster parents .. .. .	7
In the simpler type of Institution .. ..	18
	<hr/>
	153
	<hr/>

Cases in Day Service from the Hostels on 1st January, 1936, 10.

Seventy cases out of a total of 235 on license returned to the Institution during the year. This number is rather larger than usual, because the opening of Turner Village, enabled us to bring back to the Institution, thirteen cases temporarily placed in Public Assistance Institutions.

Ten cases were discharged. Amongst these was a boy who had been employed for over three years in a Local Authority's public gardens and done well, another earning his living as a french polisher, a third who had supported himself for over three years as a carpenter, another similarly as a gardener. Others were girls who had been in domestic service.

Discharges from License.

Seventeen returns were for a holiday, taken at our seaside branch, or for temporary illness, and nineteen were due to change of mistress or foster parent. Two girls died whilst on license. In three cases the mistress or foster parent was unsuitable and in four cases the patient was not good enough for the situation. Thirteen came back for failure in their situations. This generally means that the girl does not do her work properly, the mistress finds fault and the girl becomes cheeky or disobedient or too difficult for the mistress to manage. It is not always the girl's fault. Some mistresses soon forget that they are employing a feeble-minded girl and expect more than the girl is capable of, in spite of the tactful methods of the Matrons of our hostel branches. Mistresses employ our girls for two reasons.

Reasons for returns.

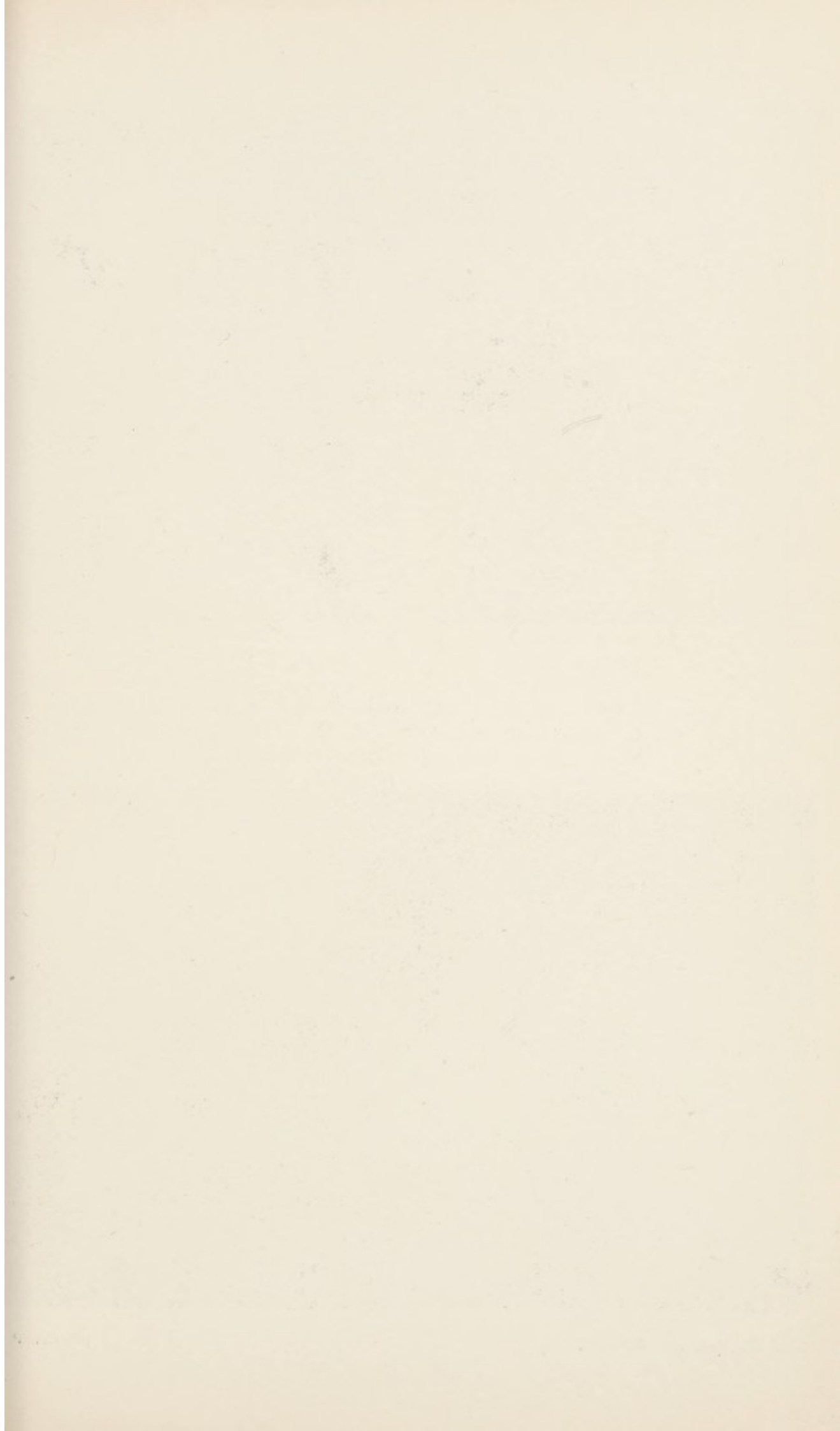
One is philanthropy. These make splendid employers and I wish there were more of them. Others also wish to do a good turn, but are partly influenced by the fact, that a feeble-minded girl comes for smaller wages and cannot leave without our consent.

One girl had to return because she was pregnant. The number of these cases is astonishingly small. This is only the third since we commenced sending patients out on license in 1919, and when one remembers the history of most of these girls before admission, the fact that there have been only three cases of pregnancy is evidence of the constant care, judgment and tact of the Matrons of our hostel branches. They have a difficult task. Frequently, a girl who is doing well, gets upset and irresponsible owing to the unfortunate remarks and advice of her relations, and is inclined to believe we have some selfish end of our own in view instead of her good and a strong desire to help her back to the world. Once a patient goes to live out on license the institution receives nothing from the Local Authority and I am glad this should be so, but it means a good deal of time used up. The girl returns to the hostel branch at least twice a week. She needs a gossip each time with the Matron, who arranges for her outings, helps with her clothes, takes care of her money and is constantly on the watch to stabilise conduct and conversation, to advise, to restrain and cajole. Meals are always provided. Mistresses have frequently to be seen, new places to be found, holidays arranged, health attended to and there is a great deal of correspondence. The slightest change in a girl's license means four letters and postages.

How much the girls' save.

As evidence of the care and attention, given by the Matrons, may I say that twelve of the girls, who have been longest in service, without being discharged, have a total of £469 in their own names in their Post Office Savings Bank while twelve others have £90. Wages are not large in any case and the girls have to pay for their clothes and amusements and pocket money.

I can remember the early days of caring for defectives, when the avowed object of the institution was to so educate and stabilise the defective, that he might take his place again in the world. I can remember the time, when we realised the impossibility of that in many cases and then went to the opposite extreme, by preaching lifelong segregation for all defectives. That policy was supported by many





22nd COLCHESTER SCOUTS.

IN CAMP

people, because of the panic fear of race deterioration, a fear still to be found in some quarters, but in my opinion a fear, which is not supported by any scientific proof.

Then, later, came our present policy, which is really a return to that of the earlier years, namely so to educate and stabilise those who come to us, that many of them may return to the world.

I agree, that most defectives are happier and better cared for in a modern institution, than they can be outside and the majority of them look on the institution as a safe asylum from the cares of the world. Yet to a minority, the hope of return to the world, is essential to their own well being. We can feel that we originally pointed the way along this new road of hope, a road now followed by practically all the institutions in the country.

There are however bound to be some casualties and the girl who had to return, because of pregnancy, was one of these casualties. She had been doing well in service for several years, and would probably have been discharged in the spring. But the hostel matron had been somewhat doubtful and for twelve months previous to return, this girl had been invariably taken back to her situation by one of the staff. The young man however, without anyone's knowledge, used to visit her in the kitchen of the house in which she was employed.

Two new Scout Troops have been added during the year. One is for the Bridge Home, the 2nd Witham and this has been much enjoyed. The boys had a number of short camps during the summer. It is proposed to put them into camp for several months this summer on a meadow some two miles from Bridge Home, but they will come into Bridge Home for trade training on five week days. The other troop is newer and is at Turner Village. We now have two Ranger and three Guide Companies, one Brownie Pack, one Rover Crew, four Scout Troops and two of Cubs. The officers from outside are Miss Sanders, R.R.C., J.P., Miss Gadsdon, Miss Steggles and Miss Manley, and to them and to our own staff who give up their time to the work we are very very grateful. It is the finest training there is for our boys and girls. We are also grateful to all those who lent sites for camps and helped unstintingly in making those camps a success.

Two additional  
Scout Troops.

Thanks to the  
Officers.

The March  
Past.

Our Scouts, the 22nd Colchester, were the only scouts in the march past, with the troops from the garrison at the King's Jubilee Celebration. They were complimented by the General Officer Commanding on their smartness. At a week-end camp for this area the Troop was marked 'Third' for the best laid out camp.

District  
Efficiency  
Shields won.

The 11th Colchester Guides tied with the 15th Colchester's for first place in the competition for the efficiency shield in the Colchester Division.

The 4th Halstead's again won both the Guide and Brownie Shields in the Halstead District. This is an all-embracing competition with thirteen sections. The School Guides entered four teams and each team of the four came above the highest team from any other Company.

The 11th Colchester Guides gave on two occasions a beautiful Nativity Play.

The School  
Play.

The Play given by the Greenwood School this year was a pantomime, Robinson Crusoe. In order to be up to date Robinson Crusoe was rescued by eight airwomen and his garrulous old mother complete in air kit and aeroplane. The cannibals thoroughly enjoyed themselves and Man Friday and the dog with the aforesaid mother provoked roars of laughter throughout. But we had much more than Robinson Crusoe. There were revue sketches, fairies, monkeys, penguins, pirates and smugglers, horse marines and sailors, many pretty dances including an exquisitely pretty Dutch dance. The scenery was painted specially by our Mr. Garrad and the make up was by Mr. Gooch and Mr. Garrad. There were eight outside performances for which the public had to pay. They showed their appreciation not only by paying for their seats, but by occupying them, so that on each occasion the various halls were full.

This year our own people were able to see the school play in all its splendour, as the stage of our new Assembly Hall is so large and the lighting so good, that nothing had to be cut out. It was a wonderful show. Many people told me that the dancing, singing, choruses, dressing and general effects were better than the professional pantomime given in Colchester. As usual it was full of colour, the dresses were delightful and the dances extremely good. We have come to expect these results from Mrs. Taylor and almost cease to wonder how it is done, but it must mean an immense amount of work.

Football, cricket, the annual sports and all other games both outdoor and indoor have continued much as in other years. The first football team at Colchester hoped to pass from the second to the first division of the Essex and Suffolk Border League but did not quite succeed. In cup competitions the teams were in three semi-finals and two final rounds, but did not win any cups. The new sports grounds are ample at Turner Village. We can now play four, and next year we shall be able to play five, football games at the same time.

Recreation.

Six of the new classes at Turner Village now have a three-quarter size billiard table. Nothing gives so much pleasure. The tables are used whenever the boys have any leisure and many others prefer to sit round and watch and smoke rather than play a different game themselves. Billiards is more popular even than the wireless, except just on Saturday evening, when the football results are coming in.

The new Assembly Hall has a talkie Cinema. The old one at the Central Institution is a silent one. I found it cheaper to provide motor coaches to take the girls up to Turner Village for the talkie show there, than to have two cinema shows, one there for boys and one for the girls at the Central Institution. We have adopted the same plan for ordinary entertainments. I wish the Councils, who built this lovely Hall, could see the tremendous amount of pleasure, it has given our boys and girls.

Christmas was even more successful than usual, because the new Assembly Hall at Turner Village is so much larger than anything we have had previously, that many more could join in the central celebration, rather than in one of the smaller shows.

Christmas.

On Christmas afternoon I acted as Father Christmas as usual, and this time was able to give some 800 presents from the tree and stage. All the presents cannot be put on the tree, large though it is, but the stage was stacked high with them, all round the tree. Motor coaches took those who could not walk to Turner Village from the Central Institution and Lexden. Tea was provided afterwards, for those not living in Turner Village, in the large kitchen there, and afterwards the usual social and dance was held till half past twelve.



The Oswald  
Lewis Cup for  
Woodcarving.

For the second year running, East Hill House School won the handsome Silver Cup for Woodcarving given by the Member for Colchester, Mr. Oswald Lewis. This is for competition amongst all the schools in Essex. Sincere congratulations again to Mr. Harris.

The  
Industries

Orders for brushes have poured in and the output for the year has been over 17,000 against a total of 11,000 in the previous year. This is gratifying. Dr. FitzGerald has reorganised the brushshop. This, and the additional machinery installed, enables us to deal with many more orders than in the past and provide a better finished article. Orders for mats have increased in number. Though two more mat looms have been added, the shop could only just keep up with the demand. These mats are excellent and it is not possible to buy such a hard wearing mat outside.

Percussion  
Band.

Dr. FitzGerald started a percussion band amongst the really low grade crippled men at Tabor House, men who had seemed incapable of any activity. They play every day, they succeed in getting a good deal of rhythm, and the pleasure visible on their faces is delightful to watch. A further venture of Dr. FitzGerald's is the starting of private gardens. Each garden has one boy as gardener and another not so high grade, who acts as mate and partner. Seeds are provided, but charged for. Produce is sold to the Institution or the staff. Prizes are given for the best kept garden. Every gardener had made a profit at the end of the summer, except one boy, the highest grade, who ate all his own produce. The boys enjoy these gardens and spend every spare minute of their time on them.

Private  
Gardens.

Divine  
Services.

The move to Turner Village has necessitated some alteration in the arrangements for Divine Services. In the past the clergy and parish councils have welcomed our boys and girls at the different Church services, whether at St. Paul's, which adjoins the Central Institution grounds or the Churches nearest to each branch. We naturally hoped that the situation at Mile End would be equally favourable. Unfortunately this did not prove to be the case, and the boys at Turner Village may not worship with their fellow parishioners of Mile End. The privilege is a valuable one. Anything, which separates our boys and girls from outside influences, is a hindrance to their development; anything,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE NEW LAUNDRY AT TURNER VILLAGE.

which like the Guides and Scouts, brings them into a human brotherhood on an equality with their neighbours, is extremely valuable. Other arrangements therefore had to be made. The girls at the Central Institution go to St. Paul's. The Vicar, Mr. Carrick who is Chaplain to the Institution holds a service every Sunday morning for the boys in the new Assembly Hall, and one on Sunday afternoons, at the Central Institution, for those girls unable to get to Church.

The number of admissions during the year was 267, one hundred and twenty-seven more than in 1934. The opening of Turner Village permitted this large number to be received. Seventy of these, however were re-admissions following a discharge for some technical reason, such as a child becoming sixteen and being transferred from the Education Authority to the Mental Deficiency Authority. Forty-nine new admissions came from Education Authorities. Thirty-four were epileptics, a rather smaller proportion than usual, but the proportion of lower grade cases to the higher grades continues to increase. These lower grade cases cost more to care for and though I recognise that their removal from a cottage home is a wonderful relief to the parents, it means that the institution now has a large number of patients, who cannot make use of the training given in the schools and shops. Admissions.

The number of discharges during the year was 106. Eighty-five of these were re-admitted here, or transferred to other institutions, so that they have not lost the protection of the Mental Deficiency Act. Four were discharged by operation of law. Three were patients returned to their own homes after a holiday at the Institution. Eight were children sent by Education Authorities, who as a result of training, had improved sufficiently to return home on becoming sixteen. Discharges.

Seven were discharged after being on license for some years. All had earned their living satisfactorily, behaved well, and merited discharge, which in each case, was granted on my application. Six, out of the seven, earned their living at trades taught them during their stay in the institution.

The death rate.

On the average number on the books, the death rate was 1.98 per cent, compared with 1.68 per cent in 1934 and 1.13 per cent in 1931. On the total number under care the death rate was 1.75 per cent.

#### AVERAGE DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES.

From 1859 to 1934 inclusive .. ..	3.72 per cent.
For the ten years 1926 to 1935 .. ..	1.53 per cent.
For the year 1935 .. .. ..	1.98 per cent.

Causes of Death.

The number of deaths was 32; the causes of death were as follows:—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 3, Chronic Bronchitis 3, Broncho-Pneumonia 4, Lobar Pneumonia 4, Bronchiectasis 1, Heart Disease 3, Angina Pectoris 1, Juvenile General Paralysis 1, General Paralysis 1, Meningitis 2, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1, Cerebral Softening 1, Syringomyelia 1, Epilepsy 1, Cancer 1, Nephritis 1, Erysipelas 1, Purpura Haemorrhagica 1, Septicaemia 1.

Two of the patients who died had been out on license for many years. On one of these an inquest was held, but the death was due to natural causes and no blame attached to the foster-mother. This year again there was a death from Cancer.

The other point of interest is the large number of deaths including two from syphillis, due to disease of the nervous system.

There were no deaths from accident or injury, but there were too many deaths from pneumonia.

The interest of Death Rates.

Death rates are always interesting, and for some time I have been coming to the conclusion, that in the past, we have exaggerated the liability of the defective to early death. It is true that before the War, the death rate in the English Mental Deficiency Insitutions was high. We thought then

that defectives were bound to catch tuberculosis or something like that, and die early, but of late years, I have come to the conclusion that this is wrong, and that the death rate amongst defectives, in an average all grade institution, is probably not more than 50 per cent above the death rate outside. That is to say, that if the death rate outside is 10 per thousand, then the institution rate may rise to somewhere about 15 per thousand, which is not very high. If the institution is dealing only with medium and higher grade cases, it might not be so high, but I am thinking of an all grade Institution, taking even the lowest grade.

I still believe, that the low grade defectives, who are also physically defective, and who physically never grow up, or are paralysed, die much earlier than people outside. These cases help to keep the average death rate high for the all grade Institution, but I doubt if the death rate amongst the medium and upper grades of defect is much higher than outside.

I feel that the high death rates, which used to occur in Mental Deficiency Institutions, were due to three things:—

Why was the Rate so high in the past.

One: the dietary was poor. Though it was considered to be good in those days, it was lacking in what we now consider the essential vitamins, fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs, and fats. When I came to this Institution in 1905, we thought we were feeding patients well. The dinners were excellent, but breakfast and tea were bread and margarine, or porridge. There was no butter, and eggs only for the sick. The milk ration was short. There was no fruit. I have no doubt these were some of the causes of the high death rate. During the last 15 years however, the dietary has improved enormously. The butter ration is 4 to 5 ounces a week. We used nearly 160,000 eggs last year. Fruit and milk have all been increased and the death rate has decreased.

Two: we must now recognise that before 1905 our ideas of ventilation, were bad. Then the ward was supposed to be kept up to a certain temperature, even if all windows had to be shut to do it. Physically defective children rarely went out from early October to late March. Now, they have their dinners outside through the winter unless the weather is really bad and all meals outside for about 7 months in the year.

The third probable cause was overcrowding, which still exists to a certain extent.

The proof.

The following are the figures, which I think, prove my contention:—

The average death rate here from 1859 to 1905 was 75 per thousand. That this was not merely due to the conditions during the early part of the Institution's history, is proved by the fact that during the three years, 1902-3-4, it was actually 86 per thousand.

For the years 1906 to 1914, the death rate was 36.8 per thousand. For the last 10 years it has been 15.3 per thousand, for the last 5 years, 13.5 per thousand.

The Tubercular  
Death Rate.

3 instead of 97

The Tubercular death rate was 0.18 per cent, on the average number on the books, compared with a rate of 0.32 per cent for the previous year. Except for the war years, deaths from Tuberculosis have been declining for the past thirty years. It is difficult to visualise what the position would have been, if the rate during the early years of this century had continued. It would have meant ninety-seven deaths, from Tuberculosis alone, in 1935, instead of the three, which actually occurred. The rate is one thirty-second of that in 1903 and 1904.

#### AVERAGE DEATH RATE FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

From 1859 to 1904 inclusive .. ..	4.6 per cent.
From 1906 to 1926 inclusive .. ..	1.42 per cent.
From 1927 to 1934 inclusive .. ..	0.34 per cent.
For the year 1935 .. .. .	0.18 per cent

At the beginning of the year nine patients were under treatment for Tuberculosis and one new case occurred during the year. Three died, one became quiescent, and six remain under treatment.

The report for 1934 contained a full report of the epidemic of scarlet fever, which persisted throughout the greater part of that year and into the first two months of 1935. The total number of cases was sixty-five; namely fifty-two patients and thirteen staff. There were no deaths.

Infectious  
Diseases.

Passive immunisation against Scarlet Fever failed. It seemed only to postpone the attack for some three weeks. Active immunisation seemed to provoke an attack in some cases, but after four injections 90 per cent developed immunity in six weeks. This immunity however, did not persist after six months, in three out of every four cases. We gained a good deal of experience in Dick Testing, and eventually the epidemic wore itself out, possibly because there were no more susceptible people left. It seemed clear, that a number of cases immunised themselves by small doses of infection from carriers. At the beginning of the outbreak they were positive to the Dick test. Later in the year they became negative, without any apparent attack of scarlet fever or immunisation.

We had sixteen cases of Erysipelas in five separate classes, though half of them were in the Lower Boys' School. I have never before known more than two or three cases in one year. It looks as though the outbreak had some connection, either with the scarlet fever epidemic, or alternatively, with the immunity injections. All first showed signs of erysipelas on the face near the nose, none anywhere near the site of injection. Ten of the 16 were Mongols. One of the cases died.

One hundred and seventy-eight patients were Schick tested and sixty-seven proved to be positive. Of these sixty were immunised. The friends of all admissions are asked for their consent to the test. There are some refusals but the majority agree. Since 1926, when this procedure was adopted, we have had no cases of diphtheria.

The Schick  
Test.

There were ten cases of Mumps in three separate branches, twenty-two cases of German Measles, and one of Chicken Pox. A small epidemic of Influenza affected ninety-two patients and twenty-four staff.

There were eight mild cases of Dysentery, infected by a nurse, who had had a previous attack before coming to us.



X-Ray  
photographs.

Thirty-seven X-Ray photographs have been taken, of which ten were to help in the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

## Accidents.

There were four fractured arms, and four minor fractures, all accidental in origin. One boy was dangerously ill from bleeding after having a tooth knocked out by another boy. He suffered from haemophilia.

## Operations.

Eleven patients needed a major operation of which two were for appendicitis and two to improve the result of a broken arm.

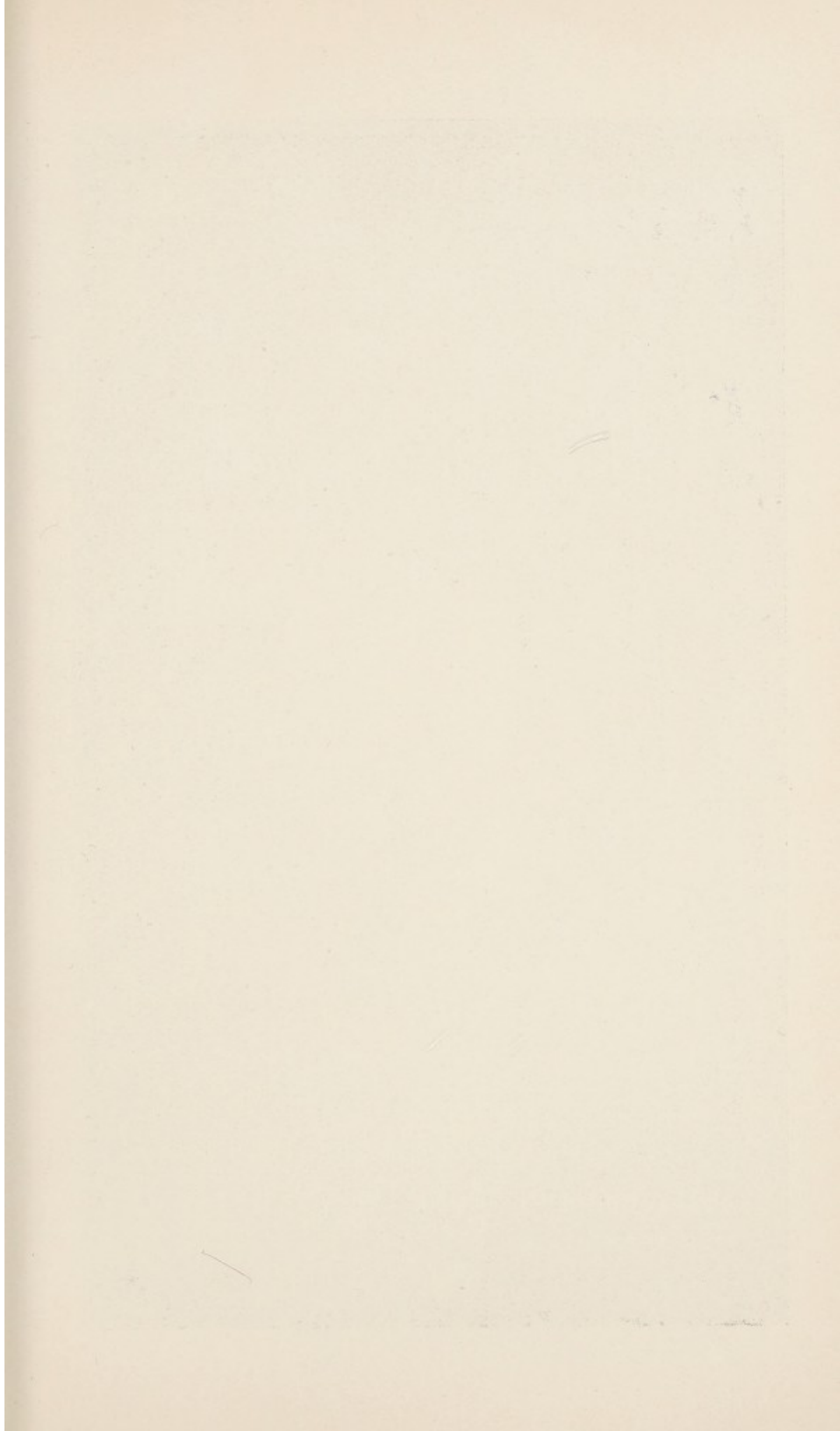
Alterations in  
population.

The following table shows the alterations which have taken place in the Institution population during the year 1935:—

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
On 1st January, 1935				
	there were on the Books of the Institution ...	905	653	1558
	The admissions during the year were ... ..	153	114	267
The total number under care was ... ..		1058	767	1825
		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
	The discharges were ..	63	43	106
	The deaths were ...	16	16	32
		79	59	138
On the 1st January, 1936, there remained ... ..		979	708	1687

Average daily  
numbers.

The average daily number of patients on the register was 1,616, sixty-nine more than in the previous year. The number of patients on the register includes those, who are away from the Institution on license. Thirty years ago, when I made my first medical report to you, the average number of patients was 263. Without exception, every year since then has shewn a higher average than the preceeding year, and in five of those years the increase has been a higher one than in 1935. The average daily number in residence was 1,460. The total number under care was 1,825, and on the last day of the year 1,687.





NATIVITY PLAY

One of the greatest pleasures, in running an Institution like this, is the fact, that most of the boys and girls look on the superintendent as a friend even as a father, but a pleasure that is almost as great, is the knowledge that one is supported by a band of conscientious and willing workers who are ready to put the institution and all its concerns, first in their lives. I have had many proofs of this. It is not only delightful but it is encouraging and stimulating. There are so many times, when the uplifted arms are tired to death and must drop, were it not for this support. I trace this self-sacrificing spirit back to the influence of the first superintendent, Mr. Millard, whom I knew and after him, to my father.

Thanks to the Staff.

I am very grateful to every one of the Staff, to the Deputy Medical Superintendent, Dr. Osgood, for his conscientious and loyal support, to Dr. FitzGerald, Medical Superintendent at Bridge Home, who has already made some notable improvements, to Dr. Benjacar, the Medical Officer of Turner Village, on whom a large measure of responsibility has devolved, to my own sister, Miss Turner, who was honoured by receiving one of the King's Jubilee Medals. This is in addition to the M.B.E. she already held. Also to the Heads of all the other branches be they Headmaster, Headmistress, or Matron. Miss Peyton, the Headmistress of Littleton House School, is fortunately recovering from her illness, but throughout her convalescence she has insisted on working to her utmost capacity.

I would especially like to mention the Head Nurses, both male and female. They work as a rule, out of the limelight, but they are vital to the smooth running of the place. And to the teachers, the trade instructors, the charge nurses, and the great body of the rank and file, I would say you have my whole hearted admiration. I know how tiring, I know how difficult, I know how wearing the work can be; I know how provoking, how teasing many of the boys and girls can be, and I know that it needs everlasting patience, good humour, and good temper but it is worth while. The thing which pleases me most is, when visitors comment as they nearly always do, on the happy spirit of the place, and I realise that that is due to the spirit in which the staff do their work.

My own thanks.

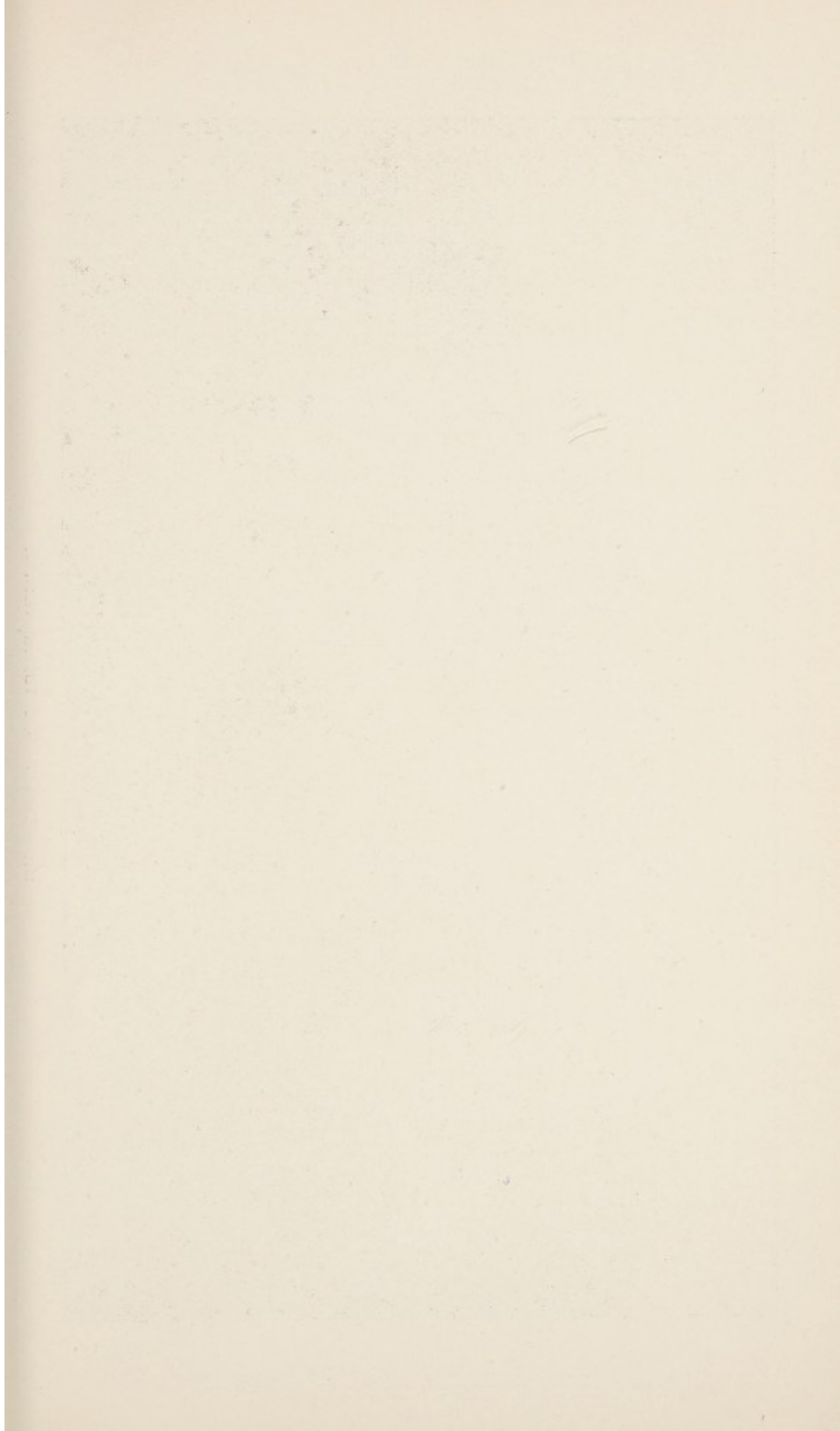
To you my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I am very grateful for the support and confidence you always give me. I can assure you, that my most pleasant recollection is the knowledge, that during thirty years, I have succeeded in retaining your confidence, and that I have been privileged, under your direction, to bring to success our many efforts for the well-being of the Institution. During the time that remains to me, I trust there may be no slackening of effort.

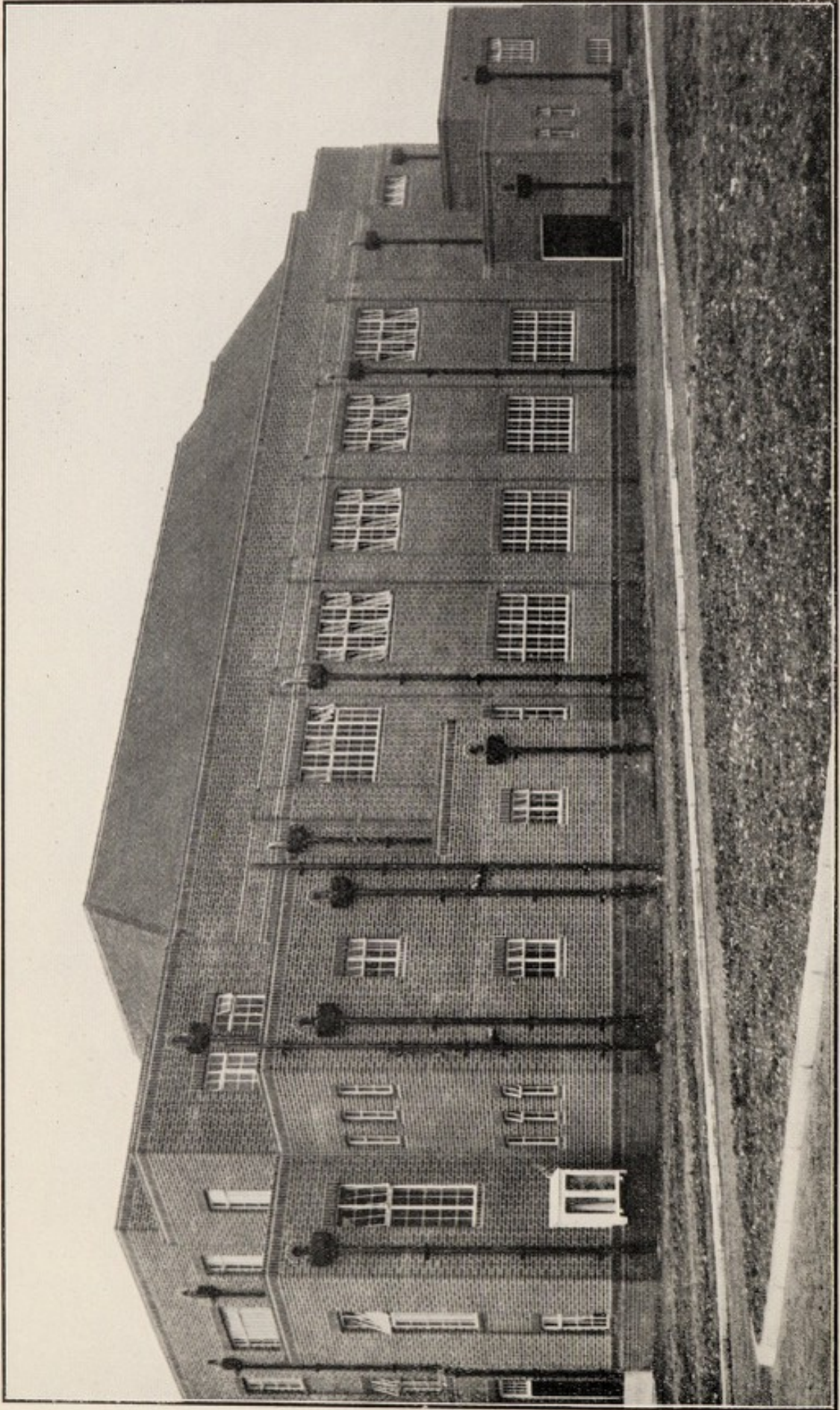
I have the honour to be,

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*





THE ASSEMBLY HALL, TURNER VILLAGE.

# THE LABOUR OF OUR HANDS.

(Repairs not included, except in Boot Shops.)

## CARPENTERS' SHOPS.

Aeroplane .. .. .	1	Ladders .. .. .	2
Benches .. .. .	7	Lathe Frames and Guards	2
Boards, Duck, etc. ..	36	Mantlepiece, Oak ..	1
Book Cases .. .. .	2	Picture Frames .. ..	75
Boot Lockers, Sets ..	4	Platform .. .. .	1
Boxes .. .. .	27	Racks .. .. .	11
Brackets .. .. .	2	Sash Cord Machines ..	2
Cabinet, Teak .. .. .	1	Screens .. .. .	7
Chairs .. .. .	5	Seats, Teak .. .. .	5
Chest of Drawers .. ..	1	Shelves .. .. .	30
Cupboards .. .. .	23	Stage Grid .. .. .	1
Cycle Shed for Staff ..	1	Stage Proscenium .. ..	1
Door Frame .. .. .	1	Staircase .. .. .	1
Doors .. .. .	53	Steps, Pairs .. .. .	5
Draining Board, Teak ..	1	Stools .. .. .	63
Drawers .. .. .	2	Tables, Deal .. .. .	28
Fences .. .. .	6	Tables, Teak .. .. .	38
Floors laid, Wood Blocks	2	Trays .. .. .	42
Floors laid, Deal .. ..	5	Wardrobe .. .. .	1
Forms .. .. .	3	Wheelbarrow .. .. .	1
Gates .. .. .	11	Window Frames .. .. .	4
Huts .. .. .	4	Window Sashes .. .. .	12
Kitchen Dresser .. .. .	1		

## ENGINEERS' AND BRICKLAYERS' SHOPS.

Bath Room installed ..	1	Motor Wool Winder fixed	1
Boiler for Hot Water installed .. ..	1	Nurses' Home, Bathrooms washbasins, and circulations installed ..	2
Calorifier installed ..	1	Night Nurses' Home, Bath, boiler, washbasins, and circulation installed ..	
Central Heating extended		Playground, Tarmac laid	
Cottages for Staff, building	2	Radiators fixed .. ..	4
Cycle Shed, Floor and Roof .. .. .	1	Range W.C. Cisterns fixed	
Farm Barn Floors, concreted .. .. .	5	Steamer installed ..	1
Fence to Playing Field ..	1	Weaving Shop moved, looms dismantled and re-erected .. .. .	9
Hot Water Supply extended .. .. .		Yards, Concreted .. ..	3
Incinerator .. .. .	1		
Kitchen, tiled .. .. .	1		



**BRUSH SHOP.**

Brooms and Brushes, pitchwork .. .. .	7,036
Brooms and Brushes, drawn .. .. .	9,969

**BASKET SHOP.**

Baskets and Hampers, made .. .. .	940
Chairs and Stools, cane seated .. .. .	40

**TAILORS' SHOPS.**

Suits .. .. .	698	Overcoats and Capes .. .. .	153
Trousers .. .. .	209	Girls Coats .. .. .	171
Knickers .. .. .	548	Overalls .. .. .	294

**MAT SHOP.**

Mats and Rugs .. .. .	966	Sash Cord, yards .. .. .	710
Kneelers .. .. .	4		

**SHOEMAKERS' SHOPS.**

Boots, made, pairs .. .. .	1,815	Boots, patched, pairs .. .. .	2,551
Slippers, made, pairs .. .. .	122	Boots, heeled, pairs .. .. .	11,165
Boots, soled, pairs .. .. .	9,406	Boots, repaired, pairs .. .. .	12,244

**MATTRESS SHOP**

Mattresses, made .. .. .	869	Pillows, made .. .. .	789
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**WEAVING SHOP.**

Cotton and Linen Goods .. .. .	4,706	yards
Quilts .. .. .	72	
Tablecloths .. .. .	67	
Towels .. .. .	60	
Wollen Material .. .. .	675	yards

**WOOD CARVING.**

Carved Trays, Blotters, Photograph Frames, Tables, Plaques, Shields, etc. .. .. .	148
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**LEATHER WORK.**

Leather Bags, Slippers, Wallets, Purses, Cushions, Tea Cosies, Book Covers, etc. .. .. .	129
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## NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.

Bags and Cases .. ..	110	Neckties and Handkerchiefs .. ..	1,054
Bed, Couch, and Cushion Covers .. ..	100	Night Dresses .. ..	710
Bed and Pillow Ticks .. ..	261	Overalls .. ..	2
Bodices and Blouses .. ..	225	Petticoats and Skirts .. ..	149
Braces .. ..	32	Pillowslips .. ..	983
Capes and Jackets .. ..	124	Pinafores and Aprons .. ..	2,436
Caps .. ..	424	Pyjamas, pairs .. ..	392
Chemises and Combinations	467	Scarves .. ..	1
Coats and Blazers .. ..	65	Sheets and Bed Pieces .. ..	2,098
Collars and Cuffs .. ..	221	Shirts, Day .. ..	1,357
Cot Nets .. ..	27	Shirts, Night .. ..	726
Crochet D'Oyleys, Cloths, Yokes, etc. .. ..	25	Sleeves .. ..	519
Curtains and Blinds .. ..	72	Slipper .. ..	44
Dish Cloths .. ..	590	Stays .. ..	125
Drawers, Pants, and Knickers .. ..	2,309	Stockings and Socks pairs	2,912
Dresses and Tunics .. ..	1,495	Suits .. ..	120
Face Flannels .. ..	1,684	Table and Tea Cloths .. ..	1,479
Feeders .. ..	2,519	Towels .. ..	1,462
Floor Rubbers .. ..	577	Turkey Rugs .. ..	14
Hats .. ..	77	Vests .. ..	1,356
Jerseys .. ..	404	Various .. ..	2,690
		Woollen Coats .. ..	22

## RAFFIA AND OTHER FANCY WORK.

Baskets, Bags, Cosies, Mats, Pochettes, Trays .. ..	241
Bead Calenders .. ..	36
Bead Dinner Mats .. ..	18
Bead Necklaces .. ..	19
Bead Match Stands .. ..	20
Bead Teapot Stands .. ..	18
Cane Mats .. ..	—
Embroidered Articles .. ..	77
Passe Partout Framing .. ..	4
Stools and Chairs, Cane, Raffia and Seagrass .. ..	59
Scarves .. ..	13
Silk Rugs .. ..	3
Stencilling .. ..	5
Ties and Belts, Woven .. ..	132
Woollies .. ..	58
Dinner Mats, Satchels, and Kettle Holders .. ..	38
Wool Rugs .. ..	41
Vellum Blotters, Calendars, Pads, Note Cases, etc. .. ..	42

**FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE.**

Milk .. ..	25,452 gals.	Flower Beds made	75
Butter .. ..	116 lbs.	Lawns made and	
Eggs .. ..	156,534	sown .. ..	4 acres
Chickens .. ..	945	Leeks .. ..	799 scores
Pork .. ..	3,410 lbs.	Lettuce .. ..	15,302
Potaotes .. ..	214 tons	Marrows .. ..	1,922
Beet .. ..	210 bush.	Mustard and Cress	41 bush.
Broad Beans .. ..	239 bush.	Onions .. ..	1,071 pecks
Runner Beans .. ..	151 bush.	Parsnips .. ..	306 bush.
Broccoli and Cauli- flowers .. ..	8,022	Peas .. ..	1,197 pecks
Brussel Sprouts .. ..	394 bush.	Radishes, bunches	2,718
Cabbages .. ..	17,116	Roses Planted .. ..	1,500
Carrots .. ..	2,303 pecks	Rhubarb .. ..	62,910 sticks
Celery .. ..	2,676 sticks	Savoys .. ..	7,179
Cucumbers .. ..	2,684	Swedes and Turnips	17 bush.

**FRUIT.**

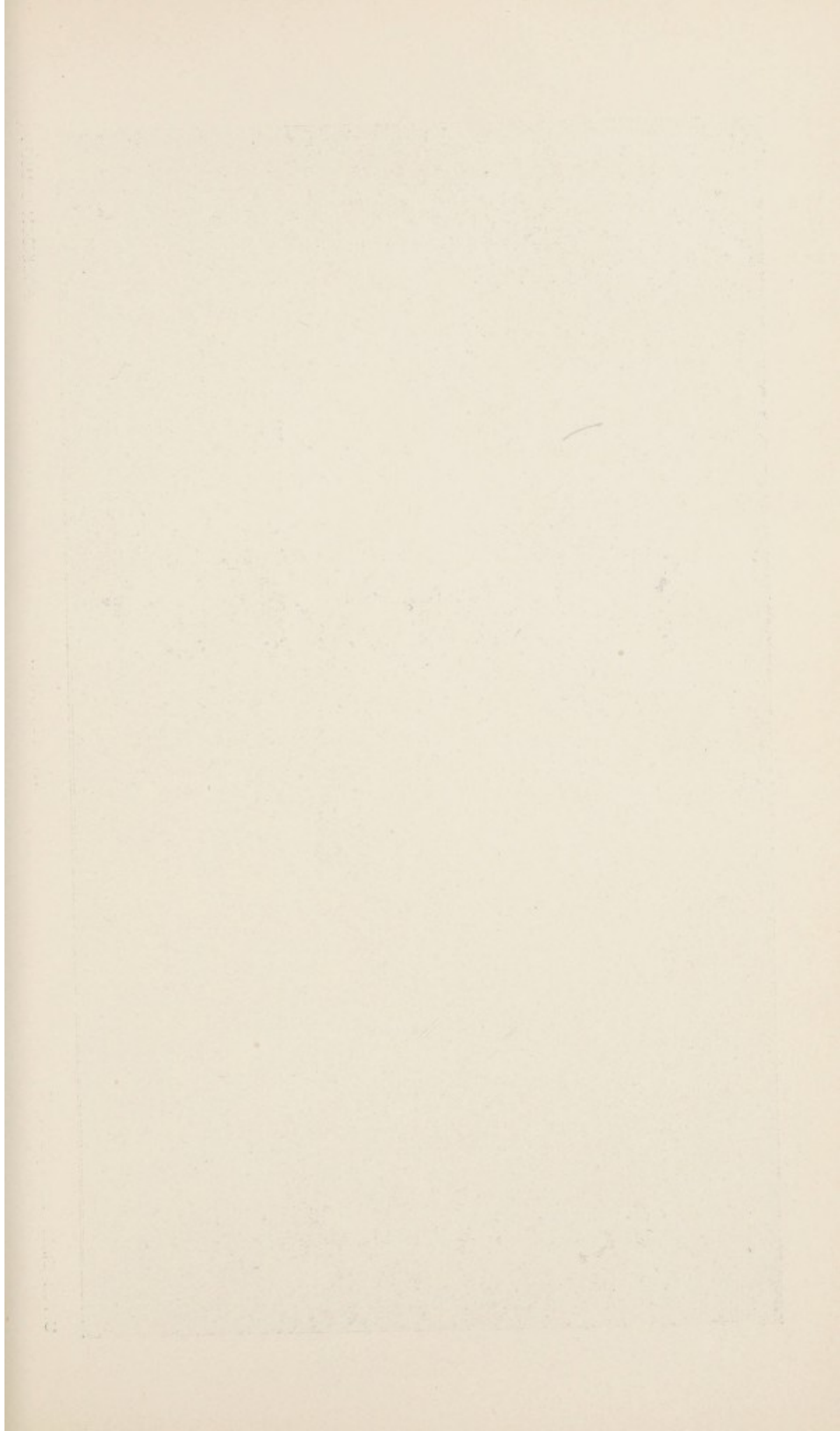
Apples .. ..	637 pecks	Grapes bunches .. ..	665
Cherries .. ..	24 lbs.	Pears .. ..	17 bush.
Currants, Black .. ..	84 lbs.	Plums .. ..	1,399 lbs.
Currants, Red .. ..	230 lbs.	Raspberries .. ..	125 lbs.
Damsons .. ..	451 lbs.	Tomatoes .. ..	5,421 lbs.
Gooseberries .. ..	4,291 lbs.		

**JAM, MARMALADE AND PICKLES.**

Jam, made .. ..	6,884 lbs.
Marmalade, made .. ..	3,577 lbs.
Pickles, made .. ..	2,738 lbs.

**BREAD.**

Bread, made .. ..	486,913 lbs.
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UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL PLAY.

THE COMPANY.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

*Finsbury House,  
Blomfield Street,  
London, E.C.2.,  
2nd March, 1936.*

To the Board of Directors of

**The  
Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Ltd.,  
Colchester.**

GENTLEMEN,

We have audited the Books and Accounts of this Institution for the year ended December 31st, 1935, and have pleasure in reporting that we have found them in excellent order. We have verified the Securities held by the Institution, and the Cash Balances as on December 31st, 1935, with the exception of the Petty Cash Balances at Bridge Home and Littleton House School, in respect of which we have obtained a Certificate from the Secretary. The outstanding Balances, in the hands of Country Bankers and the Ladies' Association, amounting to £1,880 15s. 8d., have been paid to the Treasurer since the end of the year.

Yours faithfully,

IMPEY, CUDWORTH, LAKIN-SMITH, GOODE & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants,  
Auditors.*

## INCOME AND

	<i>Income.</i>			1935.			1934.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Ladies Association .. ..	3,512	15	2						
Less Expenses .. ..	165	17	0						
	<hr/>			3,346	18	2	3,577	18	11
.. New Annual Subscriptions .. ..				20	18	6	11	13	0
.. Renewed Annual Subscriptions .. ..				783	11	0	746	19	0
.. Donations .. ..				659	1	3	1,474	5	0
.. Collections in Churches and Chapels .. ..				1	10	6	1	10	0
.. Dividends and Interests on Investments .. ..				2,269	17	1	2,313	16	5
.. Payments for patients:—									
From Local and other Statutory Authorities .. ..				72,289	5	0	68,854	11	10
*From Local Authorities for Occupation Centre Cases .. ..				46	17	0	50	1	0
From Charitable and Private Cases .. ..				3,444	16	4	3,670	12	11
.. *Proceeds of Profitable Industrial Occupations .. ..				2,125	10	10	1,498	10	0
.. *Farm and Garden Account:—									
Sale of Produce .. ..	1,772	3	4						
Value of Produce supplied to the Institution .. ..	5,410	7	9						
Various .. ..	50	9	1						
	<hr/>			7,233	0	2	7,307	18	1
.. Board of Education Grant, to 31.3.35-34 .. ..				385	2	6	475	12	7
.. *Grants from Medical Research Council and Darwin Trustees towards Research .. ..				1,132	17	1	862	2	9
.. Amount due from Local Authorities in respect of difference between Interim Charge for Patients and Actual Cost .. ..				4,478	0	9	—		
.. Excess of Expenditure over Income during 1935 carried to debit of Reserve Fund .. ..				2,846	12	3			

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

<hr/>	<hr/>
£101,063 18 5	£90,845 11 6
<hr/>	<hr/>

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,

E. C. RANSOME,	}	<i>Members.</i>
GILBERTSON SMITH,		
J. OXLEY PARKER,		<i>Treasurer.</i>
ARTHUR TURNER,		<i>Secretary.</i>

## EXPENDITURE DURING 1935 and 1934.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	1935.			1934.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages .. .. .	31,570	0	9	26,351	17	7
Office Salaries .. .. .	1,617	14	4	1,564	11	3
Pensions .. .. .	196	8	4	178	7	11
Provisions .. .. .	21,272	11	5	19,950	7	6
Clothing .. .. .	2,826	8	0	4,475	8	5
Uniform .. .. .	530	13	2	233	5	9
Medical Requisites and Drugs .. .. .	644	2	5	646	11	7
Furniture and Bedding .. .. .	3,396	16	5	3,119	12	5
Fuel .. .. .	4,730	0	6	3,767	9	7
Electricity and Gas .. .. .	1,852	8	9	1,368	7	9
Water .. .. .	684	14	8	451	17	5
Washing and Cleaning articles and other necessities .. .. .	2,109	17	8	1,875	19	0
Travelling Expenses and Expenses of Conveyance, Removal and Burial of Patients .. .. .	887	7	10	773	7	2
Books, Postages, Printing, Stationery and Advertisements .. .. .	1,577	2	1	1,589	10	0
Rates, Taxes and Insurance .. .. .	3,561	9	5	2,776	8	8
Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings and Machinery .. .. .	4,088	16	3	2,697	0	8
Rents .. .. .	1,191	11	0	1,285	5	0
Research Department .. .. .	1,834	13	2	1,283	3	2
Branches Depreciation Fund .. .. .	150	0	0	150	0	0
Industries:—						
Wages on Profitable Occupations .. .. .	408	10	4			
Materials .. .. .	1,731	4	4			
	2,139	14	8	1,310	13	9
Farm and Garden:—						
Wages .. .. .	2,973	0	2			
Live Stock Purchased .. .. .	465	7	10			
Provender, Seeds & Manures .. .. .	2,991	13	0			
Other Items .. .. .	1,136	6	4			
	7,566	7	4	6,788	0	10
*Elections, Public Meetings, etc .. .. .	143	19	2	106	16	8
	£94,572	17	4	£82,744	2	1

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

By Medical Superintendent's House at Witham .. .. .	2,682	10	7			
New Shop, Scullery and other additions, Bridge Home .. .. .	831	7	10			
Boilers and other Additions at Central Institution—Cost to date .. .. .	2,153	17	5			
Garages, Turner Village—Cost to date .. .. .	500	0	0			
Expenditure in connection with opening of Turner Village .. .. .	323	5	3			
	6,491	1	1	7,951	14	9
Excess of Income over Expenditure during 1934 carried to credit of Reserve Fund .. .. .				£90,695	16	10
				149	14	8
	£101,063	18	5	£90,845	11	6

Net Average Weekly Cost per head per Patient on number Resident .. .. .	22/0½			20/1½		
Average number of Patients Resident .. .. .	1,461			1,391		
Average number of Patients on Books .. .. .	1,616			1,547		



# The Royal Eastern

Limited by

## BALANCE SHEET

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount owing on Expenditure Account at 31st Dec., 1935. Since paid .. ..						9,169	8 5
<b>Patients' Fees</b> received in advance .. ..						95	0 0
<b>Permanent Endowment Fund—</b>							
As at 1st January, 1935 .. ..		50,900	11	7			
Add Profit on Sale of Investment .. ..		212	3	9			
						51,112	15 4
<b>Reserve Fund—</b>							
As at 1st January, 1935 .. ..		22,443	19	1			
Add Rents and Dividends and Interest on Reserve Fund Investments .. ..		1,287	14	11			
.. Legacies received .. ..		2,751	8	0			
						26,483	2 0
<i>Less</i> Cost of Planting Grounds, Turner Village.. ..	2,425	17	3				
.. Cost of New Staff Cottages .. ..	889	18	11				
.. Temporary Advance to Peckover Schools Repairs Account .. ..	8	3	2				
.. Excess of Expenditure over Income for year ended 31st Dec., 1935, transferred from Income and Expenditure Account .. ..	2,846	12	3				
						6,170	11 7
						20,312	10 5
<b>Peckover Schools Repairs Fund—</b>							
As at 1st January, 1935 .. ..						2,000	0 0
<b>Peckover Schools Repairs Account—</b>							
As at 1st January, 1935 .. ..		208	2	7			
Add Dividends and Interest received .. ..		72	17	0			
.. Temporary advance from Reserve Fund .. ..		8	3	2			
						289	2 9
<i>Less</i> Cost New Sewing Machines, Winding Machine and Loom .. ..		289	2	9			
						289	2 9
<b>Branches Depreciation Fund—</b>							
As at 1st January, 1935 .. ..		1,398	0	0			
Add Dividends and Interest received .. ..		55	0	0			
.. Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account to meet cost of re-instatement of hired branches when Leases expire .. ..		150	0	0			
						1,603	0 0
<b>Littleton House School Reserve Fund—</b>							
As at 1st January, 1935 .. ..		735	0	5			
Add Dividends and Interest received .. ..		23	11	1			
						758	11 6
Amount carried forward						£85,051	5 8

# Counties' Institution, Ltd.

Guarantee.

31st DECEMBER, 1935.

<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Investments (at cost) viz:—</b>							
<i>On behalf of Permanent Endowment Fund—</i>							
British Government Securities .. .. .		4,219	4	1			
Indian, Dominion and Colonial Government Securities .. .. .		16,737	12	10			
Bank of England Stock .. .. .		244	13	9			
Municipal Securities and Public Boards, U.K. .... .. .		17,927	17	2			
British Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks .. .. .		11,816	8	7			
					50,945	16	5
 <i>On behalf of Reserve Fund—</i>							
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 .. .. .		1,413	12	4			
Foreign Railway Debenture Stock .. .. .		181	6	10			
					22,064	10	0
 <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 and Municipal Loans .. .. .					1,603	0	0
 <i>On behalf of Littleton House School Reserve Fund—</i>							
British Municipal Loan and Cash on Deposit at Bank .. .. .					758	11	6
					£77,371	17	11
 <b>Note.</b> —The Market value of these investments as at 31st December, 1935 amounts approximately to £83,141 0 0 .. .. .							
Cash at Bank on Current Account .. .. .		994	3	3			
Cash Balances in Hand .. .. .		94	15	6			
Balances in Hands of Country Bankers .. .. .		274	2	9			
Balances in Hands of Ladies Association .. .. .		1,606	12	11			
Amounts Due on Income Account on 31st December, 1935, since paid to Treasurer .. .. .		52	0	0			
					3,021	14	5
Amount due from <b>Local Authorities</b> in respect of difference between Interim Charge for patients and the Actual Cost for the year 1935 .. .. .					4,478	0	9
					£84,871	13	1

## THE ROYAL EASTERN

Limited by

## BALANCE SHEET

	<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	.. .. .	85,051	5	8
		£85,051 5 8		

*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 the 31st day of December, 1935, 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, subject to the fact that a considerable part of the Freehold Property is mortgaged to Local Authorities as security for Loans made in connection with the Extension Scheme at Turner Village.

(Sgd.) IMPEY, CUDWORTH, LAKIN-SMITH, GOODE & Co.

*Chartered Accountants,*

London and Birmingham.

*Auditors.*

2nd March, 1936.

## COUNTIES INSTITUTION, LTD.

## Guarantee.

31st DECEMBER, 1935 (*continued.*)

	<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward .. .. .		84,871	13	1
Other Amounts due in respect of charges for Patients (not valued) .. .. .			—	—
Stock on Hand (not valued) .. .. .			—	—
Freehold Property (not valued) .. .. .			—	—
<b>Extension Scheme—Turner Village.</b>				
Expenditure on Construction of Buildings to 31st December, 1934 .. .. .	131,926	2	6	
Add Amount paid to Contractors in respect of Buildings, Furnishing and Equipment during 1935 .. .. .	42,561	2	3	
	174,487	4	9	
Less Loans on Mortgage in respect thereof received from County Councils .. .. .	174,307	12	2	
		179	12	7
		<u>£85,051</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,

E. C. RANSOME, }  
 GILBERTSON SMITH, } *Members.*  
 J. OXLEY PARKER, *Treasurer.*  
 ARTHUR TURNER, *Secretary.*

## APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1935 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 numbers of patients in the Institution and apportioning the expenses in a similar manner.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	5,942	6	10
Office Salaries .. .. .	304	10	0
Pensions .. .. .	36	19	5
Provisions .. .. .	4,004	1	7
Clothing .. .. .	532	0	1
Uniform .. .. .	99	17	9
Medical Requisites and Drugs .. .. .	121	4	10
Furniture and Bedding .. .. .	639	7	6
Fuel .. .. .	890	6	5
Electricity and Gas .. .. .	348	13	7
Water .. .. .	128	17	9
Washing and Cleaning Articles and other necessaries .. .. .	397	2	9
Travelling Expenses and Expenses of Con- veyance, Removal and Burial of Patients	167	0	7
Books, Postage, Printing, Stationery and Advertisements .. .. .	296	17	1
Rates, Taxes and Insurance .. .. .	670	7	3
Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings and Machinery .. .. .	769	12	6
Rents .. .. .	224	5	8
Research Department .. .. .	345	6	8
Branches Depreciation Fund .. .. .	28	4	9
Industries .. .. .	402	15	1
Farm and Garden .. .. .	1,424	3	10
Elections, Public Meetings, etc. .. .. .	27	1	11
	£17,801	3	10

Average number on School Register (as Certified by Secretary) .. .. .	275
Net Average weekly cost per head per patient, after excluding cost of Elections and Public Meetings, and deducting proceeds of Occupation Centre Cases, Industrial Occupations, Farm and Garden Account, and Grants towards Research Expenses ..	£1 2 0½

*Examined and found correct,*

IMPEY, CUDWORTH, LAKIN-SMITH, GOODE & Co.,

*Chartered Accountants,*

March 2nd, 1936.

*Auditors.*

# THE ROYAL EASTERN COUNTIES' INSTITUTION, Ltd.

## Form of Remittance for Donation or Subscription.

TO THE SECRETARY, ROYAL EASTERN COUNTIES' INSTITUTION, LTD., COLCHESTER.

I enclose herewith cheque for.....*guineas as an*

*Annual Subscription (or) Donation.*

Name .....

Address .....

Date.....

Annual Subscribers of	£10 10s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	10s. 6d.	20 Votes.
.....	£5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	£2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Donors of	£105 0s. 0d.	£52 10s. 0d.	£21 0s. 0d.	£10 10s. 0d.	£5 5s. 0d.	20 Votes.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

# THE ROYAL EASTERN COUNTIES' INSTITUTION, Ltd.

## BANK ORDER FORM FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

When filled up please return to The Secretary, Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Ltd., Colchester,  
for registration in the books of the Institution.

To Messrs.....  
Date.....

Bankers .....

Please pay to Messrs. Barclay's Bank, Ltd., Colchester, for the credit of the ROYAL EASTERN  
COUNTIES' INSTITUTION, LTD., my ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION of £ : s. d.,  
and continue to pay the same amount on \_\_\_\_\_ in each year until further notice.

Signed.....

£ : :  
Stamp.

