

**Seventy-ninth annual report : for the year ending December 31st, 1937 /  
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

SEVENTY-NINTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

*For the year ending 31st December, 1937*

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

REGISTERED OFFICE :  
ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER

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

MAY, 1938

WITH THE SECRETARY'S COMPLIMENTS

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# The Royal Eastern Counties' Institution Ltd.

## FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

### COLCHESTER.

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*Instituted February 1st, 1859.*

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## The Institution and its Branches.

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Central Institution, Colchester ... Women and Children  
Miss Turner, *Matron.*

The Turner Village, Colchester ... Village for Men  
Dr. E. Benjacar, *Medical Superintendent.*

Bridge Home, Witham ... Home for Men  
Dr. E. J. FitzGerald, *Medical Superintendent.*

Greenwood School, Halstead ... Upper Girls' School  
Mrs. Taylor, *Head Mistress.*

East Hill House, Colchester ... Upper Boys' School  
Mr. G. F. Harris, *Head Master.*

Littleton House School, Girton,  
Cambridge ... Upper Boys' School  
Miss Peyton, *Head Mistress.*

No. 10 East Hill, Colchester ... Lower Boys' School  
Miss Kerry, *Head Mistress.*

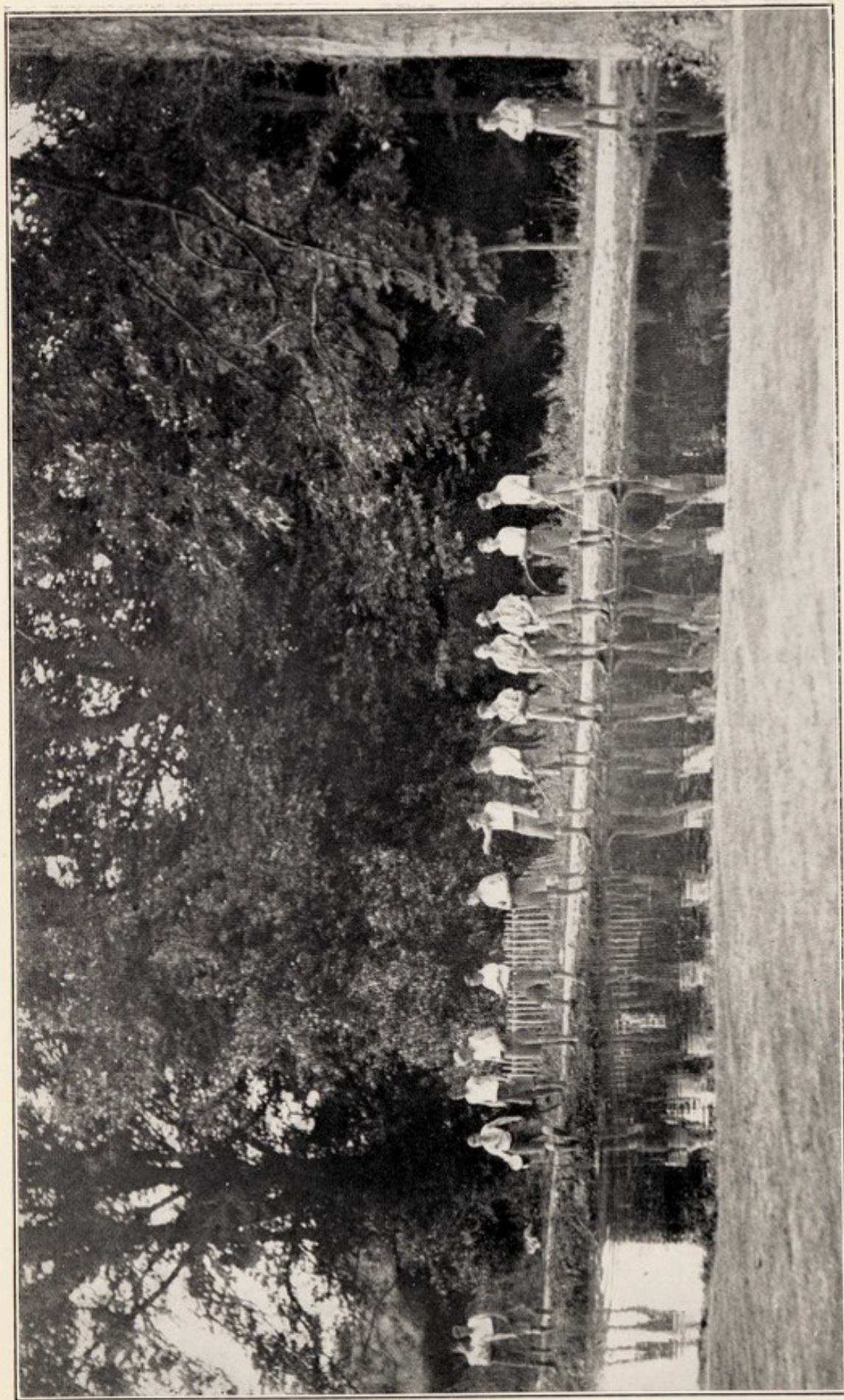
Crossley House, Clacton-on-Sea ... Seaside Home  
Mrs. Seely, *Matron.*

Lexden House, Colchester ... Domestic Service Hostel  
Miss Beynon, *Matron.*



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25TH COLCHESTER SCOUTS.

WE FISH. TOMORROW WILL BE FRIDAY.

SUMMER CAMP.



## 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 and the Board of Education.

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.

The charitable income is not nearly sufficient for the support of the charitable cases and additional annual assistance is urgently required in order to avoid any possibility of the number of these cases having to be reduced.

A Bankers Order Form for the payment of an Annual Subscription will be found at the end of this Report.







UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL PLAY.

GRAND FINALE.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.



## REPORT

Presented at the Annual Meeting held at the Institution,  
Colchester, on Monday, 25th April, 1938.

The Board have much pleasure in presenting their seventy-ninth Annual Report, and in expressing their deep appreciation of the substantial support they have received during the past year, not only financial assistance, but also very valuable personal work, often carried out at much inconvenience by those who are keenly interested in the Institution. Chief amongst these latter helpers are the members of the Ladies' Associations throughout the Eastern Counties who continue to devote much time and well directed energy to the making of the annual collections, which form such a large part of the charitable income. The total amount obtained, viz., £3407 8s. 9d., is very gratifying, although it is £81 less than in the previous year. Considering the many difficulties that exist, such as high taxation, shortage of helpers, and other troubles, it is very encouraging that there has not been a more serious falling off. On many previous occasions the Board have drawn attention to the fact that without this help it would be impossible to provide for so many Election cases, and they would like once more to emphasize this point in the strongest possible manner. These collections are of the utmost importance to the charitable work of the Institution, and the Board desire to offer to the Vice-Patroness, Her Grace Susanna, Duchess of Grafton, and to all her helpers, their hearty congratulations upon the successful result of their efforts and their warmest thanks for this extremely valuable contribution.

Thanks to  
Helpers.

Ladies'  
Association.

Generous assistance has been given on many former occasions from Ipswich and the immediate neighbourhood, and as there had been no Special Appeal in the District for ten years, the Board were pleased that it was possible to arrange a Public Meeting at Ipswich in the autumn. It was confidently expected that a sympathetic response would be received, and the Board were not disappointed. The Mayor (Mr. George Underwood, J.P.) presided at the meeting, which was held at the Town Hall on Monday, 22nd November, and Mr. E. C. Ransome, O.B.E., J.P. (Chairman of the House Committee) and the Viscount Dunwich (a member of the Board and House Committee) kindly

Successful  
Appeal at  
Ipswich.



attended to represent the Institution. Amongst the other speakers were Lord Belstead of Ipswich, Dr. J. R. Staddon, J.P., Mr. S. F. Wainwright and Mr. Maurice Making. In the course of his remarks, Lord Dunwich said,

"The general impression of such an Institution was one of gloom, but at Colchester this was far from the truth, as was evidenced by the cheerful faces of the patients whilst at work and play. No mention of the Institution would be complete without reference to the name of Turner. The family had been its mainspring ever since its inception, and had brought it to the very forefront of such hospitals throughout the world. There was nothing that scientists had thought of for the care and cure of those mentally-defective which had not been tried and, if successful, adopted at Colchester. The Turner village was a model for all such Institutions, and to crown it all they had what was perhaps most vitally important to-day, a research laboratory where Dr. Penrose was doing most valuable work in conjunction with colleagues in other countries. The erection of the buildings had been made possible by the generosity of one who was a most loyal and devoted helper, Miss Peckover, whose family had been associated with the Institution for many years. (Applause.)"

Lord Belstead, who also made a strong appeal for extra support, said,

"Though the Institution was in Colchester, yet Ipswich felt it was theirs as well. It had done a great deal for the people of Ipswich in taking care of the mentally-defective for so many years. What appealed to him most was the remarkable spirit of self-help that was in being in the Institution. In view of the tendency of commodity prices to rise—together with labour costs—though they did not grudge the latter, because it was essential to the welfare of the great working population that they should be properly paid and have continuous employment—it was remarkable the way in which the inmates helped to supply their own needs. An Institution managed in that practical way gave cause for confidence, and made everyone feel that anything they did to support it could not possibly be a mistake, and that the very best use would be made of all the resources put into the hands of those who managed it. (Applause.) In spite of the enormous amount done for the mentally affected they seemed to be almost as far from knowing the general cause of mental deficiency as ever, but with the new Research Department at the Institution they now stood a better chance of finding a cure."

Much of the success of an Appeal depends upon the way in which it is started, and the Board are fortunate in having at Ipswich such a warm friend of the Institution in Mr. E. C. Ransome, who very generously headed the list with a donation of one hundred guineas, thus making the fourth occasion upon which he has started an Appeal with a similar donation. Mr. Ransome also took a deep personal interest in the success of the Appeal, and devoted a good



deal of time to interviewing some of the principal people in the town. Donations amounting to £946 14s. 0d. were announced at the meeting, and this total has since been increased to £1044 13s. 0d., which has been a most valuable contribution to the funds, and for which the Board are extremely grateful. The following are some of the principal donations:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. E. C. Ransome, O.B.E., J.P. ... ..	105	0	0
Messrs. R. & W. Paul, Ltd. ... ..	105	0	0
Sir Bunnell Burton, J.P. ... ..	100	0	0
Sir William Burton, K.B.E. ... ..	100	0	0
The Lord Woodridge, M.B.E. ... ..	100	0	0
Messrs. William Brown & Co. (Ipswich) Ltd. ... ..	52	10	0
Messrs. Cranfield Bros., Ltd. ... ..	50	0	0
Lord and Lady Belstead ... ..	30	0	0
Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd. ... ..	26	5	0
Messrs. Tollemache's Breweries Ltd. ... ..	26	5	0
Messrs. Barclays Bank Ltd. ... ..	26	5	0
Messrs. Reavell & Co., Ltd. ... ..	21	0	0
Messrs. Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd. ... ..	21	0	0
Messrs. Cocksedge & Co., Ltd. ... ..	15	15	0

The Board are very much indebted to the Mayor for his kindness in presiding at the Meeting and for the assistance he gave the Secretary in canvassing the town. Much valuable help was also given by Mr. S. F. Wainwright.

It will be remembered that in the last report reference was made to the munificent gift of £2200 made by Miss Peckover towards the cost of building new Research Laboratories, which it was estimated could be put up for about this amount. When the tenders were received, however, it was found that the actual cost was considerably more, and, in consequence of this, modifications had to be made. The cost of the buildings was eventually brought down to £4000, and, in addition to this, furniture and equipment had to be found. The Board are extremely grateful to the Hon. Lady Darwin, who very generously sent a donation of £500 towards the deficiency. The County Councils of Essex and East and West Suffolk, realising the importance of laboratory facilities for a large Institution of this kind, are considering the question of making contributions. The Board are pleased to record that these buildings are now completed, and were informally opened on 7th January of this year, when the Chairman of the Institution (Col. The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.) made an inspection, accompanied by members of the Board of Control, the Medical Research Council, the

Research  
Laboratories.



Darwin Trustees and members of the Board, including Sir Hubert Bond, K.B.E., Miss R. Darwin, M.A., Professor E. D. Adrian, F.R.S., Dr. A. Landsborough Thomson, and Dr. E. O. Lewis. The Board are gratified to announce that the Rockefeller Foundation have made a grant of £700 towards the cost of equipment as well as an annual grant of £600 per annum for five years for additional workers, and the Darwin Trustees have given £50 towards the cost of equipment. With these various grants the balance to be found by the Institution has been considerably lessened, and it is a source of much gratification to the Board that, with the help thus generously given, it has been possible for these buildings to be provided. They feel sure that the greatly improved facilities for this Research work to be carried on will be of much benefit, not only to the Institution itself, but also to posterity.

#### Legacies.

During the year the following Legacies have been gratefully received, and have been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund:—

	£	s.	d.
The late Miss Mary L. Brigham	200	0	0
The late Miss K. M. Harvey	25	0	0

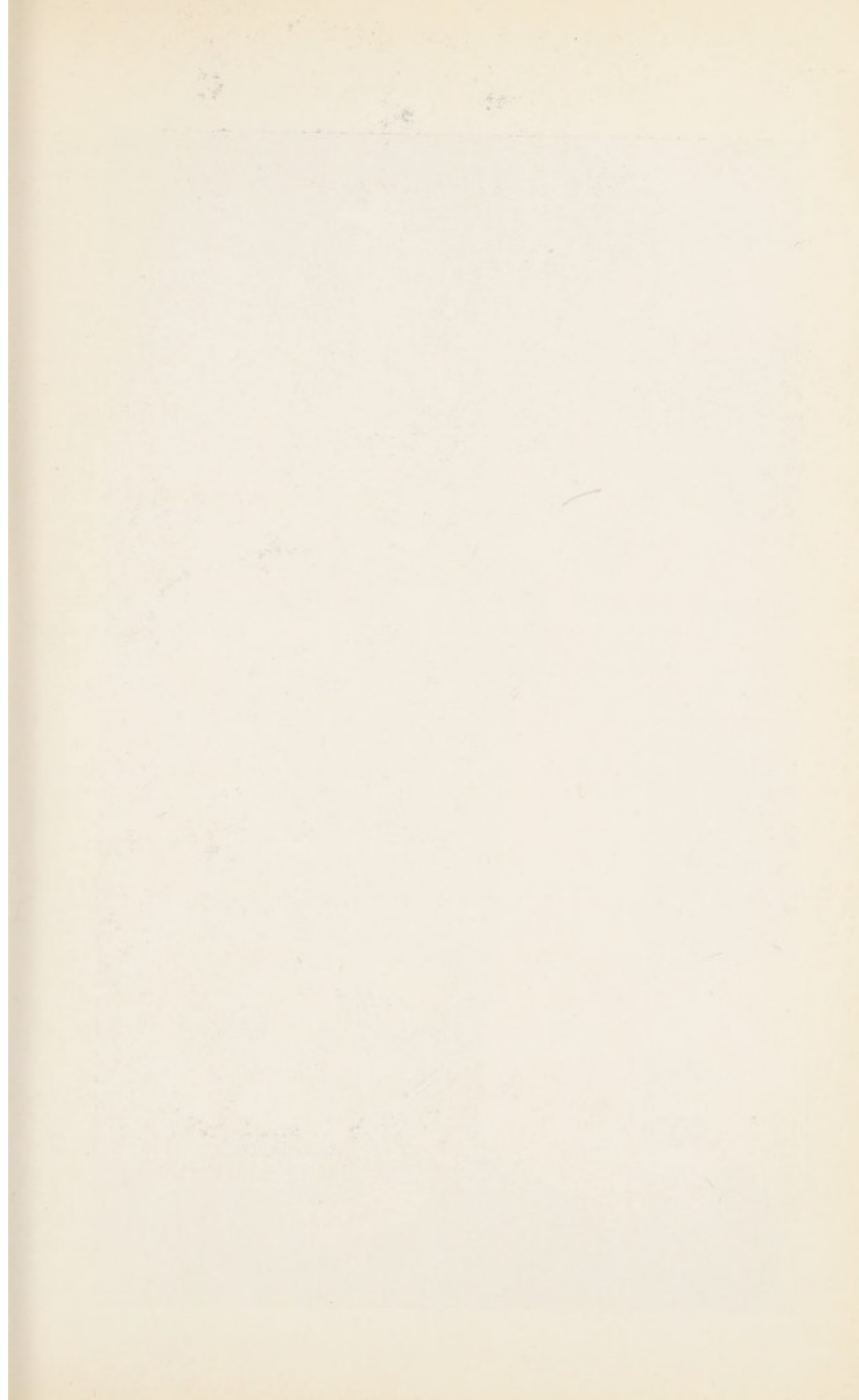
#### Special Donations.

The Board have received the following Special Donations, which they much appreciate:—

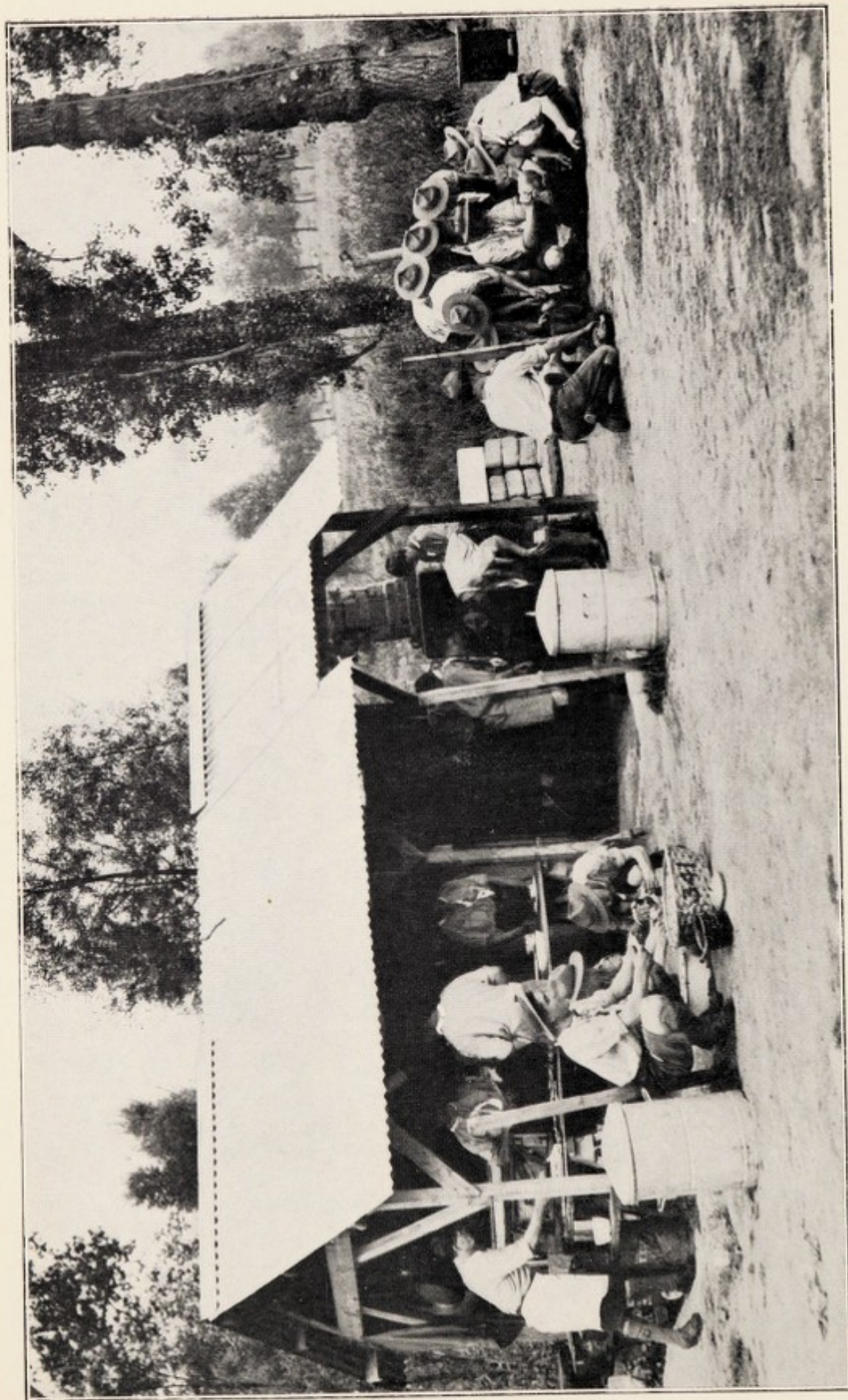
	£	s.	d.
The Hon. Lady Darwin	500	0	0
The Darwin Trustees	50	0	0
Sandringham Estate Cottage Horticultural Society	10	0	0
Anonymous	10	0	0
Miss Harrington (Proceeds of Dance at Sible Hedingham)	7	16	0
Angel Lodge No. 51	5	5	0
Mrs. Jackson	5	5	0
Mrs. Gale	5	5	0
Mrs. Gale	5	5	0
Mrs. Gale (Box Collection)	4	7	10
Daily Mirror Token Scheme	3	10	0
Mr. R. C. Lyall	3	3	0
Miss Winnington Ingram	2	0	0
Miss Oates	1	0	0
P.M.E.	1	0	0
Miss Grout (Box Collection)	15	7	
Miss Ralling	10	6	
Ingatestone Branch of Mothers' Union	10	0	

#### Covenanted Subscriptions.

As a result of the suggestion made in last year's Report, a good many subscribers have entered into a covenant to continue their subscriptions for seven years (or previous death) and the additional benefit obtained by the recovery of the income tax in respect of those subscriptions is most







SUMMER CAMP.

WE COOK IN LUXURY

2ND WITHAM SCOUTS.



helpful. The Board appeal most earnestly for an extension of this very simple arrangement, which entails no further liability on the subscriber, but which does definitely benefit the Institution.

The Institution was registered under the Token Schemes inaugurated by the "Daily Mirror" and the "Daily Sketch" newspapers. Over 40,000 of these coupons have been collected and sent in by various friends during 1937 and the early part of the present year, and as a result £17 has been received.

Newspaper  
Token  
Scheme.

The Spring Election was held at the Institution on 9th June, when the Mayor of Colchester, Councillor Major Gerald C. Benham, M.C., presided, and the Autumn Election was held at the Town Hall, Ipswich, on 8th December, when the Mayor of Ipswich, Councillor George Underwood, J.P., presided. At each election ten candidates were elected for a term of seven years.

Elections of  
Candidates.

The average weekly cost was £1 3s. 7½d. per head, against £1 2s. 6½d. in the previous year, and the average number of patients resident was 1677, against 1609 in 1936.

Average  
Weekly Cost.

As foreshadowed last year, the Turner Village Extension is now fully occupied, and as beds are still urgently wanted for Local Authority cases suggestions have been considered for the erection of further villas. It is anticipated that three or four extra villas will be commenced during the present year.

Further  
Extension  
Needed.

The additions outlined last year at Littleton House School, No. 10, East Hill and Lexden House have all been carried out, and are a very great improvement in each case. At Bridge Home two occupational Therapy Rooms have been provided, which will enable more of the lower grade patients to be brought under instruction. Two cottages have been purchased at Colchester for the staff, and two are being built for the farm staff.

Additions.

The Board deeply regret to have to record the loss by death of three of its members, Brig.-General Hildebrand, Mr. McArthur Moir and Mr. James Tabor. General Hildebrand had been a member of the Board and House Committee since 1926, was a regular attendant at all meetings, and his sound judgment and ready help at all times were greatly appreciated. Mr. McArthur Moir had been a member of the Board since 1915, and for some years also

Deaths.



rendered valuable assistance as a member of the House Committee. Mr. Tabor joined the Board and House Committee in 1918, and for many years before that had taken a warm interest in the Institution. Although his health did not permit a very regular attendance in recent years his advice and help will be greatly missed.

Thanks to  
Honorary  
Officers.

The Board continue to be much indebted to the Honorary Officers, who give their time and services ungrudgingly for the benefit of the Institution. Dr. S. A. Probert has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Curl as Hon. Consulting Physician. At Clacton, Dr. H. P. Clark succeeds the late Dr. Coleman, who had acted as Medical Officer for Crossley House since it was first opened. Mr. A. W. Frost, who has been Honorary Dentist at Colchester for many years, has resigned, and his son, Mr. Michael Frost, has been appointed in his place.

Staff.

Such is the record of the year's work and happenings, but it would indeed be incomplete if a tribute were not paid to those who have borne the "burden and heat" of the day—the Staff. It is no easy task to deal with patients who, whilst their brains, in many cases, are unable to respond to reason or logic, yet at times seem to take an impish delight in seeing how far they can go, and how aggravating they can be. Tempers are then sorely tried and patience sadly strained, yet each year the Staff serenely surmount their difficulties, and come up smiling. It is the splendid spirit shown by each member which ensures the smooth and happy running of this great Institution. To one and all the Board tender their grateful thanks.

Ever since the Institution was first started in 1859, the Board have been privileged to enjoy the confidence of the public in the Eastern Counties, and they have the utmost appreciation of the support which has been given so freely during this long term of years. From small beginnings a very great advance has been made, and at the present time the Institution is one of the largest in the Country, whilst its methods of treatment and training are such that visitors come from all parts of England, and even from other countries, to study them.

Additional  
Assistance  
Urgently  
Required.

It is therefore with the greatest confidence the Board appeal for a renewal of the support which has been so generously accorded to them in the past, but they would like

to point out that additional assistance is very urgently needed in order to maintain the charitable cases already in the Institution. Last year the charitable income was nearly £4000 less than the cost of keeping these cases, and unless this amount can be made up the Board are afraid it may be necessary to reduce the number of charitable cases.

(Signed)

STRADBROKE,

*Chairman.*



## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

*19th—22nd April, 1937.*

The afternoon of Monday, 19th, and the following three days were devoted to our visit to this Institution with its several ancillary premises. Throughout our visit we were accompanied by Dr. Turner, to whom we are indebted for making our visit both interesting and pleasant. Owing to illness amongst his medical staff, Dr. Turner's duties have, of late, been exceptionally heavy.

At the time of our visit there were in residence 1,469 patients certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts, of whom 850 were women. In addition, there were 124 boys and 43 girls under the Education Act, 5 "place-of-safety" cases and 1 boy sent by a Poor Law Authority—a sum total in residence of 1,642.

Of those who are on leave, 46 men and 3 women are in the care of friends and working for wages, 33 women are living away from home in service, and 15 men and 45 women are at home either with friends or foster-parents but not wage-earning.

Since our colleagues' visit in February of last year the incidence of infectious disease has been fairly heavy and an outbreak of influenza affected 223 male and 141 female patients. There have been 13 fresh cases of tuberculosis, 18 cases of dysentery, 17 cases of various forms of pneumonia, and in addition several cases of each of the infectious conditions usually found in a large Institution population.

At the time of our visit there were 10 patients suffering from measles, 9 from tuberculosis and 3 from diphtheria. Other patients were confined to bed in their respective villas or dormitories, and it appeared to us that the nursing of these in scattered units must add to the difficulties of nursing and supervision. The use of a section of one of the dormitories in a villa of Turner Village is a compromise for a definite sick unit, but we consider this a rather unsatisfactory arrangement, although we know it to be the only alternative. The use of a store-room as a room for dressings is acknowledged to be unsatisfactory. We refer to these







UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL PLAY.

WEAVING THE THREADS OF FATE.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.



arrangements because of the probability of further increase in the numbers at this Institution, with a corresponding increase of those who will need sick nursing. At this point too, we would also refer to the present arrangements for nursing tuberculosis cases, to the segregation of recent dysentery cases with those who suffered from it some considerable time ago, doing so in order to express other reasons why we hold the view that the provision of a separate sick unit will become all the more necessary as the population increases.

Among patients under the Mental Deficiency Acts there have been 8 cases of fracture or dislocation involving the limbs; in 2 cases the accident was due to interference by another patient. Apart from these there were 2 accidents of a fatal nature at the Witham Branch of the Institution; inquests were held in each instance and verdicts of "misadventure" and "accidental death" were returned. Deaths for all of the Institutions number 32—19 men and 13 women.

The nursing staff—exclusive of officers, teachers and domestic servants—numbers 275, of whom 31 are available for duty by night; of this total number 134 are male nurse-attendants and 141 female. Of these, 27 and 11 of each sex respectively hold the final certificate of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, and 4 and 3 are registered by the General Nursing Council.

Among certain improvements to be effected in the staffing arrangements the appointment of a supervising night sister is one of the more important.

Since the last visit, numerous improvements have been effected either by adaptation of old premises, by erection of new ones and by installation of modern equipment. The most important of these will be referred to in our reference to the individual units of the Institution.

In the main workshops the standard of work is, as usual, high and some indication of the activity of the Institution can be gauged from the number of patients employed there, numbering 1,248, exclusive of the Education cases. Where modern machinery or power-operated machines have been introduced, the total output of work has considerably increased, and we were interested to hear from Dr. Turner that he is in favour of instructing patients of higher grades of intelligence in the use of such machines



under the supervision of staff skilled in their use. These changes are at present most marked in the weaving and tailoring shops at the central institution. It is intended, too, to appoint a supervising handicrafts instructress, who will be the responsible officer both at the Central Institution and at Turner Village.

We first visited East Hill upper and lower boys' school, where the usual grading of classes for instruction purposes takes place. In the upper school it is a matter for congratulation that the silver cup for chip-carving has been won for the third year in succession in competition with the Essex County Elementary Schools. One of us paid particular attention to the school equipment, and it is suggested that trestle-tables should be provided for use when classes are held in the open—the present tables being heavy and cumbersome for moving from the class-rooms—and that there is a need for more varied material for handicrafts in the lowest class, e.g., coarse canvas and brightly coloured wools; we gather that there is some question about this (upper) house being retained. It is acknowledged to be somewhat antiquated in its design and structure. We ourselves consider that the conservatory, used as a class-room, needs repair and general improvement and the windows should be put in order so as to permit of them being opened, when necessary, for ventilation purposes, even in winter. The alternative exit to the roof on the south-west wing has no means of external lighting. The wash-room accommodation and arrangements do not appear to be up to the standards maintained elsewhere in the Institution.

In the lower boys' house (No. 10) new staff quarters are being added which will give very much improved standards of accommodation.

In both houses we would like to hear that a different type of suit and clothing for summer use had been introduced.

**Main Building.** There are accommodated in this section various grades of patients of all ages. Here, too, the standards of accommodation are both modern and otherwise. Much has been done recently to improve the older sections, and we were impressed by the excellence of the accommodation, in every way, provided by adaptation of the old



laundry. New sleeping accommodation has also been provided in this section for the nurses, including bathrooms and lavatories, and some 17 extra bedrooms have thus become available, with improved fire escape arrangements.

We hope that it will be found possible to improve the appearance and amenities of the airing court at the South Annexe, now used by the lowest grade adults, by rethatching the shelters, modernisation of the W.C. provided for outdoor use (or its demolition if not of any service). The use of the verandah for nursing tubercular cases would no longer be necessary were sick-room accommodation available in a more appropriate centre. We have already referred to the segregation of dysentery patients in one unit, and mention here the degree of overcrowding which occurs in the day-room there provided. We feel that both classification and nursing attention are thus affected.

**Lexden House.** There are 65 patients in residence here and of these 8 go out daily to service. A Ranger group of guides is officered by women, obtained from an outside source, who are interested in the welfare of the patients. It is proposed to erect a new wing to give additional day space for patients, with improved lavatory arrangements on the dormitory floor, and some additional staff bedrooms.

**Halstead Schools.** At Halstead School the Guide movement continues to flourish, great enthusiasm being shown both by the girls and staff. This group did some interesting work in the Nature-study competition, the preparation of their bookwork being considered so good that the books have been sent to Guides in other parts of the country as models. The methods of 3 R training are particularly good in the middle class, and the handicraft work of the older girls is also remarkably good.

We were impressed by the excellent condition of the teeth of all the patients in this House, and were glad to hear of the arrangements made for regular dental inspection.

**Witham.** At this ancillary branch several improvements have been effected which are worthy of mention. Amongst these the more important are the provision of a staff sitting room, new sculleries, a new and pleasant workshop by adaptation of an old room, new lavatories for the use of the workshops, and additional fire exits for the use of staff sleeping on the highest floors.



The grade of patient at this branch varies from medium to very low, and we were glad to note how well they have been graded in their separate units. To improve this still further, as well as for the purpose of providing additional beds, it is proposed to erect a new pavilion for the reception of crippled patients.

Occupations are well organised and those who are incapable of learning handicrafts are occupied in various forms of training intended chiefly to stimulate activity and to increase co-ordination of movement. We think that the various methods employed are ingenious and effective. With the proposed addition of a temporary building for physical training, still better classification during working hours will also be effected. Reference has been made in a previous report to the small garden allotments which lads are permitted to develop for their own profit; the scheme is a most successful one.

We would draw attention to the defect in the arrangements for dealing with the flock which has passed through the teasing machine. Any patient occupied on this particular side of the machine should be protected from the fine dust which rises from the teased material: a piece of stout sacking or similar material would, we think, be adequate if stretched conveniently over the top of the receiving basket.

In the main kitchen the provision of a hand basin, with running water, would ensure that a patient who may have used the lavatories (situated some distance from the kitchen) would wash his hands under the supervision of a member of the staff.

**Crossley House.** Our inspection of this Institution, concluded on the fourth day, included a visit by two of us to Crossley House, Clacton-on-Sea. This house serves the purpose of a hostel for women, in addition to being a holiday and convalescent home for both sexes.

Twenty men and thirty-seven women are in residence, 5 of the latter are out in daily service. In addition to the 37 women in residence there are 17 out on licence.

The staff consists of a Matron, 6 female nurses and 2 male nurses; one of the latter acts as a gardener, while the



other, who has the care of the male dormitories and day-rooms takes groups of patients out for walks, etc. It was of interest to learn from the Matron that she looked after the savings and the Post Office Savings Books of many of the patients on licence, and, in some instances, of those who had been actually discharged. We found that everything at this house was in satisfactory order and that the relationship between the patients and staff was of a very friendly nature.

**Turner Village.** In this modern section of the Institution the activities of the workshop are of outstanding interest, and each department seemed to be very full of patients busily engaged at various trades.

Several additions have been made to improve the amenities of the Colony—a four acre orchard has been planted, a new greenhouse has been built, the sports ground fenced and a pavilion provided by a member of the Committee, while new staff cottages and other improvements have been provided in the interests of the staff.

We have elsewhere referred to the use of a section of a dormitory in one Villa to provide hospital accommodation for patients. These beds must be reserved for use in emergency and the arrangements are the best that can be provided in the circumstances.

We would recommend that the inspection of letters written by patients in Villa 8 should be made by a medical officer. We gave interviews to several patients, most of whom were resident in this particular Villa, but we were satisfied that in these cases the requests made could not be granted. In reference to these particular patients, we discussed with Dr. Turner the need for providing, in future extensions, accommodation for delinquent patients of a mild type apart from those who are exceptionally difficult or dangerous, so that the association of the latter does not impose a hardship on the former group. Under present conditions it is not easy to permit of free movement of patients from Villa 8 to the ordinary type of villa.

(Signed) GEORGE W. MACKAY,

JOHN C. RAWLINSON,

*Commissioners of the Board of Control.*

C. LANDON,

*Inspector of the Board of Control.*



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

## *Head of Department—*

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

## *Social Investigator—*

MISS D. NEWLYN.

## *Psychologist—*

J. C. RAVEN, M.Sc.

## *Biochemist—*

MISS C. E. M. PUGH, D.Sc.

## *Senior Technician—*

C. D. LEE.

## *Junior Technician—*

L. S. SMITH.

## *Attached to Research Department—*

T. A. MUNRO, M.B., CH.B.,  
Beit Memorial Fellowship.

S. NEVIN, B.Sc.BELF., M.D., M.R.C.P.  
Pinsent-Darwin Studentship.

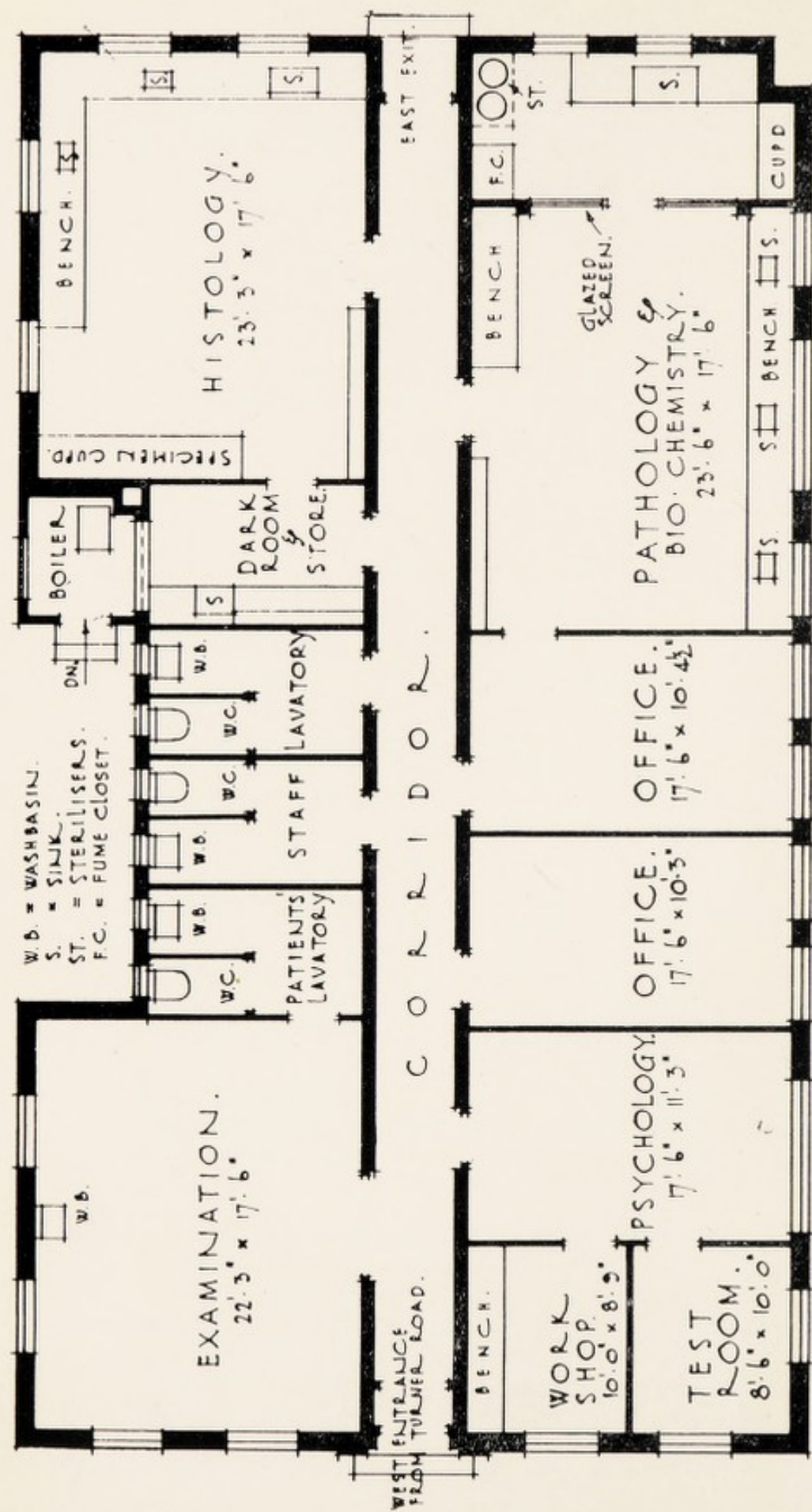
During the year, preparations have been completed for the publication of a Medical Research Council Special Report, which is to appear early in 1938, under the title of *A Clinical and Genetic Study of 1280 Cases of Mental Defect*. The conclusion of this exploratory investigation by Miss D. Newlyn and Dr. L. S. Penrose, coincides with the opening of a new laboratory, and the research work is continuing on more specialised lines.

The investigation of the family histories of patients of certain types is being continued and special attention is being paid to those conditions whose incidence appears to be associated with birth order or maternal age. Facilities for further studies on the metabolic abnormalities associated with mental defect have been provided in the new department and an intensive study of these peculiarities is planned. There are also facilities now for histological and pathological examinations and these are being carried out in selected cases.

Dr. S. Nevin has continued his study of the neurological conditions associated with mental defect during his tenure of the Pinsent-Darwin Studentship and Dr. T. A. Munro, who holds a Beit Fellowship, has been analysing his material, collected during the last three years, concerning the relationship of consanguinity to mental disorders. Dr. Munro has also been working on the genetics of phenylketonuria.







PLAN OF THE RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

The new series of perceptual intelligence tests, known as the R.E.C.I. Matrix Tests, has been applied, by Mr. J. C. Raven and his co-workers, to a large number of children and adults of normal and abnormal mentalities. Mr. Raven, who is in receipt of a special grant from the Medical Research Council, has been assisted, at different times, by Miss M. Davidson and Mrs. R. Obermeyer. The experience gained by the practical application of the tests has made it possible for a revised series to be designed; this series is carefully graded and can be used to estimate non-verbal educative ability between the mental ages of three and sixteen years.

The following papers, by members of the department and their collaborators, have been published during the year.

1. "Metabolic Studies in Phenylketonuria." By L. S. Penrose and J. H. Quastel. (*The Biochemical Journal*, XXXI, 266, 1937.)

2. "A Study of Schizophrenic Performance on the Stanford-Binet Scale." By Marsh Davidson. (*British Journal of Medical Psychology*, XVII, 93, 1937.)

3. "Hereditary Sebaceous Cysts." By T. A. Munro. (*Journal of Genetics*, XXXV, 61, 1937.)

In this paper, a family is described in which twenty persons had sebaceous cysts. The distribution is consistent with the hypothesis of determination by a single dominant Mendelian factor, subject to modification. The occurrence in the family of other simple and malignant tumours is recorded, and it is shown that a genetical relationship may exist between sebaceous cysts and malignant tumours. The possibility of virus infection is considered.

4. "Familial Psychoses associated with Endocrine Disorder." By T. A. Munro. (*Journal of Mental Science*, LXXXIII, 707, 1937.)

A sister and brother are described suffering from similar chronic, atypical and uncommon psychoses, characterized by the insidious onset of a progressive lack of emotional drive leading to gross deterioration of behaviour and secondary decay of memory and intellect, lack of insight, and, in one case, delusional formations :



associated throughout the course with signs of endocrine malfunction, dysplastic physique, obesity, skin pigmentation, hyperpeisia, hypertrichosis in the woman, diminished sexual activity in the man. High blood cholesterol and increase of red blood-cells were found in the woman. The syndrome may be described as a chronic, progressive, deteriorative behaviour-slump, associated with endocrine malfunction suggestive of hyper-activity of the adrenals or of the anterior pituitary. The parents are first cousins. It is probably that this syndrome is in part determined by a single recessive Mendelian factor.

5. "Familial Myoclonus Epilepsy associated with Deaf-mutism in a Family showing other Psychobiological Abnormalities." By A. D. Latham and T. A. Munro. (*Annals of Eugenics*, VIII, 166, 1938.)

A family is described, in this paper, in which myoclonus epilepsy associated with congenital deaf-mutism occurs in five out of eight siblings. The parents were healthy and were second cousins. A recessive inheritance is assumed. Two children showing hare-lip and other gross structural defects, with mental defect in one case, occur among the offspring of another cousin marriage. The mother of these children had a psychosis, as did six of her relatives. The psychoses were mainly of affective type. The possibility of genetical relationship between the psychoses and mental defect with structural abnormalities is discussed. Cases of epilepsy, mental defect, suicide and minor personality abnormalities also occur in the family. All the abnormal individuals in the family are related by blood, but no definite conclusions can be reached as to possible genetical interrelations.







CENTRAL INSTITUTION.

GIRLS' HOCKEY.



# FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Royal Eastern Counties' Ladies' Association.

It is a pleasure to report on the work carried out by our Association, as ever since I accepted the position of Vice-Patroness in 1920, I have received the most loyal and wholehearted support from every member of the Association. Whether, as in some years, it has been comparatively easy to carry out the Collections, or whether difficulties have been encountered, there has always been the same willing spirit of co-operation and an earnest desire to obtain the best possible results. I feel that all our helpers fully realise that our aim is to try and improve the lot of those unfortunates who are quite unable to do anything for themselves without that care and guidance which is given at the Institution, and naturally they are at all times anxious to give the utmost possible assistance. Certainly we are fortunate in possessing the sympathy and the practical support of a large number of very willing workers who are ever ready to give of their best, and I feel that I cannot be too grateful for the successful way in which they carry out the duties they have been good enough to undertake. We can all feel assured that our labours are thoroughly worth while. A visit paid to the Institution will not fail to show the large amount of useful work which is done by those who, but for the care and training received therein, would be leading wasted and misspent lives, and the happiness that is derived from the feeling that even they, poor material as they are, can be of some use in their own self-contained community.

Appreciation  
and Thanks  
to Helpers.

As regards our Collections for the past year, although the total, £3,407 8s. 9d., is not quite so good as in previous years, it is, I think, extremely creditable, especially as it is not so easy now for people to support charitable objects as they would like to do, owing to our high rates and taxes. In addition to this, in many Districts there are not enough helpers to carry out the work properly, and many contri-

Collection  
very  
Creditable.



Many more  
Helpers  
needed.

butions are lost because we have no one to collect them. For a good many years we have had to contend with this particular difficulty, and as time goes on it tends to become more accentuated. As our old helpers, who to their everlasting credit have stuck to their work through good years and bad are obliged to give up for various reasons we do not get a sufficient number of the younger generation to fill their places. It would be a great help if any who have spare time at their disposal would devote a little of it to this very necessary work, and I am sure they would be more than repaid by the knowledge that they are assisting those who cannot look after themselves, and whose lives are made so much brighter and happier from the care and training they receive in the Institution.

Many Norfolk  
Cases in  
Institution.

It will be noticed from the returns appended to this Report, that there is rather a large falling off in the amount received from Norfolk. This is probably due to the fact that this County now has its own Institution for mental defectives, and it would naturally be assumed that all Norfolk cases are therefore automatically dealt with in that Institution. Although this is perhaps the ideal, it does not actually work out that way at present, and apparently the Norfolk Institution is not large enough to take in all the Norfolk cases. There are still a large number of these cases in our Institution, and money is still urgently required for their support, as the amounts we are able to obtain are not anything like sufficient to cover the cost of their maintenance.

More money  
required.

The following table showing the actual cost last year of the charitable cases in the Institution, from each County, as compared with the amounts we collect, may be rather interesting:—

			Cost of charitable cases.			Amounts collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Norfolk	...	...	3,129	18	3	1,174	0	8
Suffolk	...	...	3,007	3	5	951	5	0
Essex	...	...	2,823	1	3	896	9	10
Cambridgeshire	...	...	1,595	12	10	385	13	3

In addition to our Collections, there are a few general subscriptions, but not enough to make any real difference, and the fact unfortunately remains that none of the Counties subscribe sufficient for the support of their own cases.



It is with deep regret I have to record the death of Mrs. Sancroft Holmes, who organised the Diss Ladies' Association in 1891 and remained the active President of the Association ever since. She has rendered invaluable help during this lengthy period, and we shall greatly miss her.

Death of  
Mrs. Sancroft  
Holmes.

Mrs. Palgrave Raven has resigned the Presidency of the Hoxne District after 20 years valuable work. Mrs. Villiers Stuart and Mrs. Orpen have given up the Swaffham and Hartismere Districts respectively, and Miss Janet M. Thompson has resigned as Hon. Secretary of the Halstead District, as she has left the neighbourhood. She had held the position for 26 years and had organised the District to a high state of efficiency. We are very grateful to them for all the help they have given.

Resignations.

I am very glad to welcome Mrs. McDougall, who has accepted the Presidency of the Aylsham District, and Miss Miller, who has become Hon. Secretary of the Halstead District.

New  
Appointments.

Mrs. Edward Lee Warner, who has been a Vice-President in the Diss District for many years, and has rendered valuable assistance, has very kindly accepted the Presidency of this District. It is a great relief to know it will be in such able hands.

I have been asked by the Board of Directors to express their great indebtedness to you all for the substantial contribution made to the funds of the Institution and their warmest appreciation of all your efforts. On account of the increased cost of almost everything, the past year has been a trying one, and the prospects for the future are uncertain. Our continued help is therefore a vital necessity, and I am confident that I can rely upon the same ready co-operation and support that have been so freely given in the past. May I suggest that, wherever possible, an effort should be made to increase our collections, as we are naturally anxious that there should be no diminution of the benefits which the Institution is able, with our help, to confer upon those who are so urgently in need of them.

Thanks for  
past help.  
Need for  
Increased  
Support.

(Signed) S. M. GRAFTON,

Vice-Patroness.

16th March, 1938.



## NORFOLK.

1937.

1936.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Susanna, Duchess of Grafton ...	Vice-Patroness ...	10 10 0	13 15 4
Acle ...	Mrs. Cator ...	57 0 7	61 0 1
Attleborough ...	Mrs. George Garnier ...	24 10 2	22 8 9
Aylsham ...	Mrs. McDougall ...	56 17 7	57 5 3
Cromer ...	Miss Gurney ...	48 13 10	49 19 7
Diss ...	Mrs. E. Lee Warner ...	89 12 3	95 2 3
Docking ...	Mrs. C. D. Seymour ...	33 5 3	35 7 6
Downham Market ...	Mrs. Charles Howard ...	— — —	— — —
Drayton ...	Mrs. Adams ...	33 14 7	29 10 10
East Dereham ...	Mrs. Eva ...	44 5 10	42 0 10
East Harling ...	The Countess of Albemarle ...	44 7 10	43 6 9
Fakenham ...	The Lady Hastings ...	59 0 4	64 12 9
Flegg ...	Lady Vincent, J.P. ...	55 0 0	48 6 0
Freebridge Lynn ...	The Marchioness of Cholmondeley ...	26 14 7	29 16 3
Hethersett ...	Mrs. Agnew ...	39 6 7	42 0 9
King's Lynn ...	...	55 1 0	54 13 0
Loddon ...	...	27 11 7	30 7 6
North Elmham ...	Mrs. Edward Birkbeck ...	48 5 9	50 8 1
North Walsham ...	Miss C. B. Duff, J.P. ...	66 16 9	137 19 0
Norwich ...	The Lady Mayoress ...	253 17 1	232 5 4
Swaffham ...	...	20 6 1	25 10 0
Thetford ...	The Lady Fisher ...	36 12 11	56 15 0
Wymondham ...	Mrs. Routh Clarke ...	40 8 1	32 1 3
Great Yarmouth ...	Mrs. Arthur Harbord ...	2 2 0	— — —
		£1174 0 8	£1254 12 1

## SUFFOLK.

1937.

1936.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beccles and Bungay ...	Mrs. Larkman ...	17 14 6	17 0 6
Bury St. Edmunds ...	The Mayoress ...	89 15 2	90 11 10
Clare and Haverhill ...	Mrs. Wayman ...	92 0 6	84 2 0
Hadleigh ...	Lady Rowley ...	79 2 9	66 13 5
Halesworth and Southwold	The Countess of Stradbroke, O.B.E.	8 16 3	7 1 6
Hartismere ...	...	14 2 3	21 2 6
Hoxne ...	...	29 1 0	34 14 5
Ipswich ...	Mrs. Philip Cobbold ...	105 9 1	144 3 9
Lowestoft ...	...	28 11 3	30 1 9
Mildenhall ...	Mrs. Temple-Richards ...	18 7 0	9 13 3
Needham Market ...	Lady Compton-Thornhill ...	22 12 4	22 18 11
Newmarket All Saints...	Mrs. Grafton Pryor ...	27 13 6	50 1 3
Newmarket St. Mary ...	The Hon. Mrs. George Lambton ...	30 17 0	31 17 9
Samford ...	Mrs. Herbert Cobbold ...	38 16 7	40 11 6
Saxmundham ...	Mrs. Alan Wrigley, O.B.E.	86 9 6	84 3 7
Stowmarket ...	Mrs. Royce Tomkin ...	61 7 1	61 15 4
Sudbury ...	Lady Hyde Parker ...	49 17 10	45 16 3
Thingoe ...	...	11 12 6	12 16 0
Woodbridge ...	Mrs. Hervey ...	138 18 11	81 4 11
		£951 5 0	£936 10 5

## ESSEX.

1937.

1936.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Billericay ... ..			— — —
Braintree and Witham	Mrs. de Hochpied Larpent...	105 0 6	114 17 3
Brentwood ... ..	Mrs. Crawshay ... ..	39 5 5	53 15 11
Burnham and Southminster	Miss Oxley Parker ... ..	21 16 0	25 5 11
Chelmsford ... ..	Mrs. Tufnell ... ..	25 3 4	24 18 0
Colchester ... ..	{ Dame Catherine Hunt, D.B.E., J.P. }	159 4 5	163 8 8
Copford ... ..	{ Mrs. Cork ... .. }	— — —	— — —
Dedham ... ..		9 16 6	15 14 8
Dunmow ... ..	The Dowager Countess of Warwick	— — —	— — —
Epping ... ..		— — —	1 16 0
Grays ... ..	Mrs. Whitmore ... ..	56 5 3	58 3 1
Halstead ... ..	Mrs. Vaizey ... ..	97 1 11	89 15 2
Ilford and Barking	Mrs. Ottaway ... ..	94 7 6	81 4 6
Maldon ... ..	Mrs. Basil Bright ... ..	79 5 9	1 4 4
Ongar ... ..	Mrs. Howel Price ... ..	34 11 9	37 15 5
Rochford ... ..		11 4 6	11 17 4
Romford ... ..	Lady Neave ... ..	27 11 1	28 11 1
Saffron Walden ... ..	Mrs. A. Wentworth Stanley	14 5 3	13 18 1
Southend ... ..		15 8 0	13 0 0
Stansted ... ..	Mrs. Montagu ... ..	23 2 3	24 9 0
Tendring ... ..		83 0 5	89 8 11
Woodford ... ..		— — —	— — —
Wivenhoe ... ..		— — —	— — —
		£896 9 10	£849 3 4

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1937.

1936.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cambridge ... ..	Mrs. Rushmore ... ..	116 16 0	115 19 9
Caxton and Arrington	The Lady Eltisley ... ..	37 2 10	36 4 11
Chatteris and March ...		5 12 6	11 14 6
Ely ... ..	Mrs. Heywood ... ..	52 2 6	51 14 2
Fulbourn ... ..	Miss Binney ... ..	35 12 0	46 2 4
Linton ... ..		— — —	— — —
Newmarket (Country)...	Harriet, Lady Cooper ...	61 4 2	59 17 4
Royston ... ..		— — —	— — —
Wisbech ... ..	Mrs. David Smith ... ..	77 3 3	126 12 9
		£385 13 3	£448 5 9

1936 Grand Total £3,488 11s. 7d.

1937 Grand Total £3,407 8s. 9d.

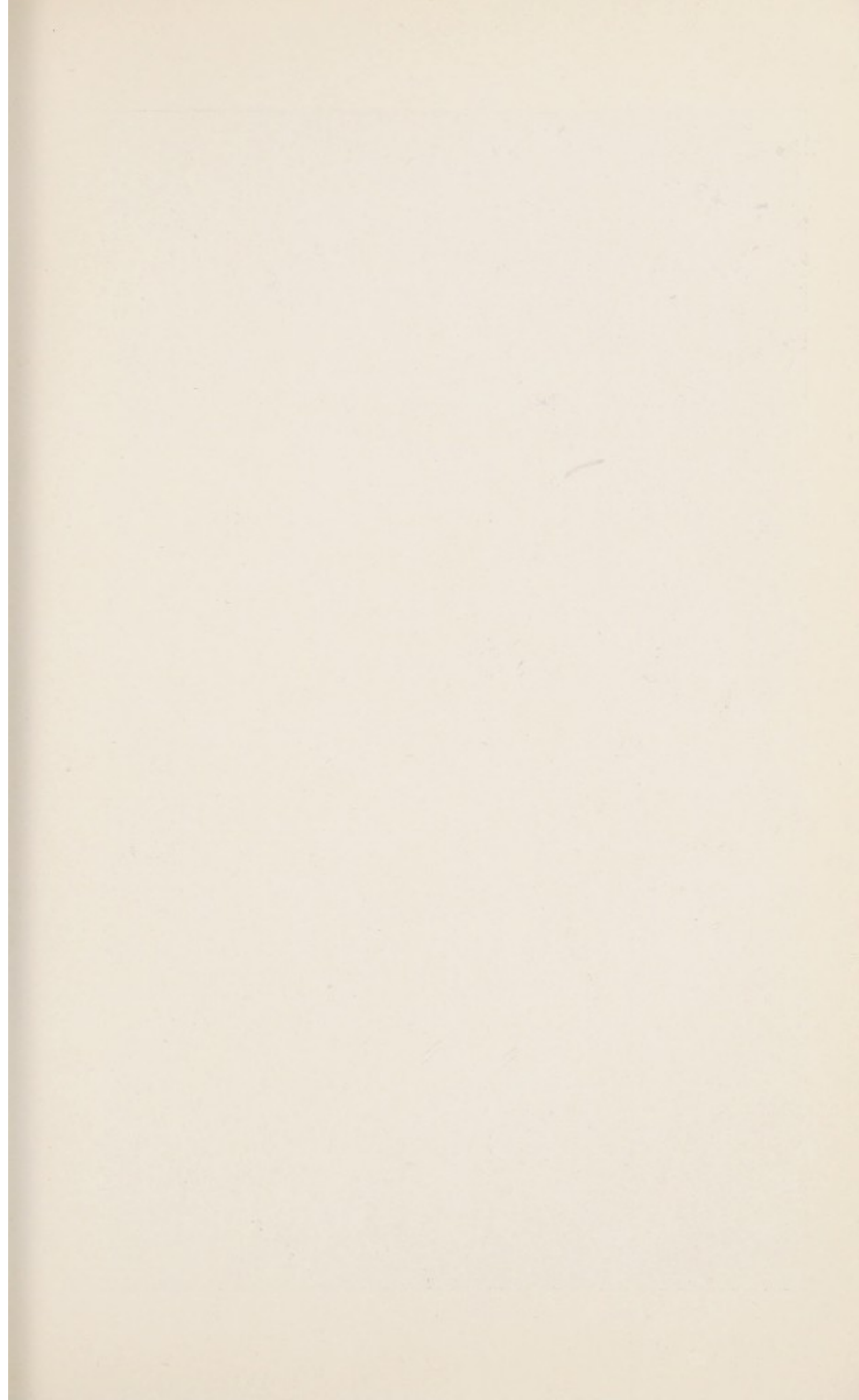


List of Amounts collected each year by the Ladies' Association since its formation.

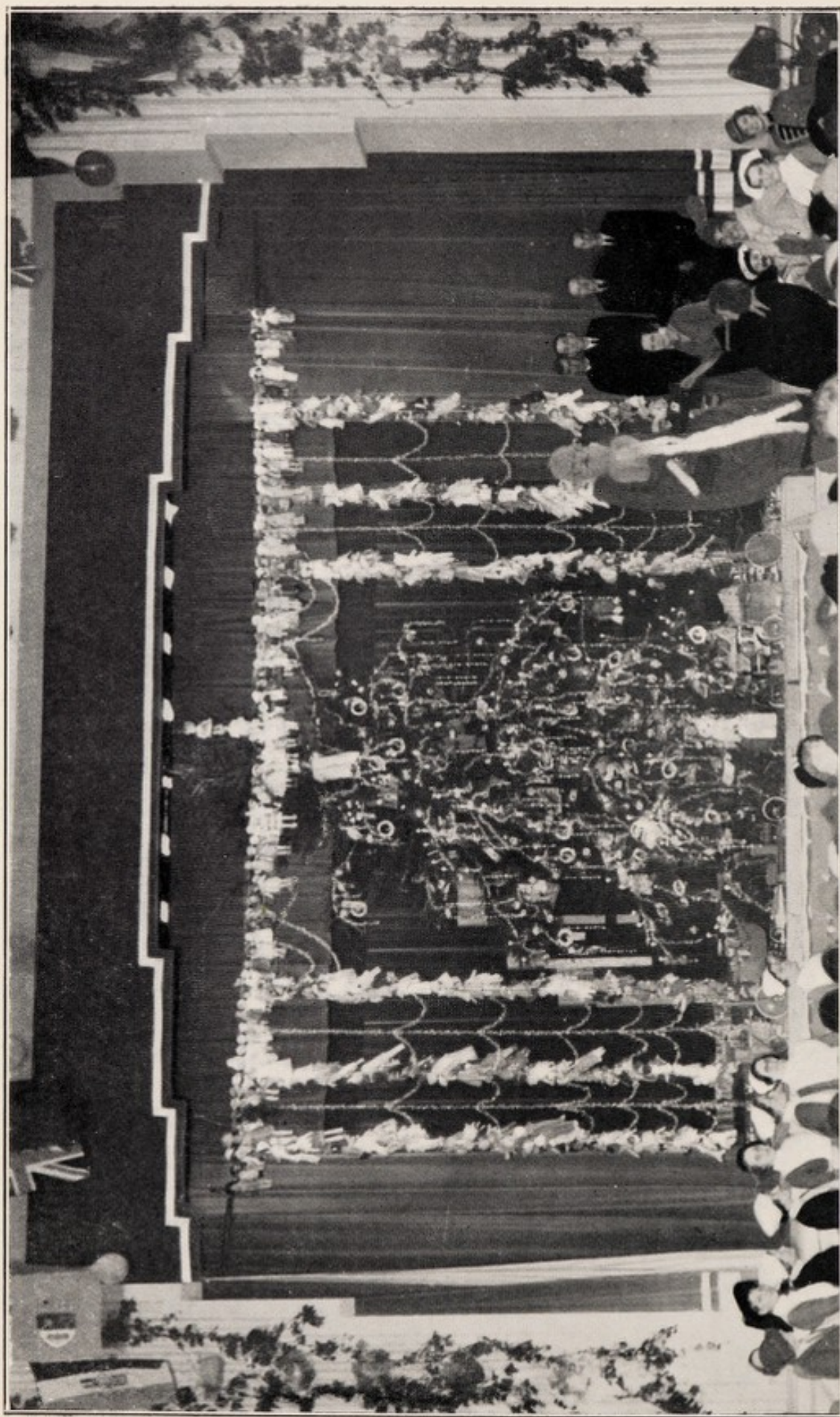
					£	s.	d.
1890	...	...	...	...	1,868	6	10
1891	...	...	...	...	1,456	14	7
1892	...	...	...	...	1,414	5	9
1893	...	...	...	...	1,373	3	6
1894	...	...	...	...	1,632	4	6
1895	...	...	...	...	1,728	10	7
1896	...	...	...	...	1,911	13	0
1897	...	...	...	...	2,013	19	6
1898	...	...	...	...	2,570	13	6
1899	...	...	...	...	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
1936	...	...	...	...	3,488	11	7
1937	...	...	...	...	3,407	8	9

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£151,659 0 8







FATHER CHRISTMAS ABOUT TO DISTRIBUTE 1000 DOLLS AND PRESENTS.



# Medical Superintendent's Report

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

"Some children are like the tall trees of the forest,  
Others are more like the humble vegetables of the garden,  
All possess potentialities for development,  
All are endowed by nature to serve a divine purpose,  
All deserve cultivation peculiar to their kind."

*Worth McClure, Seattle Public Schools.*

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We, too, believe that though we may be dealing with those, who are more like the humble vegetables of the garden, all possess potentialities for development, all deserve cultivation, peculiar to their kind.

*This is  
our faith.*

This was the faith of Itard, of Séguin, of Dr. Andrew Reed, the founder of Earlswood and of this Institution, and of all those others, who have struggled through long years to educate and train the defective, and endeavoured by every means in their power to return him to the world, rather than be content with that easy second best, mere custodial care. A stagnant lake, however repulsive it may be to every decent mind, does not need much effort or care from those looking after it, so long as they are content for it to be stagnant.

The well-known Institution for defectives at Vineland, in the United States, has been called "The Village of Happiness". It could not have earned that name, but for the fact that it has always been a centre of effort to advance the understanding and the better teaching and training of the children in its care, and because that better understanding and training has been considerably helped by having a Research Department, now presided over by Dr. Doll.

*Research.*

We were proud, that we were the first mental deficiency institution in England to be chosen to enquire, by means of a Research Department, into the many questions mental deficiency raises, but until the end of 1937 the Department was housed in very inadequate offices, the laboratory itself being no larger than a good-sized cupboard.



Generous  
Donations  
for Research.

A year ago I was able to report, that you had approved an appeal for donations towards a Special Fund, to provide the necessary laboratories and offices, and that the Hon. Alexandrina Peckover had once again come to the help of the Institution, and had given a most munificent donation of £2,200 for this object. In addition, the Rockefeller Foundation had made a generous grant of £700 for laboratory equipment. It was hoped then, that these sums would cover all that was necessary, but when detailed plans had been prepared, it was found that the total cost of the building, apart from equipment, would amount to about £3,900. It needed some consideration to decide, whether the plans should be cut to fit the money available, *or* whether you would have faith.

Faith triumphed, and it was decided to build all those laboratories and offices which Dr. Penrose, the Director of Research, advised by the members of the Darwin Trust, considered necessary. I do not think that anyone will question the wisdom of the choice.

Already the Hon. Lady Darwin, who for many years has been one of the best friends the Institution ever had, has sent a donation of £500, and it is hoped that both the Essex and Suffolk County Councils will see their way to make a building grant towards the capital cost.

From their point of view, the building of this laboratory is a saving. These Authorities have large numbers of patients in this Institution, and it is agreed, that it is almost impossible to run an institution of this size, nowadays, without a building where the thousands of laboratory tests, which are necessary, can be carried out by properly qualified staff.

The new  
Research  
Laboratories.

The contract for the larger sum was therefore signed, the building eventually completed, and the Research Department moved in early in December. It is situated nearly opposite the entrance to Turner Village, at one end of an eight acre field, adjacent to the land set apart as the site for the Institution Hospital. A floor plan is included with this Report. The building is about 80 ft. long by 40 ft. broad, built in rustic brick with a contrasting plinth and band of heather mixture bricks. The floors are of maple board. The windows are purposely large, to admit as much



light as possible, and the principal rooms face south. The laboratories proper are two, namely, a large room 23 ft. by 17 ft. for Pathology and Bio-Chemistry, divided by glass partitions from a Fume Room and another laboratory of the same size, to be used for Histology. A similar size room with lavatory attached has been set aside as an Examination Room. If necessary, patients under prolonged investigation, can be kept in bed in this room. There is a dark room for photography, four separate offices and a workshop and lavatory accommodation for staff of both sexes. The two laboratories have been fitted up with all necessary benches, sinks, shelves and cupboards, and with a motor exhaust fan by the North of England Furnishing Company, the building itself being erected by Messrs. Hutton & Son, of Birch. The heating is by hot water radiators and the water is heated by a gas boiler fitted with automatic thermostatic control. In order to avoid a cooling of the heating system, by drawing off hot water for domestic use, this is supplied from an indirect hot water cylinder, wherein the domestic hot water is heated by a coil. As hot water is frequently wanted at a higher temperature than the water in the heating circulation, this coil is controlled by a Satchwell motorised butterfly valve on the return circuit.

The equipment has mostly been provided from the £700 granted by the Rockefeller Foundation and a donation of £50 from the Darwin Trust. It consists of technical apparatus, of which perhaps the most interesting to the lay mind, is a Marchant electric calculating machine, costing £150. Research work nowadays involves thousands of intricate mathematical calculations, of which, for instance, the coefficient of correlation is elementary, and a calculating machine is therefore one of the first needs. There are also a Watson Microscope, a Reichert Microtome for section cutting, sterilisers, a refrigerator, a Klett Bio-colorimeter, apparatus for embedding sections, incubator, hot air oven, etc.

Equipment  
by the  
Rockefeller  
Foundation.

The whole of the research work remains under the direction of Dr. Penrose, but he is now employed direct by the Medical Research Council and not by this Institution. Dr. Munro, the Hon. Psychiatrist to the Institution, holds a Senior Beit Memorial Fellowship and is working in the Department. Mr. Raven, the Hon. Psychologist to the Institution, is also paid by the Medical Research Council.

The Staff  
at the  
Laboratories.



Dr. Nevin, the Hon. Neurologist to the Institution, holds a part-time Pinsent-Darwin Studentship. Miss Newlyn, Social Investigator, has been with the Department since its foundation and has done most valuable work. The major part of her salary is paid by the Darwin Trust.

Rockefeller  
Foundation  
Annual Grant.

The Rockefeller Foundation are also giving £600 a year for five years, to pay the salaries of a skilled laboratory technician, who began work in December last, and of an experienced bio-chemist, who will probably commence work in March, 1938. All Medical Officers of the Institution are entitled to the use of the laboratory, and will be guided and encouraged by Dr. Penrose in research work of any kind, which they may wish to undertake.

The laboratory has already proved exceedingly useful in helping to solve the day by day medical problems connected with the health of the patients, which can only be dealt with in a properly equipped laboratory.

A Survey  
made by the  
Royal Medico-  
Psychological  
Association.

The result of a most interesting survey has been recently published by the Mental Deficiency Committee of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association. I have the honour to be Chairman of that Committee, but the work which formed the basis of the Report was carried out by a small sub-Committee on which Dr. Penrose sat. Dr. Ashby prepared the data.

The  
Neuropathic  
Diathesis?

The reason for the survey was the statement so frequently found in books and speeches, that eighty per cent. of mental defect is caused by what is called a neuropathic diathesis, due to inheritance. This term cannot be defended scientifically, but it is generally understood to mean an inherited vitiation of the nervous system. It is shewn by the occurrence of mental defect, insanity, epilepsy, cerebral hæmorrhage, alcoholism or tuberculosis.

Before the significance of such a figure can be discussed, it is necessary to know the corresponding percentages of these diseases in the normal population, and this survey was an endeavour to answer this question. A questionnaire was circulated asking for information about various relatives and it was so arranged that complete anonymity was ensured.



Over four hundred histories, which could be used, were obtained and it was found that 57 per cent. of these normal people had the kind of family history, which when it appears in the history of a mental defective, would be, to many people conclusive evidence of the inheritance of the mental defect.

We all have  
a skeleton in  
the cupboard

That this positive result should come out as high as 57 per cent. is interesting and instructive, but the sub-committee who examined the returns were unanimously of the opinion that this figure was the "lowest limit", of the true figure. That is to say, they were satisfied that the figure, which would be obtained by personal investigation, would certainly be higher than 57 per cent. Factors tending to give a falsely low figure are the tendency of nurses with a bad family history, to refuse to fill in the forms and the fact that information was not asked about all possible relatives. The first factor was personally known to be operative by several members of the Committee and the second factor by an extension of enquiries could only result in a raising of the figure.

The forms also gave information on another question. It is often said that families, which include abnormal persons, tend to be larger than the more normal. This was tested out by five different methods and each method gave a negative answer to this question.

Admittedly the numbers investigated are not large, but they do seem to indicate that most normal families have a skeleton in the cupboard and that if everyone's family history were investigated in the same minute way, in which it would be, if there was a defective in the family, then few so called normal families could escape the sentence, that they too, like the average defective are suffering from a neuropathic diathesis. It shows, that if an investigation is carried out on the same lines as so many of the investigations into the history of defectives in the past, few families are able to show a clean sheet. If, therefore, the defective is to be sterilised only because of his bad family history, then the great majority of normal people would need to be sterilised also.

Few people  
have any  
better family  
history than  
the defective.

During the year the following amount has been spent in improvements or additions and charged to the Capital Account of the Institution, not to the Local Authorities :—

Capital  
Expenditure  
during the  
year.

**£11,031**



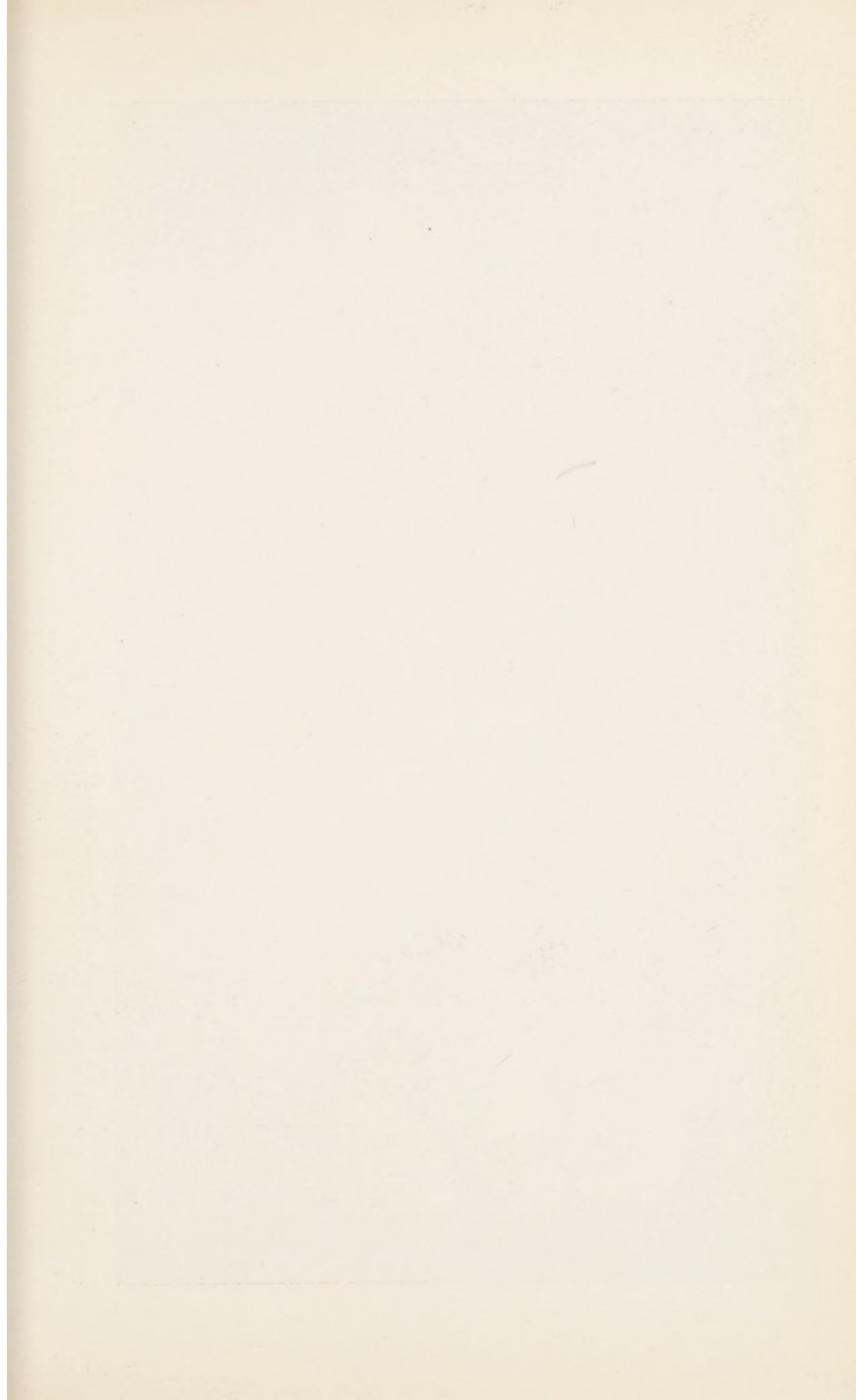
This sum is made up as follows :—

	£
Research Laboratories, first payments ...	2923
Lexden House Extension ...	1953
Lower Boys' School, Staff Bedrooms ...	1358
Littleton House School, Extension ...	1261
<i>Central Institution.</i>	
Staff Lavatories. Steam Boilers, balances due ...	452
<i>Turner Village.</i>	
Purchase of Houses for Staff ...	1330
Staff Houses, building ...	279
Washing Machine, Orchard, etc. ...	304
<i>Bridge Home, Witham.</i>	
Additional Work Room ...	218
Occupation Therapy Room, first payment	200
Motor Pumps, etc. ...	125
<i>Peckover Schools.</i>	
Motor Weaving Loom ...	103
<i>Farm.</i>	
Electric Milking Plant. ...	296

The Research Laboratories have already been described.

Great  
improvement  
at Lexden  
House.

A great improvement has been effected at Lexden House by the addition of a large day room to one end of the house. The west end is almost all glass, and the room itself can be shut off by sliding doors from the other rooms, so that it can be used separately for Ranger drills or for dancing classes. A number of service girls come to Lexden House from their situations in service, during their time off, and this overcrowds the ordinary rooms. When space was wanted for drill or for dances, one of the existing day rooms had to be cleared, a source of inconvenience to everyone. This new room is therefore very useful, and as it acts in addition as an ordinary day room, and as the house is surrounded by some eight acres of delightful gardens, Lexden House is probably now the pleasantest of all our branches. Above the day room an additional bedroom, a single room and lavatories have been added. From the new bedroom there is an external emergency staircase. The heating is by hot water radiators. One of the girls' bedrooms has been divided into additional staff bedrooms. The cost was £1953.







UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL PLAY. TAP DANCERS ARRIVE BY ONE "COW-POWER" CART. JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.



The staff accommodation at the Lower Boys' School on East Hill was not good. An additional storey has been built over the schoolroom, at a cost of £1358. This gives five single bedrooms for the staff, bath room and lavatories. The wash basins are placed in separate cubicles with terrazzo partitions.

New Staff  
Rooms at the  
Lower Boys'  
School.

The additions to Littleton House School, Girton, were described in last year's Report, but payments for the work amounting to £1261 appear in this year's accounts. The total cost was £1761. The new schoolrooms which can be made "open air" along the front of each room are very pleasant. The additional bedroom allows all the boys to sleep in the house and gives the whole of the cottages up to the staff. This makes for easier working, better supervision at night for the boys, and more comfortable rooms for the staff. At the same time additional lavatories were installed.

Littleton  
House School.

The item of expenditure £452 at the Central Institution, consists of final payments for staff rooms built in 1936, and for the new steam boilers installed in that same year.

Three more houses have been bought for the use of the married staff at Turner Village, and two houses, built by patients under Staff direction, were completed and occupied. The total cost was £1609. Two more will be built by the patients in 1938, but further staff houses are still required.

Houses for  
Staff.

Two houses for the farm staff are being built by contract, but no charge appears in last year's accounts.

One house, Hollymead on Mill Road, bought in December, 1936, has been renovated and is now used as a residence for the Medical Superintendent at Turner Village. It is a somewhat old house with a large garden, and needed a good deal of repair work, which was carried out by our own staff. The result is an excellent house in a pleasant situation, which though touching Institution land on three sides, is yet secluded from any apparent connection with it.

House for  
Medical  
Superintend-  
ent at  
Turner  
Village.

An additional power loom was installed in the Weaving Shop. This is an extra width, for the making of sheeting and calico, and has a weave of 72 inches.

Power Loom.

An additional washing machine for the laundry at Turner Village cost £198, and the fencing of the new

Washing  
Machine.



orchard, etc., £106. The orchard has an area of four acres, and the whole has been enclosed in a rabbit proof, and we think, a boy proof fence.

Occupation  
Therapy Shop  
at Bridge  
Home.

In my last Report, I pointed out the need for an additional shop at Bridge Home, to be used as an occupation class for the lower grade boys. This has just been completed, though only £200 of the cost comes in the accounts for 1937. The room is 46 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, with store room in addition. It is heated by hot water radiators, built on a brick foundation, with rustic elm sides, and roofed with cedar shingles. Internally, it is lined with Venesta steel-lined plywood.

The training of the boys in all sorts of crafts has been actively pursued during the year at Bridge Home with the greatest success, and Dr. FitzGerald and the Matron, Miss Tanner, are to be congratulated on the results obtained, which are extremely creditable. This additional craft room will be a great help to further development. The pleasure, which the boys themselves show, in being able to carry out pretty and useful work, is noticed by all our visitors.

The old jam room and the mattress store at Witham have been converted into an additional needlework repair room.

Wells and  
Motor Pumps.

Owing to the heavy rains of last winter, the land in parts of Bridge Home, became very wet and water came into the basement from underlying springs. It was necessary to sink a surface well for drainage and install an automatic motor pump. A second motor pump was put in to another surface drainage well to replace a steam pump. The final payment was made for the Medical Superintendent's house.

Milking Plant.

Some years ago, the herd of cows on the farm was badly affected by contagious abortion and in an endeavour to avoid this, all cows and heifers affected were housed at Myland Hall, while an attempt to build up a clean herd has been made at Church Farm, so far successfully. During the year, an electric milking plant with boiler and steriliser was installed for the latter herd at a cost of £296.

No part of these items amounting to over £11,000 in this one year alone, has been charged to any Local Authority, or included in any way in the average weekly cost.



I doubt if the Local Authorities, or anyone else outside the Board of Directors, realise the very large sums of money which have been devoted, year by year, to the improvement of that great mass of property belonging to the Institution. This expenditure from the Special Expenditure Fund and the Reserve Fund is not in substitution for the ordinary repairs of buildings and replacements of machinery, which go on steadily throughout the year, but is additional to this. It covers all those items, which are not maintenance and not upkeep, but which are intended for the permanent benefit and improvement of the amenities of the Institution, and which are calculated to add to the comfort and usefulness of both patients and staff.

Very large sums have been devoted to improvements.

It is astonishing how the cost of these improvements carried out year by year over a series of years gradually mounts up to a really imposing figure.

Few, even of the Directors, probably realise that during the past fourteen years, and of course in addition to the complete cost of Turner Village, which was provided by the Local Authorities, you as Managers of the Institution have improved the property, for which you are Trustees, by over £100,000.

The total expenditure paid by you out of capital, during that time and not charged in any way to the Local Authority, has been the astonishing figure of :—

£102,000.

**£102,362.**

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

Smaller improvements.

The kitchen at the Lower Boys' School has been remodelled and gas cooking installed.

Lower Boys' School.

The kitchen at Lexden House has been remodelled and gas cooking installed. The ovens in the two branches are of a differing type, and it will be interesting to see which type proves the more economical. In my opinion, gas cooking costs more than cooking by a coal fire in a range, but it is more convenient, it ensures a better result with an inexperienced cook and it is more likely to ensure a cook. Nowadays, cooks prepared to work in front of a coal range, during the hot months, are not to be obtained.

Lexden House.



Gymnasium  
Set.

An outdoor gymnasium set with see-saw has been added to the equipment at Bridge Home, where Dr. FitzGerald is making such a special feature of the physical training of the lower grade boys. This is additional to the many gadgets previously introduced and described.

Sports  
Pavilion.

The Sports Pavilion, so generously given by a member of the Committee last year, has proved of the greatest benefit. As dry standing room was rather inadequate, the ground in front of the pavilion has been laid with concrete for a space of 54 feet by 10 feet.

Fire Alarms.

The fire alarms at the Central Institution have been connected with fire bells and syren at Turner Village, so that the starting of any alarm at the Central Institution not only rings all the fire bells there, but instantaneously starts all the alarms at Turner Village. The staff at the Central Institution is now entirely female, and though they receive regular fire drill, it was thought desirable that the male staff should also be available at the earliest possible moment for help in any emergency.

Furniture.

The oak furniture for the new rooms at Lexden House, for the Staff rooms at the Lower Boys' School and for the Research Laboratories, has all been made in the Carpenters' Shop.

Additional  
Land.

About 60 acres of rented land has been added to the Farm, to make good the land given up for the building of Turner Village. Most of this new land has not been well farmed in the past and it will need a heavy expenditure to bring it up to standard.

I beg to draw your attention to the following list of additions and improvements, all of which are urgently required.

Urgent need  
of  
Additional  
Accommoda-  
tion.

**In the last two annual reports I drew your attention to the rapid way in which all available accommodation was being filled.**

**I pointed out in last year's report that in a few months we should not be able to admit any case, however urgent, unless someone else died or was discharged. This has now**



**become a fact. There are no empty beds and there cannot be any more beds, until additional villas have been built. Under the most favourable circumstances this will take twelve months.**

We are  
full up!

It is sometimes forgotten, that Essex has become one of the most populous counties in England, and as the number of defectives requiring institution accommodation depends largely on the size of the population, Essex needs a much larger number of beds than are at present available, or likely to be available for years. No authority has ever suggested that institution care should be provided for all defectives; that is quite unnecessary. But if institution care is provided only for those cases, which are generally considered to need it, then Essex alone requires a total of at least 1500 beds. Most authorities would put the figure considerably higher than this. The County Council Joint Building Committee has sent plans for three more villas at Turner Village, to the Board of Control, but these have not yet received approval. One hundred beds are allocated to Essex and fifty to Cambridgeshire and Suffolk jointly.

The needs  
of Essex.

Proposed  
Extension at  
Turner  
Village.

The proposed villas are exactly the same as those already built there. After a good deal of consideration, I have not been able to suggest any improvements on the first model, which is I think far and away better than any of those of other authorities I have seen. Two are for boys and one villa will be the beginning of the female side of Turner Village.

Further accommodation is very urgently required at Bridge Home for adult male cripple patients. Everyone, public assistance institutions, mental hospitals and cottage homes all want to unburden this type of defective on us. We do not grumble, it is part of our job to look after them and it has always been our boast that "the greater the need the greater the charity", but we must have suitable buildings to cope with the large influx of helpless patients, which has taken place during the last few years. We cannot look after these helpless patients, who need so much nursing care in the present buildings, which were intended and can be used for medium grade cases.

Urgent need  
for another  
Pavilion at  
Bridge Home.

Plans for one additional single storey pavilion for this type of case were sent to the Board of Control last year, but have not yet been approved. The cost will be about



£8,000. There is room for a total of four of these single storey pavilions at Bridge Home, giving 160 beds, but the Board require additional land to be bought for playgrounds, before sanctioning the first pavilion. It is in my opinion doubtful, if a large area of ground is necessary for these very low grade patients. Negotiations have been going on for months, but we are finding it almost impossible to get more land and if it is obtained the cost will be very high.

Staff Cottages  
urgently  
required.

Staff cottages are urgently required for the male married staff at Bridge Home. The Institution owns only four houses at Witham and there are forty-two married staff. Many of them have to pay exorbitant rents for the houses they have obtained, rents which take far too large a proportion of their wages, if they are to support themselves and their families properly. Land for these cottages is available and we need twenty-four of them, though possibly twelve could be built this year and twelve more next year. That means, I suppose, an expenditure of £12,000.

Reconstruction  
necessary at  
the Upper  
Boys' School.

The Upper Boys' School at East Hill House is at present in a rented house and for that reason the buildings have not been improved. This house was rented just after the war ended, when accommodation for defectives was almost unattainable, and when many things were accepted, which would not now be thought desirable. The provision for the staff here is very poor. The main structure of the house is sound but more classrooms are necessary, lavatories are inadequate in number, and deplorable in type, and some dormitories are badly ventilated. The site is excellent and has one great advantage, it is in the town; the grounds are delightful. If suitable arrangements can be made to buy this house, or lease it for a long term of years, the present addition structures at the east and west ends could be pulled down and rebuilt to give excellent accommodation for both boys and staff. A provisional plan has been prepared.

Survey of  
the Central  
Institution.

Parts of the Central Institution were built in 1846, and with the exception of Bristol House and the Nursery, all of it was built before 1890. Though you have, from time to time, spent large sums on improving this oldest part of the Institution, and though many parts of it could not in my opinion be bettered, yet there are other parts, which now need a reconsideration and a resurvey, and I suggest, that







SHELLING PEAS.



THE BROWNIES LOVE KNITTING.

"GOT IT."



during the coming year, a small Committee be appointed to go thoroughly into this question. This Committee must be prepared to spend some time on the project and to consider a number of relevant matters. No doubt visits to other institutions would be desirable. A number of questions will come up for consideration. For instance, would it be advisable to build a Nurses' Home on the Poplar Hall Farm site, opposite the Institution? If so, what use can be made of the large number of small bedrooms, now used by the female staff? They could scarcely be used for additional patients because of the difficulty of obtaining a corresponding increase in the day space. A reconsideration of the existing accommodation will probably show that there is some overcrowding. Nowadays, height above ten feet is not counted, when rooms are cubed up to ascertain how many patients they are suitable for. This used not to be the case and many of the rooms in the older parts of the Institution are over ten feet in height. It used to be allowable to include a proportion of school and shop space in the calculations for day space, because a much larger portion of the day is spent in the schools and outdoors than in the day rooms proper. These latter are in most mental deficiency institutions empty or nearly empty for the greater part of the day. Nowadays it seems to be thought, that the day rooms should be as large as if the patients spent the whole day there, a proposition with which I do not agree.

The following tables show the alterations which have taken place during 1937, among the boys and girls out on long leave of absence or licence :—

Cases on licence on 1st January, 1937 ...	...	157
Cases sent out on licence during 1937 ...	...	171
		—
Cases on licence at some period during 1937 ...	...	328
Of these—		
Cases returned to the Institution during 1937 ...	...	74
Cases discharged during 1937 ...	...	67
	—	141
		—
Cases on licence on 1st January, 1938 ...	...	187
		—



These 187 cases on licence on 1st January, 1938, were cared for in the various ways shown below :—

In care of friends working for wages ...	50
At work away from home in living-in service ...	32
Working at home or with foster parents ...	59
Not able to work, but living with parents or foster parents ...	8
In the simpler type of Institution ...	38
	<hr/> 187 <hr/>

Cases in Day Service from the Hostels on 1st January, 1938 ...	11
---	----

Large increase  
in number  
on Licence.

The number of patients on licence is a good deal larger than in the previous year. This is partly accounted for by patients sent on licence to the new Suffolk Institution, Risbridge, Kedington. All patients sent to this Institution, were sent first on licence, so that if they did not settle down or were not suitable, they could be brought back. Three had to be returned, because they were too difficult, and the remainder of the first parties sent, were after six months' trial, transferred legally to the books of the Risbridge Institution. This accounts also for the large number discharged while on licence. Towards the end of the year, a further small party was transferred to the same Institution and were still on licence there at the end of the year. This raises the number shown on licence in the simpler type of institution considerably above that of the previous year. The number of those on licence and able to earn their living, is also larger by nine, in spite of the fact that eight of those earning their living twelve months ago have since then earned their discharge. The number of medium grade patients on licence is one larger. These are quiet, harmless patients, able to do very little, but satisfactorily looked after and quite happy in a cottage home. Usually they stay in the same home for many years, though occasionally they have to return to the Institution for illness, and no doubt later, some will become too old for this type of care and may then have to return for that reason.

Length of  
Licence.

Seven of these medium grade patients have been on licence with the same foster-parent for over ten years, while no fewer than thirty of them have been out with the same foster-parent for over five years.



In their last Annual Report the Board of Control comment on this method of care for patients unable to go out to do paid work, as follows:—

Comment by  
the Board of  
Control.

"The only Institution from which any considerable numbers are placed out with foster-parents is the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, where 31 per cent. of the licensed patients are too low grade to do paid work, but with well chosen licences, can live harmlessly and happily in the community."

As many as eighty-two, however, or forty-four per cent. of those on licence, are earning their living satisfactorily and many of these have been on licence for a number of years. Two have been out over ten years, five others for over seven years, and six others over five years. Three girls have been with the same mistress in living-in domestic service for over eight, seven, and five years respectively, while of the girls working for the same mistress in daily service, one has been out for eight, and two for over five years.

Forty-four  
per cent. are  
earning their  
living.

Eight who had been on licence for several years earned their discharge, the most satisfactory ending possible, because they have proved, that defectives after training and stabilising in an institution, can safely return to the world. They have proved, first by good behaviour in the institution and then by earning their living in the outside world, under conditions which gradually allow more liberty and fewer restrictions, that they can make good. The period of probation is a severe test, because few are discharged till they have earned their living satisfactorily for over three years. During that time in the case of girls, they have to satisfy me, they have to satisfy the Matron of the Hostel Branch, to which they return during their time off, and they have to satisfy their mistress. Though a number of mistresses employ our girls from the highest and most philanthropic motives, there are undoubtedly other mistresses, who employ them because of sundry manifest advantages, for instance they cannot leave their situations without a good reason. I am sure many normal girls, who are not defective, would find it a hard task to live up to what is required of a girl on licence trying to make good, so that she may be discharged.

Discharge  
from Licence.

The history of some of these discharged cases may be interesting.



Notable  
successes.

"A." This girl was admitted in 1924, at the age of nineteen. She had been in a number of situations in domestic service, all of which she left for theft or bad conduct. She was later charged with various thefts and sent to a Home for training, from which she ran away. She was placed in another situation but stole a bicycle and went off. She was found sleeping out in a filthy condition, was sent home and was again found wandering. The home conditions were not good. She had lived with more than one man and contracted gonorrhœa. As she had broken her recognisances, she was as a last resource sent here under the Mental Deficiency Act. Because of her history and because her conduct in the Institution, during the first few years, was not too good, she had to wait some time for a trial outside. She became a Patrol Leader and was eventually placed in living-in domestic service, near one of the hostel branches. She did well and after three-and-three-quarter years' satisfactory service received her discharge, and is still in the same service, though she has been promoted to a better job.

"B." This girl was admitted in 1927. She had been in a public assistance institution and in at least one Home, and was later placed in a smaller mental deficiency institution, where they refused to keep her. She does not seem ever to have had a trial outside, though twenty-two at the time of admission here. She was first tried out in living-in service in May, 1930, and remained there for fourteen months, when she made an accusation against a man and returned. We were not sure that the accusation was true, but some months later, she was tried again from our seaside branch. After nine months she had to return for being rude to her mistress, who refused to keep her. She had another situation for four months and left that because her mistress said she could not do the work. She was later tried again and remained fourteen months, and returned because her mistress could not keep her, owing to temper. Her next situation lasted two months and another three months, and in each case the mistress would not keep her any longer. At last however another situation was obtained, which seemed to suit her and we had excellent reports about her work, and after two years' service there, she received her discharge. That is now a year ago, she has been promoted and is still with the same mistress. During her period of licence she saved over £60 of which £50 is in War Loan. This girl, like so many others, would never have succeeded



but for the wonderful patience, good sense, and tact of the Matron of the hostel branch, who supervised her. The whole credit for success with these girls belongs to the Matrons. There are endless disappointments and some girls show little gratitude, but, most of them continue to look on the Matron, who has been responsible for them, as a friend, even after getting discharged. For instance, two girls who had earned their discharge each had £50 invested, the result of their savings, in War Loan. Though they have been discharged now for over a year, they still ask the Matron of our Seaside Home, Mrs. Seely, to keep the certificate for this Loan safely for them.

"C." This married man was admitted in January, 1927, at the age of thirty-three from prison, where he had all but completed a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for carnal knowledge of his step-daughter aged eleven. He had served abroad for two-and-a-half years during the war and had been regularly employed as a farm labourer on various farms. He was a slow but fair worker. This man was difficult at first, naturally and in my opinion justifiably so, as he had served his punishment in prison for the offence he had committed and was looking forward to his freedom in a few days, when he was transferred to this Institution under the Mental Deficiency Act. He was in my opinion quite rightly certified under that Act, but either he should have been sent here on conviction, as provided by the Act, instead of being sent to prison, or at the worst, he should have been transferred from prison to a mental deficiency institution, within a short time of his admission, and as soon as it was realised that he was defective. Fortunately, these cases have not occurred in recent years. They ought never to have occurred, and would not occur, if all accused persons, who are of doubtful mentality were examined by a mental specialist before sentence, as they should be. Later, this man settled down in a praiseworthy way, considering his grievance, and worked regularly on the Institution farm. In April, 1934, he was boarded-out on licence with a foster-parent and worked on our farm as a day labourer. He is not up to the standard of a good farm labourer but he is quiet and steady and he has never given us the slightest cause for anxiety, during the time he has been on licence. He was therefore discharged at the end of December, 1937, and is still employed on the Institution farm as a labourer at the standard rate of wages. It was thought best, to continue him in a slightly sheltered job,



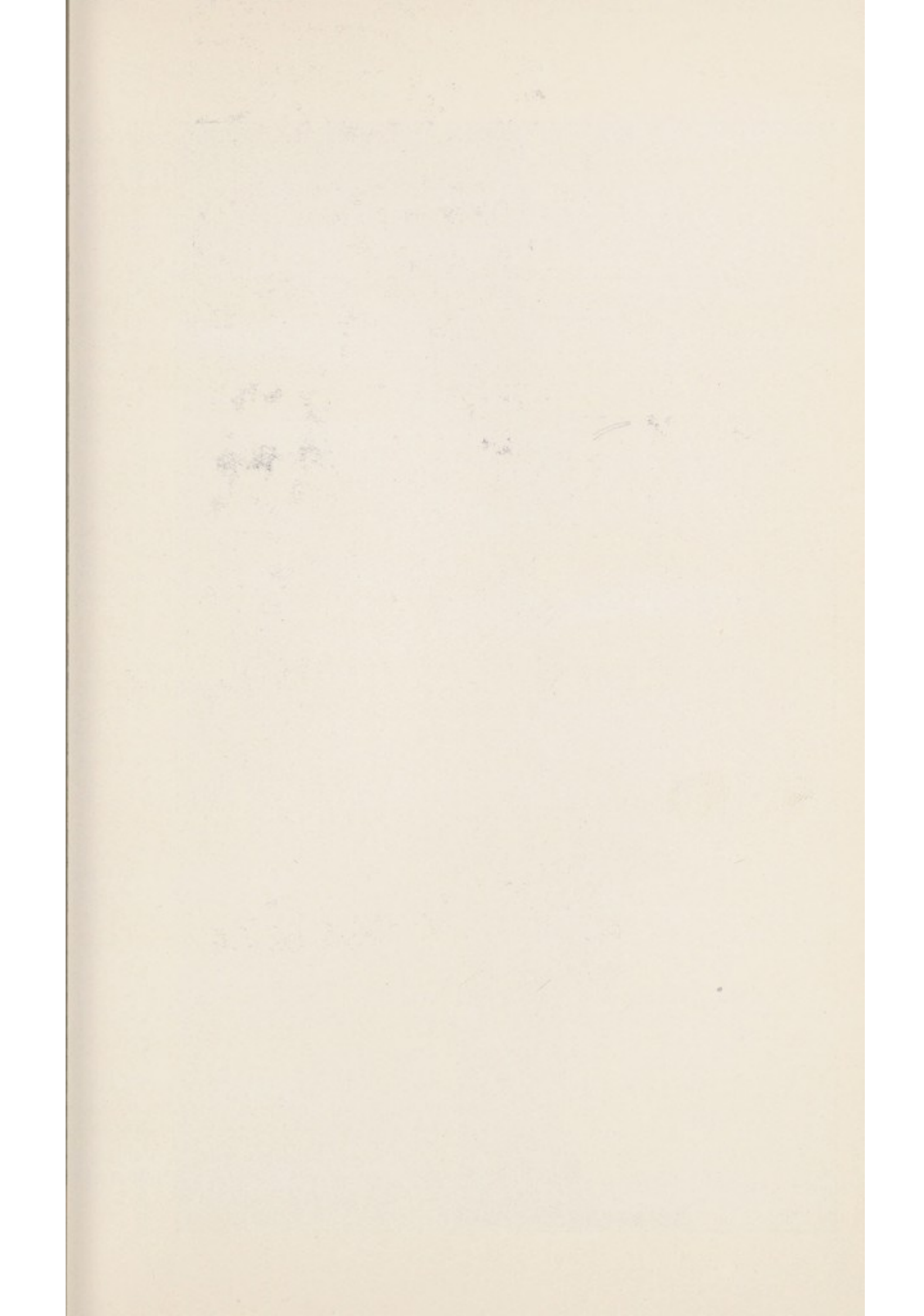
where we can still exercise some supervision, though he can leave us any time he may wish to do so. A house has been obtained for him and his wife, who is over child-bearing age, has been moved to live with him.

Reasons for  
return from  
Licence.

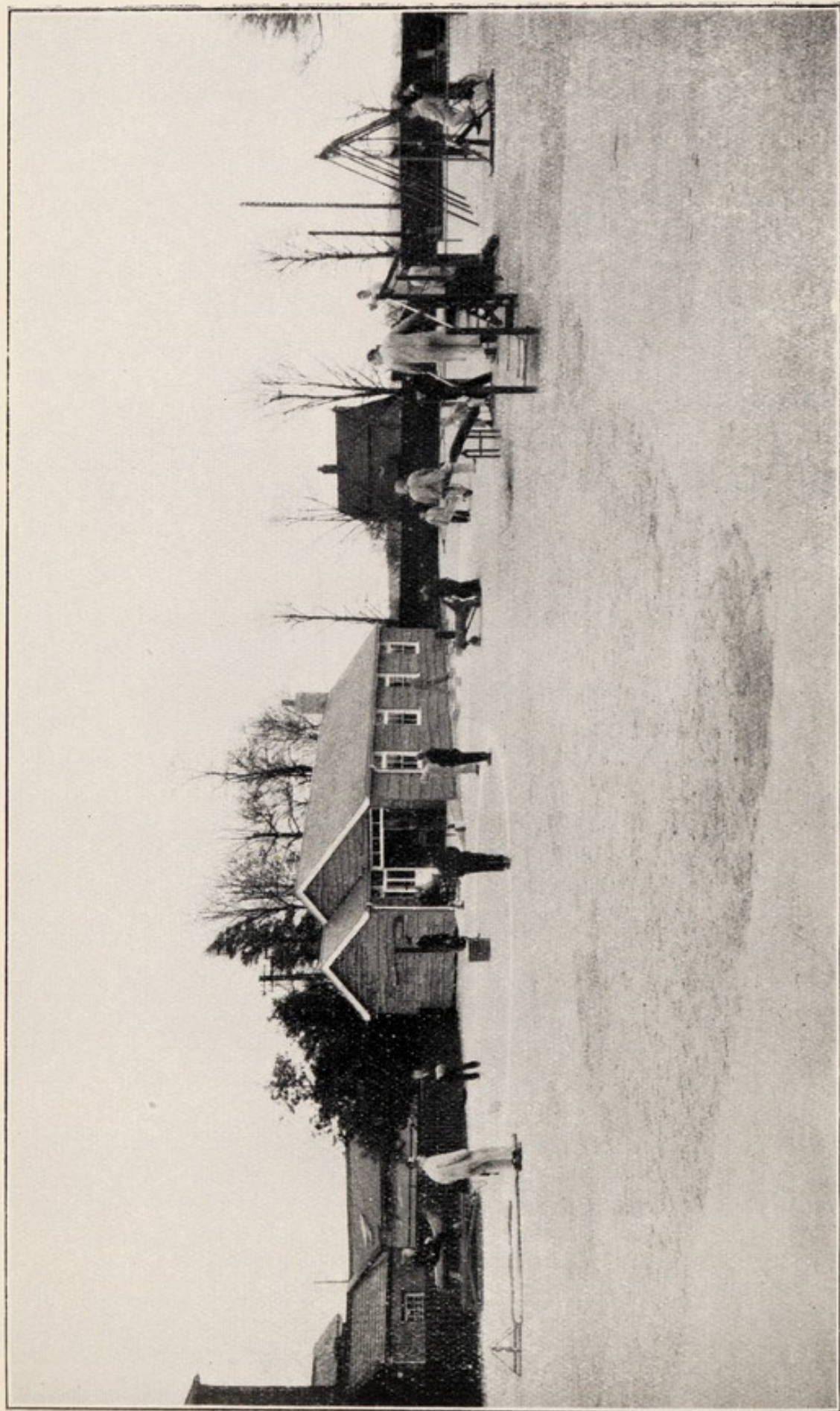
Seventy-four patients returned to the Institution during the year for various reasons. Sixteen came back for holidays, generally spent at the Seaside Home at Clacton, and eight were ill and were returned for treatment. Six returns were due to change of mistress, eight to change of foster-parent, in seven cases the foster-parents refused to keep the child, mostly because of temper outbursts, and in four cases, the simpler type of institution refused to keep the patient, for the same reason. Ten were in temporary situations and two girls did not wish to be in service once they had tried it, but preferred the much easier life in an institution. Five had to leave their situations, because the mistresses would not keep them either for temper or inefficient work, one ran away, but was later on placed out again. The remaining seven returned cases were more serious, though we do not look on the offences as crime, but due to the mental defect. One girl was pregnant. She had been on licence to her own home, where the mother, a respectable woman, thought she knew better than we did and did not keep the terms of the licence. Two returned for theft and one boy for spreading false stories.

What our  
girls save  
and put in  
the Bank.

The Matrons of the hostel branches try and encourage every girl earning money to save something regularly. Each girl has an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in her own name, though, during the earlier years of trial, the books are retained by us. Wages are not large, and a girl has to provide her clothes out of her wages. It seems to me creditable, that these girls have been able to accumulate just on £800 in the Bank. This sum would look even more imposing, if we reckoned in dollars, as they do in the accounts we receive from the United States. Defectives lack almost entirely the ability to plan ahead of to-day; to-morrow can look after itself, and if there is money in hand, why not spend it. The saving up of a nest egg, from their own earnings, is therefore a very valuable form of training. A number of them have at present only small amounts saved; they have not been earning very long, but fifteen of the senior girls have between them £590. From the day a patient goes out on licence, the Institution receives no fee from the Local Authority for supervision, though the care of these cases takes a great deal of







BRIDGE HOME, WITHAM.

LOWER GRADE EXERCISES AND NEW OCCUPATION ROOM.



the time of some of the officers, and though we continue to find many meals and to provide comfortable rooms and facilities for Rangers, amusement, etc. In fact, the Institution continues to act as a Club for all these girls and, in addition, supervises them, mothers them, and guides them.

Large numbers of paroles are granted for half-days, whole days and week ends, in addition to the ordinary holidays. Parole means, being allowed out for a fixed time without any member of the staff, and it is one of the first steps, which can be taken to test a patient's ability to profit by greater liberty. About twenty-five per cent. of the boys are allowed parole outside, and over one hundred girls.

Parole.

Over eleven hundred individual Intelligence Tests, of various kinds, have been given during the year by Medical Officers. The Stanford revision of the Binet-Simon Tests is still used more than any other test, but interesting results are obtained by Koh's Block Design Test, which has been used on 150 occasions. One of the newer performance tests, the Cattell Passalong Test, has been used, but it is doubtful if it is such a good performance test for defectives as the Koh Test. There seems to be too much chance about it. An event of very great importance is the revision of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Tests recently published. It is early to express an opinion, as we have not yet tried out the new tests on any number of patients, who had already received the old ones. There were certain defects in the old tests, made much of by those who did not agree with them, but many of these defects disappeared, if the examiner were moderately intelligent. My first impression is that the alternative series of tests, the M series, are not quite so fair as the L series, which is the first form given in the handbook. Another handicap is that many small items of test material, which have to be used, will prove a nuisance and take up much time in sorting.

Intelligence Tests.

Eight members of the Staff passed the final examination of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, two obtaining distinction.

The Nursing Certificate.

For the fourth year in succession the handsome silver cup known as the "Lewis Cup," and presented by the Member for Colchester, Mr. Oswald Lewis, has been won by East Hill House School. The cup is open to all the elementary schools in Essex, for a competition in wood

We win the "Lewis Cup" for the fourth time.



carving. It is a great achievement to succeed one year, still more to be successful for four years, one after the other. Mr. Harris, the Headmaster, is to be very heartily congratulated on this, as on so many other things he does for the good of the boys in his charge. Lest it be thought that this success is due to one boy with a special genius for wood carving, may I say that the exhibit, which took first prize was carved by a different boy each year. Another boy took second prize in the same competition. After the cup had been won for three years, Mr. Oswald Lewis presented the School with a replica of the cup, to be retained permanently.

The Work  
we do.

At the end of this report will be found several pages, which, under the heading "The Labour of our Hands," give the results of work done during the year in all the various shops and other activities of the Institution. One thousand men's suits cut to measure and made, over four thousand pairs of socks and stockings, over two thousand dresses, over eight hundred pairs of pyjamas, eleven tons of jam, fifteen thousand brushes, eleven hundred hampers and baskets, forty hardwood tables, nearly twelve hundred mats, ten thousand pounds of tomatoes, and nearly five thousand cucumbers, over three tons of gooseberries, ten thousand yards of material woven, each represent one item only on the list, and each occupy but one line, in over four pages of closely printed "Work Done." In the same way, "Staff Cottages completed, two," take only one line of space.

Appointment  
of Occupation  
Therapy  
Officer.

But the whole five pages represent an immense amount of work and a large saving on the average weekly cost. It has always been our aim to make everything we possibly can for ourselves and to buy only the raw material required. The new shops at Turner Village, and the reorganisation of the Peckover Technical Schools, rendered possible by the transfer of the boys' shops to Turner Village, have been a great help towards the increased output of existing industries and the beginning of new types of work. Perhaps the biggest alteration during the past year, has been the appointment of an Occupation Therapy Officer, Miss Slevin, who has taken charge of all the Occupation Therapy Classes and has done extraordinarily good work. A soft toy shop is also an addition. The results of these alterations can be seen under the heading of Toy Shop, Embroidery, Tapestry, Cane, Felt Work, Hand Knitting, Vellum and Fancy Work Departments, and many of the pieces of work



done are wonderfully good, and have been sold at a profit. But, in my opinion, one of the chief advantages of these new classes has been that a number of boys and girls, belonging to the lower medium grade of patients, patients who have not the ability to join in the skilled trades, have learned that they are not isolated from the joy of achievement, the pleasure of making something pretty and something useful, and that they too have a place in the world. They can now hold up their heads and boast, and what an excellent thing it is, to teach a defective to swank and boast, that they have created something. Fortunately, they do not realise the skilled constructive ability and patience of the teacher, which is the foundation of it all.

In spite, however, of the excellent showing, which these pretty things make, it would not be right to forget the equal skill and ability of the teachers, who are in charge of the classes, where the necessary things are made, the underclothes, the frocks, the boots, the gardens and the trade shops. The work is more important, but it is probably more difficult to maintain interest in cutting out dozens of pairs of pyjamas, even though it be done with an electric knife, than in making a pretty fire screen. However interesting an electric cutter or a button hole machine driven by motor may be to visitors, who see it once only, it can be deadly monotonous work, when it goes on day after day. And so, to those who do the necessary every day work, the Institution owes a debt of gratitude.

Thanks to  
the Teachers.

Door mats are the staple industry of the mat shop, and most of them are sold. We make a strong and durable mat, definitely better in every way than you can buy in a shop, because our boys spend more time over the making and every row is well hammered down on the previous row. The basket shop, I am glad to say, has had many more orders, chiefly for the heavy type of laundry basket or for hampers, but we should still be glad of more orders. The brush trade has been difficult, because of the big rise in the cost of bristle and the fact that brush contracts are generally made for some months ahead. All our suits are made to measure, so that they cannot be cut out in bulk to stock sizes. This takes up nearly all the time of two master tailors, so that it has been necessary to appoint a third tailor to supervise the making by the boys. We tried this year the experiment of buying over a hundred sets of flannel trousers and sports coats, to give out to the higher grade

Clothes.

A normal  
standard.



boys for wear on holiday and when out on parole. These have been much appreciated, and this will be continued. We have also been experimenting with several types of clothing for the lowest grade boys, whose habits are not too good and whose clothing needs frequent washing. It is not easy to choose satisfactory garments, because so many of these boys tear any material, however strong. The laundries have washed over one and a quarter million articles during the year, and the laundry presses are in much demand for pressing the boys' trousers. The carpenters' shops have continued to make a large quantity of excellent furniture, besides doing all repairs and providing the wood-work required by the builders.

#### The Farm.

From the financial point of view, the farm has not had a good year, and shows a heavy loss. This is partly accounted for by bad crops. The wheat crop was poor and straw short so that we had to buy straw, broad beans were almost a complete failure and peas and runner beans little more than half a crop. It was decided to use much more artificial manure, the cost of which appears in the accounts for the year, without any corresponding benefit. There was an increase of 3000 gallons in the milk produced, but owing to the increase in the size of the Institution, we still need another 10,000 gallons a year. The outlying branches are supplied by contract. For the first time the number of eggs produced was over 200,000, a satisfactory result. This number of eggs is just about sufficient for our needs, so that everyone may have at least two eggs a week. None are sold. The twelve hundred chickens killed were a welcome change for the boys and girls, who had the eating of the great majority of these.

#### Lady Gardeners.

The gardens at the Central Institution are run entirely by the girls and lady gardeners, and the girls do a good deal of the garden work at Lexden House.

#### Average weekly cost.

The average weekly cost for 1937, was 23s. 7½d. a head, an increase of 1s. 0½d. over the previous year. This is rather an alarming increase, though the total cost is still low and considerably below the average cost at mental deficiency institutions in England, as shewn in the return issued by the Board of Control. The average cost in the Home Office Schools is £86 a year. The chief causes of the increased cost are the rise in wholesale prices and the increase in the wages total. Wholesale prices have gone up proportionately

#### Causes of rise.



more than retail prices and have made a considerable difference, as can be seen by reference to the items of housekeeping and clothing. Again it costs a good deal more to run an institution like Turner Village, built on modern lines, than one of the older type. The number of staff required is nearly double. Distances are so much greater and now we employ two motor vans and drivers continuously, whereas before, everything was moved by hand and by patient labour. Central heating throughout is very nice, but it costs more than the heating at a number of the branches, where only the dayrooms are heated. The washing is better done and in a very convenient laundry, but it costs much more to do it than in the old laundry at the Central Institution, which was so overworked and crowded that the washing was scarcely done at all.

The salaries and wages are nearly £4000 a year above the previous year. This is inevitable and will continue to show an increase. It is partly due to the increased number of staff and partly to two other reasons. One is, that owing to the large increase in the size of the Institution, many of the staff were young and were paid at minimum rates and could be expected to live in. As they grow older, wages are increased and the proportion of married staff on the male side rises. The second reason is that staff are difficult to get and commencing wages have had to be increased all round. It is certain, that during the next few years, these effects on the wages bill together with other inevitable improvements in staff conditions, which will also add to that bill, will make a considerable further addition to the average weekly cost.

Salaries and wages will continue to increase.

Two Ranger Companies, three Guide Companies, one Brownie Pack, one Rover Crew, four Scout Troops, and two Cub Packs, form the total number of the Guide and Scout activities. It is impossible to speak too highly of the good effect of Guide and Scout work on our girls and boys. They are joining in the same world-wide organisation to which their brothers and sisters belong, and when all your life you have been told you are not good enough to join in others' games and play, that alone is a big help. They attend the rallies and parties held by the normal Guides and Scouts of the district and, to the everlasting credit of these movements, are received and welcomed as equals. They often retaliate by beating the normal members in open competition. I am sure, too, that the training and the precepts inculcated,

Guides and Scouts.



are of immense help to the boys and girls, when they are tried out in the world on licence. The Greenwood School still holds the Divisional Shields for both Guides and Brownies. They won seventy badges during the year, and eight Brownies passed the First Class Tests. The Rangers attended the Ranger Conference, at which Lady Baden-Powell was present, and made the banner used to mark the North Essex Division. The Guides have their own Guide page in the School Magazine, "The Limit," which is issued monthly by the Greenwood School girls.

Guide and  
Scout Camps.

The following camps under canvas, each lasting a fortnight, have been held. The 22nd Colchester Scouts had their camp at Mr. Greck's at Ardleigh, where they have been in previous years. We are very much indebted to him, as there is always so much to do and see there, and so many rabbits for the stewpot. The usual Church Parades were attended, cricket matches played, and on the last night a large beacon fire. The 25th Colchester Scouts had their first camp, thanks to the generosity of Colonel Stirling, in his grounds at Polstead. There was fishing, bathing, tree felling and hiking, and a Church Parade each Sunday at Polstead Church. The 4th Halstead Guides went to Mr. Kirkwood's estate at Elmswell, where everything is done by Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood to give the girls a thoroughly good time. There were 60 in camp for the full fortnight, and the Brownies went down by bus for a day in camp, and were very distressed not to be able to stop. In 1936, the 2nd Witham Troop had the unique experience of spending six months in camp, returning only to Bridge Home for work on five days in the week. Unfortunately, the land then used, was not available last year, but they held three week end camps, and one for a fortnight in the grounds of Faulkourn Hall, thanks to the great kindness of Mrs. Christopher Parker. They were allowed to make a special visit to the tower of the Hall. Amongst other badges, five for swimming were obtained. They find the pioneer work very interesting, and are keen on making bridges and rafts. The troop has just acquired drums and bugles, towards the cost of which, the boys themselves have given £5 10s. 0d. by weekly subscriptions. Miss Peyton, the Headmistress of the Littleton House School, has received a "Thanks Badge," which takes the form of a gold brooch, from the Scout authorities, for her services in connection with the School Troop of Scouts and Cubs, the 16th Cambridge Troop.

A Bugle  
Band.







4TH HALSTEAD GUIDES.

IN A PLEASANT SHADY SPOT.

SUMMER CAMP.



I am very grateful to the officers of all the Troops and Companies for the tremendous amount of work they put in and the sacrifices they make to help our boys and girls. Our own staff give up their own time to take on this work, and it is just as much a labour of love with them, as with the officers who come to us from outside, namely, Miss Sanders, R.R.C., J.P., Miss Gadsdon, Miss Steggles, Miss Manley and Miss Warnes. We do appreciate their work enormously.

Thanks to  
Guide and  
Scout Officers

Christmas was most thoroughly enjoyed as usual, and I think I look forward to it as eagerly as the youngest of the children. Once again the splendid Assembly Hall at Turner Village was packed to the doors, by nearly 1000 noisy and enthusiastic boys and girls, almost off their heads with excitement. Here are gathered all the boys at Turner Village, all possible girls from the Central Institution and from Lexden House. They have been singing popular songs most of the time since four o'clock in the morning, apart from the quiet period at church. They have already had Christmas boxes and other small presents like scented soap, tooth paste, scent, shaving soap, they have eaten an enormous dinner, decorations and lights are everywhere, there is the huge Christmas tree covered with presents and surrounded by hundreds of dolls, so no wonder there is excitement. The collection of dolls is organised by Miss Barbara Paul and Miss Damant, of Ipswich, and Mrs. Mason, of Felixstowe. Many of them are beautifully dressed and have taken much time and thought to get ready and must represent a considerable sum of money, but they give an immense amount of pleasure. We are very grateful to those ladies, who organise the collection and to every one who helps with a doll. There are over a dozen other Christmas trees in the branches and different classes, but I can only be Father Christmas in one place, that is at Turner Village, and the other distributions have to be made by the heads of the branches, though I go to each branch in the succeeding days for a party or jubilation of some sort.

Christmas  
and  
Christmas  
Presents.

The Dolls.

The Annual Sports and other games, outdoor and indoor, have been held as usual, including whist drives, dances, socials, entertainments, billiard and bagatelle tournaments. The Sports this year were held on Coronation Day, and were converted into a very special celebration with extra good prizes. Billiards is the most popular indoor game amongst the boys and football the most enjoyed outdoor game, whether by those who play or those who only stand

Annual  
Sports and  
Games.



and shout. This winter the first team received medals for winning the Divisional Final of the first and second sections of the Essex Junior Cup, and then had to scratch owing to illness. This team is at the present time in the semi-final of the Stopes Cup. Three league teams play regularly. The new sports ground and the new pavilion are very greatly appreciated.

#### Hockey.

A hockey team has been started amongst the senior girls and has already won its first match.

#### Talkie Cinema.

The weekly talkie cinema is also very much enjoyed and the hired films have been excellent.

#### "Jack the Giant Killer."

The Upper Girls' School Play this year was "Jack the Giant Killer" and, as usual, it was extraordinarily good. Though there was not so much singing as usual, there was much more dialogue to learn and from the point of view of a spectacle, it was the prettiest show that has been put on. A number of the dances were very pretty and two of the characters in particular, the Gardener and the Ogre's Henchman, were very amusing. Lily Cutter made a delightful principal boy, and Hilda Nicholls earned much applause as Jack's mother. Mrs. Taylor, the Headmistress, is to be congratulated on once again achieving an enormous success, though at what cost of time and worry no one but herself knows. We are very grateful, too, to Mr. Dunt and the other members of the orchestra, who play for all the shows without any kind of fee. Mr. Garrad, the Head Painter, designed and painted the several sets of scenery excellently, and I was told that the show was decidedly better than the local professional pantomime.

#### Our Seaside Home.

The Crossley House Seaside Home at Clacton is a never failing source of pleasure to all those boys and girls who are lucky enough to get a holiday there. It is situated right on the sea front and with the exception of two small bedrooms, all rooms, both day rooms and bedrooms look over the sea. The balcony is used for convalescent patients and the sandy beach is just below the Home.

#### Admissions.

The number of admissions during the year was 261, compared with 288 in 1936 and 267 in 1935, a total of 816 in three years. This is a very large number to assimilate into the life of the Institution, and the fact that it has been accomplished, reflects the greatest credit on the Staff,



especially on the Charge Nurses and the ordinary Nurses. Fifty-eight were school children from the Education Authorities. Thirty-five were epileptics. We now have about two-hundred and thirty epileptic defective patients, or twelve per cent., and though treatment by luminal or prominal is now very effective and has reduced the number of fits enormously, yet this large proportion of epileptics throws a heavy strain on the nursing staff. It is one of the causes of an increasing average weekly cost. Most of these and all the really low grade cases need and get hospital care, and hospital care is expensive.

Epilepsy.

The number of discharges during the year was 171, but one hundred and thirty-nine were re-admitted here or transferred to some other school or institution. Fifty-six of these were Suffolk patients transferred to the Risbridge Institution at Kedington. This was a public assistance institution, which has been converted by the Suffolk County Council into a mental deficiency institution. The conversion has been carried out in a very thorough way and the new institution is exceedingly nice and one which it is a pleasure to visit. In addition, a large number of suitable defectives, who have for years been living in the ordinary public assistance institution, where they were a nuisance to the normal inmates of these institutions and where they could not be suitably trained or cared for, have been transferred to this Institution. It is a noteworthy experiment, and in my opinion well worth while. It frees the public assistance institutions of a number of cases, obviously in an unsuitable place, and it frees a number of beds in this Institution for more urgent and difficult cases. The type sent are quiet, harmless patients, who have learned all they are capable of learning, who prefer a quiet, humdrum existence to the hurly burly of a big institution like this, but who are yet unable for one reason or another to be boarded-out with foster parents. The simpler type of institution is calculated to fill all their needs. Four of those discharged had been received for a holiday and returned home at the end of the holiday. Twenty-eight were actual discharges, eighteen of these being children received here under the Education Acts and returned to their homes at the end of the training period, as it was considered by the responsible Authority, they were able to make good in the outside world. Two were discharged by operation of law. Eight of the discharges were boys or girls who had been tried out on licence for some

Discharges.

A simpler  
type of  
Institution.



years and proved their ability to make good in the outside world. They are more particularly referred to in that part of the Report, which deals with licence.

The Death  
Rate.

On the average number on the books, the death rate was 12.7 per thousand, compared with 14.8 per thousand in 1936 and 19.8 per thousand in 1935. On five occasions in the past seventy-nine years, it has been slightly lower than during the past year. The table given below shows that over a period of years, the average death rate has tended to get steadily lower in the same way as amongst the normal population. Whereas, however, the death rate is now very little above that for the country as a whole, it was, before the year 1905, very much higher than outside. As I pointed out last year, the high death rate which older authorities used to consider characteristic of mental defect, has been proved to have been in large part due to lack of fresh air and a defective dietary.

#### AVERAGE DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES.

From 1859 to 1905, inclusive	...	75.0 per thousand
For the years 1902, 3 and 4	...	86.0 per thousand
From 1906 to 1926 inclusive	...	25.6 per thousand
From 1927 to 1936, inclusive	...	15.0 per thousand
For the year 1937	...	12.7 per thousand

Causes of  
Death.

The number of deaths was 24, two less than in the previous year and eight less than in 1935. The causes of death were as follows:—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Miliary Tuberculosis 1, Lobar Pneumonia 1, Pulmonary Abscess 1, Infective Jaundice 3, Measles 2, Heart Disease 3, Congenital Heart Disease 1, Acute Rheumatic Fever 1, Obstruction of the Bowel 1, Acute Osteo-myelitis, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 2, Status Epilepticus 1, Cerebro-macular Degeneration 1, Progressive Spastic Paralysis 1.

The deaths from Infective Jaundice and Measles are referred to later. Those from Cerebral Hæmorrhage indicate, that we now have like all older institutions, a large number of elderly patients. It is however concealed by the continuous increase in the number of patients cared for. There were no deaths from accident, injury or cancer.

The  
Tubercular  
Death Rate.

The tubercular death rate was 2.6 per thousand on the average number on the books, compared with a rate of 2.3 per thousand for the previous year and 1.8 per thousand for 1935.



# AVERAGE DEATH RATE FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

From 1859 to 1904, inclusive	...	46.0 per thousand
From 1906 to 1926, inclusive	...	14.2 per thousand
From 1927 to 1936, inclusive	...	3.3 per thousand
For the year 1937	...	2.6 per thousand

The tubercular death rate remains low, especially as we do not refuse to admit cases with active tubercular mischief. One of the deaths last year was that of a patient, who was actively tubercular on admission and another case returned ill after being on licence for some years. At the beginning of the year nine patients were under treatment for Tuberculosis. Six cases were discovered during the year, including two relapses. Five died, two became quiescent and eight remain under treatment.

One case of Diphtheria occurred. This is the only case since the year 1926, when we began to Schick test all patients and to immunise all positive reactors. But this one case proves almost more than an absence of any cases, the great value of protective immunisation in a closed community like an Institution, because this one case of Diphtheria was in a patient, whose friends refused to have her immunised. It is seldom that the punishment fits the crime so aptly, though it is somewhat unfair that the patient had to suffer for the parents' inability to accept advice. Even better proof is the fact, that an exuberance of enthusiasm induced an epidemic of throat swabbing, when nine Diphtheria carriers were discovered. In a protected community such as this Institution, where nearly all the patients are Schick negative or immunised, carriers are a certainty and are probably an advantage by helping to maintain immunity. It is a mistake, however, to try and find them. You must make up your mind which method is preferable, a community protected by immunisation and containing carriers or a community protected by swabbing throats to detect the carriers, and then isolating them. Success is not obtained by trying to ride both horses at once. One hundred and eighty-seven of the new admissions were Schick tested during the year, and one hundred and seven proved positive. This is a high percentage of positives. All were immunised.

Diphtheria  
and Schick  
Testing.

There was a mild outbreak of Influenza in January, when there were 323 cases, with no deaths. Four developed

Influenza.



Influenzal Pneumonia and all recovered. There were also fifteen cases of Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia, with one death. Three mild cases of Scarlet Fever occurred at the Upper Girl's School and one at Turner Village. There was one case of Chicken Pox.

#### Dysentery.

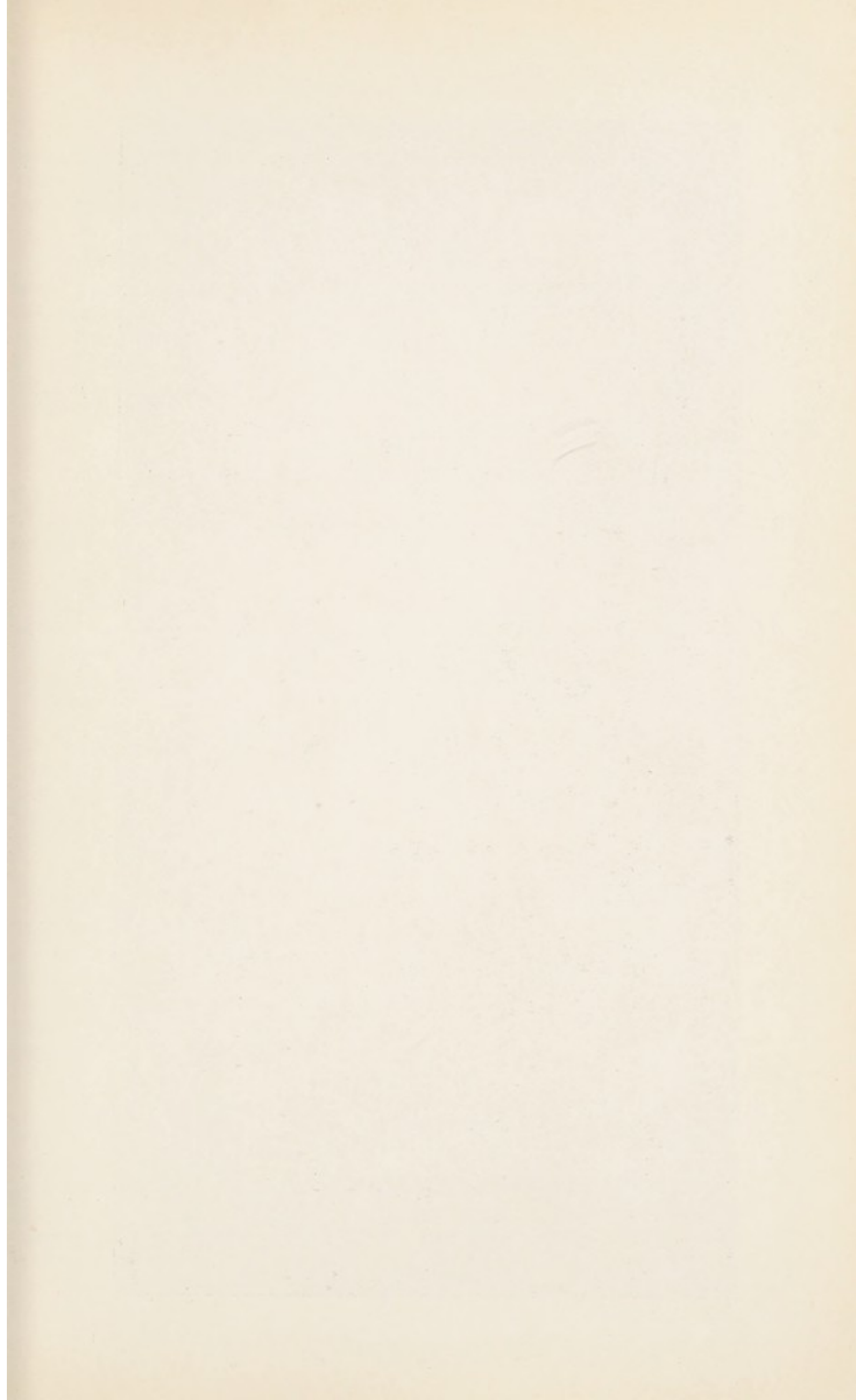
Eighteen cases of Dysentery, including two of the Staff, occurred at the end of January in two classes, and four other sporadic cases during the year. All were very mild and in none was the organism discovered. Probably now that the Institution has its own laboratory and cultures can be made immediately, the organism will be found. The type of outbreak resembled a Sonn  Dysentery.

#### Measles.

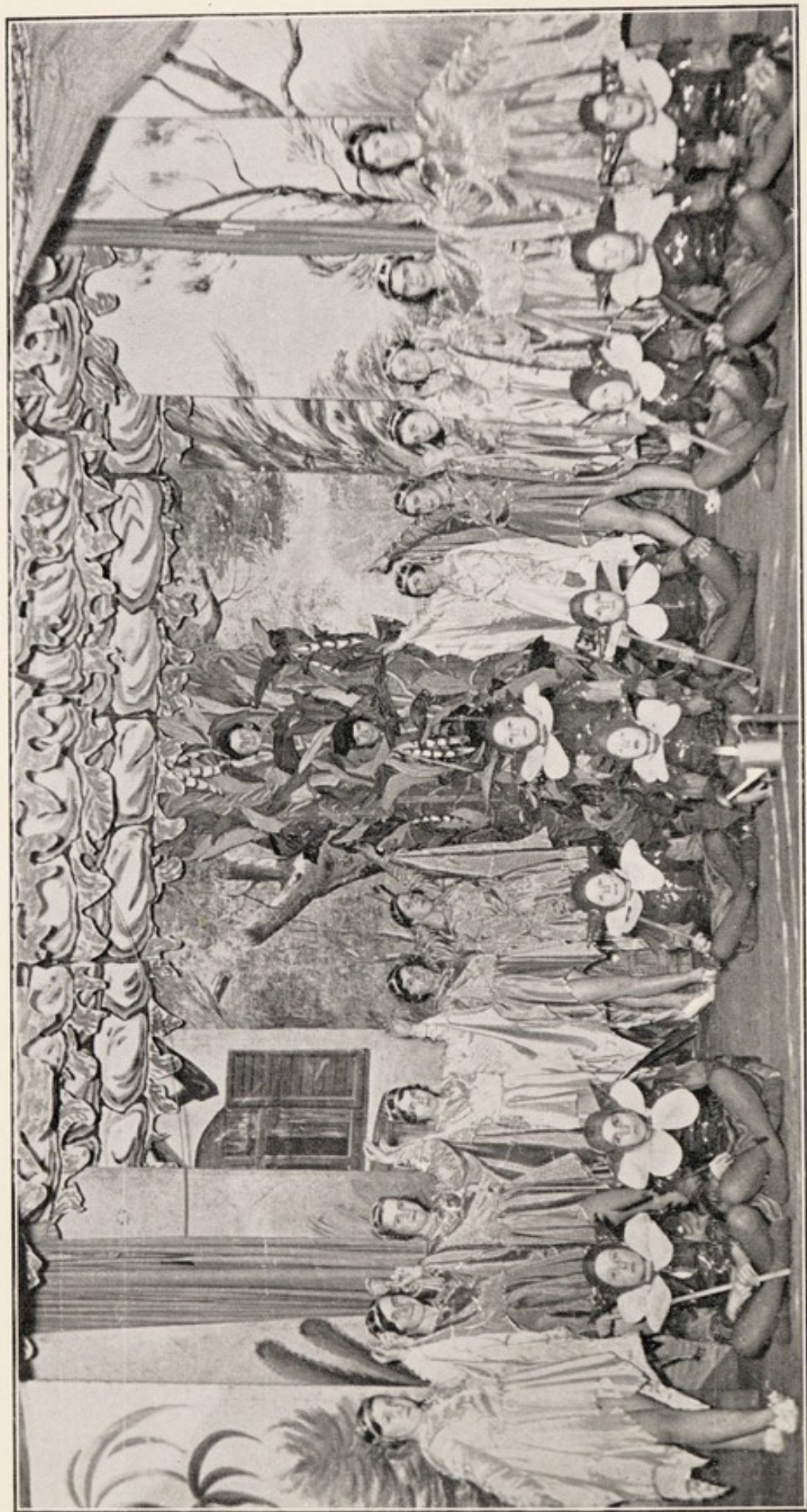
There was a case of Measles in one villa at Turner Village. Twenty-five of the remaining fifty boys in the villa were given Embryonin (Placental Extract—Human) 1 c.c. intramuscularly daily for five successive days, and the other twenty-five boys were kept as controls. There were no reactions to Embryonin, except slight localised tenderness of short duration at the site of injection, and no fresh cases developed. The limits of age of the boys who had Embryonin were from 16 to 40, and their average age was 24.7 years. In view of the non-appearance of secondary cases in either the protected group or the control group, an opinion on the efficiency of Embryonin cannot be given.

An outbreak of Measles began in March, affecting all but one of the classes, in the Central Institution. The first cases were sixteen in the Girls' House, where the patients are all adults and fairly high grade. These were mild. Seven further mild cases occurred in a separate adult low grade class, all within two days. There were no other cases in this class. At Bristol House there were twenty-five cases, sixteen adults and nine children. Eleven of these were severe, with h morrhagic rash and temperatures up to 105 F. Five of them had broncho-pneumonia and two died. A third death was that of a patient who had a mild attack, but was suffering from congenital heart disease. The heart disease was the cause of death.

At Bristol House we tried injections of convalescent measles serum. Five c.c. were given to five of the youngest contacts on the eighth day after contact. Three did not develop measles, but three weeks after the injections one







UPPER GIRLS' SCHOOL PLAY.

THE CLIMB TO "OGRE LAND."

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.



had a mild attack and another a severe attack with broncho-pneumonia. There were no further complications in those who had received the serum.

At Garden House there were six cases, of whom three were under sixteen. Here also injections of convalescent measles serum were tried,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  c.c. being given on the seventh day after contact, to seven young children. Of these seven, two developed mild attacks of measles two to three weeks after the injections, while a third developed a severe attack with broncho-pneumonia, four days after injections.

In all, therefore, twelve cases were given a prophylactic dose of convalescent measles serum. Seven of these did not develop measles, three had mild attacks, and two had severe attacks with broncho-pneumonia.

A severe outbreak of acute infective jaundice occurred at Garden House in the Central Institution in August. There were nine cases altogether. The first seven, all children, commenced eleven weeks after the outbreak of measles in this class, and ten weeks after the injections of the convalescent measles serum. All the cases who had had this serum, developed some degree of jaundice, and at this time no cases apart from those who had had the convalescent measles serum, had jaundice. Two further cases of jaundice however, both adults, occurred eleven weeks after the first outbreak.

Acute  
infective  
jaundice.

Of the seven cases occurring in August, three died. The chief symptoms were vomiting, pyrexia, delirium, and cholæmic convulsions. The jaundice was slight in most cases, and not very apparent at first, but in two of the total number, severe jaundice was the most characteristic symptom. Two of the patients had a morbilliform rash lasting several hours, probably toxic in origin.

The treatment given was plenty of fluid with glucose (either orally or rectally) and in the last two cases, insulin injections covered by glucose were given. One of the last two cases was very severe and it seemed as though the insulin injections covered by glucose, pulled this case through. It is possible that if this treatment had been used with one of those who died, it might have been successful,



but two of the deaths occurred within such a very short time of the onset of the illness, that it is unlikely that any treatment would have been effective.

Laboratory investigations were carried out on the last six cases, and the results were that in all cases the Van Den Berg reaction was either indirect positive or biphasic. There was leucocytosis with increase in polymorphonuclear cells. The findings for *Leptospira Ictero-Hæmorrhagica* were completely negative, including guinea-pig inoculation. Sections of liver in two of the fatal cases, showed extensive acute degeneration of the liver cells.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this acute outbreak of infective jaundice, following on the injections of convalescent measles serum, was not something more than a coincidence.

#### German Measles.

Seven mild cases of German Measles occurred at the Upper Boys' School.

#### X-ray Photographs.

#### Accidents.

Sixty-eight X-ray photographs were taken for diagnostic and treatment purposes. Eighteen were to help in the diagnosis of possible cases of tuberculosis. There were six fractures of bones of the arm and three of the leg, all accidents which healed well. A fracture of the skull was the only serious case. A boy suddenly got up in bed at night and jumped out of the open window on to the tarmacadam below, breaking his wrist and skull. He was out of the window before the Night Nurse on duty in the bedroom could reach him. He was always somewhat unstable, and there is a good deal of insanity in the family history, but we had no reason to think he would make an attempt on his life. He recovered and was later transferred to a mental hospital, but I understand he has improved and may be returned here later.

#### Thanks to Essex County Hospital Operations.

By the kindness of the Committee of the Essex County Hospital and the Medical Staff all serious operations, numbering sixteen, were carried out in that Hospital, a great benefit to the patients concerned and a convenience to us. Six cases were for a radical cure of hernia, one only for appendicitis, two for tumours, and one for removal of an eye.

The following table shows the alterations which have taken place in the Institution population during the year 1937:—

	Males	Females	Total
On 1st January, 1937, there were			
on the Books of the Institution ...	1054	771	1825
The admissions during the year were	148	113	261
	1202	884	2086
The discharges	Males	Females	Total
were ...	103	68	171
The deaths were	8	16	24
	111	84	195
On 1st January, 1938, there remained	1091	800	1891

Alterations to  
Population.

The average daily number of patients on the register was 1881, one hundred and twenty more than in the previous year. This followed increases of one hundred and forty-five in 1936 and sixty-nine in 1935. This gives an increase in the average number of three hundred and thirty-four in the past three years.

Average  
daily  
numbers.

The increase in the average number, however, scarcely represents the full amount of extra work entailed by the opening of Turner Village. During the same three years 816 new cases were admitted.

Thirty-three years ago when I was appointed Medical Officer to the Institution the numbers were 263. In those years I have seen a growth of more than 1600 patients or over 600 per cent.

How we  
have grown.

The number at the end of the year was 1891 and the total number under care was, for the first time, over two thousand, being, 2086. The average number resident, excluding all cases on licence, was 1677.

I am very grateful to every member of the Staff for their wholehearted and loyal help. Unfortunately, early in the year Dr. Osgood, the Deputy Medical Superintendent, had a severe breakdown in health and was advised to give up institution work. He had been of the greatest help. Dr. FitzGerald remains Medical Superintendent of Bridge Home, where he and Miss Tanner have done such excellent work. Dr. Benjacar was appointed Medical Superintendent of Turner Village. I am grateful to him for acting as

Thanks to  
the Staff.



Superintendent during the additional holiday you granted me last summer. It meant much worry for him, though fortunately he had the advantage of constant advice and guidance from Miss Turner, the Matron of the whole Institution, and my brother, the Secretary. Dr. Bonnell remains Medical Officer of the Central Institution. I cannot speak too highly of the conscientious way in which she discharges her duties. An assistant medical officer was appointed at Turner Village, but Dr. Benjacar's absence threw a good deal of responsibility on the Matron there, Miss Waite, who proved fully equal to every demand made on her.

Most of the heads of the other Branches have already been mentioned, including Mr. Harris, the Headmaster of the Boys' School, who is such an extraordinarily good teacher of defective boys, Mrs. Taylor, the Headmistress of the Girls' School with her wonderful School Play, Miss Peyton of the Littleton House School with her devoted and motherly care of all her boys, Mrs. Seely the Matron at Crossley House, Clacton, and Miss Beynon of Lexden House who succeed so well in guiding girls, being tried out on licence.

The Lower Boys' School where Miss Kerry is Headmistress has not been specially mentioned, but her work of teaching the lower grade boys is even more trying than dealing with higher grade cases and shows less in the way of results, for just as much effort.

And then there are the great body of teachers and nurses, trainers and domestic staff, who though they are not Heads of Branches have many of them a large measure of responsibility for those in their care, especially the Head Nurses and the Heads of Departments and Training Shops.

They are not much in the limelight but they are vital to the smooth running of the Institution and they save those of us, who are in charge an immense amount of worry. The work is trying and difficult. I often think, I should not have the patience they have, with the teasing and unstable type of boy and girl, who are so difficult to control or with the lower grade of destructive boy or girl, who knows no better, but need endless supervision. Good humour, good temper, everlasting patience, all are necessary to achieve that spirit of happiness and content which is I believe such a notable feature here.

We have a large number of young people of all types to educate, train and influence. They need to learn self-respect and to find as full a satisfaction in life as is possible for them. How can they learn this? Good education, good workshop and domestic training, athletics, responsibility for others, will play their part, but in the end it will be the personal character and the personal influence of the staff, which will contribute to these objects.

I am very grateful to you, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the confidence you continue to place in me, I have always present in my mind, especially perhaps as I grow older, the fear that I may fail you and this great Institution. I trust that may not come true, but that success in maintaining its progress and prestige may continue. I thank you, for the encouragement, the sympathy and the support you never fail to give me. My thanks.

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.*

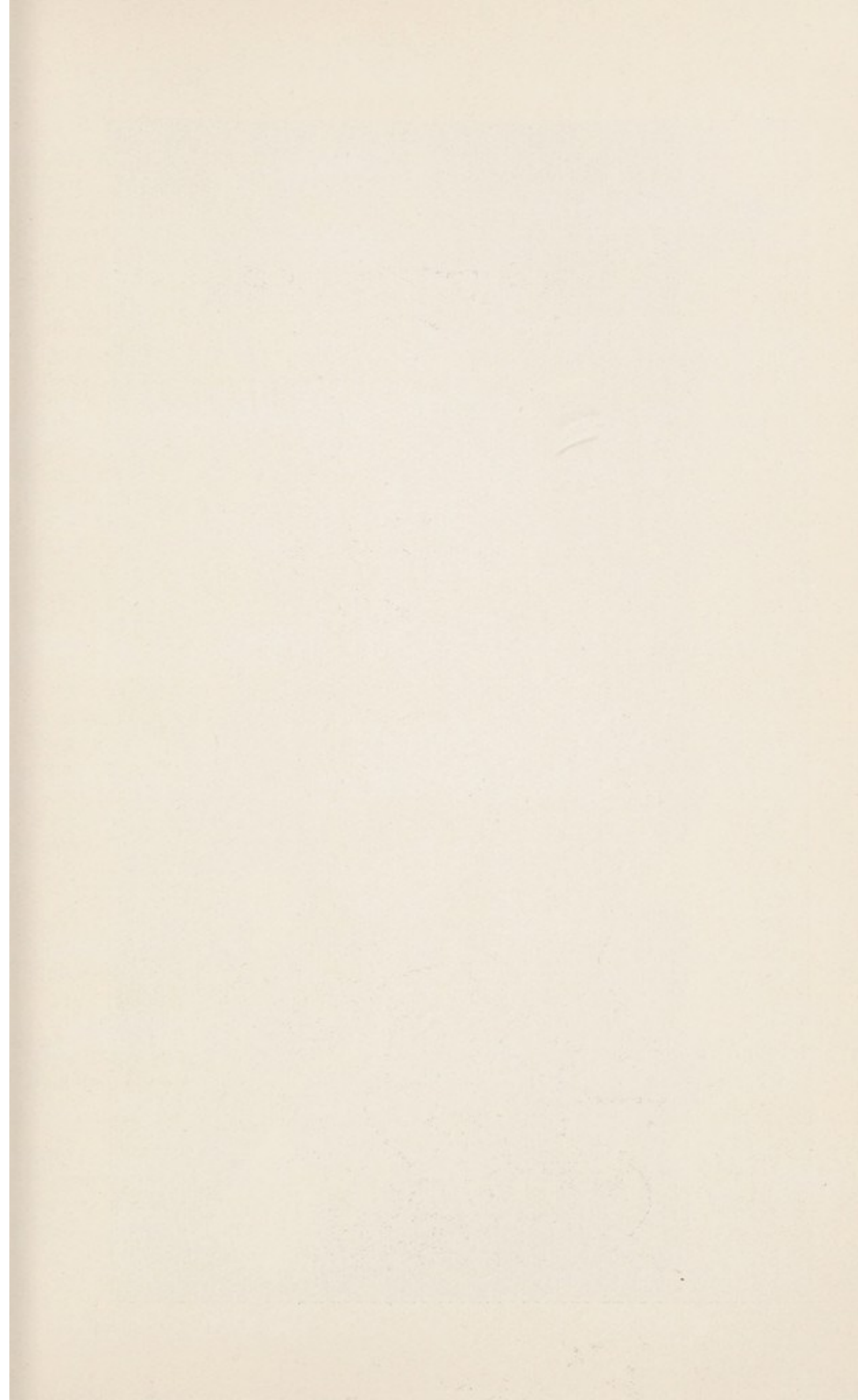


# THE LABOUR OF OUR HANDS.

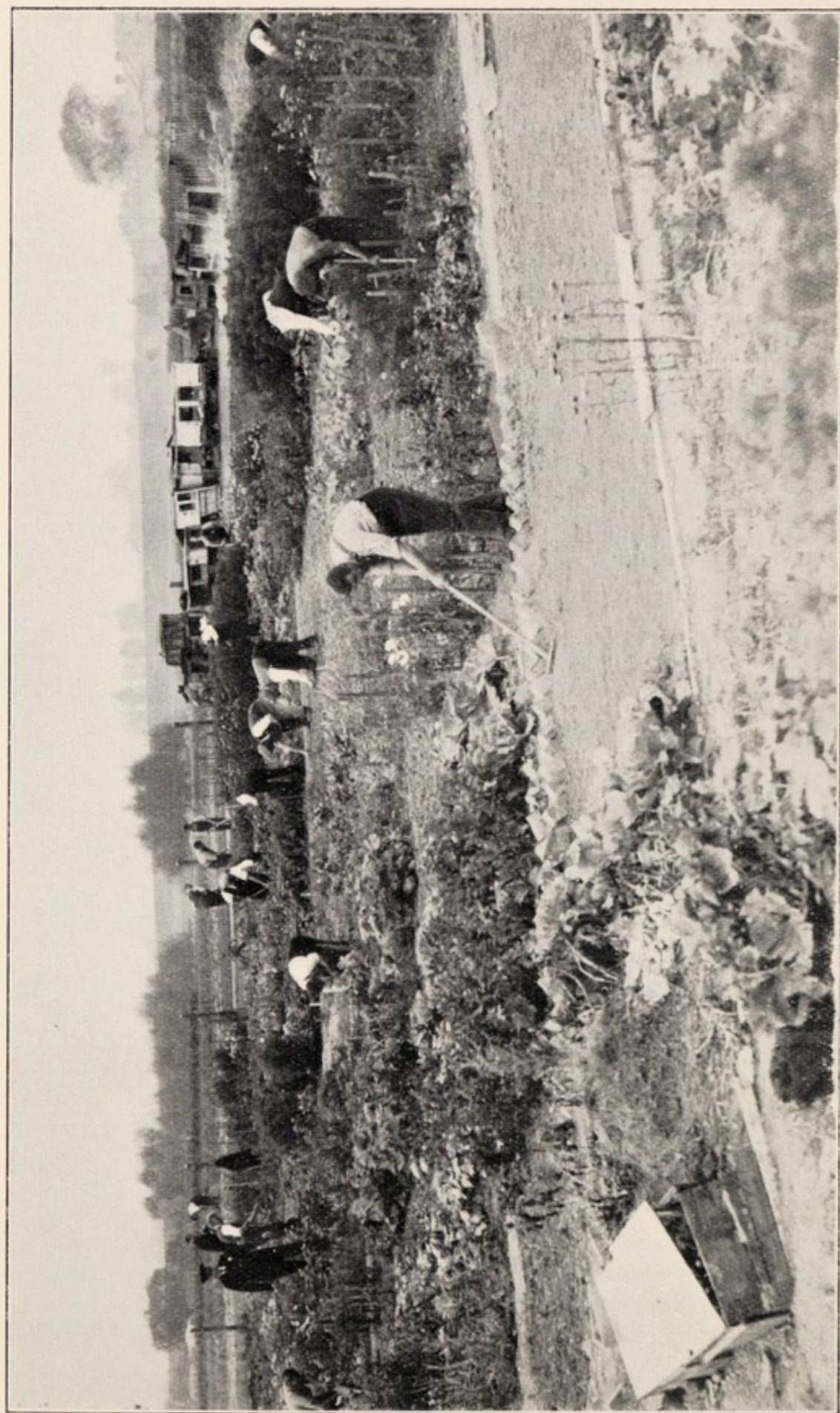
(Repairs not included except in Boot Shops.)

## CARPENTERS' SHOPS.

Bag handles ... ..	26	Mallets ... ..	7
Bathboards ... ..	2	Meat Safe ... ..	1
Bedscreens ... ..	3	Moulding ... ..	6,717 ft.
Benches ... ..	6	Nests of Drawers ... ..	1
Blocks, wood for Schools	113	Partitions ... ..	3
Boards and Trestles ...	1	Picture Frames ... ..	47
Boxes ... ..	53	Platform for exercising...	1
Brackets ... ..	44	Play Properties, various	66
Card Index cases ... ..	2	Poster Boards ... ..	12
Chairs ... ..	2	Racks ... ..	6
Chairs, Cripple ... ..	10	Runners for hampers—	
Checkboards ... ..	1	Hardwood ... ..	100
Chicken Troughs ... ..	14	Softwood ... ..	230
Covers—		Sackbarrow ... ..	1
Boiler ... ..	1	Seating ... ..	1
Electric Pump ... ..	1	Seats, latrine ... ..	3
Food Container ... ..	18	See-saw ... ..	1
Cupboards ... ..	18	Shelters ... ..	2
Curbs, oak ... ..	1	Shelves ... ..	21
Cycle Shed, built ... ..	1	Shields, for play ... ..	36
Cycle Stands ... ..	27	Skirting Boards ... ..	1
Desks, School ... ..	5	Skittles and Balls ... ..	4 sets
Doors ... ..	65	Spinning Wheels ... ..	2
Door Frames ... ..	7	Steps ... ..	6 prs.
Draining Boards, teak ...	5	Stilts ... ..	5 prs.
Drawers ... ..	4	Stools ... ..	93
Dressing Chests, Staff ...	6	Switchboxes ... ..	2
Duckboards ... ..	40	Tables—	
Fences ... ..	194 yds.	Deal ... ..	20
Firescreens ... ..	4	Oak ... ..	30
Floors laid ... ..	1	Teak ... ..	10
Flour Bins ... ..	2	Walnut ... ..	1
Forms ... ..	9	Towel Frames and Rollers	10
Frames, various ... ..	12	Trays ... ..	52
Gates ... ..	19	Tray Handles ... ..	70
Hoppers ... ..	4	Trestles ... ..	6
Lasts, shoe ... ..	1	Wheelbarrows ... ..	7
Latrines ... ..	1	Window Sashes ... ..	8
Legs turned ... ..	276	Wireless Cabinet ... ..	1
Lockers ... ..	4 sets		







BOYS' ALLOTMENTS AND PETS AT BRIDGE HOME.



**BRICKLAYERS' AND ENGINEERS' SHOPS.**

Boiler House, built ...	1	Machine base, concrete ...	1
Boilers, fixed ...	6	Partitions, built ...	1
Ceilings plastered ...	5	Paths, concreted	230 yds.
Cisterns, fixed ...	4	Potting Shed, built ...	1
Coppers, brick, built ...	4	Pumps, fitted ...	1
Cycle House for Staff ...	1	Radiators, fitted ...	3
Drains laid and con- creted ...	210 yds.	Sew-saw, fixed ...	1
Fences, iron, fixed ...	1	Sinks, fixed ...	4
Floors, concrete ...	10	Sports Pavilion, com- pleted ...	1
Floors, oak block ...	1	Staff Cottages, completed	2
Floors, tile ...	7	Staff Cottages, walls roughcast ...	1
Gate Piers ...	2	Stoves, fixed ...	1
Greenhouse, partly built	1	Tanks, fixed ...	6
Gymnasium, set, made and fixed ...	1	Wash Basins, fixed ...	5
Hand Rails ...	1	Washing Machine, fixed	1
Heating extended ...	3	Water Services to Staff Cottages ...	2
Hot water cylinders fixed	3	Water Service to Pavilion	2
Lintols, concrete ...	9	W.C. Pans, fixed ...	4
Loom, power, fitted ...	1		

**BRUSH SHOP.**

Brooms and Brushes, pitchwork ...	6,643
Brooms and Brushes, drawn ...	8,903

**BASKET SHOP.**

Baskets, Hampers, and Trays, made ...	1,183
Chairs and Stools, cane seated ...	28

**TAILORS' SHOPS.**

Suits ...	942	Overcoats and Capes ...	235
Trousers ...	347	Girls Coats ...	240
Knickers ...	1,000	Overalls ...	196

**MAT SHOP.**

Mats and Rugs ...	1,198	Sash Cord ...	910 yds.
Kneelers ...	105	Vegetable Bags ...	38

**SHOEMAKERS' SHOPS.**

Boots, made, pairs ...	1,910	Boots, patched, pairs ...	2,400
Slippers, made pairs ...	84	Boots, heeled, pairs ...	13,706
Boots, soled, pairs ...	11,816	Boots, repaired, pairs ...	17,910
Boots, capped, pairs ...	911		



**MATTRESS SHOP.**

Mattresses, made	... 1,004	Pillows, made	... 886
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**TOY SHOP.**

Engines	... 3	Toys, small various	... 126
Jig-saw Puzzles	... 25	Steam Roller	... 1
Toys, soft—		Watch Stands	... 4
Animals	... 24		
Balls	... 22		
Birds	... 4		
Dogs	... 38		
Gollywogs	... 2		

**WEAVING SHOP.**

Cotton and Linen goods	... 9,428 yards
Quilts	... 72
Tablecloths	... 105
Towels	... 93

**MACHINE KNITTING.**

Jerseys	... 513	Vests	... 160
Socks and Stockings, pairs	4,208	Woollen Coats	... 19

**WOOD CARVING.**

Carved Trays, Bellows, Blotters, Plaques, Stools, Tables, etc.	220
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**LEATHER WORK.**

Bags, Blotters, Cases, Pochettes, Purses, Wallets, etc.	... 118
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**STATIONERY.**

Paper Bags, various sizes, made	... 3,600
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**NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.**

Bags and Cases	... 364	Crochet Cloths, etc.	... 19
Bed, Couch, and Cushion Covers	... 164	Curtains and Blinds	... 205
Bed and Pillow Ticks	... 365	Dresses, Tunics, Slips, and Guide Uniforms	... 2,004
Bodices and Blouses	... 212	Dusters	... 74
Braces	... 295	Face Flannels	... 1,388
Capes and Jackets	... 64	Feeders	... 1,001
Caps	... 209	Floor Rubbers	... 654
Chemises and Combinations	... 267	Garters, pairs	... 72
Coats and Blazers	... 28	Hats	... 25
Collars, Cuffs, and Belts	... 210	Knickers	... 707
Cot Nets	... 79	Neckties and Handkerchiefs	... 675

Needlecases ... ..	11	Shirts, day ... ..	2,099
Night Dresses ... ..	1,135	Shirts, night ... ..	639
Overalls ... ..	296	Sideboard Covers ... ..	10
Packers ... ..	566	Sleeves ... ..	665
Pants for Boys ... ..	1,362	Slippers ... ..	1
Petticoats and Skirts ... ..	29	Stays ... ..	238
Pillowslips ... ..	1,529	Suits ... ..	2
Pinafores and Aprons ... ..	2,415	Table and Tea Cloths ... ..	1,302
Play Clothing, pieces ... ..	333	Towels ... ..	1,179
Pyjamas, pairs ... ..	865	Vests ... ..	1,252
Sheets and Bed Pieces ... ..	1,969		

**EMBROIDERY.**

Bags, Cushions, etc. ... ..	206	Household linen goods ... ..	152
Banner, historical made		Lingerie, pieces ... ..	40
and coloured ... ..	1	Pictures ... ..	5
Covers ... ..	21	Various ... ..	20

**RAFFIA AND WOOL.**

Pochettes, Table Mats, Trays, Tea Cosies, etc. ... ..	109
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**TAPESTRY.**

Tapestry articles, made ... ..	25
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**CANE WORK.**

Baskets ... ..	5
Chairs, seated ... ..	20
Stools, Cane, Raffia, and Seagrass ... ..	104
Wastepaper Baskets ... ..	16

**FELT WORK.**

Cloisonné work ... ..	9
Needlecases ... ..	10
Stamencraft ... ..	43

**HAND KNITTING.**

Bed Jackets ... ..	6	Head Handkerchiefs ... ..	90
Cardigans, Coats, and		Kettle Holders ... ..	18
Jumpers ... ..	21	Pullovers ... ..	15
Children's Clothing ... ..	33	Socks, pairs ... ..	123
Cushions and Covers ... ..	16	Undie Sets ... ..	3
Dishcloths ... ..	735	Various ... ..	139
Gloves and Mittens, pairs	2	Vests ... ..	42

**WOOD BEAD WORK.**

Book Markers ... ..	2	Handbags ... ..	2
Cork Mats decorated with		Mascots ... ..	24
wood beads ... ..	58	Menu Card Holders ... ..	15



**VELLUM.**

Blotters	...	...	1	Calendars	...	...	2
Book Markers	...	...	4	Sandwich Flags	...	...	12

**HAND WEAVING.**

Belts, Scarves, and Ties	...	...	...	...	...	229
Various	...	...	...	...	...	80

**FANCY WORK.**

Bags, Baskets, Cosies, Mats, Pochettes, etc.	...	...	34
Jewellery	...	...	41
Screens	...	...	9
Wool and Silk Rugs	...	...	66

**FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE.**

Milk	...	31,383 gals.	Cucumbers	...	4,611
Eggs	...	201,960	Leeks	...	560 score
Chickens	...	1,261	Lettuce	...	36,541
Pork	...	7,276 lbs.	Marrows	...	2,459
Potatoes	...	235 tons	Mustard and Cress	...	38 bush.
Beet	...	424 bush.	Onions	...	1,883 pecks.
Broad Beans	...	106 bush.	Parsnips	...	392 bush.
Runner Beans	...	203 bush.	Peas	...	2,036 pecks
Broccoli and	...	...	Radishes, bunches	...	3,156
Cauliflowers	...	8,294	Rhubarb	...	74,020 sticks
Brussel Sprouts	...	524 bush.	Savoys	...	13,077
Cabbages	...	28,907	Swedes and Tur-	...	...
Carrots	...	2,345 pecks	nips	...	254 bush.
Celery	...	1,834 sticks			

**FRUIT.**

Apples	...	1,777 pecks	Grapes, bunches	...	466
Cherries	...	18 lbs.	Pears	...	35 bush.
'Currants, black	...	53 lbs.	Plums	...	8,796 lbs.
Currants, red	...	376 lbs.	Raspberries	...	287 lbs.
Damsons	...	1,546 lbs.	Tomatoes	...	10,194 lbs.
Gooseberries	...	7,552 lbs.			

**JAM, MARMALADE, AND PICKLES.**

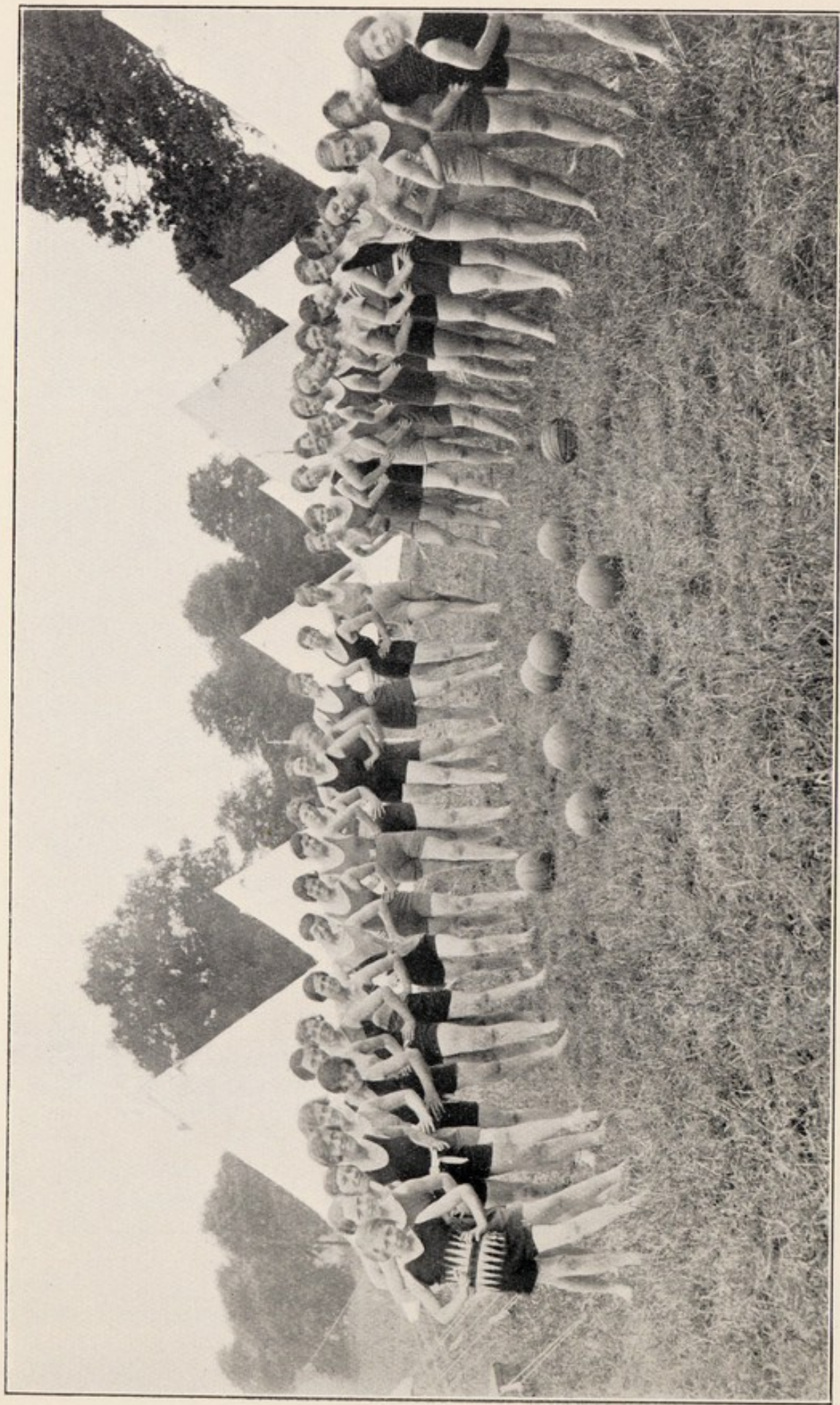
Jam, made	...	...	...	...	22,567 lbs.
Marmalade, made	...	...	...	...	1,892 lbs.
Pickles, made	...	...	...	...	1,714 lbs.

**BREAD.**

Bread, made	...	...	...	...	578,721 lbs.
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4TH HALSTEAD GUIDES.

OUR PHYSICAL FITNESS CAMPAIGN.

SUMMER CAMP.

**Financial Statements**  
*for*  
**1937**



## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND

	Income.			1937.			1936.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Ladies' Association ...	3,407	8	9						
Less Expenses ...	114	1	0						
				3,293	7	9	3,319	12	1
„ New Annual Subscriptions ...				58	7	0	28	5	0
„ Renewed Annual Subscriptions ...				786	14	6	670	16	11
„ Donations ...				897	5	1	273	8	4
„ Collections in Churches and Chapels ...				1	8	0	2	1	0
„ Dividends and Interest on Investments ...				2,346	16	4	2,277	11	10
„ Payments for patients :—									
From Local and other Statutory Authorities ...				94,987	11	1	92,031	10	6
*From Local Authorities for Occupation Centre Cases ...				36	15	0	51	17	0
From Charitable and Private Cases ...				3,153	18	10	3,344	14	0
„ *Proceeds of Profitable Industrial Occupations ...				2,590	13	7	2,061	7	1
„ *Farm and Garden Account :—									
Sale of Produce ...	1,221	12	1						
Value of Produce Supplied to the Institution ...	7,340	1	10						
Various ...	21	12	2						
				8,583	6	1	8,085	6	9
„ Board of Education Grant, to 31.3.37-36 ...				315	16	7	440	16	5
„ *Grants from Medical Research Council, Darwin Trustees, and Rockefeller Foundation, towards Research ...				1,190	9	6	930	13	11
„ Amount due from Local Authorities in respect of difference between Interim Charge for Patients and Actual Cost ...				4,191	8	4	225	3	9

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

£122,433 17 8    £113,743 4 7

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

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

## EXPENDITURE DURING 1937 and 1936.

	Expenditure.			1937.			1936.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	38,634	6	0	34,879	7	3
„ Office Salaries	...	...	...	1,711	3	4	1,666	16	6
„ Pensions	...	...	...	398	12	7	373	6	2
„ Provisions	...	...	...	27,777	18	3	24,179	3	9
„ Clothing	...	...	...	5,942	8	2	5,216	11	4
„ Uniform	...	...	...	376	2	5	673	4	7
„ Medical Requisites and Drugs	...	...	...	716	6	1	630	6	8
„ Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	3,504	7	7	4,147	7	0
„ Fuel	...	...	...	5,677	0	7	5,696	18	7
„ Electricity and Gas	...	...	...	2,023	0	5	2,006	1	2
„ Water	...	...	...	787	5	10	674	18	10
„ Washing and Cleaning Articles and other necessities	...	...	...	2027	0	7	1,905	10	5
„ Travelling Expenses and Expenses of Conveyance, Removal and Burial of Patients	...	...	...	996	17	9	1,168	12	4
„ Books, Postages, Printing, Stationery and Advertisements	...	...	...	1,897	1	10	1,743	15	9
„ Rates, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	...	4,848	11	2	4,591	3	3
„ Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings and Machinery	...	...	...	3,607	11	4	4,183	6	10
„ Rents	...	...	...	918	10	4	935	0	0
„ Research Department	...	...	...	1,271	13	9	1,662	17	11
„ Branches Depreciation Fund	...	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0
„ Industries :—									
Wages on Profitable Occupations	...	494	19	11					
Materials	...	1,838	9	9					
				2,333	9	8	1,699	9	10
„ Farm and Garden :—									
Wages	...	3,587	5	7					
Live Stock Purchased	...	219	10	6					
Provender, Seeds and Manures	...	4,270	15	1					
Other Items	...	1,871	15	2					
				9,949	6	4	7,892	11	8
„ Bank Charges	...	62	16	0			38	6	11
„ Elections, Public Meetings, etc.	...	102	0	8			191	17	7
				£115,713	10	7	£106,306	14	4

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

„ Lexden House, Additional Accommodation, cost to date	1,952	15	0			
„ No. 10, East Hill, Staff Bed-rooms, etc.	1,357	19	3			
„ Staff Cottages	1,609	2	5			
„ New Boilers, Washing Machine, etc.	775	2	5			
„ Bridge Home, Occupational Therapy Rooms, cost to date	418	2	9			
„ Transfer to Littleton House Reserve Fund, for balance of cost of additions	546	8	11			
				6,659	10	9
„ Excess of Income over Expenditure during 1937 and 1936 carried to credit of Reserve Fund...				60	16	4
				£122,433	17	8
						£113,743 4 7
Net Average Weekly Cost per head per Patient on number Resident				23/7½		22/6½
Average number of Patients Resident				1,677		1,609
Average number of Patients on Books...				1,880		1,760



# The Royal Eastern

Limited by

## BALANCE SHEET

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount owing on Expenditure Account at 31st Dec., 1937, and since paid ...							5,289	13	4
<b>Permanent Endowment Fund—</b>									
As at 1st January, 1937 ...				52,815	15	4			
Add Payment for Life patient...				2,000	0	0			
							54,815	15	4
<b>Reserve Fund—</b>									
As at 1st January, 1937 ...				26,410	16	7			
Add Rents, Dividends and Interest on Reserve Fund Investments ...				1,420	11	0			
„ Legacies received ...				225	0	0			
„ Donation from Hon. Lady Darwin towards cost of Research Buildings ...				500	0	0			
„ Sale of Woodland ...				25	0	0			
„ Excess of Income over Expenditure for year ended 31st Dec., 1937, transferred from Income and Expenditure Account ...				60	16	4			
				28,642	3	11			
Less Research Laboratories, cost to date ...	2,923	1	11						
„ Turner Village—Extras on Extensions ...	943	10	0						
„ Milking Plant, Covering Yard, etc. ...	402	4	1						
				4,268	16	0			
							24,373	7	11
<b>Peckover Schools Repairs Fund—</b>									
As at 1st January, 1937 ...							2,000	0	0
<b>Peckover Schools Repairs Account—</b>									
As at 1st January, 1937 ...				34	4	11			
Add Dividends and Interest received ...				69	7	8			
				103	12	7			
Less Cost of New Loom ...				102	17	4			
							15	3	
<b>Branches Depreciation Fund—</b>									
As at 1st January, 1937 ...				1,663	15	0			
Add Dividends and Interest received ...				60	19	3			
„ Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account to meet cost of reinstatement of hired branches when Leases expire...				150	0	0			
							1874	14	3
<b>Littleton House School Reserve Fund—</b>									
As at 1st January, 1937 ...				698	16	0			
Add Dividends and Interest received ...				15	16	3			
„ Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account ...				546	8	11			
				1,261	1	2			
Less Balance of Additional Schoolrooms and Dormitory ...				1,261	1	2			
Amount carried forward ...							88,354	6	1

# Counties' Institution Ltd.

## Guarantee.

31st DECEMBER, 1937.

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Investments (at cost) viz.:</b>						
<i>On behalf of Permanent Endowment Fund—</i>						
British Government Securities ...	8,819	4	1			
Indian, Dominion and Colonial Government Securities ...	13,812	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			
				52,620	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, Municipal Loan and Security guaranteed under Trade Facilities Acts				1,874	14	3
				78,560	0	8

**Note.**—The Market value of these investments as at 31st December, 1937, amounts approximately to £80,599.

Cash at Bank on Current Account ...	3,026	14	9			
Cash Balances in Hand ...	82	6	7			
Balances in Hands of Country Bankers ...	234	11	6			
Balances in Hands of Ladies' Association ...	1,436	15	10			
				4,780	8	8
Amount due from Local Authorities in respect of difference between Interim Charge for patients and the actual cost for the year 1937 ...				4,191	8	4
Amount due on Income Account at 31st December, 1937, and since paid ...				822	8	5
Amount carried forward ...				88,354	6	1





## COUNTIES' INSTITUTION LTD.

## Guarantee.

31st December, 1937 (*continued*).

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ...				88,354	6	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, etc.—</b>						
Expenditure on Construction, Furnish-						
ing and Equipment of Buildings to						
31st December, 1936 ...	188,792	14	9			
Add Amount paid to Contractors in						
respect of Buildings, Furnishing and						
equipment during 1937 ...	1,833	11	10			
	190,626	6	7			
Less Loans in respect thereof received						
from County Councils (of which						
£178,475 is secured by Mortgage) ...	190,626	6	7			
				£88,354	6	1

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,

E. C. RANSOME,	}	Members.
GILBERTSON SMITH,		

J. OXLEY PARKER, *Treasurer.*ARTHUR TURNER, *Secretary.*



## APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1937 FOR CHILDREN ON SCHOOL REGISTER.

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

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	6,404	9	10
Office Salaries	283	13	3
Pensions	66	1	8
Provisions	4,604	16	2
Clothing	985	1	9
Uniform	62	7	0
Medical Requisites and Drugs	118	14	10
Furniture and Bedding	580	18	7
Fuel	941	1	10
Electricity and Gas	335	7	3
Water	130	10	3
Washing and Cleaning Articles and other necessities	336	0	5
Travelling Expenses and Expenses of Conveyance, Removal and Burial of Patients	165	5	2
Books, Postage, Printing, Stationery and Advertisements	314	9	9
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	803	15	1
Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings and Machinery	598	0	9
Rents	152	5	4
Research Department	210	16	3
Branches Depreciation Fund	24	17	4
Industries	386	16	6
Farm and Garden	1,649	6	4
Elections, Public Meetings, etc.	16	18	3
Bank Charges	10	8	2
	<u>£19,182</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

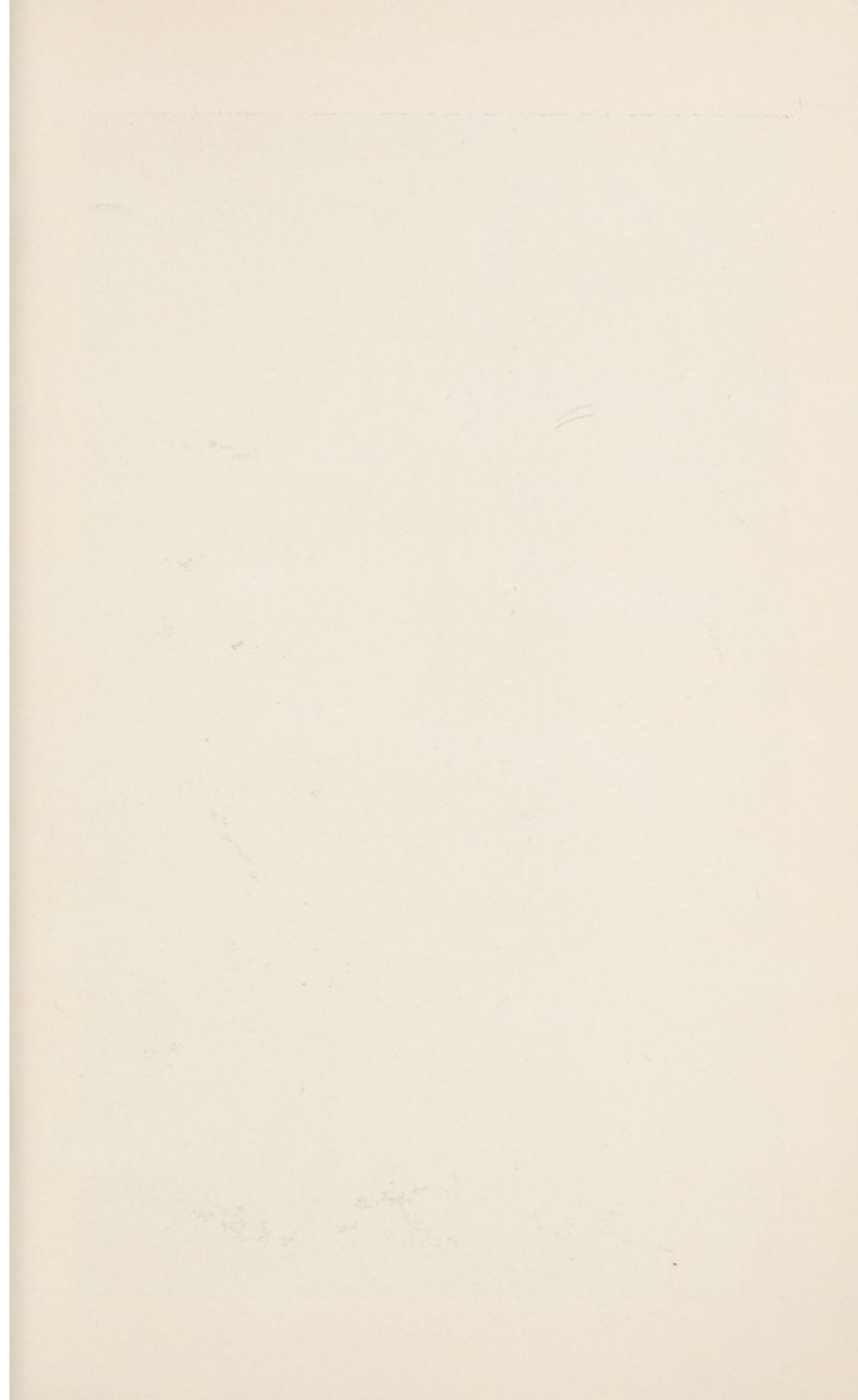
Average number on School Register (as certified by Secretary) ... 278

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 3 7½

*Examined and found correct,*

IMPEY, CUDWORTH & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Auditors.

7th March, 1938.







THE 2ND WITHAM SCOUTS PARADE THEIR NEW DRUMS AND BUGLES.



# 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. are entitled to ...	20 Votes.	Donors of £105 0s. 0d. are entitled to ...	20 Votes
£5 5s. 0d.	10 "	£52 10s. 0d.	10 "
£2 2s. 0d.	4 "	£21 0s. 0d.	4 "
£1 1s. 0d.	2 "	£10 10s. 0d.	2 "
10s. 6d.	1 "	£5 5s. 0d.	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.

Date.....

To

Messrs.

*Bankers.*

78

[illegible]

Signed.

• •

Stamp.

2d.

7

Occupation



Testament of the University of Toronto  
General Description

For the purpose of the University of Toronto, the  
University of Toronto, for a period of seven years from  
the date of the passing of this Act, shall be the  
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