

**Annual report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, 1898 : (in two volumes).
Vol. 1.**

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METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

1898

(IN TWO VOLUMES).

VOL. I.

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METROPOLITAN ASYLUM BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT 1898

BY THE CHAIRMAN

VOL. I.



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ANNUAL REPORT—1898

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VOL. I.

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1888

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VOL. I.

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MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

(For the Three Years ending May 15th, 1901.)

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES SERVED UPON DURING 1898.*
Bethnal Green	Barnard, A. P.	300, Hackney Road, N.E.	Eastern, North-Eastern, "Exmouth."
Bloomsbury	Smith, Prof. W. R., M.D., D.S.C., F.R.S. (EDIN.)	74, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.	Brook, Children's, Ambulance.
Camberwell	Hurst, W. B.	182, The Gardens, Peckham Rye, S.E.	South-Eastern, Northern, Smallpox.
Chelsea	Street, William	College House School, 56-60, Queen's Rd., Peckham	Darenth.
City of London	Brass, J. H.	Wentworth Villa, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.	Western, Children's.
"	Day, F. F.	31, Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.	Finance, Leavesden, Contract, Children's.
"	Johnston, W. J.	Corn Exchange Chambers, Seething Lane, E.C.	Nursing, Works, Darenth, Ambulance.
"	Lille, J. H.	4, Ludgate Circus, E.C.	Finance, Contract, Grove, "Exmouth."
"	Monson, Edward, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.	St. James' Place, Garlick Hill, E.C.	Finance, Works.
"	Wilmoth, John	54-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C.	Contract, North-Eastern, "Exmouth."
Fulham	Hill, J. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Peterborough House, Fulham, S.W.	Darenth, Smallpox, Children's, Ambulance.
Hammersmith	Pope, Rev. G. W.	167, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Finance, Leavesden, Park, Northern.
Greenwich	Smith, Edward, J.P.	Buckland Villa, Crescent Road, Brockley, S.E.	Caterham, South-Eastern, Brook, Park.
Hackney	Bates, Thomas	67, Clifden Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.	North-Eastern, North-Western, South-Eastern.
"	Beurie, W. L.	Linden House, 331, Victoria Park Road, N.E.	North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Park, Northern, Smallpox, Children's, "Exmouth."
Hampstead	Hardcastle, John	Upton House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.	Contract, Leavesden, North-Eastern, North-Western.
Holborn	Baker, Miss I. M.	37, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C.	Nursing, Contract, Darenth, Brook, Grove, Smallpox, Children's.
"	Frankland, William	28, Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.	Darenth, Northern, Smallpox, Grove.
"	Elliott, G. S.	14, Upper Street, Islington, N.	Leavesden, Children's.
"	Lambert, Samuel	125, Barnsbury Road, N.	Darenth, North-Western.
"	Varley, Miss Anelia	82, Newington Green Road, Islington, N.	Nursing, Eastern, Fountain, Northern.
Kensington	Resade, Rev. C. Darby, M.A., J.P.	88, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Leavesden, Western, Fountain, Northern.
"	Webb, Colonel R. F., M.A., D.L., J.P.	6, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.	Finance, Statistical, Works, Leavesden.
"	Wells, Percy	26, Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.	Western, South-Western, Smallpox.
"	Andrew, Captain C. W., J.P.	5, Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, S.E.	Works, Contract, Park, Grove, Ambulance.
"	Burridge, Alfred	Saxonsburst, 46, Herne Hill, S.E.	Darenth, South-Western, Fountain, Northern.
"	Cochran, W. B.	The Clone, Court Road, West Norwood, S.E.	Caterham, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Grove, Children's, Smallpox.
Lewisham	Wilkinson, Cuthbert	Florian, Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham	Appointed in 1899.
Mill End Old Town	Howard, Paul	39, Bow Road, E.	Nursing, "Exmouth."
Paddington	Jephson, N. A., F.R.C.S.	66, Portedown Road, W.	Statistical, South-Western, "Exmouth."
"	Swift, H. H., J.P.	45, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.	Nursing, Statistical, Leavesden, South-Western, Ambulance.
Poplar	Power, Thomas, L.R.C.P. (LOND.)	156, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.	Eastern, Smallpox.
St. George's, W.	Bramston, Miss Georgina	39, Greycoat Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	Nursing, Contract, Western, South-Western, Fountain, Children's.
"	Grinston, Major W. J.	9, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	Statistical, Caterham, North-Western, South-Eastern.
"	Hardcastle, Henry, J.P.	38, Eaton Square, S.W.	Finance, Western, South-Western.
"	Myers, Brig.-Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. B. R.	43, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.	South-Western, Grove, "Exmouth."
St. George, E.	Martineau, P. M., J.P., D.L., M.B.	Littleworth, Esber, Surrey	Works, Contract, Leavesden, Eastern, North-Eastern.
St. Marylebone	Brooke-Hitching, T. H.	24, Portland Place, W.	Works, Caterham, Brook, Grove.
"	Hunt, Jackson, M.A., J.P.	23, Montagu Square, W.	Finance, Nursing, Contract, Western, Ambulance.
"	White, Edward	20, Upper Berkeley Street, W.	Works, Contract, Grove.

* The General Purposes Committee consists of the whole Board.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES SERVED UPON DURING 1898.
St. Olave's	Perry, E. C., M.D.	The Superintendent's House, Guy's Hospital, S.E.	Nursing.
St. Pancras	Boden, Anthony	34, Maitland Park Villas, N.W.	Contract, Caterham, North-Western, Brook.
"	Purchase, Frederick	16, Platt Street, Pancras Road, N.W.	Contract, Northern, Children's.
"	Thornley, Joseph, J.P.	53, Camden Square, N.W.	Contract, Leavesden, North-Western, Northern.
St. Saviour's	Cornell, Thomas	63, Borough Road, S.E.	Darent, South-Eastern, Fountain.
"	Neville, William	136, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.	Caterham, South-Western, Fountain, Grove.
Shoreditch	Wakeling, E. J.	149, New North Road, Hoxton, N.	Contract, Park, Northern, "Exmouth."
Stepney	Mills, F. C., J.P.	38, Albert Square, Commercial Road, E.	Eastern, Children's, "Exmouth."
Strand	Prescott, Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	35, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.	Appointed in 1899.
Wandsworth & Clapham	Marriot, Rev. C. P.	40, Park Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.	"Exmouth," Northern, Grove, Eastern, North-Eastern, Fountain, Park.
"	Muspratt, Henry	58, Mount Nod Road, Streatham, S.W.	Ambulance, Western, Fountain.
"	Penfold, W. F.	Upper Tooting, S.W.	Contract, Caterham, Fountain, Children's.
Westminster	Connor, S. G., M.B.	3, Soho Square, W.	Nursing, North-Western.
Whitechapel	Brown, James	43, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W.	Works, Contract, Darent, Fountain, Children's.
Woolwich	Smith, Captain R. T., V.D.	246, Barrage Road, Plumstead, S.E.	Caterham, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Brook, Park, Smallpox.

MANAGERS NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES SERVED UPON DURING 1898.
Acworth, W. M.	47, St. George's Square, S.W.	Finance, Statistical, Children's.
Adesane, Admiral E. S., C.M.G., J.P.	28, Eaton Place, Eaton Square, S.W.	Finance, Nursing, Works, Brook, Ambulance.
Bridges, J. H., M.B., F.R.C.P.	2, Park Place Gardens, Paddington, W.	Nominated in 1899.
Bruce, G. L.	Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, E.	Darent, Children's.
Bullock, Colonel R.	8, Gledstane Road, West Kensington, W.	Leavesden, Western, South-Eastern, Smallpox.
Crooks, William	28, Northumberland Street, Poplar, E.	Contract, Eastern, Park, Children's.
Donerale, The Viscount	91, Victoria Street, Westminster	Nominated in 1899.
Drage, Geoffrey, M.P.	20, Lowndes Square, S.W.	Statistical, Children's "Exmouth."
Galsworthy, Sir E. H., J.P., D.L.	26, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.	Chairman of the Board.
Helby, J. T.	Glengarriff, Hawthorne Road, Bickley, Kent.	Statistical, Darent.
Hensley, R. M., J.P.	Glendon House, Putney, S.W.	Finance, Statistical, Works, Children's, Ambulance.
Kennett-Barrington, Sir V. H. B.	57, Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington Gore, S.W.	Statistical, Caterham, Fountain, Ambulance.
Lawrie, Mrs. M. Eleanor	30, Albert Gate, Hyde Park, S.W.	Statistical, Caterham, Darent, North-Western, South-Eastern, Brook, Smallpox.
Marvin, Lieut.-Col. Wm.	45, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.	Leavesden, Western, South-Western, Children's.
Scovell, A. C., J.P.	39, Eccleston Square, S.W.	Finance, Statistical, Works, Contract, Ambulance.
Stanley, Hon. Maude A.	32, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.	Nursing, Eastern, Western, Park, Children's.
Strong, Richard, J.P.	Helstonleigh, Champton Park, Camberwell, S.E.	Statistical, Caterham, Eastern, Brook.
Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G., M.P., J.P.	10, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.	Vice-Chairman of the Board.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

June 7th, 1899.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has been in existence since 1867, but this is the first report that can be designated as the "Report of the Board." It may therefore be desirable, for the information of those who have only recently become members of the Board, and of others, that some statement should be made as to the system that obtained in former years. Hitherto it has been the custom for the Chairman of the Board to issue an annual report dealing generally with the Board's proceedings, which, up to the year 1886, was supplemented by reports, printed separately, from the committees of management of each institution. Since that year, however, no report has been made by the committees of the asylums or hospitals, but the reports and statistics of the medical superintendents of those institutions have been referred to the Statistical Committee, who reported upon and summarised the statistics, and included in the same volume so much of the medical superintendents' reports as was of general interest, together with the reports of the Ambulance Committee and the Committee for the training ship "Exmouth."

The great additions which have been made to the Board's duties and responsibilities in recent years have not only increased the importance of the Board's work as a whole, but have made it of much more general interest. These considerations suggested to the present Chairman of the Board, Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy, that the issue of a Chairman's report should be abandoned, and its place be taken by a report of the Board, for the compilation of which some central and representative committee should be responsible. Accordingly the Statistical Committee were instructed to take the necessary steps for the production of an Annual Report in two volumes; volume I. to contain the Board's report, together with reports of the central committees, and volume II. the Statistical Committee's own report and its appendices, in practically the same form in which it has usually been issued.

REPORT FOR 1898.**Conduct of
Business.**

The growth of the Board's work and the increasing number of its institutions caused the Managers to consider whether some modifications could not be made in the system of administering the affairs of the several institutions by separate committees of management. A special committee, appointed to report on this matter in 1897, proposed, with the view of economising the Managers' time, as well as of securing greater uniformity of practice in details of management, that two central committees, one for the hospitals and one for the asylums, should be appointed, with power to appoint sub-committees. The proposal, however, did not then meet with the Board's approval, nor did it do so on two subsequent occasions when it was repeated on motions by individual members of the Board. Yet the principle of central committees was no new one. It had been tried with eminent success in connection with the Board's ambulance stations, which, when first started, were controlled by the committees of management of the hospitals which they adjoined; but which since the year 1886 have been under the supervision of one central Ambulance Committee.

The question was again raised on the receipt of a letter from the Local Government Board in May, 1898, wherein it was stated,

“ that with a view of increasing the powers of supervision and strengthening generally
 “ the administrative and financial control of the Managers over the institutions under
 “ their charge, of ensuring greater uniformity of administration, and at the same time
 “ economising the time of the members,”

the Board had under consideration the desirability of issuing an order conferring upon the Managers the duty of appointing two central committees, one in connection with the imbecile asylums and one in connection with the fever and smallpox hospitals. The Managers having informed the Local Government Board that they saw no objection to the proposal, that Board in due course issued their order for the appointment of the respective committees, which will come into existence in June, 1899.

**Appoint-
ment of
Expert
Advisers.**

With the increasing number of large establishments the services of an adviser skilled in electrical and mechanical engineering became a matter of primary importance. Accordingly the Managers have appointed an experienced engineer, whose principal duties are to advise the Managers upon—

- (1) the consumption and supply of fuel ;

- (2) all subjects relating to the warming and lighting of the various institutions ; and
- (3) the construction and maintenance of boilers, engines, and machinery.

Although this officer has been working for the Managers for only a few months, the results amply justify the appointment.

The question of filling up the post rendered vacant by the resignation of the late surveyor is still under consideration. A proposal made by the Finance Committee that a medical inspector and a general inspector shall be appointed as officials of the central office has also had some consideration, and will shortly again be brought before the Managers.

Building Works. In an interesting and instructive report the Works Committee (p. 36) narrate the principal considerations which induced the Managers to appoint a central committee for building works, and advert in some detail to the steps which they have taken to inaugurate a sound practice in dealing with the important matters entrusted to them. The contracts completed during the past year under the supervision of this committee, of which a detailed list is given in the report (p. 48), have included the erection of additions to the buildings both for patients and staff, as well as to those for administration purposes, at several of the hospitals. The total expenditure on the contracts completed during the year amounted to £91,659 13s. 1d.; and it is satisfactory to note that in only two instances was the expenditure in excess of the estimates, to an aggregate amount of £371 14s. 7d.; while in seven instances the expenditure was below the estimates to the extent in the aggregate of £1,181 15s. 3d.

The committee also give details of the works in progress or about to be commenced (p. 46-7).

Contracts for Provisions, Clothing, &c. The work of the contract department continues to be carried out in accordance with the scheme laid down by the Managers in 1895. The central committee which controls this important branch of the Board's work has under its charge the Stores Department in Mermaid Court, Borough, where manufactured and non-perishable goods are delivered in bulk, examined by specially appointed officers, and distributed to the various institutions as required. The committee state (p. 50) that during the first year's working the proportion of goods rejected after examination, as being inferior to sample, was as high

as 50 per cent. It has since fallen to 33 per cent. The committee have carefully revised the whole of the forms of tender, and have renewed the samples of the various goods required.

The importance and magnitude of the work devolving upon the Contract Committee will be better appreciated when it is remembered that the daily population of the Board's institutions during the past year was about 14,000, and that some 400 contracts were entered into, of the total estimated value of £280,000.

Work of the Children's Committee. The Managers have delegated to a central committee, known as the "Children's Committee," all matters connected with the establishment, control, and management of the various institutions which have been or will be provided for the children confided to the Managers' care by the order of the Local Government Board issued in April, 1897, namely :—

- (1) Children who are suffering from ophthalmia or other contagious diseases of the eye ;
- (2) Children suffering from contagious disease of the skin or scalp ;
- (3) Children requiring either special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air ;
- (4) Children who by reason of defect of intellect or physical infirmity cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools ; and
- (5) Children who are ordered by two justices or a magistrate to be taken under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, to a workhouse or an asylum of the district.

In a most able and interesting report (p. 51) the committee, after tracing the history of the various arrangements made from time to time, during the last 63 years, for the care and training of poor law children, recapitulate the outline of the policy intended to be pursued by the Managers in connection with the several classes of children committed to their care. A perusal of the committee's report (copies of which will be printed separately for the use of persons specially interested in this particular branch of poor law work) will convey to the reader some idea of the great difficulties which they have had to contend with, and to which is to be attributed the comparative paucity of results after eighteen months' work. Briefly stated, these results are as follow :—(1) The purchase of two sites at Swanley and Brentwood respectively on which to erect two schools, each for 360 children suffering from ophthalmia, and the preparation of sketch plans

of the buildings, which have been approved by the Managers and the Local Government Board. For children of class (2) negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of three schools at Sutton belonging to the South Metropolitan School District, one of which may be adapted to the treatment of ringworm cases. For children of class (3) establishments have been purchased at Herne Bay (134 beds) and Margate (41 beds), where also two more houses will be built for 25 children each; and a plot of land has been secured at Rustington, near Littlehampton, on which to erect four houses, to accommodate 25 children each. For children of class (4) a house at Pentonville has been purchased for the accommodation of 20 girls of defective intellect; and for children of class (5) negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of certain properties.

At the close of the year 167 children were in the homes at Herne Bay and Margate.

**Training
Ship
"Exmouth."**

The twenty-third annual report of the committee charged with the management of this vessel is printed on pp. 85 to 114. During the year, 323 (325)* boys were admitted, 306 (298) were discharged, and 1 (2) died. There remained 563 (547) under training on December 31st, of whom 63 (39) were boys from country unions.

Of the 306 boys who were discharged, 123 (129) entered the royal navy, 112 (112) the mercantile marine, 32 (28) the army as musicians, and 39 (29) were returned to their respective parishes and unions.

**Ambulance
Work.**

The work of the Ambulance Department during 1898 was not so heavy as in the previous year. The number of certificated cases of fever and diphtheria removed direct from their homes to the Board's hospitals amounted to 20,923† (22,795). To these home-to-hospital removals must be added 6,437 (8,941) convalescents transferred to the Northern and other hospitals, and 6,671 (8,917) recovered cases removed from the convalescent hospitals to town hospitals for discharge. These numbers, with the addition of 128 (302) other transfers between the acute hospitals; 317 (350) patients from hospitals to their homes; 71 (752) from the out-patient departments of general hospitals to their homes, owing to want of room in the Managers' hospitals (these were admitted the following day); and 133 (186) enteric fever cases conveyed from their homes to the general hospitals, give a total of 34,680 (42,243) fever and diphtheria

* The italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1897.

† Some of these cases were at once sent home again as not suffering from any disease admissible to the Board's hospitals: hence the number of removals does not coincide with the number of admissions.

removals by the ambulances of the Board during 1898. There were also 37 (154)* removals of smallpox patients to and from the hospitals of the Board effected by the horse ambulances, and 326 (361) removals of patients conveyed to other destinations than the Board's hospitals, making the grand total of removals, 35,043 (42,758). (See Ambulance Committee's report, p. 51, vol. II.)

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during 1898 amounted to 37,316 (45,417). They included 16,894 (22,848) returned as scarlet fever, 11,543 (12,803) as diphtheria, 3,024 (3,103) as enteric fever, 16 (4) as typhus fever, and 32 (104) as smallpox. The remainder were cases of other diseases notified under the Act, but not admissible into the Board's hospitals.

It will be convenient to point out here that amongst the notified (*i.e.*, the medically certificated) cases admitted to the Board's hospitals, it is usual to find many cases of mistaken diagnosis. In the past year the percentage of such cases was as regards scarlet fever cases, 4.7 (3.1); diphtheria cases, 8.3 (11.3); and enteric fever cases, 23.3 (44.1).

During 1898 the numbers of patients suffering from fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and "other diseases," admitted into the hospitals of the Board were as follow (in all these cases the diagnosis is as corrected after admission):—

	Admissions.	
Scarlet Fever	12,125	(15,113)
Diphtheria	6,566	(5,673)
Enteric Fever	869	(664)
Typhus „	9	(2)
Smallpox	5	(70)
Other diseases (exclusive of the non-smallpox cases detained at South Wharf or sent home at once) ..	1,489	(1,417)

The mortality per cent. was as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	4.12	(4.07)
Diphtheria	15.37	(17.69)
Enteric Fever	17.73	(18.64)
Typhus „	11.11	—
Smallpox	Nil.	(18.44)
Other diseases (exclusive of the non-smallpox cases)	9.84	(10.07)

* The italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1897.

Smallpox. The immunity from smallpox which the Metropolis continues to enjoy is a matter for sincere congratulation.

Of the 36* (121)† smallpox patients sent for admission to hospital during the year, the diagnosis of smallpox was confirmed in 5 (70) only, the remaining 31 (51) patients being (with 3 (1) exceptions) returned to their homes as not suffering from the disease. The percentage of errors of diagnosis was 83·3‡ of the total cases certified.

Infectious Diseases Statistics. The observations of the Statistical Committee upon the notifications of cases of infectious disease in 1898 and on the hospital statistics, together with the reports of the medical superintendents of the Board's fever and smallpox hospitals, will be found in volume II. of this report.

Medical Instruction. During the past twelve months 425 (390) students (of whom 19 (13) were women) attended classes at the Board's fever hospitals.

Imbeciles. The total number of imbeciles, adults and children, under the care of the Managers during 1898 was 6,548 (6,528). Of that number 139 (130) were discharged, 44 (57) were transferred from the Darenth Schools to the adult asylum, and 418 (399) died. The mortality was at the rate of 7·5 (7·1) per cent. on the average number resident in the adult asylum and 4·3 (4·1) at the schools.

Imbecility Statistics. The reports of the medical superintendents of the three asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth, and the schools at Darenth, together with full statistical tables, are contained in volume II. of this report.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Board during the financial year ended on October 1st, 1898, was £719,128 (£665,393), showing an increase of £53,735 over that of the preceding year.

The chief items of increase are as follow:—

	£
(1) Maintenance of patients	2,012
(2) Maintenance of officers	14,526
(3) Building and repairs	3,936
(4) Warming, cleansing, and lighting	5,389
(5) Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance	1,896
(6) Furniture	5,358
(7) Loans—Principal and interest	20,556

* Only 32 cases were notified; medical certificates in respect of the four other cases do not appear to have reached the medical officers of health.

† The italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1897.

‡ In the case of smallpox, the patients are examined by a medical officer of the Board at the London wharves, and only those passed by him enter the smallpox hospitals.

The large increases of the items numbered (2), (4), (5), (6), and (7) are mainly due to the erection and opening of additional hospitals and ambulance stations and the expenses in connection with the acquisition of sites for children's homes.

The total expenditure may be roughly summarised as follows:—

	£	£
(i.) For imbeciles	140,135	(133,922)*
(ii.) For infectious sick	319,069	(297,644)
(iii.) For ambulance services (including medical department)	30,739	(30,406)
(iv.) For boys under training	18,857	(18,176)
(v.) For children	4,530	(—)
(vi.) For general expenses (including repay- ments of loans)	205,798	(185,245)
	<u>£719,128</u>	<u>(£665,393)</u>

Of the total amount expended during the year—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
(1)	118,325	10	0	(116,086	8	1) represented maintenance, clothing, &c., of patients, including travelling ex- penses of boys going to sea, and children and certification of im- beciles.
(2)	214,603	17	1	(200,077	17	1) maintenance of officers and servants.
(3)	48,913	18	6	(44,978	5	3) building and repairs.
(4)	68,245	12	8	(62,856	12	7) warming, cleansing, and lighting.
(5)	28,464	17	6	(26,568	11	5) rents, rates, taxes, &c.
(6)	29,345	19	10	(23,987	4	1) furniture, &c.
(7)	5,281	8	1	(5,535	4	5) medicines, &c.
(8)	11,548	14	5	(11,599	17	8) stationery, &c.
(9)	8,079	15	0	(7,949	4	0) travelling, horse hire, &c.
(10)	577	17	6	(675	5	8) legal expenses, &c.
(11)	108,667	19	4	(94,436	2	0) instalments of loans.
(12)	69,691	17	6	(63,367	0	4) interest on loans.
(13)	2,033	12	8	(1,640	3	6) superannuation allowances.
(14)	5,347	10	0	(5,635	14	0) notification of diseases (repayment of fees paid to medical practitioners by the local sanitary authorities).
	<u>£719,128</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(£665,393</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>

* The italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1897.

During the same year the cost of the maintenance and clothing of the inmates in the establishments under the Board's control averaged—

For imbecile patients	...	$6\frac{5}{8}d.$	<i>($5\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{2}d.$)</i> *	per head, per day.
For fever patients	... ..	$8\frac{3}{8}d.$	<i>($8\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{2}d.$)</i>	„ „
For boys on training ship		$8\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{2}d.$	<i>($8\frac{3}{3}\frac{1}{2}d.$)</i>	„ „

Up to the end of the last financial year (October 1st, 1898) the **Loan Account.** Managers had raised on loan a total of £3,196,022 (the amount for the past year being £283,036), of which £982,003 had been repaid, leaving an outstanding liability of £2,214,019. About 80 per cent. of this amount was incurred on account of the provision of accommodation for the infectious sick, 19½ per cent. for imbeciles, and the balance for the training ship, children's homes, and new head office.

A return (A) of the various institutions and establishments **Appendices A and B.** under the control of the Board, with statistical and general information in regard thereto, is appended to this report, together with a statement (B) showing under the several headings the total receipts and expenditure in respect of the various asylums, hospitals, and other institutions for the twelve months ended, and of balances and liabilities of the Board on October 1st, 1898.

(Signed) N. A. JEPHSON,
Chairman of the Statistical Committee.

HEAD OFFICE: NORFOLK HOUSE,
NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

* The italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1897.

APPENDIX A.—Return showing the various Institutions under the

No.	Name of Institution.	Where Situate.
Imbecile Asylums.		
1	Leavesden Asylum for Adults	Near Watford, Herts... ..
2	Caterham " "	Caterham, Surrey
3	Darenth " "	Near Dartford, Kent
4	Darenth Schools	
5	Tooting Bec Asylum	Tooting, S.W.
6	Training Ship "Exmouth"	Off Grays, Essex... ..
Fever Hospitals.		
7	Eastern Hospital	The Grove, Homerton, N.E.
8	North-Eastern Hospital (d)	St. Ann's Road, Tottenham, N.
9	North-Western "	Lower Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
10	Western "	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.
11	South-Western "	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
12	South-Eastern "	Hatfield Street, New Cross, S.E.
13	Fountain " (d)	Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W.
14	Brook "	Shooter's Hill, Kent
15	Park "	Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E.
16	Grove "	Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W.
17	Northern " (for Convalescing Patients)	Winchmore Hill, N.
18	Southern " (")	Carshalton, Surrey
Smallpox Hospitals.		
19	Hospital Ships	Long Reach, near Dartford, Kent
20	Joyce Green Hospital	Near Dartford, Kent
21	Gore Farm " (for Convalescing Patients)	Darenth, near Dartford, Kent... ..
Homes for Children.		
<i>Convalescent Homes.</i>		
22	S. Anne's	Herne Bay
23	East Cliff House	Margate
24	Millfield... ..	Rustington, near Littlehampton
<i>Defective Children.</i>		
25	Lloyd House	Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C.
<i>Ophthalmic Schools.</i>		
26	High Wood School	Brentwood
27	White Oak "	Swanley
Ambulance Stations.		
28	Eastern Ambulance Station	Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E.
29	South-Eastern "	Old Kent Road, S.E.... ..
30	Western "	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.
31	Brook "	Shooter's Hill, Kent
32	North-Western "	Lower Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
33	South-Western "	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
Wharves and Piers.		
34	North Wharf... ..	Managers' Street, Blackwall
35	South "	Trinity Street, Rotherhithe
36	West "	Town Mead Rd., near Wandsworth Bridge

(a) N.B.—The total acreage of the Managers' property at Darenth is 324 a. 1 r. 16 p.

(b) Ambulance stations are erected on portions of these sites.

(c) These figures represent the normal accommodation available at the fever hospitals, and do not include the extra beds which can be placed in some wards in times of temporary pressure.

Board's control, with Statistical and other information in regard thereto.

No.	Date of Opening.	Acreage.	Accommodation.
1	October, 1870	83 a. 3 r. 37 p.	2,000 Beds.
2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	154 a. 1 r. 32 p.	2,035 "
3	May, 1880... ..	(a) 164 a. 1 r. 0 p.	{ 1,052 "
4	November, 1878 ... ..			{ 1,000 "
5	Not yet erected... ..	... ..	750 "
6	March, 1876	{ 2 a. 3 r. 21 p. of ground at Grays (Sherfield House Infirmary) }	{ 600 Boys. }
7	February 1st, 1871... ..	(b) 9 a.	356 Beds ...
8	October 8th, 1892	33 a. 0 r. 6 p.	386* " ...
9	January 25th, 1870... ..	(b) 12 a. 0 r. 1 p.	460 " ...
10	March 10th, 1877	(b) 13 a. 2 r. 35 p.	450 " ...
11	January 31st, 1871... ..	(b) 8 a. 1 r. 20 p.	366 " ...
12	March 17th, 1877	(b) 10 a. 2 r. 0 p.	435* " ...
13	October, 1893	10 a. 2 r. 19 p.	402 " ...
14	August 31st, 1896	(b) 29 a. 1 r. 2 p.	488 " ...
15	November 8th, 1897	19 a. 1 r. 6 p.	548 " ...
16	(Approaching completion)	22 a. 3 r. 3 p.	520 " ...
17	September 25th, 1887	35 a. 2 r. 38 p.	752 " (e)
18	Not yet erected... ..	136 a. 0 r. 0 p.	800 "
19	July, 1881... ..	{ 8 a. of ground abreast the Ships at Long Reach }	{ 300 " }
20	Not yet erected... ..	218 a. 0 r. 0 p. ... ..	... ..
21	October, 1890	(a) 160 a. 0 r. 16 p.	1,192 Beds.
22	... ..	2 a. 2 r. 0 p.	134 "
23	June, 1898	1 a. 3 r. 0 p.	41 "
24	Not yet erected... ..	5 a. 2 r. 0 p. ... ..	... ..
25	January, 1899... ..	... ..	20 girls.
26	Not yet erected... ..	28 a. ... ..	... ..
27	" " " " " " " " " " " "	49 a. ... ..	... ..
28	June 20th, 1885 ... ..	... ..	... ..
29	October 1st, 1883 ... ..	... ..	... ..
30	July 9th, 1884 ... ..	... ..	... ..
31	August 18th, 1896 ... ..	... ..	... ..
32	September 1st, 1897 ... ..	... ..	... ..
33	May 2nd, 1898 ... ..	... ..	... ..
34	... ..	$\frac{1}{3}$ an acre ... ..	... ..
35	... ..	2 a. 1 r. 0 p. ... ..	... ..
36	... ..	2 a. 2 r. 10 p. ... ..	... ..

(d) The North-Eastern Hospital and the Fountain Hospital are temporary structures.

(e) The permanent accommodation at the Northern Hospital is for 680 beds.

* As the development of these fever hospitals into a more permanent and satisfactory form is now proceeding, the figures are subject to final revision.

APPENDIX A—continued.

Accommodation for Imbeciles.		Existing Accommodation (Temporary and Permanent) for Fever and Diphtheria Patients.		Accommodation for Smallpox Patients.		Other Accommodation:	
Leavesden Asylum ...	2,000	Eastern Hospital ...	356	Hospital Ships ...	300	Training Ship "Exmouth"	600
Caterham	2,035	North-Eastern Hospital ...	386	Gore Farm Hospital for convalescing Smallpox Patients)	1,192	S. Anne's Home ...	134
Darenth	1,052	North-Western Hospital ...	460			East Cliff House ...	41
„ Schools ...	1,000	Western Hospital ...	450			Lloyd House ...	20
		South-Western Hospital ...	366				
		South-Eastern Hospital ...	435				
		Fountain Hospital ...	402				
		Brook Hospital ...	488				
		Park Hospital ...	548				
		<i>Greene Hospital</i> * ...	520				
			4,411				
		Northern Hospital (for convalescent cases) ...	752				
TOTAL ...	6,087	TOTAL ...	5,163	TOTAL ...	1,492	TOTAL ...	795

	Beds.
Imbeciles ...	6,087
Fever Patients...	5,163
Smallpox Patients ...	1,492
Training Ship (Boys) and S. Anne's Home ...	795
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,537

SUMMARY.

Imbeciles ...

Fever Patients...

Smallpox Patients ...

Training Ship (Boys) and S. Anne's Home ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

* Approaching completion.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1898.

APPENDIX B. BALANCE SHEET showing Receipts and Net Expenditure for the Year ended October 31, 1898.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE (COMMON CHARGES, MAINTENANCE OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS, BUSINESS AND REPAIRS ACCOUNT, WAREHOUSES, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, FUEL, COAL, GAS AND WATER, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS, MEDICINE AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, POSTAGE AND EXPRESS, TRAVELLING, HOSE AND MACHINERY, GENERAL CHARGES), TOTAL EXPENDITURE, and Total No. of Days, Average Daily No. of Patients, and Daily Cost of Maintenance. Includes sub-sections for Insecticides, Fever and Smallpox, Ambulance Service, Children's Institutions, General Expenses, and Legal Expenses.

REVENUE

MAINTENANCE OF THE ...

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

*March, 1899.***Darenth Asylum and imbecile classification and accommodation.**

Among the subjects dealt with by the General Purposes Committee during 1898, those having reference to the Darenth Asylum and Schools occupy the most prominent position.

The desirability of taking early and definite action to place the classification of imbeciles on a more satisfactory footing was emphasised by the facts disclosed at an inquiry, which we were instructed to hold, into the circumstances attending the death of a patient at the Darenth Adult Asylum in the summer of 1897. These facts, following upon the evidence given before a special committee previously appointed by the Board to report upon the whole question of the administration of the Darenth Schools and Pavilions and of the classification of the inmates, induced the Managers to give special attention to this section of the Board's work. As our consideration of the main question was, however, not sufficiently advanced to take definite form by the end of the year under review, it will be sufficient to remark on this point that we hope shortly to submit, for the Board's decision, certain recommendations which, if adopted, should materially improve the classification of imbeciles by the separation, as far as possible and in the best manner practicable, of improvable patients from the helpless and unimprovable.

This separation was the condition laid down by the Local Government Board as essential to their consent to the proposition that the whole of the asylums at Darenth should be placed under one medical head. The recent resignation of Dr. Walmsley afforded the desired opportunity for this change.

Property belonging to South Metropolitan School District Board.

Connected to some extent with the above question is the possibility of the Asylums Board acquiring at no distant date certain property belonging to the Managers of the South Metropolitan School District, for which we were instructed to negotiate. This property consists of a school for girls in the Banstead Road, Sutton, schools for boys and infants in the Brighton Road, at Sutton, and a smaller school at Witham in Essex. The Banstead Road school, if acquired, has been practically hypothecated to the Children's Committee for children suffering from diseases of the skin or scalp, but the Brighton Road schools and possibly the property at Witham will be available for imbeciles. If we are able to recommend the acquisition of this property on suitable terms, it will then be for the Board to determine whether and in what manner these institutions can be adapted to meet the Board's requirements.

**Appoint-
ment of
Engineer to
the Board.**

The resignation of the late surveyor to the Board afforded us an opportunity of considering whether it would be more desirable to fill up the vacant appointment or to appoint an engineer to the Board; and the Managers unhesitatingly endorsed our opinion that, whilst the immediate appointment of an engineer was imperative, the question of the appointment of a surveyor might well be allowed to remain temporarily in abeyance. With the approval of the Local Government Board, therefore, the Managers in June last appointed Mr. Hatch as Engineer to the Board, having previously, upon the recommendation of the Works Committee, defined the nature and scope of the duties of his office.

The appointment of a surveyor to the Board has not yet been made, but should not, we think, be much longer delayed, when regard is had to the immense amount of work and repairs at the Board's institutions which a competent surveyor with architectural training and knowledge could efficiently and economically supervise.

**"Return"
cases of
scarlet
fever and
diphtheria.**

An appointment which should, in our opinion, have the effect of determining to some extent the much-debated question whether any appreciable spread of infection is due to the discharge of patients from the Board's fever hospitals in an infectious state, or whether the infection of secondary or "return" cases (*i.e.*, cases from houses to which patients have recently returned from the Board's hospitals) is not due to causes beyond the Board's control, was made by the Managers in July last. Upon our recommendation, and with the approval of the Local Government Board, they then appointed Dr. W. J. R. Simpson for a period of six months to investigate, on the Managers' behalf, alleged "return" cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, at a fee of two guineas per case. Dr. Simpson commenced his investigations on October 1st, and his report may therefore be expected very shortly.

**Appoint-
ment of
Central
Committees.**

On May 13th the Local Government Board addressed a letter to the Managers, in which they stated that, in view of the magnitude of the work which now devolves upon the Asylums Board, and the increased and increasing number of the institutions under their control, and with the object of increasing the powers of administration and strengthening generally the administrative and financial control of the Managers over the said institutions, the Board contemplated issuing an order imposing upon the Managers the duty of appointing two central committees, one in connection with the fever and smallpox hospitals and one in connection with the imbecile asylums, in addition to the Children's Committee. On our recommendation the Local Government Board were informed, in reply to this communication, that the Managers would offer no objection to the proposal, and an order imposing upon the Managers the proposed duty was subsequently issued by the Local Government Board. We have since had under consideration the question of formulating, for the approval of the Managers, a scheme setting forth which of the existing powers and duties of committees should be retained by the

central committees, and which should be delegated by them to their respective sub-committees, and we hope shortly to be able to report thereon to the Managers.

**Rations to
Principal
Officers and
Emolu-
ments of
Medical
Superin-
tendents of
Infectious
Hospitals.**

Under instructions from the Board of February 26th, we reported fully on July 30th on the following important questions, and as the result of their consideration of our report, the Managers adopted a series of resolutions: (a) Regulating the issue of rations to the principal officers generally; (b) Settling the salaries and emoluments to be attached hereafter to the office of medical superintendent of the Board's infectious hospitals (excepting those under the control of the Smallpox Hospitals Committee); (c) Limiting the emolument of attendance in all future appointments to those who occupy apartments in any institution; (d) Discontinuing the practice of providing furniture to certain of the medical superintendents; and (e) Making the formation of a second class for students at any of the Board's hospitals conditional on the first classes at all the available hospitals being previously filled up.

We have reason to believe that the adoption of our recommendations has given general satisfaction, and that the action taken by the Managers in having increased the maximum salary of the office of medical superintendent from £500, at which it had previously stood, to £700, has been gratefully recognised by the officers concerned.

**Staff
Regulations
and Wages
in Imbecile
Asylums.**

An important administrative step taken by the Managers during the year under review was the adoption of a revised code of regulations, and an amended wages scale for the subordinate officers, at the imbecile asylums of the Board, and the regulation of the annual leave of the principal officers and assistant medical officers at such establishments. The Managers had previously upon our recommendation adopted revised staff regulations and amended wages scales for the infectious establishments under their control. In two most important branches of the Board's work the rules and regulations have therefore been harmonised and codified, and the wages scales revised, and the general and financial administration of the infectious hospitals and imbecile asylums thereby greatly simplified.

**Dr. Sims
Woodhead's
Report.**

Towards the end of the year, Dr. Sims Woodhead, the Director of the Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, submitted to us his promised report upon: (1) Cases of diphtheria examined bacteriologically during 1895 and 1896; and (2) Antitoxin treatment of diphtheria.

That a report on these two allied subjects would not only be of great immediate interest, but also of permanent value, was recognised when its compilation was authorised by the Board in February, 1897, and we anticipate that the result will fully justify the considerable expenditure which has necessarily been incurred upon its production.

Minor matters.

Amongst many minor matters which have been referred to us from time to time during the year, we need only mention :—

- (i.) The abolition of the office of assistant nursing matron, and the appointment in her stead of a trained or superintendent nurse in connection with the infirmary at each of the Board's imbecile asylums ;
- (ii.) The retention of Dr. Sims Woodhead's services as expert bacteriologist ;
- (iii.) The proposed establishment of a bacteriological laboratory for London.

Upon this latter point we did not see our way to make any recommendation to the Managers, and the reference on the subject was accordingly discharged.

(Signed) R. M. HENSLEY,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*April 18th, 1899.***Control of
finances.**

During the course of the year 1898, we had constantly under our consideration the general question of the control of the Board's finances. We feel strongly, and we believe the Managers as a body are more and more coming to share our opinion, that the great development of the Board's work has outgrown the financial and administrative machinery, which no doubt was adequate in the earlier stages of our history. As the result of our consideration of the question, at the last meeting of the Board in 1898, we recommended the appointment of two officials at the central office—a medical inspector and a general inspector. After discussion, the Managers thought fit to adjourn the consideration of this recommendation for six months; we trust that the year 1899 will see it satisfactorily disposed of. But we cannot refrain from repeating here our conviction that work cannot be done without tools, and that neither the Managers nor their Finance Committee can control the large and rapidly increasing expenditure of the Board unless suitable machinery for the purpose is brought into existence.

**Infectious
Hospitals—
Salaries of
Medical
Superinten-
dents.**

Of minor but important questions which were before us in the course of the year, we may mention specially the re-arrangement of the salaries and emoluments of the medical superintendents of our infectious hospitals, and the adoption of a fixed scale of increase, according to length of service. We are glad to believe that the new scale, which was brought into force as from September 30th last, has given general satisfaction. It will, we have no doubt, tend to attract to and retain in the Board's service a class of men whose character and attainments will enable the Managers with confidence to leave in their hands the important and arduous duties which the administration of one of our large hospitals entails. We have also regulated the conditions under which assistant medical officers shall act when called upon to take temporarily the place of medical superintendent.

**Capital and
revenue
expendi-
ture.**

We have more than once had occasion to notice that the dividing line between capital and revenue expenditure is not drawn in all cases as carefully as might be by our spending committees. In the case of the South-Western Hospital improvements, we pointed out in a report which we submitted on July 27th, 1898, that a good deal of work, which was properly only annual maintenance, had been mixed up with work which was really reconstruction and extension. In other cases we have found that the contrary has happened; that, for instance, the laying out of grounds round a new or extended building, which is really as much a part of the original capital outlay as the roof or the foundations, had been done by the ordinary institution staff, and consequently carried in as current expenditure. We think that, in the interest of accuracy of book-keeping, and also for the sake of making the expenditure of the several institutions as nearly comparable as may be, attention should be directed to this matter.

Excesses of expenditure. We have in the course of the year called the attention of several institution committees to apparent excesses of expenditure, and have in all cases received what was, at least in the opinion of the committee concerned, a sufficient justification for the excess in question. To enable the several institution committees to check, as far as may be, their own expenditure by comparison with other similar institutions, we have prepared and circulated from time to time tables showing the numbers and occupation of the staff employed at the different institutions, and the number, dimensions, and accommodation of each of the wards at the various infectious hospitals. We are at the present moment engaged in settling a new form of half-yearly financial statement which will, we hope, make the total expenditure at the several institutions more easily comparable under various heads than it has been in the past. We understand that a report as to the comparative consumption of coal—a matter to which we have more than once directed attention—will, before long, be presented to the Managers by their Engineer. We are also endeavouring to obtain similar comparative information on the subject of different methods of lighting.

Employers' liability. On two occasions the Managers referred to us the question whether the Board should not insure the staff in its employ against risks, either under the Employers Liability or the Workmen's Compensation Act. On both occasions we reported that it was undesirable to insure. So far we have seen no reason to modify this opinion. The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on July 1st, 1898. Hitherto no claim under it has been made upon us. While on the subject of insurance we may add that, in the course of last year, the Manchester Steam Users' Association undertook to increase the insurance of our boilers from £1,000 to £2,000 apiece in consideration of an extra premium of only 1s. per boiler per annum, and this trifling increase the Managers, upon our advice, agreed to pay.

Stationery contract. On May 10th, 1898, the Clerk to the Board submitted to us a very satisfactory report, showing that, as the result of a centralisation and unification of our orders for printing and stationery, a saving of over £2,500 per annum, or more than 20 per cent. of the whole sum involved, had been effected during the previous twelve months.

Assessments. In the course of the year, new assessments were made on the South-Eastern and North-Western Hospitals, and in each case we felt compelled to take objection. With the Hampstead local authorities we were able to arrive at a compromise, but in the case of the South-Eastern Hospital it was eventually found necessary to take legal proceedings.

Loans and yearly expenditure. We subjoin a table showing in detail the loans taken up during the year 1898, the period of their currency, the purpose for which they were incurred, and the rate of interest at which they were borrowed; also a return showing the expenditure, rate in the £, numbers of patients maintained (excluding smallpox), and particulars relating to the various institutions of the Managers from 1867 (the year of the formation of the Board) to the year ended Michaelmas, 1898.

(Signed) W. M. ACWORTH,
Chairman.

Return of Loans raised during the year ended Michaelmas, 1898.

Amount borrowed.	Period of currency.	Purpose for which Loan was obtained.	Rate of Interest.
£			£ s. d.
50,000	15 years	Erecting, fitting up, and furnishing the Grove Hospital	2 15 0 per cent.
14,000	30 ..	Erection of South-Western Ambulance Station ...	2 15 0 ..
14,273	50 ..	Purchase of site for Southern Hospital	2 15 0 ..
53,000	50 ..	Purchase of site for Head Office	2 15 0 ..
16,000	25 ..	Purchase of S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay ...	2 15 0 ..
17,000	25 ..	Erection of Pavilion and reconstruction of Drainage at South-Western Hospital	2 15 0 ..
4,800	30 ..	Erection of Isolation Infirmary at Caterham Asylum	2 15 0 ..
9,900	30 ..	Erection of additional Staff Accommodation at North-Western Hospital... ..	2 15 0 ..
5,790	30 ..	Erection of Attendants' Home at Caterham Asylum	2 15 0 ..
550	30 ..	Erection of Gate Porter's Lodge at North-Western Hospital	2 15 0 ..
7,450	15 ..	Re-construction of Drainage at Caterham Asylum	2 15 0 ..
5,600	15 ..	Engineering Works, &c., at Western Hospital ...	2 15 0 ..
5,200	20 ..	Construction of Tramway at Joyce Green Hospital	2 15 0 ..
1,450	20 ..	Erection of Boundary Fence at Joyce Green Hospital	2 15 0 ..
3,200	30 ..	Erection of Isolation Block at Northern Hospital	2 17 6 ..
3,400	30 ..	Construction of Foundations for Head Office Buildings	2 17 6 ..
18,000	30 ..	Erection of Nurses' Home, &c., at Northern Hospital	2 17 6 ..
40,000	30 ..	Erection of Head Office Buildings	2 17 6 ..
8,300	30 ..	Purchase of East Cliff House, Margate	2 17 6 ..
2,300	50 ..	Purchase of site for High Wood School, Brentwood	2 17 6 ..
1,227	20 ..	Further expenditure on additional accommodation at Eastern Hospital	2 17 6 ..
1,596	20 ..	Enlargement of Rain-water Reservoir at Gore Farm Hospital	2 17 6 ..
£283,036			

The loans outstanding at Michaelmas, 1898, amounted to £2,214,019.

Return showing the Expenditure, Rate in the £, Numbers of Patients Maintained (excluding the year of the formation of the Board)

No.	In respect of year ended at Michaelmas.	Expenditure.		Rate in the £.		Produce of 1d. Rate in the £ on the Rateable Values in force.	Number of Patients maintained.											
		Capital.	Current.	Common charges.	Maintenance.		IMBECILES.			FEVER PATIENTS.			BOYS ON TRAINING SHIP.					
							Maximum.	Average daily No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average daily No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average daily No.	Minimum.			
1	1867	Nil.	Nil.	d.	...	66,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1868	32,599	2,538	2	...	70,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1869	114,297	8,384	2	...	73,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1870	233,144	38,884	12	...	73,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1871	126,430	125,027	3	1	82,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1872	18,357	159,632	3	4	82,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1873	28,974	140,940	1	1	82,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1874	6,127	146,485	1	1	84,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1875	22,779	162,082	1	1	86,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1876	29,023	157,961	1	1	95,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1877	124,737	263,128	1	1	97,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1878	68,687	251,199	1	1	97,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1879	62,733	242,413	1	1	99,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1880	64,872	248,338	1	1	101,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1881	31,879	389,766	1	1	104,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1882	36,823	378,794	3	1	113,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1883	39,227	424,201	2	1	115,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1884	133,183	560,854	2	1	117,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1885	110,024	515,403	3	1	120,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1886	88,523	316,511	3	1	122,040	5,439	5,340	5,287	742	333	220	603	562	539	...	...	...
21	1887	39,529	315,427	1	1	126,274	5,574	5,406	5,376	2,789	856	424	595	580	549	...	...	...
22	1888	29,360	384,216	1	1	127,576	5,651	5,481	5,349	2,248	1,540	798	608	571	547	...	...	...
23	1889	51,773	348,435	2	1	128,745	5,773	5,572	5,437	1,884	940	603	584	504	483	...	...	...
24	1890	15,554	369,752	2	1	130,677	5,955	5,686	5,442	2,435	1,535	1,160	530	504	466	...	...	...
25	1891	1,292	401,288	2	1	130,687	5,943	5,776	5,707	2,055	1,588	1,050	496	479	452	...	...	...
26	1892	44,716	488,936	2	1	136,931	6,026	5,853	5,755	4,389	2,023	1,438	557	494	478	...	...	...
27	1893	56,007	583,138	3	1	139,189	6,034	5,976	5,914	3,558	3,249	2,199	605	549	525	...	...	...
28	1894	200,381	575,214	4	1	140,334	6,022	5,956	5,871	2,950	2,915	2,455	597	582	548	...	...	...
29	1895	395,902	553,975	3	1	141,642	6,047	5,996	5,928	3,568	2,758	1,897	604	572	522	...	...	...
30	1896	326,025	625,122	3	1	148,368	6,049	6,021	5,963	4,996	3,753	3,217	566	535	469	...	...	...
31	1897	438,175	665,393	3	1	148,329	6,046	6,001	5,940	5,023	4,209	3,136	564	526	507	...	...	...
32	1898	283,128	719,128	4	1	149,481	6,045	5,996	5,936	4,745	3,967	3,120	564	537	507	...	...	...

* NOTE.—Maintenance of patients is not included in our rate. We charge this to each individual union or parish according to in effect, spreads it as a rate over the whole Metropolis. The real cost of our work is therefore properly shown by the addition of The number of patients maintained prior to the year 1886 cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, and the number of expenditure on current account during the years 1883-4-5 was due to an epidemic of smallpox.

Smallpox), and particulars relating to the various Institutions of the Managers from 1867 to the year ended Michaelmas, 1898.

		Number of existing Institutions each year, together with names of new establishments added from time to time.
No.	Number of Institutions.	PARTICULARS OF ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
1		
2		
3		
4	...	Leavesden and Caterham Asylums and North-Western Hospital opened.
5	3	Eastern and South-Western Hospitals opened.
6	5	
7	5	
8	5	
9	5	Clapton Asylum rented.
10	6	Training Ship "Exmouth" established.
11	7	South-Eastern and Western Hospitals opened and Limehouse Smallpox Hospital taken over.
12	10	Limehouse Smallpox Hospital abolished.
13	9	Darenth Schools opened and Clapton Asylum given up.
14	9	Do. Asylum opened.
15	10	Do. Camp opened and Hospital Ships "Atlas" and "Endymion" established.
16	12	Do. Camp closed and Ambulance Station at London Fields opened.
17	12	South-Eastern Ambulance Station opened.
18	13	Darenth Camp re-opened, Plaistow Hospital rented, Western Ambulance Station opened, and "Castalia" added to Hospital Ships.
19	16	River Ambulance Service—comprising Wharves and the Steamers "Maltese Cross," "Red Cross," and "Albert Victor"—instituted, and Eastern Ambulance Station removed from London Fields to Homerton.
20	17	Darenth Camp closed and Plaistow Hospital given up.
21	15	Northern Hospital opened.
22	16	
23	16	
24	16	
25	16	Gore Farm Hospital opened.
26	17	North-Eastern Hospital opened.
27	18	Fountain Hospital opened.
28	19	"Geneva Cross" added to fleet of Ambulance Steamers.
29	19	
30	19	Brook Hospital and Ambulance Station opened and Medical Department (River Service) instituted.
31	22	Park Hospital and North-Western Ambulance Station opened, "White Cross" added to fleet of Ambulance Steamers, and Stores Department inaugurated.
32	25	South-Western Ambulance Station opened, S. Anne's Home and East Cliff House taken over, and "Red Cross" Ambulance Steamer sold out of service. (Grove Hospital and Head Office under construction, and North-Eastern Hospital being enlarged and reconstructed.)

the number of their patients maintained, but the unions and parishes in their turn charge it against the Common Poor Fund, which, the maintenance, worked out as a metropolitan rate, to the common charges for which alone we directly issue a precept. smallpox patients maintained since that year are not shown owing to the comparatively insignificant number treated. The large

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKS COMMITTEE FOR 1898.

*March 29th, 1899.***INTRODUCTORY.**

Before reviewing the work of the year 1898, we think it desirable that we should advert in some detail to the steps we have taken to inaugurate a sound practice in dealing with the varied and important works which the policy of the Board and the necessities of its several institutions from time to time demand.

Prior to the summer of 1896, when the Works Committee was first constituted, the initiation and supervision of works involving alterations or additions to existing institutions had been practically left in the hands of the local committees of management, whilst in the case of entirely new institutions these duties had been entrusted to sub-committees of the General Purposes Committee or to committees appointed for the special purpose.

It had, however, become obvious that if all proposals for building works and schemes submitted to the Managers from time to time could be subjected to review by one central committee, not only would greater uniformity of procedure and a more consistent and correct policy be developed, but that the interests, and especially the financial interests, of the Board as a whole would be more adequately safeguarded.

Powers and duties of Works Committee.

It was with these and other considerations before them that the Managers, having decided to appoint a Works Committee, formulated as follows the powers and duties to be delegated to them, viz. :—

- (i.) To consider and report to the Board upon all proposals for building works and schemes submitted to the Managers by the several committees ;
- (ii.) To recommend to the Managers the names of architects and surveyors, and to suggest their remuneration ;
- (iii.) To give directions for the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates of all building works and schemes, the principles of which have been sanctioned ;
- (iv.) To confer with the committees concerned on the first proposal, and on the preparation of the plans ;
- (v.) To obtain and submit to the Board tenders for carrying out such plans ; to exercise a general supervision over and to deal with any questions that may arise during the execution of the works ; and to report as to actual cost on completion.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on July 22nd, 1896. The nature and extent of the work awaiting us and subsequently cast upon us is indicated by the appended list of all matters referred to us by the Board,* and the amount and variety of this work will explain in some degree how difficult was our task of supervision and inspection.

**Clauses
I. and IV.**

We feel that we may claim that the discharge of the duties set forth in the first and fourth clauses—viz., consideration of proposals *re* works and conferences with committees—has produced marked advantage. Our examination of original schemes has resulted in some instances in an abandonment or substantial curtailment of the proposal, and in others in such simplifications and modifications as have reduced cost without impairing efficiency.

As is natural, a local committee, in their zeal to do the very best for the institution in which they are for the time being most deeply interested, are apt to lose sight of the financial aspect of a proposal involving expenditure, or are readily lulled into acquiescence by the reflection that the cost will merge in that of the Board as a whole. Many minor alterations and additions, although apparently unimportant in themselves, and even adequate or advantageous for some immediate or special purpose, often involve important questions of policy when considered in connection with their effect upon the institutions of the Board as a whole, and not infrequently necessitate further and otherwise avoidable expenditure if not dealt with from some central standpoint.

In the discharge of this special function, we gladly acknowledge the candid and practical spirit which our colleagues on institution committees have brought to the discussion of our criticisms.

Clause II. On the selection of the architect depends not only the suitability of the design to the end in view and the appropriate character of the construction, but, what is of the first importance to those in charge of public funds, the control and supervision of the builder and the adjustment of his accounts with his employers. We have every reason to expect that those to whom we have recommended the Managers to entrust some of their new works will in every respect justify the confidence reposed in them.

While, however, no measures the Managers can adopt will ensure that an incompetent or negligent adviser will protect their interests adequately, we think that the Managers will be well advised if in future they make the engagement of each architect the subject of a written contract, and we are about to submit proposals for giving effect to this opinion.

With the clearer definition thus laid down of the responsibilities which the Board expects its architects to undertake, and by a strict attention on the part of the latter to certain instructions* which we have framed for their guidance, we feel confident that in future the Managers will be enabled, without unduly hampering their professional advisers, to exercise a far closer control over their expenditure than has been found possible in the past.

**Responsibility of
Committee
and
Architect.** We feel bound, at the same time, to record our opinion that when once plans have received the Local Government Board's sanction and have been made the subject of a contract, the immediate and direct responsibility of seeing such plans carried out must rest with the Managers' professional adviser alone, whose duty is to permit no deviation from either the plans or the specification until he has obtained the requisite authority

* Appendix B.

Our experience of the past two years has moreover convinced us that it would be unwise to attempt to diminish the authority of the architect.

These and other considerations lead us to the conclusion that the less an architect is interfered with during the progress of the works the less excuse he will have, should it be found on their completion that unauthorised expenditure has been incurred; and we cannot but think that in the past much misunderstanding would have been obviated and much outlay avoided, if architects, instead of paying attention to suggestions of individual Managers or officials, had waited for written and authoritative instructions before sanctioning any variations.

Register of contracts. We have instituted a complete register of the several contracts for building and other works entered into by the Board since the formation of the Works Committee in 1896. This register, in a readily accessible form, records full particulars of the architects' and quantity surveyors' remuneration, the nature and amount of the principal provisional sums in the contract, and the extra works authorised from time to time and reported to the Board.

Increased cost of labour and materials. A point to which we desire to call special attention is the serious rise in the cost of labour and materials during the past few years, and we think it wise to forewarn the Managers that, even if labour and materials continue at their present value, they cannot but expect that the cost of buildings to be erected in future will necessarily compare disadvantageously with the cost of those erected in the past, and even of those only recently completed.

Special requirements. The Managers have, moreover, to face the necessity, which greatly influences the cost of building, of making provision for details of accommodation for both patients and staff which in the past would have been thought extravagant and unnecessary, but which they have been from time to time forced to accept, either by the requirements of the Local Government Board, or by the pressure of medical opinion and popular sentiment. We are not for our present purpose concerned either to assert or to deny the desirability of this high standard of accommodation, but we submit that its existence must not be lost sight of in connection with the expenditure on the building works which the Board have in contemplation.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

During the year 1898 we have been engaged on the supervision of contracts for buildings and other works representing an aggregate value of £528,731 19s. 5d.

Of this amount the sum of £353,934 8s. 10d. represents the value of contracts entered into but not completed at the beginning of the year under review,* and the balance (£174,797 10s. 7d.) the value of contracts for which tenders were accepted by the Managers upon our recommendation during the year.† The cost of the Park Hospital, which may be roughly estimated at £219,500 (including the cost of sinking a well), is not included in the aggregate of £528,731 19s. 5d.

* Appendix C.

† Appendix D.

Completed works.

Of the contracts completed during 1898 the most important were those connected with the erection of three diphtheria blocks, isolation blocks, and other additions and alterations at the Western Hospital. The several contracts for this work amounted to £53,335 10s., of which £48,206 represents the value of the main building contract and the balance that of the engineering works and kitchen fittings. The erection of these buildings has increased the permanent accommodation for patients at the Western Hospital by 104 beds, besides providing considerably increased and improved accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff.

The South-Western Ambulance Station was also completed during the year, at a total cost of £13,976 7s. 4d., or £337 12s. 8d. less than the amount sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

At the North-Eastern Hospital a new Medical Superintendent's house was completed, at the total cost of £2,155 5s. 11d., or £148 14s. 1d. less than the expenditure sanctioned.

The contract for excavation of the site of the new head office and filling with a raft of concrete and steel rafters was successfully brought to a conclusion in September. The cost was £4,033 14s. 10d., being £352 5s. 2d. less than the contract price.

The contract for the fencing in of the Joyce Green Hospital was also carried out during the year, the total cost of the works being £1,767, or £317 in excess of the amount (£1,450) sanctioned by the Local Government Board, the greater part of this excess being due to the fact that the amount of the lowest tender received was £245 in excess of the architect's estimate.

At the North-Western Hospital a new block for the female staff and a gate-porter's lodge were completed, the total cost of the works being respectively £9,733 3s. 2d. and £537 11s., or £192 16s. 10d. and £16 9s. less than the expenditure sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

At the Eastern Hospital a new range of workshops has been erected, the estimated total cost thereof being £609. The final statement of accounts has not been rendered.

At the Gore Farm Hospital a contract for the enlargement of the rain-water reservoir and for the provision of a storm-water overflow has been completed, at a total cost of £1,596 12s. 3d., or £58 7s. 9d. less than the expenditure sanctioned.

At the South-Eastern Hospital contracts for underpinning the isolation pavilion, at a cost of £207 13s. 6d., and for certain alterations and additions to the North Lodge stores, at a total cost of £504 14s. 7d., have also been completed, the expenditure in the former instance having been debited to the general account, and having in the latter instance exceeded the expenditure sanctioned by the Local Government Board by £54 14s. 7d.

We have also to report the completed erection of a boundary wall around a portion of the Tooting Bec Asylum estate, at a cost, exclusive of architect's commission and other incidental charges, of £3,203 0s. 3d., or £75 19s. 9d. less than the contract amount.

In the case of the Park Hospital the buildings have been in occupation since October, 1897, but we have not yet finally closed the accounts owing to certain additional minor works (more particularly in connection with the well and water-softening apparatus) still remaining uncompleted.

Uncompleted works. Of the contracts yet to be completed, those for the erection of the Grove Hospital at Tooting Graveney for 520 patients and for the partial reconstruction of the North-Eastern Hospital occupy the foremost place.

Grove Hospital. The Grove Hospital buildings, for which contracts amounting to £217,746 13s. 4d. have been entered into by the Board, and which were to have been handed over to the Managers on March 23rd last, remained in the builders' hands at the end of the year, although at that time comparatively little work required to be done to complete the whole.

North-Eastern Hospital. The reconstruction of the North-Eastern Hospital was commenced in July last, when the Managers accepted a tender for the erection of a permanent administration block, female staff blocks, diphtheria, enteric, and isolation blocks, steward's house, porter's lodge, &c., at a cost of £113,642.

Other uncompleted contracts. Of the other contracts which remained uncompleted at the end of the year 1898 the most important were:—

	Contract sum.		
	£	s.	d.
(i.) The new head office buildings	47,532	0	0
(ii.) Nurses' home and isolation block at Northern Hospital	20,387	0	0
(iii.) Drainage reconstruction at South-Western Hospital	8,840	0	0
(iv.) Female attendants' home at Caterham Asylum	5,091	0	0

Tooting Bec Asylum. We expect to be soon in a position to submit to the Board tenders for the erection of the Tooting Bec Asylum as an infirmary for imbeciles, the working specification of which has recently passed through our hands, and the quantities of which are now being taken out. The architects' estimate of the probable cost of this asylum is approximately £200,000, and the buildings have been so planned that when completed they will provide accommodation for 750 patients (capable of future extension, if necessary, to 930), with staff accommodation for the full complement of patients.

An interesting new departure here will be the employment of Dowson gas in the generation of electricity and the adoption of electricity as the motive power for the laundry machinery.

Southern Hospital. In June last, the Managers received competitive plans from ten out of fifteen selected firms of architects who had been invited to send in designs for the erection of the Southern Hospital for convalescing patients at Carshalton, and on the advice of the Works Committee, who had the able assistance of the assessor, Mr. Henry Currey, F.R.I.B.A., they awarded the first prize to Messrs. Treadwell & Martin, of 2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.; the second prize to Messrs. Pennington & Son, of Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; and the third prize to Messrs. Newman & Newman, of 31, Tooley Street, S.E.

Messrs. Treadwell & Martin, being appointed architects for the hospital, have been engaged in elaborating plans for its erection. These we hope shortly to present to the Managers, but have been delayed by the necessity of scrutinising very carefully every detail of a scheme for which no experience exists.

We may remind the Managers that the architects of this hospital are to be remunerated by a lump sum. The machinery, heating, and lighting works, together with the roads and fencing, were, however, excluded from this arrangement, and the Managers on our recommendation have entrusted to the same firm the fencing in of the estate, also at an agreed fee.

High Wood School. In consequence of the decision of the Board to establish schools for ophthalmic children at Brentwood and Swanley, Messrs. C. & W. Henman, of 64, Cannon Street, E.C., were in February appointed architects of the High Wood School at Brentwood, and Messrs. Newman & Newman, of 31, Tooley Street, S.E., in July architects of the White Oak School at Swanley.

Sketch plans of these schools, which will each contain accommodation for 360 children and the necessary staff of officers, have recently been approved by the Managers, to whom we trust shortly to submit the finished drawings of both schools for transmission to the Local Government Board.

Seaside Homes. At our recommendation the Managers also appointed Messrs. C. & W. Henman as architects of the additions to the seaside home at Margate, and Mr. Rowland Plumbe as architect of the homes to be erected at Rustington, near Littlehampton.

Engineer to the Board. Not the least important of the administrative steps taken by the Managers during the past year was the appointment of an Engineer to the Board.

Mr. Hatch, who was selected for this position, has only been in the service of the Board since July last, but ample evidence exists of the advantages already resulting from the supervision of the work of the engineering staffs of the several institutions of the Board by a competent officer.

Surveyor to the Board. Although at the time of Mr. Hatch's appointment it was considered expedient to leave for further consideration the question of filling up the vacant post of Surveyor, we are of opinion that, having regard to the extent, variety, and importance of the works and repairs necessary for the efficient maintenance of the numerous buildings belonging to the Board, it is desirable that the appointment of an officer for whose services there is so much present need and for whose activity there promises to be abundant scope in the future should not be longer delayed.

Bills of quantities and contracts. The recent decision of the Board to make bills of quantities form part of the contract in all future building contracts, upon the understanding that the surveyors guarantee the accuracy of their quantities, is an innovation on the previous practice of the Board of which the result will be watched with interest.

Cost of completed work. We submit (Appendix E) a statement showing the total cost as ascertained on completion of the several works which have been carried out under our supervision since the Works Committee was established.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

List of references from the Board to the Works Committee from its establishment in June, 1896, to December 31st, 1898, with particulars of how such references were dealt with.

Date.	Institution.	Nature of Reference.	How dealt with.
1896.			
June 20	Caterham	Female attendants' home ...	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
	Do.	Bay windows to wards	Proposal abandoned.
.. 20	North-Western Hospital	New staff block	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
.. 20	Northern Hospital ...	Isolation block	Do. do.
.. 20	South-Western Hospital	Alterations and additions (male staff quarters, &c.).	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
.. 20	South-Western Ambulance Station	Erection of station	Do. do.
.. 20	Grove Hospital	Erection of hospital	Do. do.
.. 20	Tooting Bec	Erection of asylum	Specification approved.
.. 20	Smallpox Hospital (Joyce Green)	Fencing-in estate	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
.. 20	Do. Do.	Erection of hospital	Preparation of specification ordered Jan. 20th, 1898.
.. 20	North-Eastern Hospital ..	Erection of new administrative block, female staff blocks, diphtheria, enteric, and isolation wards, steward's house, porter's lodge, &c.	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
.. 20	Western Hospital ...	Diphtheria blocks, nurses' home, &c.	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
Aug. 1	Grove Hospital	To report whether the architect should be asked to defray any portion of the fees payable to the quantity surveyors.	Reported on
Oct. 24	South-Eastern Hospital...	Augmenting heating plant ...	Specification approved.
.. 24	South-Western Hospital	Proposed meat store	Proposal abandoned.
.. 24	Northern Hospital ...	New nurses' block	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
.. 24	Leavesden	Annexe to laundry	Carried out by asylum staff under Surveyor to the Board.
Nov. 7	Do.	Enclosing of heater in laundry)	
.. 7	South Wharf	Detention shelter	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
.. 21	Southern Hospital ...	Appointment of architect ...	Competitive plans obtained.
Dec. 5	North-Western Hospital	Gate-porter's lodge	Contract (See Appendix C.)
1897.			
Jan. 16	South-Western Hospital	New pavilion. Reconstruction of drainage.	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
.. 30	Darenth Schools	Additional mess-room accommodation.	Consideration deferred at request of Darenth Committee (October 26th, 1897).

Date.	Institution.	Nature of Reference.	How dealt with
1897.			
Feb. 13	South-Eastern Hospital...	Underpinning isolation ward ...	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
„ 27	Do. do. ...	Conversion of North Lodge stores into staff sleeping quarters.	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
Mar. 13	Northern Hospital ...	Alteration of latrines ...	Carried out by hospital staff under steward.
„ 13	Gore Farm Hospital ..	Enlargement of rain-water reservoir, and provision of storm-water overflow.	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
„ 27	Park Hospital ...	Placing works in progress under supervision of Works Committee.	Buildings completed.
May 8	Eastern Hospital... ..	Isolation block	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
June 19	Leavesden... ..	Isolation accommodation ...	Works Committee reported that with alterations accommodation in convalescent home would suffice.
Dec. 4	Do.	Alterations and additions to convalescent home.	Adjourned until appointment of Central Asylums Committee.
June 19	Eastern Hospital ...	New workshops	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
July 3	North-Western Hospital	Electric lighting of new staff block.	Contract. (See Appendix C.)
„ 3	Fountain Hospital ...	Additional larder accommodation.	Hospital Committee accepted suggestion of the Works Committee as to adaptation and alteration of existing larder.
„ 31	Gore Farm Hospital ...	New destructor	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
„ 31	South-Western Hospital	Replacing of a temporary hoarding by a brick wall.	Work carried out by contractors on site.
Sept. 11	Head Office	Appointment of architect ...	Mr. E. T. Hall appointed.
Oct. 9	Do.	To prepare plans	Plans submitted and approved. Contract. (See Appendix D.)
Dec. 18	Eastern Hospital... ..	Proposed new scullery	Found impracticable. Reference discharged.
1898.			
Jan. 15	High Wood School ...	Appointment of architect ..	Messrs. C. & W. Henman appointed.
„ 15 and May 7	} Do.	Erection of school ...	{ Sketch plans approved by L. G. B.
Jan. 29	Northern Hospital ...	Electric lighting	Contracts made for part of installation works. (See Appendix D.) Plans of buildings approved by L. G. B.
Mar. 12	Darenth	Extension of farm buildings ...	Work being carried out by asylum staff under steward.
„ 26	... ..	To draw up the form of an agreement with architects	Draft agreement under consideration
„ 26	... ..	As to stating on Board agenda when reporting extras: (a) Total extras previously reported; (b) Amount of original contract.	Reported on.

Date.	Institution.	Nature of Reference.	How dealt with.
1898. June 4	Eastern Hospital ...	To report upon difference between architects' estimate and lowest tender received for erection of isolation block.	Report made.
„ 18	East Cliff Homes ...	Erection of homes ...	Messrs. C. & W. Henman appointed architects.
„ 18	... ..	Regulations for clerks of works	Draft regulations under consideration.
July 2	Western Hospital ...	Staff laundry receiving room ...	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
„ 2	White Oak School ...	Appointment of architect ...	Messrs. Newman & Newman appointed.
„ 30	Do. ...	Erection of school ...	Sketch plans approved by the Board.
„ 2	Southern Hospital ...	To report comparison of cost of Northern and Gore Farm Hospitals, and estimated cost of the Southern Hospital.	Awaiting estimate.
„ 2	... ..	To bring up recommendations with regard to the Engineer to the Board.	Recommendations submitted to and adopted by the Board.
„ 16	Park Hospital ...	Greenhouse ...	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
„ 30	South-Western Hospital	Renewal of sanitary fittings ...	Do. do.
„ 30	... ..	Advisability of bills of quantities forming part of contract.	Reported on.
Sept. 10	North-Western Hospital	Destructor ...	Contract. (See Appendix D.)
Oct. 8	... ..	To draft clause as to rates of wages to be paid to workmen by Board's contractors.	Clause drafted and adopted by the Board.
Nov. 5	South-Western Hospital	New paving in corridors and ward lobbies.	Reported present necessity not established.
„ 5	Leavesden ...	Alterations to laundry ...	Architects preparing plans.
„ 19	Brook Hospital ...	To report on— (a) Supervision of building works in progress. (b) Payment to contractors upon architects' certificates.	Report in course of preparation.
„ 19	Rustington Homes ...	To submit name of architect ...	Mr. Rowland Plumbe appointed architect.
„ 19	Eastern Hospital ..	New discharge rooms ...	Under consideration.
„ 19	Northern Hospital ...	Underpinning of pavilion No. 14	Plans approved by Managers.
„ 19	North-Eastern Hospital...	New permanent laundry ...	Messrs. A. & C. Harston appointed architects.

APPENDIX B.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ARCHITECTS.

1. To submit to the Committee every specification before the same is lithographed or printed, and to set forth at the same time in a memorandum accompanying it—

- (a) The provisional amounts and the nature thereof;
- (b) The specialists' works, with the nature and probable cost thereof;
- (c) The description of bricks, slates, timber, and other principal building materials which he proposes to use in carrying out the works;
- (d) Particulars of the proposed heating, ventilation, sanitary, water works, and drainage;
- (e) The date when the architect will hand to the contractor all details and complete working drawings;
- (f) The probable cost of the works;
- (g) The probable duration of the works.

2. To report to the Committee from time to time as required on the general progress of the works.

3. To report to the Committee at once all omissions or deviations from or additions to the contract works, and the extra cost, if any, of such deviations or additions.

4. To obtain from the Committee their previous sanction in writing to any deviation the cost of which may be estimated to exceed £25.

5. To submit to the Committee, as soon after the completion of the works as possible, a statement showing the amounts of variations ("extras" and "omissions") in the work, and the actual cost thereof.

6. To give such information from time to time to the quantity surveyor appointed by the Board as may be necessary to enable him to measure up variations and extras during the progress of the contract.

7. To preserve, and be responsible for, the safe custody of all sealed plans and contract drawings during the progress of the works, and immediately upon the completion of the same to forward such plans, &c., to the Clerk to the Board.

8. To obtain written instructions before dealing with any provisional amounts in the specification of works carried out under their supervision.

APPENDIX C.

Contracts entered into by the Managers prior to the year 1898 for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee:

INSTITUTION.	Nature of Works.	Contractors.	Dates of Contracts.	Amounts of Contracts.		
				£	s.	d.
Grove Hospital ...	(i.) Buildings ...	Kirk & Randall ...	July 23, 1896	179,104	0	0
	(ii.) Boilers ...	J. Fraser & Sons ...	May 14, 1897	1,960	0	0
	(iii.) Electric lighting (machinery, pipe work, accumulators, &c.) ...	Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	Sept. 16, "	4,180	0	0
	(iv.) Electric lighting (wiring and fittings) ...	Mavor & Coulson, Ltd. ...	Aug. 16, "	4,950	0	0
	(v.) Engineering (cold and hot water supply, &c.) ...	Wenham & Waters, Ltd. ...	" 6, "	16,850	0	0
	(vi.) Kitchen fittings ...	Goddard, Massey, & Warner ...	" 18, "	935	0	0
	(vii.) Laundry machinery ...	D. & J. Tullis ...	Nov. 20, "	3,072	0	0
	(viii.) Steward's house, male staff block, and medical instruction and mortuary blocks ...	Kirk & Randall ...	Dec. 23, "	6,075	13	4
Western Hospital ...	(i.) Patients' blocks, staff accommodation, &c. ...	Slaters, Ltd. ...	Aug. 14, 1896	48,206	0	0
	(ii.) Minor engineering works ...	G. & E. Bradley ...	Sept. 16, "	223	10	0
	(iii.) Main engineering work ...	Burn Bros. ...	May 14, 1897	3,979	0	0
	(iv.) Kitchen fittings ...	Moorwoods, Sons, & Co. ...	July 31, "	927	0	0
South-Western Hospital ...	(i.) Alterations and additions (male staff quarters, &c.) ...	W. Johnson & Co., Ltd. ...	Aug. 27, 1896	5,345	0	0
	(ii.) New pavilion and drainage reconstruction ...	" "	Nov. 8, 1897	15,330	0	0
South-Western Ambulance Station ...	Erection of station ...	" "	Oct. 29, 1896	12,830	0	0
North-Eastern Hospital ...	Medical Superintendent's house ...	" "	Feb. 24, 1897	1,995	0	0
Joyce Green Hospital ...	Fencing ...	Beadle Bros., Ltd. ...	Nov. 2, 1896	1,695	0	0
	(i.) New staff block ...	H. Wall & Co. ...	Dec. 23, "	8,900	0	0
North-Western Hospital ...	(ii.) Electric lighting of same ...	T. Scott Anderson ...	Oct. 16, 1897	380	0	0
	(iii.) New gate-porter's lodge ...	A. J. Cole ...	" 28, "	498	5	0
Caterham Asylum ...	Home for female attendants ...	Solden Hipwell (a) ...	Apr. 21, "	5,091	15	0
South-Eastern Hospital ...	Underpinning isolation pavilion ...	H. Wall & Co. ...	" 26, "	206	15	6*
Gore Farm Hospital ...	Enlarging rain-water reservoir and providing storm-water overflow ...	A. T. Catley ...	Aug. 10, "	1,500	0	0
Tooting Bec Asylum ...	Boundary wall ...	McCormick & Son ...	" 6, "	3,279	0	0
Park Hospital ...	(i.) Water-softening apparatus ...	Wright's Patent Heater Condenser Co. ...	" "	1,644	0	0
	(ii.) Well and pumps ...	Brown & Sons ...	" "	2,860	0	0
South Wharf ...	(iii.) Stopping leakage into well ...	" "	Jan. 4, 1898	554	10	0
	New detention shelter ...	H. Wall & Co. ...	Oct. 15, 1897	976	0	0†
Northern Hospital ...	Isolation pavilion ...	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
	Nurses' home ...	Kirk & Randall ...	Dec. 22, "	20,387	0	0
Total ...				£ 353,934	8	10

(a) Original contract determined. E. F. Bulled & Co. appointed to complete same (Nov., 1897). * Based upon a schedule of approved prices. † Subsequently reduced to £334.

APPENDIX D.

Contracts entered into by the Managers during the year 1898 for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee:—

INSTITUTION.	Nature o Works.	Contractors.	Dates of Contracts.	Amounts of Contracts.
				£ s d.
South-Eastern Hospital ...	Conversion of North Lodge stores into staff quarters ...	Wm. Irwin ...	Feb. 16, 1898	477 0 0
Head Office ...	{ (i.) Excavations and foundations ...	Leslie & Co., Ltd. ...	May 25, "	4,386 0 0
	{ (ii.) Building ...	Shillitoe & Son ...	Aug. 25, "	47,532 0 0
Eastern Hospital ...	{ (i.) New isolation pavilion ...	W. Johnson & Co., Ltd. ...	June 1, "	2,061 0 0
	{ (ii.) New workshops ...	Barrett & Power ...	" 8, "	550 0 0
Grove Hospital ...	Fittings in steward's stores and dispensary ...	H. Burman ...	" 9, "	620 0 0
Gore Farm Hospital ...	New destructor ...	T. Knight ...	July 20, "	378 0 0
North-Eastern Hospital ...	Erection of administrative block, female staff blocks, diphtheria, enteric, and isolation blocks, steward's house, porter's lodge, &c. ...	McCormick & Sons ...	" 20, "	113,642 0 0
Northern Hospital ...	{ (i.) Dynamos, engines, and spare armature ...	{ India-rubber, Gutta-percha, } { and Telegraph Works Co. }	Aug. 12, "	1,776 0 0
	{ (ii.) Boilers ...	{ Taylor & Sons ... }	" 5, "	725 0 0
	{ (iii.) Autostokers ...	{ ... }	Dec. 16, "	195 0 0
North-Western Hospital ...	New destructor ...	Horsfall Furnace Syndicate ...	" 21, "	232 7 6
Western Hospital ...	New staff laundry receiving room ...	Spencer, Santo, & Co., Ltd. ...	" 9, "	152 18 3
South-Western Hospital ...	Renewal of sanitary fittings ...	W. Johnson & Co., Ltd. ...	" 21, "	1,950 4 10
Park Hospital ...	Greenhouse ...	G. W. Riley ...	" 3, "	120 0 0
			Total ...	£ 174,797 10 7

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the total cost (as ascertained on completion) of works carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee.

1. GORE FARM HOSPITAL.

Enlarging rain-water reservoir, and providing storm overflow :—

	£	s.	d.
A. T. Catley, contract	£1,500	0	0
extra works	£19	0	3
Less omitted works	3	0	0
	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
	1,516	0	
Lithography		4	16
A. & C. Harston, commission		75	16
	<u>£1,596</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>

2. JOYCE GREEN HOSPITAL.

(i.) Tramway (carried out under the Smallpox Hospitals Committee) :—

	£	s.	d.
J. Dickson, contract	£4,396	19	8
extras in excess of omissions, and allowance for old materials	31	1	9
	<u>4,428</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

(ii.) Fencing :—

Beadle Bros., Ltd., contract	1,695	0	0
A. & C. Harston, commission	255	14	6
Lithography		11	18
	<u>£6,390</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>

3. NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

New medical superintendent's house :—

	£	s.	d.
W. Johnson & Co., Ltd., contract... ..	£1,995	0	0
Less excess of omissions over extras	26	15	4
	<u>1,968</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
A. & C. Harston, commission	114	3	3
W. T. Farthing, commission	23	19	0
Lithography	48	19	0
	<u>£2,155</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

4. NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

(a) Gate-porter's lodge :—

	£	s.	d.
A. J. Cole, contract	£498	5	0
extra works	9	0	0
	<u>507</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
Pennington & Son, commission	25	7	0
Lithography	4	19	0
	<u>£537</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

(b) New staff quarters:—

	£	s	d.
H. Wall & Co., contract	£8,900	0	0
extra works	148	16	11
			<u>9,048 16 11</u>
Pennington & Son, commission		361	18 4
W. H. Barber & Son, commission		112	3 0
G. Buck, clerk of works		184	16 0
Lithography		25	8 11
			<u>£9,733 3 2</u>

5 SOUTH-WESTERN AMBULANCE STATION.

	£	s	d.
W. Johnson & Co., Ltd., contract... ..	£12,830	0	0
excess of extras over omissions	75	4	6
			<u>12,905 4 6</u>
T. W. Aldwinckle, commission		516	4
compensation, solicitors' and surveyor's fees, &c., re party walls, and caretaker's wages		42	5 0
J. Glover, compensation for loss and inconvenience during works		10	0 0
W. T. Farthing, commission		185	4 6
A. Sandall, clerk of the works		280	0 0
Lithography		37	9 4
			<u>£13,976 7 4</u>

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

Conversion of North Lodge stores into staff sleeping quarters:—

	£	s	d.
W. Irwin, contract	£477	0	0
extra works	15	0	9
			<u>492 0 9</u>
Lithography		10	16 0
A. Turner, clerk of works, expenses		1	17 10
			<u>£504 14 7</u>

7. SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

Men's quarters and other minor works:—

	£	s	d.
W. Johnson & Co., Ltd., contract... ..	£5,345	0	0
extra works	45	9	6
			<u>5,390 9 6</u>
T. W. Aldwinckle, commission		215	12 0
W. T. Farthing, commission		79	2 0
J. Softly, clerk of works, wages		214	4 0
Lithography		38	2 10
			<u>£5,937 10 4</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTRACT COMMITTEE.

January 4th, 1899.

**Revision of
Tenders
and
Methods of
Contracting**

After a time of considerable pressure, consequent upon the carrying out of the recommendations for the improvement of the contract system formulated by a special committee and adopted by the Managers in 1895, the work of the Contract Committee has, during the past twelve months, proceeded upon more settled lines.

The chief recommendations carried into effect, as the result of the deliberations of the special committee, were:—(1) Complete rearrangement of the forms of tender, and the subdivision and regrouping of items making up a large schedule; (2) careful comparison of the tenders recommended item by item; and (3) establishment of a Stores Department for the reception of manufactured and non-perishable goods.

**Classifica-
tion of
Goods.**

The attention given to the first of these points by the classification of articles according to the trades to which they belong has already resulted in improved tendering, many firms having competed for the contracts who held aloof when, under the practice which formerly obtained, they were obliged to tender prices for articles outside the range of their own trades.

**Comparison
of Tenders.**

The comparison of the tenders, item by item, has necessitated frequent and prolonged meetings of the Contract Committee, but there can be little doubt that the results have been commensurate with the labour involved, and the financial saving considerable.

**Stores
Department**

The Stores Department has now been opened for about two years, and though a detailed inquiry into the results of its working would at this time be premature, it may be said that one of the advantages, and that the most important, expected from it by the special committee has been largely secured, viz., uniformity of examination and good delivery.

**Goods
rejected.**

During the first year's working the proportion of goods rejected after examination as being inferior to sample was 50 per cent., while during the last twelve months it has fallen to 33 per cent.

**Financial
Result.**

The actual financial advantage to the Board it is extremely difficult as yet to determine. The opening of the stores was coincident with the revision of the samples, the majority of which were condemned as out of date, and replaced by others of a suitable and modern type. Any comparison of prices therefore would be misleading. But with the power to contract for the supply of large quantities of goods in bulk which the possession of the stores has conferred upon the Board, and the direct dealing with the manufacturers thereby induced, combined with the advantages above referred to, there is reason to believe that a great advance has been made in the direction of real economy—obtaining better value for money.

**Number and
value of
Contracts
taken.**

The daily population for which the Managers have had to make provision during the past year was about 14,000 persons, and the total number of contracts entered into on the recommendation of the Contract Committee was about 400. Estimated value, £280,000.

(Signed) F. FRAMPTON DAY,
Chairman.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

*January 1st, 1899.**PART I.***I. INTRODUCTORY.**

1. The Children's Committee was formed in June, 1897, and this report therefore covers a period of about eighteen-months.

The work entrusted to the Committee was assigned to the Managers* by an order of the Local Government Board, dated April 2nd, 1897 (see Appendix I.), and is the most recent of the many duties from time to time imposed on them. The circumstances under which the order was issued are referred to in paragraphs 14 and 15.

The effect of that order will be that from the poor law schools of the Metropolis will be removed certain exceptional classes of children requiring special care and attention, or unfitted from various causes to associate with children in a normal state of health and strength.

This separation and removal of the exceptional from the normal children—for whom the schools were intended—will benefit both classes. The former will now get the special attention which they require and which hitherto it has been impossible to give them, whilst the latter will no longer be retarded by being associated with children so far behind them physically and intellectually.

2. Now the full significance of this movement can hardly be estimated at its proper value without a knowledge of the circumstances that gave it birth. We herefore propose to prefix, as an introduction to this, our first annual report, a brief sketch of the recent history of poor law children in the Metropolis.

II. GLANCE AT THE RECENT HISTORY OF POOR LAW CHILDREN IN THE METROPOLIS.

3 It will be quite sufficient for our purpose to begin with the Poor Law Reform Act of 1834—the first of many successful efforts to improve the old Elizabethan poor laws. The period of nearly 65 years which has elapsed since the passing of that Act falls into four parts, so far at least as the Metropolis is concerned:—

- (i.) 1834–1849—a period during which practically all poor law children were cared for in the workhouses.
- (ii.) 1849–1868—the period of the rise and establishment of most of the district and separate schools now existing.
- (iii.) 1868–1874—a period of doubt as to the value of those schools.
- (iv.) 1874–1896—a period of decline of belief in the aggregation of large numbers of children together in one building, and of the growth of the idea of housing children in small separate buildings.

We now refer to each of these periods in a little more detail.

* The official designation of the Board is "The Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District," and the words "Board" and "Managers" are used indiscriminately in the text.

4. *First period, 1834-1849.*—While it is true that during this period children were, for the most part, cared for in the workhouses (though under much better conditions than formerly), yet the fact must not be overlooked that as early as 1766 it was enacted (7 Geo. III., c. 39) that children above two and under six years of age received into the workhouses within the Metropolis should, within fourteen days, be sent into the country to a distance of not less than three miles; and infant children, not being nursed by their mothers, to a distance of not less than five miles from London.

The overseers of the poor or other authorities then carrying out the duties of the present boards of guardians were loth to go to the expense of providing separate homes for each parish or union. Consequently the matter was left to private enterprise; and when the means of complying with the statute had been created, the establishments so founded were soon well occupied.

The largest of these establishments, which accommodated more than 1,200 children of all ages under fifteen, had been established at Norwood, and was taken over in 1849 by one of the school district boards formed in that year.

5. Great as were the advantages of sending children to these suburban establishments compared with keeping them in the workhouses, yet even so, the limited success attained caused the Poor Law Commissioners* to make several inquiries into their working. In 1836 the commissioners issued a report commenting unfavourably on these institutions, and three years later, referring to the same institutions, published the following remarks:—

The arrangements were in all respects imperfect, and especially so in everything that related to the religious, moral, and industrial training of the children. . . . The recreation of the children was not encouraged by any systematic arrangements. . . . The defects apparently inseparable from contractors' establishments are such as to render their extension in the highest degree impolitic. . . . A right regulation of such houses can generally be secured only by incessant and painful vigilance.

6. *Second period, 1849-1868.*—Notwithstanding the complaints levelled at these "contractors' establishments," no suspicion seems to have entered the minds of the critics that any of the evils pointed out by them were due to the aggregation of large numbers of children in one building. Indeed, it was thought that the defects were wholly incidental to the management being in private hands, and the success in its own way of the largest of these establishments, led the authorities of that day to conclude that the establishment of schools on similar lines would, if the management were placed in the hands of bodies responsible to the ratepayers, ensure success and the disappearance of the defects noted.

Accordingly, in 1844, Parliament endowed the Poor Law Commissioners with power to "combine unions or parishes into school districts for the "management of any class of infant poor not above the age of 16 years." Among the restrictions contained in the Act was one which limited the area of every such school district. Operating with other causes, this restriction tied the hands of the Poor Law Commissioners so that the powers vested in them remained for four years unexercised. At the end of that time, viz., in 1848, these

* The Poor Law Commissioners were appointed in 1834 under the Poor Law Reform Act above cited. They were succeeded in 1848 by the Poor Law Board, who in their turn were, in 1871, succeeded by the present Local Government Board.

restrictions were removed by Parliament, and in that and the year following (1849) no fewer than three out of the five metropolitan districts now existing were formed.

Under the powers vested in the Poor Law Board by the Act then passed, altogether six districts have been formed in the Metropolis, embracing 16 parishes and unions. One of these districts has been dissolved. Another, the largest, will be dissolved in 1899. The dissolution of a third is in contemplation, and if the proposal is carried out there will then remain three districts only, embracing seven parishes and unions.

7. The schools built for these districts and for the separate parishes and unions are 18 in number. The first was opened in 1849, the last in 1887, but most of them in 1853 and 1854. With two exceptions, all were built or planned during this period, and all were of the barrack type. The last of this type was finished in 1872, and the two schools built since have been constructed on the cottage colony plan.

8. *Third period, 1868-1874.*—Not long after these large schools were established—schools built with so little misgiving, and from which so much was expected—it became apparent that, great as was the improvement over the preceding state of things, yet the collection of large numbers of children on one site and in one building proved but a qualified success, and did not quite meet the expectations that had been formed—that, in short, these schools had their own disadvantages.

9. To only one of the disadvantages—that which the work entrusted to us is meant to mitigate—is it necessary in this place to refer, viz., that in such large buildings classification was difficult of accomplishment. One of the results was that infectious or contagious disease, when imported into a school, frequently spread very rapidly. Ophthalmia was specially unfortunate in this respect, but this point is more particularly referred to in paragraphs 37-40.

Into the question of ophthalmia Mr. Edward Nettleship, F.R.C.S., an ophthalmic specialist, was commissioned to inquire, and his report was issued in 1874. In that report (referred to in more detail in paragraph 37) the opinion was expressed that the only certain way of keeping the schools free from ophthalmia was by providing isolation or quarantine schools.

10. While Mr. Nettleship was engaged in his inquiry, Mrs. Nassau Senior was, at the request of the Local Government Board, prosecuting an inquiry into another alleged defect of poor law schools, viz., the lack of success which attended the education and training of girls. Her report also was issued in 1874, and is only referred to here because it advocated the “breaking up of the present schools,” and the adoption of “schools of a more homelike character, containing “not more than 20 to 30 children of all ages”—one of the first public suggestions of a method which has now many adherents, and one which will doubtless be given an extensive trial.

11. *Fourth period, 1874-1896.*—Naturally the recommendations contained in these reports, however valuable, could not be immediately translated into practice, but from that time more and more attention was given to improving the methods of training poor law children, and it became doubtful whether any more barrack schools would be built.

The question then arose: In what form should future provision be made?

Retention in the workhouse was wholly discountenanced; boarding out—which was introduced in 1870—had not had an extensive trial, and, although it was the most noticeable and, with some qualifications, perhaps the most successful of the alternative methods yet introduced, was of limited application. The use of training ships was even more limited.

The segregation of children in small groups in separate houses was clearly the cardinal point to be aimed at, but whether the homes should be grouped in a sort of colony or scattered over a large area—as, for example, a large town—was, and is, the problem to be solved. Both systems are now on their trial, and it is therefore too early to expect that an authoritative opinion will be given on either.

III. REPORT OF THE POOR LAW SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, 1896.

12. Still, the old barrack schools existed, and, although improved in many respects, became the subject of more or less continued criticism. So much so, that in September, 1894, in consequence of the representations made by a deputation which waited on the President of the Local Government Board, a departmental committee (the Poor Law Schools Committee) was appointed to “inquire into the existing systems for the maintenance and education of children under the charge of managers of district schools and boards of guardians in the Metropolis, and to advise as to any changes that may be desirable.”

The committee's report was issued in February, 1896. It had much to say in disfavour of large schools. It contained more than 90 recommendations. Most of the recommendations have reference to children who will still remain under the care of the guardians or of the managers of school districts, and are not therefore germane to the subject of this report.

13. Among the remaining recommendations, however, may be found a group which, as one of the circumstances that brought forth the order under which we are working, we here reproduce:—

That a central authority be appointed for the Metropolis, which shall have the control and supervision of all the London institutions for poor law children, charging the expenses to a common fund.

That one or more ophthalmic and other hospital schools be established for the reception of all children suffering from local contagious diseases, and that arrangements be made for their continuous education whilst inmates of such schools.

That suitable homes be provided for feeble-minded children by the boarding-out system, or that they be placed in small voluntary homes specially suited for their care and maintenance.

That any additional provision needed be supplied by boarding-out, cottage homes, isolated homes similar to those established at Sheffield, or by utilising certified homes.

And from one of the four minority reports we extract the following noticeable paragraphs:—

That for certain purposes a central body is necessary, and that whether an existing body be entrusted with the work or a new body be elected, it should be representative of the guardians. This body should be charged with the provision and management of one or more institutions:—

(a) For the care and education of children suffering from eye, skin, and scalp diseases;

- (b) For the technical training of boys (the needs of girls being probably met by the recommendations contained on page 54 of the report [of the Poor Law Schools Committee]);
- (c) For children requiring seaside air or other convalescent aid; and
- (d) For children who, by reason of defective intellect or physical infirmity, cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools, and without special training, would be unable to take their place in the world.

To this body should also be committed the arrangements for and supervision of "boarded-out" children, including their inspection in the country homes.

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S ORDER OF 2nd APRIL, 1897.

14. One of the first results of this report of the Poor Law Schools Committee was the introduction into Parliament of a Bill which, among other things, proposed to make it possible for the Local Government Board and boards of guardians to transfer to the Education Department and the other educational authorities to be formed under the Act the care and maintenance of all poor law children both of the Metropolis and of the provinces. The Bill was, however, dropped, and the Local Government Board shortly afterwards (viz., in January, 1897) circulated the draft of an order which they stated they proposed to issue creating a new central authority with the duty of providing "for the reception and relief" of certain classes of children named in the order "chargeable to some union or parish in the Metropolis, such unions and parishes to be grouped for the purpose of the order into a district to be called the London Children's Asylum "District."

15. This proposal did not find favour in the eyes of those interested in the question, and the Local Government Board a few months afterwards, viz., in April, 1897, issued an order imposing on the Metropolitan Asylums Board (who had signified their willingness to undertake the work) the duties which it had been proposed to assign to the new central authority.

These duties are to provide accommodation for—

- (a) Children suffering from ophthalmia or other contagious disease of the eye;
- (b) Children suffering from contagious disease of the skin or scalp;
- (c) Children requiring either special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air;
- (d) Children who by reason of defect of intellect or physical infirmity cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools; and
- (e) Children who are ordered by two justices or a magistrate to be taken, under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, to a workhouse or an asylum of the district.

The order will be found *in extenso* in Appendix I.

V. FIRST STEPS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THAT ORDER, AND ENUNCIATION OF POLICY.

16. As soon as the order was issued, the Managers appointed a Special Committee, who, with the assistance of Mr. Lockwood and Dr. Downes, Inspectors

of the Local Government Board, very carefully considered what general principles should be laid down for the guidance of the Managers in their endeavours to give effect to the order.

17. *Outline of Policy.*—On May 22nd, 1897, the Special Committee presented their report to the Managers, and from that report we make the following extracts:—

(a) *Children suffering from Ophthalmia or other Contagious Diseases of the Eye.*

We are of opinion that provision for 800 of these cases should be made in three institutions, with administrative buildings suitable for enlarging the capacity of each institution to a maximum of 400 patients, if necessary. The Hanwell Ophthalmic Hospital might, we think, be one of these institutions, provided it can be rented, but not otherwise. . . . In the Hanwell hospital children suffering from affections of the eye undergo special medical treatment, and continue their general education at the same time. The establishment thus fulfils the double duty of an eye hospital and a school; and so far as we have been able to gather, with satisfactory results in each case—a system which we would recommend should obtain in any establishments which the Board may provide.

(b) *Children suffering from Contagious Diseases of the Skin or Scalp.*

We are of opinion that for the present the Managers should limit their accommodation for children of this class to cases of ringworm of the scalp, and that isolation accommodation for 400 of these cases should be provided where both the medical treatment of the children and their education and training may continue during the time they are under treatment.

(c) *Children requiring Special Treatment or the Benefit of Seaside Air.*

We are of opinion that some provision for these cases should be made in seaside homes, and that the establishments already provided for this purpose by the South Metropolitan School District at Herne Bay and by the St. Pancras guardians at Margate should be taken over by the Managers with as little delay as possible. Provision is made for the continuance of the education of the children in both these institutions, and we are of opinion that such an arrangement should always obtain in any home which the Board may provide.

We think that such further provision as may from time to time be found necessary should be in the form of small homes for about 25 children each.

(d) *Intellectually and Physically Infirm Children.*

We are of opinion that some provision should be made for children who, by reason of defect of intellect or physical infirmity, cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools, by the renting of small houses in the vicinity of some of the special schools of the London School Board, where groups of children (say eight in each) could be properly tended and cared for by foster-mothers, and at the same time could enjoy the advantages of the special educational training which has been provided for cases of this class by the School Board for London.

(e) *Children under Remand to Workhouses, &c., under the Act of 1866.*

As the number of children of this class necessarily varies considerably from day to day, statistics in respect of any one day are unreliable. We therefore advise the Managers to accept the figures suggested to us by the Inspector of the Local Government Board, and to provide for 150 of this class by renting, purchasing, or erecting three conveniently situated homes—two on the north and one on the south side of the Thames.

18. The report concluded with the following recommendations (among others):—

- (A) That isolation accommodation be provided for about 800 children suffering from ophthalmia and other contagious diseases of the eye in three institutions, with administrative buildings suitable for subsequently enlarging the capacity of each institution to a maximum, if necessary, of 400 inmates.
- (B) That negotiations be forthwith entered into with the managers of the Central London School District for the temporary transfer to the Board of the ophthalmic hospital attached to the schools at Hanwell, upon the basis of an annual rental.
- (C) That isolation accommodation be provided for 400 children suffering from ringworm of the scalp.
- (D) That negotiations be forthwith entered into with the managers of the South Metropolitan School District and the St. Pancras guardians for the transfer to the Board of the convalescent homes at Herne Bay and Margate respectively now under the control of those authorities, and that such further accommodation* as may from time to time be required at the seaside for convalescent cases be provided in small homes for about 25 children each.
- (E) That provision be made for the weakminded and physically infirm children† who cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools in small houses in the vicinity of some of the special schools of the London School Board.
- (F) That accommodation be provided for 150 remand cases under the Industrial Schools Act of 1866 in three institutions—each containing accommodation for 50 cases—to be rented, purchased, or built, two on the north side of the Thames and one on the south side.

19. This report was approved by the Managers, its recommendations adopted, and a standing committee (called the Children's Committee) of 12 members (subsequently increased to 20) was appointed to give effect to those decisions. A copy of the report was transmitted to the Local Government Board for their approval, and a conference shortly afterwards took place (9th July, 1897) between the President and chief officers of the Local Government Board and the Children's Committee on the general principles therein propounded.

20. At that conference the President signified his general approval of the Managers' proposals, and took the opportunity of stating that the Local Government Board had it in contemplation to dissolve the South Metropolitan School District (the largest of the metropolitan districts), whose schools were at Sutton, and concluded by making certain suggestions as to the disposal of the three schools at Sutton. These suggestions are more particularly referred to in paragraph 56.

21. *General features of the Policy.*—The decisions, then, enumerated in paragraph 18 are an answer to the question not infrequently asked: What is the policy of the Children's Committee? It will be seen that the policy is clear and definite, though in outline only. It was well thought out, with the aid of competent advice, and has received the approval—at least, in its general features—of those most competent to judge.

* Total accommodation to be provided subsequently fixed at 360.

† Estimated at 300 in number, or 2 per cent. on the whole number of metropolitan poor law children (18,000).

22. The distinguishing features of this policy are two in number. The first is that, notwithstanding the circumstance that the children will be under our care for a comparatively short time, and will for the most part require primarily special hospital treatment or medical care, they will nevertheless continue to receive education as though they were healthy children in an ordinary poor law school—or at least as much education as is compatible with the main object in view, viz., restoration to health.

Under existing conditions the education of these classes of children is partially, and in many cases entirely, suspended, and thus time is lost during that period of their lives when its loss is most to be lamented.

23. The second feature is—as subsequently elaborated—that children drawn from the poor law schools will for the most part be housed in cottages constructed to hold 10 or 12 children each, and that in no case where the houses are of the Managers' providing, will more than 25 children be placed together under one roof.

It will be recollected that the handing over of these children to the care of the Managers was the outcome of the now generally accepted policy of separating, especially for educational purposes, the afflicted and exceptional classes of children from those of a normal type. This policy gives, we think, much promise of improvement in the lot of these weaker children. But that is not all, for by the withdrawal of these exceptional children, the lot of the normal child who remains must inevitably be greatly bettered, and the schools placed in a far better position than that which they now occupy for carrying out their legitimate work.

24. The case of remand children will not come within this limitation as to numbers, and *may* not come within it as to education. They will be under our care for so short a time—at most a fortnight or three weeks—that we can hardly hope to devise any scheme of education or of training whose results will ever be apparent to us or of lasting benefit to the children themselves.

25. *Statistical.*—It may be interesting to note that at the period when district and separate schools were first founded (1849) there were nearly 383,000 children chargeable to the poor law at one time in England and Wales, while now there are only about 240,000, notwithstanding that the population has increased in this period from 16,000,000 to more than 30,000,000.

These figures include both indoor and outdoor child pauperism, and it is worth noting that while in 1849, children receiving outdoor relief were nearly seven times more in number than those receiving indoor relief, at the present time the former class is only one-fourth of the latter.

The records do not enable a similar comparison to be made in regard to the Metropolis, but, confining ourselves to children receiving indoor relief only, it seems probable that in the former year (1849) there were about 8,000 children so chargeable, while there are now about 18,000, and in that period the population has increased from 2,287,000 to 4,422,000.

Of these 18,000 children now chargeable, about 11,600 are in the district and separate schools; 1,000 are boarded out; 2,300 are in Roman Catholic certified schools; 900 are in other certified schools and on the training ship "Exmouth"; and the remainder (about 2,000) are in the workhouses and infirmaries.

26. Not many children under two years of age will be placed under the care of

this Board, and it is believed but few Roman Catholics of any age. For Roman Catholic children suffering from ophthalmia and for children requiring seaside air the authorities of that persuasion have already provided sufficient accommodation, and so long as this continues to be the case the Managers will be relieved of all responsibility in the matter.

The numbers for which accommodation will, according to present advice, be required are—

Ophthalmia	..	..	..	800
Ringworm	..	..	..	400
Convalescents	..	..	..	360
Defective children	..	..	..	360
Remand children	..	..	..	150
				<hr/>
				2,070
				<hr/>

VI. GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE.

27. The progress made by the Committee towards giving effect to the order referred to (paragraph 14) forms the subject of most of the remainder of this report and a summary of what has been accomplished will be found in paragraph 106.

Before, however, proceeding to state in detail what has been done, we think it well to make a few observations on the rate of progress generally. In making these observations we have specially in mind those ladies and gentlemen who, although not members of boards of guardians, are interested in the work of bettering the conditions of life of poor law children, but who are probably not very well conversant with the limitations under which work by a public body is done.

It is evident that progress made by any public body is necessarily slower than that which depends on the efforts of an individual unfettered by diversity of opinion and by the disadvantages of periodical or intermittent consideration. Such progress is slow, even when the issues are clear and when the work presents no special difficulties. In the work entrusted to us, however, not only are there difficulties—and not a few—inherent in the nature of the problems presented for solution, but also difficulties which have their root in the fact that the work is what may be called of the pioneer order. In other words, there are no precedents to guide us, and the work is of a nature alien to the experiences of the Board. As with all work involving new departures, progress has been retarded by two contrary circumstances: wealth of suggestion on some questions; and paucity of suggestion—inevitable where experience is slender or lacking—on other questions.

28. Now, though it is true that the Committee started, as has been said, with a policy prepared for it, yet it must not be forgotten that that policy was in outline only, and the details—not perhaps the least important part—left to the Committee itself to settle.

A settlement of these details even so far as they have now gone has consumed much time, and already one or two modifications of the policy have become necessary.

29. Venturing a truism, we would remark that rapid work is scarcely consistent with thorough initial preparation, and that schemes hastily constructed and buildings planned without sufficient care can only be the forerunners of disappointment. That the Local Government Board are impressed with the difficult nature of our work will appear from the following extract from their annual report for 1897-8 (p. lxxviii.):—

The Managers . . . are also taking active measures with a view of enabling the defective children to share the advantages of the special classes organised by the London School Board, and are devising plans for dealing to the best advantage with remanded children. Much time and labour has been bestowed upon the consideration of these responsible duties, and it has been found necessary to proceed with exceptional care and much deliberation and inquiry.

30. As indicative of the amount of time given to the work, we may mention that during the period covered by this report, 38 meetings of the Committee have been held and no fewer than 113 meetings of the several sub-committees, involving a total of 994 attendances.

VII. ASSOCIATIONS OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS FOR POOR LAW CHILDREN.

31. Although the care of poor law children is vested by law in boards of guardians and other public bodies, yet many voluntary associations have been formed, who have done and are now doing much good. The work of most of these associations is supplementary to that of the guardians, and there are in England under the management of these associations more than 200 homes certified by the Local Government Board for the reception of special classes of children. Many boards of guardians, especially in the country—where such children are neither so numerous nor so constant in numbers as to justify the establishment of separate schools—avail themselves of the accommodation so provided. Some of the best known of these homes are those for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, and for cripples, but the most numerous are industrial and training homes.

32. With three of the associations and bodies of voluntary workers referred to we have had points of contact during the past eighteen months, viz., the State Children's Aid Association, the Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded, and the authorities of several of the homes for children (boys chiefly) scattered over the Metropolis.

The offer of help received from the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded is referred to in paragraph 91, and the subject of the communication between us and the authorities of the boys' homes is referred to in paragraph 102.

33. The offer of help received from the State Children's Aid Association, who have evinced much interest in our work, was of a general nature, and not confined to any one class of children, and we therefore notice it here.

This association, whose object is "to create public interest in the cause of children under the guardianship of the state, and to obtain for them that individual treatment which is essential to their physical and moral well-being," have sent us several communications on the various aspects of our work.

They expressed a desire to be "of some service" to us, and to assist us by the "experience gained by their members."

They eventually formulated their views in the two following propositions:—

- (i.) That the Board should "co-opt on to its Children's Committee men and women experienced with children and interested in educational questions."
- (ii.) That "local committees" should be appointed "to assist in the management of institutions, such committees to be formed by the central bodies, and consisting of persons living in immediate proximity to the institutions, or who are interested in any special class of children, such as the feeble-minded, the convalescent, or those afflicted with ophthalmia."

The Board at its meeting on March 12th, 1898, received a deputation in support of these proposals. After hearing the speaker of the deputation, the Board referred the matter to us for consideration and report.

34. The views of the association received our most careful consideration, and, while sympathising to the full with their motives and objects, we found that we could not usefully consider the former of these two propositions, because the Managers had no power to co-opt ladies and gentlemen either on the Board itself or on any of its committees, and we did not think that the time was quite ripe for recommending that such powers should be sought.

In regard to the second proposition, we felt that, as the work of providing and supervising homes for children had been entrusted to us by the state, it was incumbent on us to perform that duty ourselves, and we feared that if ladies and gentlemen who were not responsible to the Board and to us were associated, in the way suggested, with our sub-committees of management our own responsibility in regard to such homes might be seriously qualified.

We therefore were unable to recommend the adoption of the proposals of the association, and the Board at its meeting on April 23rd, 1898, endorsed our view.

35. At the same time we informed the association that at the only homes then established, viz., those at the seaside for convalescent children, their desire was already in part complied with, for "ladies living in immediate proximity to the institutions" were in the habit of "attending regularly as visitors; that the practice was quite acceptable to the Children's Committee, and would doubtless be equally acceptable at any similar institution to be hereafter established."

PART II.

VIII. OPTHALMIC SCHOOLS.

36. In this part of our report we propose to summarise what has been done during the past eighteen months towards carrying out the policy laid down by the Board in relation to each of the five classes of children assigned to their care.

And first, with regard to children suffering from ophthalmia, which is the most numerous and in some respects the most important of the five classes referred to.

37. *Need of Special Schools.*—Ophthalmia has been called the “scourge” and “bane” of the poor law schools, and, notwithstanding much and sustained effort at eradication, is, though much diminished, still prevalent.

Indeed, from the very beginning of those schools, it has been one of their chief drawbacks, and has formed the subject of several special reports by medical experts—the first dated 1858, and the last two being that of Mr. Edward Nettleship, F.R.C.S., issued in 1874, and that of Mr. Sydney Stephenson, M.B., F.R.C.S., issued in March, 1897. Both those reports were made at the request of, and were addressed to, the Local Government Board.

Mr. Nettleship examined 8,798 children and Dr. Stephenson 17,002. The differences in the numbers of children seen and in the classification and nomenclature of the various types of eye disease render a comparison of the results given in these two reports difficult for unprofessional readers, and any such comparison made by us would probably be quite misleading. For instance, Mr. Nettleship found only 20 per cent. of the children with healthy eyes, while Dr. Stephenson found more than 80 per cent.; but we are informed that the standard of what was considered a healthy eyelid was different in 1874 from what it is now. We therefore confine ourselves to quoting a limited and qualified comparison which Dr. Stephenson himself prepared and inserted in his report:—

	1874.	1896.
Number of children seen	8,798	13,047
Discharge	11·90 per cent.	4·06 per cent.
Trachoma, or “bad granular lids”	42·00 ,,	*4·91 ,,
Ophthalmic corneal damages ..	9·10 ,,	1·28 ,,

Mr. Nettleship estimated that at least 1,300 children required isolation and treatment, while Dr. Stephenson’s figure was 973—arrived at 22 years later, and on a number of children not far from double that on which Mr. Nettleship formed his estimate.

It is therefore evident from these reports that much has been done to mitigate the prevalence of the disease. But it is none the less evident from other figures contained in such reports and elsewhere that the disease fluctuates a good deal, and that it would not be wise to conclude that because at the present moment there is a great diminution in the prevalence and severity of the complaint, that therefore its recrudescence is an improbability.

39. Every medical expert who has issued a report on the matter has recommended the provision of isolation schools as the only certain cure, and yet (unless we include the action of the North Surrey School District Board, whereby more than 20 years ago they made a temporary provision for children of that district) it was not till 1889 that anything definite was done. In that year a well-organised but partial attempt was made (at Hanwell) to put the recommendation into practice, and the success of that attempt is a matter of common knowledge.

The importance of carrying into full effect these suggestions as to isolation of afflicted children will be still more apparent when regard is had to the fact that, though many cases are imported into the schools (Dr. Stephenson, indeed,

* Dr. Stephenson, however, shows that on the whole number of children examined by him (17,002), this percentage would be 7·5.

assigning this as the chief cause—for more than 11 per cent. of those seeking admission are found to be so suffering), yet not a few children who in past years entered the schools with healthy eyes afterwards contracted the disease there.

40. Nor does one attack render the patient immune—rather the reverse; for many children have had not one attack only, but several. One of the medical witnesses informed the Poor Law Schools Committee that out of 880 children who in one year were afflicted at one school, only 160 were suffering from their first attack, that is, that more than three-fourths had had the disease twice or oftener, and some, he stated, had had it more than ten times.

Naturally, the eyes of many of the children were thus permanently injured. Moreover, the compulsory withdrawal of the children from attendance at school, so often and in such considerable numbers, had the effect of disorganising the classes so that not only was the education of the patients themselves stopped during the continuance of the disease—often a question of years—but the education of the healthy children was seriously interrupted.

41. *Acquisition of Sites.*—To the question therefore of providing accommodation for this class the first steps taken by the Committee in any part of their work were directed.

The first proposal was (paragraph 18) to take over, as one of the three schools to be provided, that at Hanwell under the management of the Central London School District Board, “provided it could be rented, but not otherwise.” That board, however, were unwilling to let the school, “as they urgently needed the “buildings for their own use.” The proposal therefore dropped.

42. As soon as this result was known, advertisements were issued inviting offers of a site on the south side of the Thames.

About 136 sites were offered. After careful consideration, 12 were selected for inspection, and 4 of these were chosen as worthy of attention.

We then obtained from a well-known firm of surveyors a report on each of the four sites, and by their advice, which coincided with our own opinion, a site of 49 acres at Swanley was selected, and its purchase agreed to by the Board on December 18th, 1897.

43. Whilst we were occupied in considering the merits of the 12 sites referred to (all, it will be remembered, on the south side of the Thames) our attention was called to the fact that a sale of an estate, about 450 acres in all, at Brentwood, on the north side of the Thames, was announced to take place, and as this land was in one of the districts specially mentioned by Dr. Stephenson as suitable for an ophthalmic school, we decided to recommend the Board to secure any plot that might on inspection be thought suitable.

Acting on the advice of those of our number who had seen the land, we recommended the Board to instruct an agent to attend the sale and to bid on the Managers' behalf for a plot of 28½ acres which we had selected. The Board agreed to our proposal, and at the auction the land was bought at a price well within the limit which we had fixed.

This site was bought on November 23rd, 1897, or within three weeks of the time when the fact that its sale was imminent was brought to our notice.

44. It is satisfactory to note that the average price per acre paid for these

two sites was less than that paid by the Board for any of the 27 sites (in all about 1,400 acres) of which they are the owners—less therefore than the price paid for the sites on which stand the imbecile asylums, which are remote from London, and not easy of access by rail.

And it is still more satisfactory to note that this financial result was not achieved at the sacrifice of that important advantage in a site—nearness to a railway station and to gas and water supplies.

This is an error we have carefully avoided, well knowing that, apart from the question of convenience and ease of administration, any saving on the initial outlay would probably be more than counterbalanced by the yearly expenditure in transit dues, freight, conveyances for staff and Managers, and other charges which any very isolated position or any considerable distance from a railway station always entails.

45. *Scheme and Design of Schools.*—Within a week of the purchase of the site at Brentwood we appointed a sub-committee to discuss the principles on which the plans for the school to be there erected should be drawn. This subject received much anxious consideration from our sub-committee and afterwards from ourselves.

We purpose to give here not merely the final results arrived at, but, in view of the importance of the question, to indicate the principal modification introduced into the scheme as first drafted. As before stated, we had no experience on which to rely and no precedent to guide us, for the ophthalmic school at Hanwell, composed of temporary buildings erected hastily, and without much forethought, was avowedly only an expedient.

46. Eventually, however, a scheme was drawn for a school to accommodate 300 children (afterwards raised to 360), which provided that the accommodation should be distributed among 30 cottages, each cottage to hold 10 children, in the charge of a house-mother; that each child should have 60 square feet of floor space in the dormitories, or double that of any ordinary poor law school; that the cottages should be built in pairs, and doors of communication provided on both floors, so that one house-mother could, in the temporary absence of the other, control both cottages. It was arranged that every three pairs (six cottages) should be grouped, and supplemented by a fourth cottage, in which most of the cooking should be done, and in which the charge nurse should attend to the eyes of the children—the medical and surgical treatment being carried on in another part of the school. The school would thus be divided into small sections or groups of cottages, and those officers in charge of the cottages would, by residence with the children, become identified with them, an advantage not obtainable in schools where officers come and go to and from a central residence. This arrangement of the school would, moreover, we thought, greatly facilitate classification. The scheme contemplated that the elder girls should be trained in cooking in this supplementary cottage, which was to contain, besides the kitchen, quarters for the cook, the charge nurse, and the general servant of the group. It was thought desirable that the meals, although prepared in the supplementary building, should be served in the cottages. School accommodation was to be provided for 300 children (15 square feet of floor space per child), and two halls for drill and other purposes, one for boys and girls over seven years of age and one for infants. There was to be a central laundry,

a small infirmary, an isolation cottage, and an administrative building, containing stores, offices, quarters for the matron, and accommodation for such of the staff as were not attached to the cottages. It was decided that there should be an ophthalmoscopic room and a bacteriological laboratory. And another decision was that the school teachers should be non-resident officers.

This scheme, which included no mention of the number of staff that would be required, was submitted to and approved by the Board on January 15th, 1898.

47. We knew we could not hope to staff a school thus constructed on anything like the lines that would be sufficient for a school for healthy children. Still, when we came to note how many officers and servants would, so far as we could forecast, be required, we were somewhat concerned to find that the figures worked out higher than we expected; but, as we saw no way of reducing the number, unless the school as planned were to be modified (and this we did not think could be done without impairing its usefulness), we put our figures forward.

A month or two afterwards, however, at the invitation of the Works Committee,* who were preparing plans on that scheme, and of Mr. Lockwood and Dr. Downes, Local Government Board Inspectors, we undertook a reconsideration of the entire scheme, with a special view to so modifying it that fewer officers would be required. This reconsideration occupied nearly two months, and comprehended several conferences with the inspectors of the Local Government Board and a special interview with Dr. Stephenson, whose report on ophthalmia in poor law schools has been already referred to.

We could not, however, see our way to modifying any of the essential parts of the scheme without detriment to its value as a whole; but, with the view of effecting as much economy as possible in the expenditure on staff, we raised the cottage unit from 10 to 12, leaving the number of cottages as before. This had the effect of raising the accommodation of the school from 300 to 360, while leaving the number of staff practically unchanged.

48. We raised this cottage unit from 10 to 12 with considerable reluctance. We believe that the smaller the number of children grouped together the better the results. In this opinion we were fortified by the evidence given before the Poor Law Schools Committee. More than 12 witnesses gave evidence on this point. All expressed their distinct preference for small numbers, most of the witnesses fixing 12 as the outside limit while preferring a smaller number still. And a significant fact was that the superintendent of one of the best known cottage home schools stated that even for healthy children he should, if it were not for considerations of economy, advocate 12 as the limit for any one cottage, and the more so as in his experience it was easier to find women capable of looking after a cottage capable of holding 12 children than one of greater dimensions.

This revised scheme was approved by the Board on May 7th, 1898.

49. *Advantages of the Scheme.*—The advantages that we hope to attain by housing the children in cottages under the care of a foster-mother instead of in large buildings are: (1) ample facilities of classification—an indispensable feature in a school for ophthalmic children, in which the classification will be essentially a medical one; (2) a less initial cost in the erection of building; and (3) an

* That committee of the Board which controls all building schemes.

approximation to family life wherein amusements and meals are provided under conditions more like those of after-life than those which obtain where large numbers are collected together.

The natural resources of the children in work and play will, we believe, find freer outlet and more opportunity of expression than where grouped in larger numbers. In other words, we anticipate a better effect on disposition, habit, and health than that induced by life in large buildings, from which monotony would seem inseparable and community of interest largely banished.

Indeed, the only countervailing consideration is that the cost of administration will probably be greater.

50. Comparison with cost of ordinary Poor Law Schools not possible.

—And on this point of cost of administration a word or two is necessary, for, whether built on one system or another, these schools can never properly compare in cost of working with ordinary poor law schools. In the first place, every child will require individual attention to a degree there unknown. Each institution will be rather a hospital than a school (for the primary object is not to teach but to cure), but each will be so constructed and staffed that the education of the children can be carried on at the same time as their cure, and with the same efficiency as though they were perfectly healthy children.

51. In the next place, the smallness of the cottages is, as before intimated, a considerable factor in the question of the cost of administration. Help from the children in the domestic work of the cottages will, owing to their affliction, be very small, and for some of the cases household duties may be deemed altogether inadvisable.

Each group of six cottages is therefore, as already explained, supplemented by an administrative cottage, a feature altogether absent from and unnecessary at ordinary cottage home schools.

In fine, the school will combine all the advantages of a special hospital with all the advantages of life in cottage homes, together with all the advantages of regular scholastic training.

52. High Wood School.—It has been decided to designate the school to be erected at Brentwood (paragraph 43), as the High Wood School, and a general sketch plan of the school prepared on the scheme described was submitted to the Board and approved on July 16th, 1898. The sketch plan of the class rooms was kept back for further consideration, but was approved a fortnight later.

To the general sketch plan the Local Government Board signified their approval within a month, but asked for a conference on the plan of the class rooms. That conference was held just after the summer vacation. An amended plan was prepared in accordance with the decisions then arrived at. This plan received the Managers' approval shortly afterwards, but had not received the approval of the Local Government Board at the close of the period to which this report relates.

53. White Oak School.—As soon as the Local Government Board had signified their approval of the sketch plan of the High Wood School, architects were instructed to prepare a plan on the same general lines for the school to be erected at Swanley (paragraph 42), which it was decided to name the White Oak School.

A plan was prepared accordingly, and received the approval of the Managers on December 3rd, 1898.

54. *Number of Schools.*—It will be recollected that the Board decided to provide for 800 ophthalmic cases in three institutions, *i.e.*, each institution to accommodate about 270 children, but capable of expansion if found necessary to accommodate 400. Yet each of the two schools which it has been decided to build will accommodate 360 children, or together only 80 short of the total number for which it was originally thought necessary to provide.

The occasion of this increase in the size of each school has been already explained (paragraph 47).

The fact that we have so nearly approached the number assigned as the limit of accommodation, coupled with the fact that, owing to greater vigilance at the poor law schools, ophthalmia shows a present tendency to decrease, leads us to believe that a third ophthalmic school will not be found to be necessary, especially if the removal of all cases as soon as detected has the effect (as we hope it will) of arresting its progress in the first instance.

The Managers did, indeed (July 31st, 1897), intimate to the Local Government Board their willingness to take over, for the purposes of a third ophthalmic school, the girls' school buildings in the Banstead Road, Sutton, belonging to the South Metropolitan School District, in the event of these buildings becoming available, but it is now thought more convenient to set apart this building for the accommodation of cases of ringworm, which forms the subject of the next section of this report.

IX. RINGWORM.

55. A reference to the terms of the order of the Local Government Board (Appendix I.) will show that the Managers were called on to make provision for "children suffering from contagious diseases of the skin or scalp," but it will be recollected that the Managers decided to limit their attention, in the first instance, at least, to ringworm of the scalp (which forms the largest and most important section of the whole class), and to provide for 400 cases.*

Though ringworm is not a disease which is accompanied or succeeded by any physical or mental disability, yet, owing to its contagious nature and to the disfigurement occasioned, it is found necessary to withdraw from school all children attacked by it, with the result that their education has hitherto been seriously interfered with, frequently for long periods.

56. *First decision as to use of Sutton Schools.*—At the conference which took place on July 29th, 1897, between the Local Government Board and the Children's Committee, it was intimated by the President that the South Metropolitan School District would be dissolved, and that the three schools at Sutton,† built by the managers of the district, might then be acquired by the

* The total number of children suffering from contagious diseases of the skin or scalp was in April, 1897, about 650.

† The boys' school (900 beds) and the infants' school (600 beds) are situate in the Brighton Road, Sutton, and the girls' school (600 beds), in the Banstead Road, Sutton.

Metropolitan Asylums Board, in which case one of the schools could, it was thought, be used for the accommodation of cases of ophthalmia and another for those of ringworm.

Within a month of the date of that conference the Managers had considered the suggestion, and had decided as above stated, that, in the event of the schools becoming available, they would be willing to take over the girls' school for a third ophthalmic school and that, "subject to medical advice as to the expediency of "collecting a large number of ringworm cases on one site," they would be willing to appropriate the infants' school and probationary block for the treatment of ringworm of the scalp. The Managers, however, expressed the opinion that the boys' school was not "suitable for any purpose within the scope of the Children's Committee."

57. Medical opinion on Accommodation.—At the same time, we (the Children's Committee) were authorised by the Board "to obtain expert opinion "or opinions on the subject of the treatment of children affected with ringworm "of the scalp."

Acting on this authority, we consulted and had an interview shortly after the end of the summer vacation with Dr. T. Colcott Fox, a well-known authority on the disease. He assured us (1) that, though there were different types of ringworm of the scalp, there was no necessity for keeping the different classes separate from each other, while the patients were under proper treatment; (2) that, medically speaking, and so far as ringworm itself was concerned, there was no reason to limit the number of children that might be treated on one site; (3) that, so far as the treatment of the disease went, there was no special advantage in a school composed of cottage homes over a school composed of larger buildings, but that this was a question that should be settled on other and general considerations, those, namely, which tended to show what method of housing the children was in its totality the best; and (4) that he had no special recommendation to make as to locality, provided, of course, the site to be chosen were in a sufficiently healthy district.

58. Second decision as to use of Sutton Schools.—The Board had by this time given greater attention to the question of the use to which the Sutton Schools could be put, and had decided that, in the event of the property becoming available, they would require the whole of the Brighton Road schools (1,500 beds) for the accommodation of imbeciles, leaving the girls' school only (600 beds) for the Children's Committee.

59. Attempt to find existing and suitable Buildings.—This decision cancelled the proposition as regards ringworm, and the Committee thereupon, partly with the view of relieving the guardians as speedily as possible from an embarrassing class of children and partly with a view to economy, determined to avail themselves of any existing buildings which they could find and which might be suitable.

We were supported in this decision by the fact that the President of the Local Government Board had, at the conference before alluded to, stated that "it should be the general policy of the Board to acquire existing buildings."

Moreover, from the evidence of Dr. Fox it appeared that the considerations which pointed to the necessity of providing special and carefully planned buildings for children suffering from ophthalmia did not obtain in the case of ringworm.

Accordingly we sought by advertisement offers of existing schools or other buildings. Very few offers were received, and not one which was considered suitable.

60. Shortly afterwards we arrived at the opinion expressed in paragraph 54, that a third ophthalmic school would not be found necessary, and that the Banstead Road school at Sutton might be appropriated to the treatment of ringworm; and, having regard to the probability—nay, certainty—of that school being in our possession (if the property were acquired at all) before any school we might decide to build would be ready, we decided to postpone proceeding with any definite scheme until the question of the disposal of the Sutton property should be settled.

On March 30th, 1898, the Local Government Board issued an order dissolving the South Metropolitan School District, as from September 30th, 1899, but at the date of this report the negotiations for the acquisition by the Managers of the Sutton property had not reached their final stage.

61. *Question of Temporary Accommodation.*—At the close of the period to which this report relates, we did, indeed, owing to the representations made to us, entertain the idea of making some temporary accommodation, but after much consideration we arrived at the conclusion that we should not be justified in incurring what must have been a great expense to meet in a partial way (for it could hardly have been more) an exigency which was not at the time specially pressing.

X. CONVALESCENTS.

62. The policy of the Board in regard to convalescents was to take over two of the three* homes which had already been established at the seaside by poor law authorities and in working order at the time of the issue of the Local Government Board's order; and to supplement the accommodation thus afforded by providing small homes for 25 children in each.

63. *Acquisition of Homes at Herne Bay and Margate.*—Accordingly, on October 9th, 1897, the Board (having come to terms with the South Metropolitan School District Board, the owners of the property), resolved to purchase from them the home at Herne Bay which they had established in 1874. The amount paid was £17,000, including all the contents of the home. The management of the home was taken over on December 26th, 1897. It was re-named, and is now known as S. Anne's Home.

64. The other home, situate at Margate, and known as East Cliff House, was, in deference to the wishes of the guardians of St. Pancras, who had established it at the end of 1895, left in their hands for a time, but on June 26th, 1898, the property was acquired by the Managers at the sum of £9,000, including contents.

Some particulars of these homes are given in Appendix II.

* The two which it was decided to take over were at Herne Bay and Margate respectively (paragraph 18), while the third, which it was thought by the Local Government Board convenient to leave in the hands of its founders (the North Surrey School District Board), was situate at Broadstairs.

65. Preliminaries to the Provision of further Accommodation.—

The accommodation afforded by these two homes was originally estimated at 200, but was subsequently fixed at 175, *i.e.*, 134 for S. Anne's Home and 41 for East Cliff House. There remained therefore 185 beds to complete the tale: for it will be recollected that it had been decided to provide altogether 360 beds. This figure was, as before stated, arrived at by taking 3 per cent. of the number (estimated at 12,000) of children (exclusive of Roman Catholics and exclusive of those under two years of age) in the care of the guardians; but this estimate was avowedly and purposely a low one, since it was important to proceed tentatively.

66. An essential preliminary to a discussion of the second step (*i.e.*, how and where to supplement the accommodation already provided) was to ascertain for what class of children accommodation would be required. As phrased by the Local Government Board the class comprehended "children requiring either "special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air." It was therefore evident that seaside air was not the only treatment in contemplation, and that inland accommodation also might be required.

But, confining ourselves for the moment to that class which we judged would be by far the most numerous, *viz.*, those requiring seaside air, we recognised that, while some children would require a bracing climate, others would require a milder air, and that, while many would require but a temporary residence, others might require a more or less prolonged stay. It was further obvious that it might happen that a group of children might require to be isolated from others, and the decision of the Board to house no more than 25 in each home tended to make this easy of accomplishment. We were, however, very averse from placing these homes in too many localities or scattering them over too wide an area, because good administration might, and efficient supervision certainly would, be more costly and more difficult of attainment.

67. Extension of Home at Margate.—We therefore decided to group several houses on one site, and the first application of this principle was to recommend the Board to build on the vacant land ($1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) at the back of East Cliff House, Margate, two homes of 25 beds each.

This decision was approved by the Board on June 18th, 1898.

The institution at Herne Bay, which was capable, as already shown, of accommodating more than three times the number that could be received at the home at Margate, was, we thought, large enough.

68. Homes at Rustington.—In what locality to place the remaining accommodation required (135 beds) was the next question. We decided that some of it, at least, should be in a place with a mild seaside air, and, after much consideration, and after Littlehampton, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Bognor, and Clacton had been visited, we selected the neighbourhood of Littlehampton, and this choice was ratified by the Board on July 16th, 1898.

During the vacation, several plots of land in the neighbourhood of Littlehampton were inspected, and on November 5th the Board resolved to purchase, at the sum of £850, a plot of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres at Rustington, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Littlehampton station.

69. It was decided to erect on this site three buildings capable of holding 25 children each, and so to place them on the land that a fourth might be erected thereafter.

Before, however, the Managers could proceed to build, one or two fundamental questions had to be settled.

70. The first and most important question to settle was this: Were these houses, thus placed on one site, to be each in all respects self-contained and independent of each other, or were they to be parts of one establishment—in other words, were they to form a hospital colony with a matron over all, or not?

There appeared to be a consensus of opinion that efficiency, economy, and homogeneity of working would best be secured by providing that each house should be a part of one establishment; but with regard to some of the details, and especially to the question of a common kitchen, much difference of opinion was expressed.

Eventually we decided that, on the score of economy, the food, or most of it, should be supplied from a common kitchen, but that the children should dine, not all together in a common dining room, but each group in its own house.

We also decided that, except where their condition debarred it, all the children might, for purposes of education and recreation, associate together.

71. We thought these decisions too fundamental to go forth on our own responsibility only; we therefore submitted them to the Board in December, 1898, and, after discussion, they were ratified without modification.

It was decided that the homes to be erected at Rustington should be known as Millfield.

72. We have thus either actually provided or taken definite steps to provide a number of beds within 35 of the number which we were instructed would be needed.

73. Note on Cost of Maintenance and Management.—Compared with poor law schools and with the normal type of convalescent homes, the cost of maintenance in these homes will be somewhat high, as would indeed be expected. Each establishment is comparatively small, and small institutions are proportionately more expensive than large ones, unless they are of the nature of a *dépendance* to a large school, in which case some of the management (making and mending of clothes and keeping of books, for example) is done at the parent institution.

Then many of the children require considerable personal and even skilled attention, especially those crippled from scrofulous and other disease. The dietary again is more liberal and varied than at a school for healthy children. Sea bathing and other curative means have to be employed, but the most important factor is the air space allowed to each child.

In each of the convalescent homes every child is allowed 50 feet of floor space in the dormitory. This is nearly double that allowed at most poor law schools, and the result is that only about half the number of children are received as would otherwise be the case, but the size of the building remains the same, and requires nearly the same staff to work it as would be required were the number of children very much increased.

74. *Dieting of the Children.*—As the Committee have already nearly 200 children in their convalescent homes, and will eventually have committed to their charge, including all classes, more than ten times that number, we have deemed it our duty at the outset to settle the principles on which children of all classes should be dieted.

We had before us the dietary tables in force at several of the poor law schools, and, after much consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it would not be to the interests of the children committed to our care to frame a table on the model of those generally followed, since such a scale would in effect prescribe that the same description and quantity of food should be given to the children at the same hours of the day, on the same days of the week, all the year round.

We felt that, besides the waste incidental to such a method of arranging the dietary—which is always greater than under a system sufficiently elastic to allow of some latitude in the description and quantity of food given from time to time—the disadvantage of monotony would be specially felt by children not in a robust state of health, and that the association in the minds of the children of certain dishes with certain days might tend to create in anticipation distaste for some of the dishes.

We thought that the dieting of the children should, within certain well-defined limits and subject to some rules as to the preparation of food, be left to the discretion of the matrons, who would vary the meals from time to time and from season to season. We therefore prepared a scale, the distinguishing feature of which was that it avoided the fixing of diets in detail, but confined itself to a statement of the maximum quantities (and these were liberal) of each article that might be issued from the stores for each child in the home every week, if such maximum quantities were required, but not otherwise.

In order, however, that the principal foods should be made with the proper ingredients in their proper quantities, we added to the table a series of formulæ for the preparation of such foods.

75. *Clothing of the Children.*—To the question, too, of the clothing for the children at the convalescent homes, we have given attention, and have arranged that nothing at all distinctive, either in colour or style of dress, shall be worn by the children, who, of course, often appear in the public streets of the town where they live for the time being.

XI. DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

76. It will be convenient to commence this section of our report with a reference to the reports of the two departmental committees who have considered the case of defective children.

77. *Report of Poor Law Schools Committee, 1896.*—The report of this committee states “that the best medical authorities are not agreed in approving any particular method of discriminating the various forms of mental weakness and that there is still less agreement as to the right mode of treating and classifying such cases when they are so discriminated.”

The evidence given before the committee on the subject was decidedly

conflicting, but there seemed to be unanimity of opinion that aggregation of feeble-minded children in large numbers would be specially harmful. In their report, the committee expressed the opinion "that, in fairness to the normal children, as well as for the benefit of the feeble-minded, separate provision should be made for their education . . ." and recommended "that suitable homes be provided for feeble-minded children by the boarding-out system, or that they be placed in small voluntary homes specially suited for their maintenance and care."

78. Report of Committee on Defective and Epileptic Children, 1898.—

Shortly after the issue of the report referred to, the Education Department appointed a departmental committee "to inquire into the existing systems for the education of feeble-minded and defective children not under the charge of guardians, and not idiots or imbeciles; and to advise as to any changes, either with or without legislation, that may be desirable." The committee were also to report on the "best practical means for discriminating on the one hand between the educable and the non-educable classes of feeble-minded and defective children, and on the other hand, between those children who may properly be taught in ordinary elementary schools by ordinary methods and those who should be taught in special schools." The committee were further instructed "to report as to the provision of suitable elementary education for epileptic children . . ."

The report was issued in January, 1898, and, though poor law children were excluded from the scope of their inquiry, yet some of the conclusions that the committee arrived at will be of interest to us whose work is confined to poor law children.

The committee separately considered the case of "feeble-minded children who are not imbeciles, and who cannot properly be taught in ordinary elementary schools by ordinary methods," and the case of "mentally normal children who by reason of physical defect" cannot properly be so taught.*

79. In regard to the feeble-minded (who, the committee note, are, for the most part "also a collection of children physically defective"), they expressed the following opinions:—

1. No special provision should be made for feeble-minded children under the age of seven years. Until that age all children may be treated alike in the infant schools.
2. If placed in institutions the number of such children should not exceed 20, nor the age of retention exceed 16, and the sexes should be separated, as a rule, for all purposes except meals, lessons, and recreation, under supervision.

80. In regard to children of physical defect, but of normal mind, the committee expressed the following opinions:—

1. Physical defect alone is not sufficient cause for the admission of children to special classes, but they should attend ordinary schools.
2. But if, owing to chronic ill-health, children are not capable of receiving proper benefit from instruction in the ordinary school while capable of

* The committee used the term "defective children" to include both classes, viz., that of the feeble-minded and those suffering from physical defect or infirmity, and the term is so used in this report.

benefiting from instruction in the special classes, then they should be admitted to such special classes.

3. Children of normal intellect should not be mixed with the feeble-minded.

81. With regard to epileptics, the committee say that—where the epilepsy is *not* severe—the evidence before them went to show :—

1. That such children, if of normal intellect, should be taught in the ordinary schools; and
2. That such children, if of feeble mind, might be treated analagously, *i.e.*, might be taught with defective children, in the classes specially provided for them.

The views of the committee regarding the care of children suffering from severe epilepsy do not need to be here indicated.

The committee estimated that approximately 1 per cent. of the children of the public elementary school class appear to be feeble-minded, and that the number of children suffering from physical defect such as tends to keep them from school is only from 1 to 2 per thousand.

83. **Number of Children to be provided for.**—It will be recollected that the number of children whom it was estimated the Managers would be called on to provide for was 360, and that this number was arrived at by taking 2 per cent. of the total number of London poor law children (18,000).

Our first step was to obtain from the metropolitan boards of guardians returns as to the number of defective children at the time (October, 1897) actually in their care. The returns showed that, in the opinion of the medical officers, the total number of such children was 252, about half the number being feeble-minded and the other half cases of physical infirmity.

These returns were examined by the medical members of our Committee, who arrived at the conclusion that, while a large proportion of the children of feeble mind might properly be received for training in special schools, yet that many of the cases of physical infirmity might, so far as the evidence before them went, prove on examination to be children who might properly be trained in ordinary schools.

The general result arrived at by the medical members was that, after striking out the names of those children under and over the school age for admission to special schools (*i.e.*, under 7 and over 14), those suffering from active disease, and those more fitted for a school for imbecile children than for the special schools of the School Board, the total number remaining was only about half that given in the returns—*i.e.*, only about 130.

84. From these and other figures considered by the Committee it was evident that it was a matter of much doubt how many children would eventually pass into the care of the Managers and into the special schools of the School Board.

85. **Classes of Children.**—By the order of the Local Government Board the classes of defective children assigned to the care of the Managers are practically those referred to in the preceding paragraphs, *viz.*, (1) those of defective intellect, and (2) those of physical infirmity; and the order, moreover, as would be expected,

limits both classes of children to those who cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools (Appendix I.).

86. On the interpretation of this word "properly" much depends, and it is obvious that the guardians may, in the first instance, select many children whom the rules and practice of the School Board may not allow them to accept as suitable for their special schools.

Our experience on this point was not, however, at the time of the issue of this report, wide enough to disclose much more than the mere fact that difference of opinion *did* exist among the guardians as to what cases were and what cases were not covered by the definition of the Local Government Board.

87. But there is another aspect of this question of interpretation. The order of the Local Government Board, so far as it relates to ophthalmia, ringworm, convalescents, and remand children, must be regarded as bilateral, that is to say, that when the Managers have done their duty in providing accommodation for these classes of children, the guardians will follow with theirs by availing themselves of the accommodation so provided. But the case of defective children is not quite in the same plane. The importation of the word "properly" into the definition of defective children somewhat modifies the case, and if any board of guardians should consider that any defective child in their care can "properly be trained in "association with children in ordinary schools," they might abstain from seeking to pass the case on to the care of this Board, and thus comes in view another circumstance which may influence the question of numbers.

88. Though numerically perhaps the least of the four classes of children who will pass into our hands from the poor law schools, yet the questions involved would not, we saw, be less difficult and complicated than in the case of some of the classes of greater magnitude, while in the near future will arise the question peculiar to this class: What is to be done with the children when they show signs of improvement or pass beyond school age?

89. In view, therefore, of the indefiniteness of views on the subject generally; of the uncertainty of the numbers; of the doubt how far classification would be required; and of the avowedly experimental nature of our work, we decided to proceed cautiously and tentatively, and to devote the first homes provided to cases of feeble-minded children only, which class presented, we thought, fewer difficulties both of selection and classification than the class of physical infirmity, and moreover more urgently demanded attention.

90. *First Attempts to provide Accommodation.*—Accordingly, in December, 1897, we appointed a sub-committee to consider and report on the best way of carrying out the Board's policy, which, it will be remembered, was "to provide for defective children by renting small houses in the vicinity of some of the special schools of the School Board for London, where groups of children (say eight in each) could be properly tended and cared for by foster-mothers, and at the same time could enjoy the advantages of the special educational training which has been provided for cases of this class by the School Board." And we subsequently authorised the sub-committee to confer with the School Board with a view of ascertaining in what special schools they could offer vacancies, and then to seek for houses in the localities intended to be served by such special schools.

As a result of the conference we were furnished with a list of several special schools at which children could be received, but with an intimation that "in no instance should more than 30 children be placed together to attend one centre."

Steps were immediately taken to find suitable houses, but much and unexpected difficulty was encountered. Much time, indeed, was spent in an unsuccessful search for houses, and even when subsequently the sub-committee were assisted by a surveyor no better result attended their efforts.

91. Offer of National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded.—At this juncture a letter was received from this association, in which it was stated that they had established three homes for feeble-minded children in London, and suggesting that, as an experiment, the Board should entrust to the care of the association defective children committed to the care of the Board.

We thereupon instructed our sub-committee to visit the principal home, viz., St. Saviour's Home, Hendon. A visit was accordingly paid in July, 1898, and the report of the sub-committee stated that "in position, structural arrangement, and administration alike, the home appeared . . . to be admirable." The report concluded with a recommendation that, as an experiment, four children should be placed under the care of the association at Hendon.

We then learned that the association had at their Hendon home at most 20 vacancies; that some of the boards of guardians were already availing themselves of the help offered by the association; and we could not see what advantage would accrue, either to the association or to the guardians or to the Managers, by changing the practice and sending children to the home at Hendon *via* the Asylums Board instead of direct from the several poor law schools and infirmaries. Moreover, on consideration, we felt that it was a matter of doubt whether it was competent or proper for the Board, as a public body, to delegate to a private association a duty specially and newly entrusted to them for their own attention.

While therefore fully appreciating the offer of the association, we felt, in the circumstances, that it was incumbent on us not to further consider the proposal.

92. Lloyd House.—The sub-committee then again addressed themselves to the task of carrying out the original proposition of the Board, but again without success. Directing their attention to houses which could not be called small, they were offered in Lloyd Street, Pentonville, a house known as Lloyd House, which, although it failed to comply with the Board's conditions in two respects (*viz.*, that it was not small, but would accommodate 20 children,* and that it could not be rented, but only purchased), yet in all other respects seemed to be of such exceptional worth for the purpose in view that it was without hesitation recommended by our sub-committee.

The house was well placed, was in good condition, had a large garden (and this we could never find with a small house), and was not far from the Hugh Myddelton special school, which the children would attend.

We decided that it was inexpedient to lose more time in an effort to carry out in all its details the policy laid down by the Board, and, feeling that Lloyd House

* Calculated at 30 feet floor space (or 300 cubic feet) for each child.

was admirably adapted to the purpose in view, we recommended the Managers to purchase, at the sum of £650, the lease of the house for the remainder of the term, 13½ years.

The recommendation was adopted, and the house passed into the hands of the Managers in October, 1898.

93. The assent of the Local Government Board was given "on the understanding that proper arrangements would be made for seeing that the children whom it was proposed to accommodate on the premises should mix with other children in their play, under proper supervision." We have not yet, however, considered how these arrangements can be made.

At the date of this report the house was nearly ready for occupation, and arrangements were being made to open it early in January, 1899. That some classification of the children would have to be made was obvious, and we therefore decided to limit admissions to Lloyd House to girls of feeble mind, and to seek another house forthwith for the accommodation of boys similarly afflicted.

XII. REMAND CHILDREN.

94. *Remand Children in the Workhouse.—Industrial Schools Act, 1866.*—Few subjects have been so continuously before us as the question of how best to deal with remand children, yet even at the close of the period to which this report relates nothing of a definite nature had been accomplished. From the beginning it was felt that the very anomalous position held by poor law authorities in regard to these children was detrimental to effective action on their part.

Here for the first time were the guardians, and subsequently ourselves, required to provide, not for children requiring relief for bodily wants or care on account of mental infirmity, not hospital or infirmary treatment, but children whose misfortune was that they had been brought or had brought themselves within the pale of the criminal law—children, therefore, who first and foremost required safe detention and little else during the two or three weeks occupied by the police in investigating their antecedents or making such inquiries as were necessary to enable the magistrates to deal properly with the cases.

95. These children are not poor law children at all, and anterior to 1866 all children charged before a magistrate were, like adults, remanded to prison pending further inquiries when such were necessary. This was thought to be unfortunate, especially in the case of those whose offences were of such a nature as would lead in the ordinary course at most to remission to an industrial school. In 1866, therefore, the Industrial Schools Act enacted that children charged before a magistrate with those offences which might be punished by sending the offender to an industrial school should be kept during remand not in prison, but in the workhouse. The words of the Act are:—

Two justices or a magistrate, while inquiry is being made respecting a child or respecting a school to which he may be sent, may, by order signed by them or him, order the child to be taken to the workhouse or poorhouse of the union, parish, or combination in which he is found or resident . . . and to be detained therein at the cost of the union, parish, or combination for any time not exceeding seven days, or

* For 27 years this Act remained unaltered, but in 1893 was supplemented by the Act referred to in paragraph 101.

until an order is sooner made for his discharge or for his being sent to a certified industrial school; and the guardians of the poor for the union or parish, or the keeper of the poorhouse, or other person to whom the order is addressed, are and is hereby empowered and required to detain him accordingly.

Doubtless this was better than keeping them in prison, but it is hardly surprising that a piece of work so foreign to the ordinary duties of boards of guardians should have been unwelcome, and should have been met by temporary expedients. It would, indeed, have been impossible for the guardians to efficiently acquit themselves of the task without considerable expense, which the guardians in all cases were loth and in most cases declined altogether to incur. Moreover, during the 32 years that have elapsed since the passing of the Act the character of the workhouses has in many respects changed, and not least in the almost entire discontinuance of the custom of keeping children at all in the workhouse for any but brief periods, and then only in default of a better refuge.

96. *Transfer of Duties of Guardians to Metropolitan Asylums Board.*—

Partly therefore because the trend of public opinion was towards freeing the workhouses from the presence of children altogether and partly because in only two cases in the whole Metropolis had the guardians made accommodation for remand children which even in their own estimation, was "adequate and proper," it was decided to relieve the guardians of this duty, and to pass it on to the Asylums Board.

It is true that this work is as alien to the ordinary work of the Managers as it was to that of the guardians. The Board, nevertheless, accepted the task, and as a first step decided, after consulting all the figures available, to provide, three institutions in which to house the children during the time they were consigned to their care. It was decided to provide two institutions in the north of London and one in the south, each capable of holding 50 children, or 150 altogether, and this scheme it was which we were instructed to carry into effect.

97. *First Attempts to carry out the Scheme of Accommodation as approved by the Board.*—The first step we took in the matter was to obtain from the several metropolitan police courts and from the several boards of guardians returns for the twelve months preceding the date of application. The returns gave the following statistics:—

Number sent to the workhouses during the year, as stated by the clerks to the magistrates (excluding those from the Guildhall)	3,088
Number received during the year, as stated by the clerks to the guardians	3,327
Maximum number sent to the workhouses in any one week, as stated by the clerks to the magistrates	148
Maximum number under the care of the guardians at any one time, as stated by the clerks to the guardians	273

98. With these returns before us we proceeded to map out the Metropolis into three districts, and to so define them that the number of cases that might be

expected from the group of police courts in each district would be about equal to each other.*

In each of these districts we then selected that locality which we considered would be the most easily accessible from all the police courts included in the districts. In other words, we endeavoured to so place the institutions to be provided as to give the minimum of time and trouble to the police authorities in conveying children to and fro.

The first choice of localities was made in December, 1897, and between that date and the end of June continuous efforts were made first by the Committee themselves and subsequently by a surveyor to find suitable properties.

99. Success for a long time seemed doubtful, and we accordingly placed ourselves in communication with the Commissioner of Police, asking whether, if the Committee were to abandon their idea of placing each institution in the centre or thereabouts of each group of police courts, and were to go further afield—whether such a course would result in a material inconvenience to the police.

The Commissioner in his reply discountenanced the idea of providing the accommodation needed in "more remote districts," and stated that there could be "no doubt that the task of such conveyance, whether undertaken by the police or others, would be attended by more inconvenience and difficulty than exist under "the present system," *i.e.*, by conveying children to the several workhouses (more than 30 in number).

After receiving this opinion we resumed our efforts to find suitable properties, but it was not till the beginning of May that anything at all was brought to our notice which could be entertained, and then, owing to the delay caused by the dissolution of the Board† and the appointment of its successor, which took place in the middle of that month, the property was lost to us, and the whole question then entered on a new phase.

100. *Attempts to vary that Scheme.—Reformatory Schools Act, 1893.*—With the new Board came new opinions, and the efforts of the Committee, which up to that time had, notwithstanding some differences of view, been directed towards the carrying out of the official policy, were now replaced by discussions how to better it.

Various views, indeed, as to what was the best thing to do had from the first been manifested, but no alternative course of a definite nature had been propounded by any of the dissidents from the course of action already settled by the Board. Now, however, criticism further revealed the inherent difficulties of the problem (such for instance as the precise character of the institutions to be provided; the question of how far they should be recognised as prisons or houses of detention, and how to employ the children while there), and definite alternatives were now mooted. Without, however, particularising any of these alternatives, it is sufficient to say that our sub-committee, who had been working at the matter for eight months, found at the end of that time (June, 1898) so great a development of difference, and so little in the way of common ground, that they reported to us the difficulty in which they found themselves, and sought to obtain some expression of opinion from us for their guidance.

* There are altogether fifteen police courts, if the Mansion House is included.

† The Board is elected triennially.

101. At the discussion which took place on this report, attention was more particularly drawn to the fact that the power of magistrates to deal with remand children was not limited by the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, but that the Reformatory Schools Act, 1893, somewhat extended their powers as regards places of detention. The words of the Act are :—

Without prejudice to any other powers of the court, the court may direct that the offender [a youthful offender who, in the opinion of the court before whom he is charged, is less than sixteen years of age] be taken to a prison, or to any other place not being a prison, which the court thinks fit, and the occupier of which is willing to receive him, and be detained therein for any time not exceeding seven days, or in the case of necessity for a period not exceeding fourteen days, or until an order is sooner made for his discharge, or for his being sent to a reformatory school, or otherwise dealt with under this or any other Act, and the person to whom the order is addressed is hereby empowered and required to detain him accordingly.

After a careful consideration of how far this Act might (were the magistrates to take advantage of its provisions) tend to modify the responsibility of the Managers in regard to providing places of detention, we arrived at the conclusion that it behoved us to make such inquiries as would clear the matter up.

102. It was eventually agreed to ascertain whether the authorities of some of the homes established in the Metropolis for the reception of poor boys would, if terms could be arranged, receive the less troublesome class of children during the periods of remand, and whether they would become responsible for the safety of such children.

This inquiry was addressed to the authorities of 15 selected boys' homes, with the result that all stated their inability to be answerable for the safe custody of the boys. All but three demurred to receiving children on any terms whatever. Two of these so guarded their offer that it was of no value to us, and the third, while expressing their general willingness to help the Managers, stated that the demands on their accommodation rendered that course impracticable.

103. At the same time we placed ourselves in communication with the stipendiary magistrates of the Metropolis with a view to ascertaining their views on the subject generally, but particularly "whether the magistrates considered the majority of children brought before them could safely and properly be dealt with in the way indicated—leaving the really troublesome class to be separately considered," and whether, supposing arrangements were made such as those referred to, "the magistrates would avail themselves of the power vested in them by the Act of 1893, and would remand to such homes or to the care of suitable individuals children now remanded to the workhouse," and we asked if an opportunity could be afforded "of discussing with the magistrates in conference some aspects of the problem."

To this the magistrates replied that, "while highly appreciating and entirely sympathising with the benevolent desire of the Asylums Board that the best possible provision should be made in respect of the place of detention for children brought before the courts, the magistrates" did "not feel able to accept the suggestion of a conference between themselves and the Asylums Board upon the subject," and intimating that they could hardly "take any share in the formation or approval of any scheme . . . however intrinsically desirable" except it "emanated" from the "Secretary of State for the Home Department."

104. Though these efforts on our part proved abortive, we did not immediately abandon the hope of finding another way out of the difficulty. Accordingly we made inquiries whether a proposal to transfer the work to an educational authority or to a department of the state would be likely to be favourably entertained, but to these inquiries also we received no answer of encouragement.

105. *Reversion to Original Policy.*—Having regard then to the many discussions that had taken place, to the great differences of opinion still existing on the Committee, and to the imperative necessity of something definite being done, we deemed it our duty to report to the Board exactly how the matter stood, and to ask the Board to reconsider the whole question. We did so, and a long debate ensued in which all sides of the question were discussed. In the end the Board resolved to adhere to their first decision, and instructed us to proceed forthwith to carry out the orders of the Board of May 22nd, 1897 (paragraph 17).

This order was given on December 3rd, 1898, and, accepting the decision, we forthwith resumed the consideration of certain properties that had already been offered to us, but nothing definite had been arranged in regard to any of them at the date of this report.

XIII. SUMMARY.

106. The net result, then, of our eighteen months' work is as follows:—

1. *Ophthalmia.*—The purchase of two sites—one at Swanley and another at Brentwood—and the settling of a scheme in detail according to which the two schools (360 beds each) shall be erected. The sketch plans for each school have been prepared and approved by the Managers and by the Local Government Board.
2. *Ringworm.*—Taking medical opinion as to the sort of accommodation required, and endeavouring to find existing premises of a suitable character.—This search having proved fruitless, we decided, as explained, to await the result of the negotiations now pending between the Managers and the South Metropolitan School District Board for the acquisition of their three schools at Sutton, one of which can be adapted for the treatment of cases of ringworm.
3. *Convalescents.*—The purchase of an establishment at Herne Bay (134 beds) and of another at Margate (41 beds). A decision to build two more houses on the site at Margate for 25 children each. The purchase of a plot of land at Rustington, near Littlehampton, on which to erect four houses to accommodate 25 children each, and the settling of the details on which the plans will be prepared.
4. *Defective Children.*—The purchase, furnishing, and preparation of Lloyd House, Pentonville, W.C., for the accommodation of 20 girls of defective intellect.

5. **Remand Children.**—As explained, the time has been occupied in discussing the official policy and its possible variations, and in endeavouring to arrive at some decision as to the best course to pursue, and finally in negotiations for properties.

107. The special committee whose work preceded and was the foundation of our own (paragraph 16) placed on record their appreciation of the courteous help they had received from Mr. Lockwood and Dr. Downes, Local Government Board Inspectors, and our report would certainly be incomplete did we neglect to say how much assistance we also have received, not only by the frequent presence of those gentlemen at our meetings, but by their readiness to attend our sub-committees when invited, and to give opinions, written and verbal, on points submitted to them.

(Signed) G. S. ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

To the Board of Management of the Metropolitan Asylum District ;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Poor Law Unions comprised within the said District ;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes in the said District ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by an Order dated the 15th day of May, 1867, the Poor Law Board ordered that certain Unions and Parishes therein mentioned should be combined into a District, to be termed "The Metropolitan Asylum District," for the reception and relief of poor persons chargeable to some Union or Parish within such District who might be infected with or suffering from fever, or the disease of small-pox, or who might be insane, and that a Board of Management should be constituted for such District ;

And whereas it is expedient that the classes of poor hereinafter mentioned and chargeable to Unions and Parishes in the said District should be included amongst those for whose reception and relief the said District should be deemed to be formed ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, We, the Local Government Board, hereby Order and Direct that the following provision shall have effect ; namely,—

The poor persons chargeable to some Union or Parish in the Metropolitan Asylum District for whose reception and relief the said District shall be deemed to be formed shall include the following classes of poor persons so chargeable ; that is to say,—

- (a) children suffering from ophthalmia or other contagious disease of the eye ;
- (b) children suffering from contagious disease of the skin or scalp ;
- (c) children requiring either special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air ;
- (d) children who by reason of defect of intellect or physical infirmity cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools ; and
- (e) children who are ordered by two justices or a magistrate to be taken, under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, to a workhouse or an asylum of the District.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board,
this Second day of April, in the year One thousand eight
hundred and ninety-seven.

L.S.

(Signed) HENRY CHAPLIN,
President.

S. B. PROVIS,
Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

Particulars of homes and schools now under the control of the Children's Committee or whose erection has been decided on :—

I. OPTHALMIC SCHOOLS.

- (1.) *High Wood School, Brentwood.*—Site (28 acres) purchased in November, 1897, at £2,300.

Plans in preparation for a school of 360 beds.

- (2.) *White Oak School, Swanley.*—Site (49 acres) purchased in December, 1897, at £5,050.

Plans in preparation for a school of 360 beds.

II. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

- (1.) *S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay.*—Purchased, with contents, for £17,000, and taken over December 26th, 1897. (Originally established 1874.)

Accommodation, 134 beds.

There is a playground and a garden (in all about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres) at the rear of the house.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing, 6d. per day, or, including all charges, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Matron, Miss Emily Turton.

- (2.) *East Cliff House, Margate.*—Purchased, with contents, for £9,000, and taken over June 26th, 1898.

Accommodation, 41 beds.

There is a playground and a garden (in all about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) at the rear of the house on part of which two houses, to hold 25 children each, will be erected.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing, 7d. per day, or, including all charges, 2s. 3d.

Matron, Miss Emily K. Jacob.

- (3.) *Millfield, Rustington.*—Site ($5\frac{1}{2}$ acres) purchased in November, 1898, for £850.

Plans for three houses, to hold 25 children each, in preparation.

III. DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

- (1.) *Lloyd House, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C.*—Lease of house (13 years from Christmas, 1898) purchased for £650, and opened January 16th, 1899.

To accommodate 20 girls of defective intellect.

The children will attend the special classes at the Hugh Myddelton Board School in Clerkenwell Close, E.C.

Matron, Miss Annie Green.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1898 OF THE COMMITTEE OF
MANAGEMENT OF THE TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

January, 1899.

To the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

The "Exmouth" Committee beg to submit the 23rd Annual Report (for 1898) of the Captain-Superintendent.

Statistics. On reference to the statistics in that report, it will be seen that during the year 323 boys were admitted and 307 were discharged.

Of those discharged, 123 entered the royal navy, as against 129 in the year 1897; 112 entered the mercantile marine, as against 112; 32 entered the army as musicians, as against 28; and 39 were returned to their respective parishes and unions, as against 29; leaving 563 under training on December 31st last. There was one death during the year.

Admission of Boys from Country Unions. The Local Government Board having addressed a circular letter to the various boards of guardians outside the Metropolis, directing attention to the advantages afforded by the "Exmouth," agreements with the Managers for the maintenance and training of boys on board the ship have been entered into by eight country unions during the last four months. There are at the present time 33 such agreements in force, as against 23 in January, 1898, and during the year 45 boys have been received from outside boards, while at the end of the year there were 63 such boys under training.

One result of the increase in the number of applications for the admission of extra-metropolitan boys has been the extension of the limit, imposed by the Managers in September, 1891, upon such admissions, from 50 to 100.

Expenditure. The net expenditure incurred during the twelve months ended at Michaelmas last, excluding "works of a special character," was £19,120 1s., as against £18,568 0s. 9d. for the previous twelve months. The charge made upon the several parishes and unions for the maintenance and clothing of the boys during the half-years ended at Lady-day and Michaelmas, 1898, respectively, was at the rate of 9d. and 10d. per head per day, as against 8½d. and 10¼d. for the corresponding periods of 1897.

Maintenance and Clothing. The total daily cost of the maintenance and clothing, &c., of the boys (exclusive of the repayment, with interest, of the amount raised on loan) is shown in the following statement, viz. :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Half-year ended Lady-day, 1898.		Half-year ended Michaelmas, 1898.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing	0	9½	0	9½
Warming, Cleansing, Lighting, and Water	0	1½	0	1½
Officers' Salaries, Rations, and Uniforms	0	7½	0	6
Furniture and Repairs, Rates and Taxes, and Sundries	0	4½	0	4½
Total Daily Cost per Boy	1	10½	1	10½

Cost of Outfits. In addition to the above, a sum of £970 19s. was expended in providing outfits for boys going to sea, including their travelling expenses, the daily cost being about 1½d. per boy, the same as in the year 1897.

Statement by Visitors. The Committee have pleasure in submitting, for the information of the Managers and others interested in the "Exmouth," the following copies of entries made during the past year by visitors to the ship in the book kept for the purpose:—

January 26th, 1898.

I was much pleased with everything, and much struck with the spirit shown and with the evident enjoyment which the boys took in the drill. Everything I saw fully bore out all I had heard about this fine training ship.

(Signed) W. CHANCE,
Hon. Sec. Central Poor Law Conference.

March 25th, 1898.

I have inspected the "Exmouth" School, and can report that the boys read, write, and do their sums very well indeed . . . The religious knowledge of the boys is creditable. Their gymnastic and other exercises deserve the very highest praise.

(Signed) J. R. MOZLEY,
Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

May 11th, 1898.

I visited the "Exmouth" to-day and saw the boys drill, and I never saw a better performance. The greatest credit is due to Captain Bouchier and the training staff of the ship.

(Signed) GERALD W. F. HERVEY,
Assistant Local Government Board Inspector.

July 28th, 1898.

We have this day inspected the 24 boys chargeable to the Fulham union . . . We are exceedingly pleased with all that we have seen, and with the healthy, happy appearance of the boys.

(Signed) T. A. MARSH, *Clerk to the Guardians.*
MOLLIE SOMERVILLE, } *Guardians of the*
M. BACON, LT.-COL., } *Poor of the*
CHAS. PASCALL, *Vice-Chairman,* } *Fulham Union.*

August 3rd, 1898.

We have this day visited the training ship "Exmouth" as a committee of the Kingston board of guardians, and are much pleased with all we have seen, especially the healthy physical condition of the boys, and their bright, cheerful appearance. We were also particularly struck by their efficiency in drill, and the precision with which they went through their exercises.

(Signed) ROBERT JAS. MAXWELL.
HELEN E. LAMBERT.
CHARLES COOCHEY.
W. H. HARLAND.
GEO. DEAN PITT.

October 8th, 1898.

I have this day visited the ship, and am very pleased to find that the good standard attained when I was a member of the Committee five years ago is kept up. The boys seem bright and happy, and everything points to kindness and efficiency on the part of the officers.

(Signed) J. H. C. DALTON.

Renewal of Main Mast. In the month of March it was found that the ship's mainmast was quite rotten and unfit to remain in the vessel, and a new mast was subsequently fitted at a cost of £271.

Repair of Decks. In November an advertisement was issued inviting tenders for the doubling of the poop, upper, and forecastle decks of the ship, which after 22 years' service had become very uneven and leaky, and a tender for the execution of the work, at the sum of £1,035, was accepted. The work is still in progress.

Renewal of Engine House Tanks. The water tanks above the engine house on shore are also being renewed, at a cost of about £230.

Annual Inspection. The annual inspection of the ship was held on June 25th, when the chief prizes were presented by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.

Prizes. The Committee have again to thank Sir E. H. Galsworthy, J.P., D.L., Mr. James Brown, Mr. R. Strong, J.P., and Mr. Taylor for their kindness in presenting prizes (consisting of three silver watches and a silver medal) for the boys.

Change in Constitution of Committee. Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., Mr. Paul Howard, Mr. N. A. Jephson, Mr. J. H. Lile, Mr. F. C. Mills, J.P., and Mr. E. J. Wakeling were appointed members of the Committee for the first time in May last, in succession to Mr. James Brown, Col. R. Bruce, C.B., J.P., Mr. John Etherington, J.P., Mr. William Frankland, Mr. George Lampard, and Mr. Henry Lawrence, who ceased to be members of the Committee on May 21st.

Thanks to Officers. The Committee desire to express to Captain Bouchier and the other officers their hearty thanks for the excellent services rendered by them, and to record their appreciation of the manner in which the work of the ship has been carried on.

(Signed) C. P. MARRIOTT,

Chairman.

TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

To the Managers of the Training Ship "Exmouth."

January 1st, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twenty-third Annual Report. The following table shows the number of admissions and discharges during 1898, as well as during the previous 22 years.

Statistics. I regret to have to record the death of one boy during the past twelve months. I may mention here that during the last 23 years five of them passed without having one death, and eight passed with only one death for each year.

		BOYS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED.																						TOTALS.	
		1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897		1898	1899	TOTALS.
Admitted	...	194	494	188	210	289	226	340	358	326	267	374	241	301	329	290	223	322	299	307	278	347	325	323	6,851
Discharged to Royal Navy	...	1	6	1	8	72	85	155	141	95	128	114	95	87	104	108	89	83	102	133	163	137	129	123	2,150
Discharged to Mercantile Marine, of whom 40 were enrolled in Royal Naval Reserve	...	53	19	126	115	105	107	109	96	106	91	107	93	141	171	134	75	69	90	87	96	100	112	112	2,323
Discharged to Army as Musicians	...	9	11	9	31	17	27	46	74	61	43	55	36	18	56	48	42	66	28	26	37	49	28	32	849
Discharged to situations, of whom 8 subsequently went to sea	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	11
Discharged to Unions by order of respective Boards of Guardians and Committee	...	21	23	47	30	61	43	27	33	52	39	49	44	44	45	44	36	18	51	34	41	51	29	39	911
Boys died	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	2	2	5	1	2	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	35
Totals	...	85	59	187	185	258	266	338	344	318	303	330	269	218	376	327	225	270	257	303	338	350	300	307	6,288
																								6,288	
																								563	
																								6,851	

The number of boys discharged during the last 18 years averages 306 per year.

The following table shows the number of boys admitted from each of the metropolitan unions and parishes and from country unions during the year 1898 and during the whole time the ship has been established, viz.:—

Year ending December 31st, 1898.	NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.	From March 31st, 1876, to December 31st, 1898.
6	City of London	116
17	Fulham	232
13	Greenwich	368
11	Hackney	229
3	Holborn	195
13	Lewisham	575
14	Mile End	171
8	Poplar	365
6	St. George's-in-the-East	113
5	St. George's Union	261
4	St. Giles, Bloomsbury	34
14	St. Giles, Camberwell	340
...	St. John, Hampstead	29
4	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	135
9	St. Luke, Chelsea... ..	143
6	St. Mary, Islington	214
1	St. Mary, Kensington	177
14	St. Mary, Lambeth	373
6	St. Marylebone	468
6	St. Mary, Paddington	134
15	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	168
8	St. Olave's... ..	253
48	St. Pancras	402
19	St. Saviour's	381
5	Stepney	93
...	Strand	28
13	Wandsworth and Clapham	178
3	Westminster	52
...	Whitechapel	141
7	Woolwich	307
...	Willesden	1
1	Stockport	2
3	Bromley	9
1	Bedford	14
5	Strood	27
1	Medway	20
5	Kingston	21
...	St. Albans	1
..	Martley	3
	Country Unions.	
	Carried forward	
Carried forward }		

Admissions from country unions commenced only in the latter part of 1892.

Year ending December 31st, 1898.	NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.	From March 31st, 1876, to December 31st, 1898.
Brought forward)	Brought forward ..	
1	Worcester)	14
...	Brentford)	9
1	Richmond)	4
...	Gateshead)	1
...	Bicester)	1
...	Hendon)	1
...	Hambleton)	1
1	Epsom)	3
...	Leeds)	1
...	Dewsbury)	2
4	Watford)	6
...	Warwick)	1
2	Croydon)	2
1	Haslingden... ..)	1
1	Eastbourne... ..)	1
3	Isle of Thanet)	3
6	Maidstone)	6
1	Gravesend)	1
2	Steyning)	2
4	West Ham... ..)	4
2	Chelmsford)	2
Total, 323	Country Unions.	
	Chichester)	1
	Croydon)	2
	Dorking)	1
	Ecclesall)	1
	Epping)	1
	Eton)	1
	Horsham)	3
	Tonbridge)	1
	Wilton)	1
	Total)	6,851

Admissions from country unions commenced only in the latter part of 1892.

These boys were in the establishment when the Metropolitan Asylums Board took it over from the Managers of the Forest Gate District Schools.

Of the 4,482 boys discharged to sea service from March 31st, 1876, to December 31st, 1898—

- 2,159 went into the royal navy.
- 1,138 went into ships in the Baltic and coasting and other short voyages, such as the Mediterranean, &c.
- 403 went into ships trading to North and South America.
- 118 went into ships in the West India trade.
- 117 went into ships going to the East Indies, China, and Japan.
- 398 went into ships trading to the Australian colonies.
- 149 went into ships trading to the Cape, Africa, and Mauritius.

Total 4,482

The positions the above 4,482 boys occupied on board the ships they first went to sea in are as follows, viz. :—

- 2,159 entered the royal navy as boys.
- 468 shipped as ordinary seamen in the mercantile marine.
- 1,400 shipped as deck and cabin boys do.
- 126 shipped as apprentices do.
- 323 shipped as assistant cooks and stewards do.
- 6 shipped as buglers do.

Total 4,482

Shipping Home at Limehouse. The following table shows the number of boys shipped each year from the home at Limehouse to the mercantile marine. This does not include boys who are assisted to get ships for a second, third, and sometimes a fourth voyage. Twenty-one boys were assisted in this manner during the year. These 21 back boys in many cases were boys who had left the sea for a time to work on shore and became tired of shore life, or fascinated with the training they had had on board the "Exmouth," applied to me for help to get to sea again, from whom they were sent to Mr. Miller, shipping officer, to ship if possible, and I am glad to be able to say he was successful in getting them away to sea again. The shipping home is also a place of call for old boys, to look up old chums that were on the "Exmouth" with them, and to get general news of merchant ships.

YEAR.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	TOTAL.
Number shipped ...	53	19	126	115	105	107	109	96	106	91	107	93	141	171	134	75	69	90	87	96	109	112	112	2,323

Army. The boys discharged to the army since March 25th, 1876, joined the undermentioned regiments as band boys, viz. :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 to the Royal Horse Artillery. 19 ,, Royal Artillery. 1 ,, Royal Engineers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 to the Dragoon Guards. 1 ,, 3rd Hussars. 1 ,, 4th Hussars. |
|--|--|

2 to the 5th Lancers.	19 to the Scots Fusiliers, Royal
1 ,, 11th Hussars.	5 ,, Scottish Rifles.
4 ,, Berkshire Regiment, Royal.	2 ,, Seaforth Highlanders.
15 ,, Border Regiment.	8 ,, Shropshire Light Infantry.
9 ,, Cheshire Regiment.	19 ,, Somersetshire Light Infantry.
44 ,, Connaught Rangers.	1 ,, Staffordshire Regiment, North.
21 ,, Derbyshire Regiment.	16 ,, Staffordshire Regiment, South.
2 ,, Devonshire Regiment.	21 ,, Suffolk Regiment.
9 ,, Dorsetshire Regiment.	7 ,, Surrey Regiment, Royal West.
26 ,, Dublin Fusiliers, Royal.	20 ,, Sussex Regiment, Royal.
6 ,, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	15 ,, Wales Borderers, South.
13 ,, Durham Light Infantry.	29 ,, Warwickshire Regiment, Royal.
33 ,, Essex Regiment.	11 ,, Welsh Fusiliers, Royal.
5 ,, Gloucestershire Regiment.	27 ,, Welsh Regiment.
12 ,, Gordon Highlanders.	1 ,, West Riding Regiment.
5 ,, Highland Light Infantry.	5 ,, Lancashire Regiment, East.
7 ,, Inniskilling Fusiliers, Royal.	5 ,, Lancashire Regiment, Loyal North
16 ,, Irish Fusiliers, Royal.	15 ,, Lancashire Regiment, South.
10 ,, Irish Rifles, Royal.	3 ,, Lancaster Regiment, Royal.
9 ,, Kent Regiment, East.	7 ,, Leicester Regiment.
3 ,, Kent Regiment, Royal West.	4 ,, Leinster Regiment.
5 ,, King's Own Scottish Borderers.	4 ,, Lincolnshire Regiment.
20 ,, King's Royal Rifle Corps.	3 ,, Liverpool Regiment.
3 ,, Lancashire Fusiliers.	39 ,, Manchester Regiment.
1 ,, 13th Hussars.	13 ,, Middlesex Regiment.
1 ,, 19th Hussars.	2 ,, Munster Fusiliers, Royal.
9 ,, 20th Hussars.	11 ,, Northamptonshire Regiment.
2 ,, 21st Hussars.	6 ,, Wiltshire Regiment.
8 ,, Grenadier Guards.	9 ,, Worcestershire Regiment.
4 ,, Coldstream Guards.	21 ,, York and Lancaster Regiment.
1 ,, Scots Guards.	24 ,, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
20 ,, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	9 ,, Yorkshire Regiment.
7 ,, Northumberland Fusiliers.	13 ,, Yorkshire Regiment, East.
13 ,, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	3 ,, Yorkshire Regiment, West.
17 ,, Rifle Brigade.	1 ,, Army Hospital Corps.
16 ,, Royal Fusiliers.	
3 ,, Royal Highlanders.	849 Total.
1 ,, Royal Marine Light Infantry.	
40 ,, Scots, Royal (Lothian Regiment).	

Seaman-ship. Regular and continuous progress has been made in this work during the year, as the number of promotions from class to class (given below) will show.

Boat pulling and sailing naturally occupy a large portion of the summer routine, the vigorous exercise in the open air tending materially to develop the physique of the lads.

A new departure has been made in the highest (riggers') class by the introduction of lessons in hammock-making, no less than 112 yards of canvas being used for this purpose alone, the instruction being given by the hired sailmaker.

The sailmaker and his class have utilised 881 yards of canvas in repairing sails, awnings, &c., while 191 fathoms of rope were expended in renewing boat-falls and in other necessary work for the ship and the brigantine.

Many of the boys prove expert signallers, and a keen competition always takes

place when the post of yeoman of signals, which is a chief petty officer's rate, is vacant.

Promotions in seamanship from one class to another are shown in the following table:—

From 5th class to 4th class	..	..	..	..	290
„ 4th „ 3rd „	..	..	..	..	259
„ 3rd „ 2nd „	..	..	..	..	248
„ 2nd „ 1st „	..	..	..	..	219
„ 1st „ Riggers (fit for sea)	..	..	..	..	165
					1,181

Brigantine The cruising of the brigantine was continuous from April to September "Steadfast." inclusive, during which time a large number of boys received much instruction in practical seamanship.

In May, and again in August, the vessel was sent to the naval ports, where 52 boys were entered on board H.M. ships at Portland, Devonport, and Falmouth.

The cruising, with all its attendant work, continues to be popular with the boys, who are much stimulated for a sea life by what they see at the western ports and elsewhere in the brigantine.

Gunnery. Out of the large number of boys discharged during the year 1898 249 were discharged from the following classes of gunnery:—

Leading Gunners	..	..	..	..	89
1st Class	„	..	..	..	84
2nd „	„	..	..	..	44
3rd „	„	..	..	..	32
					249

The above boys had a good knowledge of rifle, cutlass, and truck gun drill. The leading gunners, in addition to the above, were well up in field gun drill.

Ambulance Class. A certain number of the leading boys and those likely to go away soon have been formed into an ambulance class to afford "first aid" to injured persons.

The class has received six weekly lectures from Dr. Coates, R.N., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, during April and May.

The examiner appointed by the St. John's Ambulance Association was Dr. Brown, R.N., who says in his report:—

"I have the honour to report with regard to the First Aid Ambulance Class I examined on the training ship 'Exmouth,' under your command, the 40 boys presented themselves for examination—35 for the first time, four for first re-examination, and one for second re-examination; all passed.

“The practical work was done without a mistake, the resuscitation of the apparently drowned was very good, and the stretcher drill was perfect. The boys seemed eager, and for the most part intelligent, and their discipline and cleanliness were beyond praise. I cannot close without saying that the Surgeon-Instructor, Deputy Inspector General Coates, R.N., deserves much credit for the zeal and ability he has displayed in bringing the class to such a state of perfection.

“I mention the following boys in order of merit:—

James Cross, 1st re-examination	..	..	..	5s.	0d.
Alfred Browse	..	..	..	5s.	0d.
Thomas Hill, 1st examination, 1st Prize	..	..	..	6s.	0d.
Charles Scott	..	2nd	..	5s.	0d.
William Baldwin	..	3rd	..	4s.	0d.
Richard King	..	4th	..	3s.	0d.
Thomas Elliott	..	4th	..	3s.	0d.
Owen Gibbs	..	5th	..	2s.	6d.
Alfred Banks	..	6th	..	2s.	0d.

“(Signed) J. BROWN,

“*Examiner, St John's Ambulance Association.*”

Gymnastics. The results of this important part of the boys' training was above the average of last year, and the services of a very competent and independent judge having been engaged to conduct the examination, I received the following report from him:—

“Having this day examined the boys on board the training ship ‘Exmouth’ in gymnastics, I am pleased to be able to report that I found among them a high degree of efficiency, and this not in rare instances, but, as is proved by the marks gained in the competition (which were uniformly high), was very general.

“Great attention has been paid by the instructor both to the cultivation of physical power and to the style and finish of work.

“The brightness of the boys and the keen interest they displayed speak very highly for the benefits they not only derive from this training *now*, but also to the immense advantages this good physical education will confer upon them in the future.

“(Signed) JAS. HARVIE.”

The following is the result of the Gymnastic Competition, which took place in June, 1898:—

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	No. of marks obtained.	PRIZES.	DESTINATION.
5590	J. Carter ...	11	St. Marylebone	84	Silver Watch	Royal Navy.
6033	J. Barkshire	77	Holborn ...	76	15s.	Still on board.
6129	G. May... ..	90	St. Pancras ..	70	10s.	"
6141	R. Spinks ...	368	St. Saviour's	68	7s. 6d.	"
6191	C. Ward ...	85	Wandsworth..	68	5s.	"
6037	F. Hart... ..	532	Bethnal Green	68	2s. 6d.	"
6274	J. Gould ...	165	Poplar	68	... ..	Royal Navy.
6132	G. Nuding ...	553	St. Pancras ..	67	... ..	Still on board.
5835	E. Brooks ...	441	St. George's...	66	... ..	M. Marine.
5098	W. Lygo ...	113	St. Saviour's...	65	... ..	Royal Navy.
5943	R. Lawler ...	25	Woolwich ..	65	... ..	Still on board.
6067	W. Smith ...	98	Hackney ...	65	... ..	"
6179	H. Eddy ...	17	Holborn ...	62	... ..	M. Marine.
5730	J. Cain ..	68	St. Marylebone	61	... ..	Royal Navy.
6127	R. Taylor ...	243	St. Pancras ...	61	... ..	Still on board.
5767	W. Dove ...	593	Bethnal Green	61	... ..	M. Marine.
5390	F. Allen ...	87	Wandsworth	59	... ..	Royal Navy.
5836	D. Donoghue	95	St. Marylebone	58	... ..	M. Marine.
5776	H. Carter ...	552	Poplar	58	... ..	Still on board.
6178	C. Mason ...	327	Holborn ...	56	... ..	"
5788	M. Sotiris ...	457	Whitechapel	53	... ..	M. Marine.
6160	W. Miller ..	92	Poplar	51	... ..	"
5596	A. Bonner ...	195	Lambeth ..	49	... ..	Still on board.
6282	W. Davis ..	480	Woolwich ...	47	... ..	"

The following figures will show the proficiency at January 1st, 1898, and the number trained and remaining at December 31st, 1898:—

	January 1st, 1898.	December 31st, 1898.
Special Class	96	100
1st	118	130
2nd	120	113
3rd	142	132
4th	71	88
Total	547	563

Certificates issued during 1898:—

From 4th Class to 3rd Class	314
" 3rd .. 2nd	320
" 2nd .. 1st	290
" 1st .. Special	201
Total	1,025

Swimming. The following is the result of the swimming competition which took place in June, 1898:—

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	Lengths.	DISTANCE SWUM IN ONE HOUR.	DESTINATION.
6191	C. Ward ..	85	Wandsworth..	144	1½ miles and 240 yds.	Still on board.
5590	J. C. Carter...	11	St. Marylebone	142	1½ ,, ,, 200 ,,	Royal Navy.
5098	W. Lygo ..	113	St. Saviour's...	128	1¼ ,, ,, 360 ,,	,,
5836	D. Donoghue	95	St. Marylebone	124	1¼ ,, ,, 280 ,,	M. Marine.
5933	C. Pheasay ...	12	St. Pancras ...	122	1¼ ,, ,, 240 ,,	...
5801	F. Berry ...	186	Camberwell ...	120	1¼ ,, ,, 200 ,,	M. Marine.
5806	T. Ellis... ..	174	St. George's ...	118	1¼ ,, ,, 160 ,,	,,
5997	W. Adams ...	270	St. George's E.	116	1¼ ,, ,, 120 ,,	,,
6200	T. Sparks ...	421	Whitechapel ..	114	1¼ ,, ,, 80 ,,	Still on board.
5577	J. Dixon ...	493	St. George's ...	108	1 mile ,, 400 ,,	,,
6293	E. Thompson	524	Greenwich ...	108	1 ,, ,, 400 ,,	,,
5943	R. Lawler ..	25	Woolwich ...	104	1 ,, ,, 320 ,,	,,
6304	F. Large ...	31	St. George's ...	94	1 ,, ,, 120 ,,	Royal Navy.

This year the prizes were awarded to the boys who swam the longest distance in one hour, and the following is the list of prize winners:—

C. Ward	1st Prize, Silver Watch, presented by Ship Committee.
J. Carter... ..	2nd ,, Silver Medal, presented by Mr. Taylor, Medallist.
W. Lygo... ..	3rd ,, 15s. 0d.
D. Donoghue... ..	4th ,, 10s. 0d.
C. Pheasay	5th ,, 7s. 6d.
F. Berry	6th ,, 5s. 0d.
T. Ellis	7th ,, 2s. 6d.

} Allowed by Committee.

Number of boys who could not swim January 1st, 1898	31
,, ,, admitted	323
Total	<u>354</u>

Number actually taught to swim	294
,, passed into 4th Class from 5th Class	294
,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	350
,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,,	298
,, ,, 1st ,, ,, 2nd ,,	274
,, ,, Special	300
Total	<u>1,810</u>

The table below shows the number of boys in the swimming classes on December 31st, 1897, and December 31st, 1898 :—

	1897.	1898.
In 5th Class	31	60
„ 4th „	92	109
„ 3rd „	144	90
„ 2nd „	106	97
„ 1st „	78	106
„ Special „	96	101
Total	547	563

School. We received the following report from J. R. Mozley, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Poor Law Schools, after his annual examination of the school work :—

“I have inspected the ‘Exmouth’ school, and can report that the boys read, write, and do their sums very well indeed. The readers next year will, I hope, be geographical.”

As a result of this report, copies of geographical readers were obtained and adopted by the Committee, and now form the standard reading book.

Our school staff remains as before, and consistent work has been done throughout the year.

The subject of drawing continues as attractive as before to the lads, whose work after examination was again awarded the highest grant of “excellent.”

Every facility is given to the whole of the boys to write to their friends. The main deck reading and writing room is open, under the supervision of a school-master, every evening, and the studiously inclined amongst the lads can spend a quiet time there.

Our choir deserves every praise for the assistance they give in leading all our musical services and entertainments, and this result is in a great measure due to the organist’s efforts.

The head schoolmaster’s educational lantern lectures are most popular amongst the boys, who evidently thoroughly appreciate this novel method of imparting geographical and historical instruction to the whole ship’s company at one time.

School Prize List. The school prizes kindly granted by the Committee prove a decided stimulus to all the lads.

STANDARD OR CLASS.	No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	PRIZES.	UNION OR PARISH.	DESTINATION.
VI.	6262	C. Clarke ...	273	s. d. 5 0	Islington ...	Still on board.
„	6188	G. Cox ...	154	5 0	Wandsworth	Royal Navy.
„	6534	S. Stewart ...	291	3 6	Lewisham ...	Still on board.
„	6378	J. Watson ...	384	3 6	„ ...	„
„	6558	G. Jones ...	97	2 0	Kingston ...	„
„	6569	D. Olson ...	34	2 0	Poplar ...	„
V.	5996	C. Thompson	103	5 0	Woolwich ...	„
„	5986	J. Tyrrell ...	548	5 0	Lewisham ...	„
„	6058	C. Cheshire ...	191	3 6	St. George's...	„
„	6381	G. Stanbridge	130	3 6	St. Pancras ...	„
„	6330	A. Gabriel ...	217	2 0	St. George's .	M. Marine.
„	6313	G. Englefield	250	2 0	Kingston ...	Army.
„	6495	S. Smith ...	295	1 0	Islington ...	Still on board.
„	6335	F. Ransdale ...	200	1 0	Camberwell...	„

STANDARD OR CLASS.	No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	PRIZES.	UNION OR PARISH.	DESTINATION.
				s. d.		
IV.	5976	H. Rapson ...	475	5 0	Camberwell ...	Army.
"	6493	J. Slade ...	501	5 0	Whitechapel	Still on board.
"	6073	J. Seigenberg	476	5 0	Mile End ...	M. Marine.
"	5965	H. Nicholson	242	5 0	Lewisham ...	Still on board.
"	6417	W. Kitson ...	125	3 6	Holborn ..	"
"	6075	O. Gibbs ...	369	3 6	Mile End ...	M. Marine.
"	5869	R. Buckley ...	322	3 6	Woolwich ...	Royal Navy.
"	5740	E. Sharpe ...	354	3 6	St. Saviour's	M. Marine.
"	6197	G. Bushby ...	223	2 0	Woolwich ...	"
"	6019	T. Bethray ...	425	2 0	Fulham... ..	Still on board.
"	6402	E. Cox	516	2 0	Mile End ...	"
"	5810	W. Atkins ...	312	2 0	City of London	M. Marine.
"	6062	A. Rowley ...	417	1 0	Camberwell ...	Army.
"	5833	W. Alexander	297	1 0	St. Saviour's	M. Marine.
"	6484	A. Bennett ...	464	1 0	Whitechapel	Still on board.
"	6315	S. Coupland...	338	1 0	Watford ...	Royal Navy.
Passed out of Standard IV.)	5685	A. Smith ...	126	5 0	Lambeth ...	"
"	6274	J. Gould ...	165	5 0	Poplar	"
"	5913	A. Rogers ...	382	5 0	Mile End ...	Still on board.
"	6053	L. Greenfield	449	5 0	Woolwich ..	Army.
"	5889	A. Kellaway	83	5 0	Lambeth ...	Royal Navy.
"	5709	G. Slatter ...	170	3 6	St. Marylebone	"
"	5765	A. Robertson	582	3 6	Camberwell ...	Still on board.
"	6285	W. Baldwin...	506	3 6	Kensington ...	E. Fever Hosp.
"	6091	R. Betts ...	492	3 6	Islington ...	Army.
"	5777	C. Gill	487	3 6	Poplar	M. Marine.
"	5612	J. Collins ...	345	2 0	Strood	Royal Navy.
"	6336	F. Lemay ...	138	2 0	Camberwell ...	Still on board.
"	5098	W. Lygo ...	118	2 0	St. Saviour's	Royal Navy.
"	5408	J. Cross ...	136	2 0	"	Still on board.
"	5643	H. Jarrold ..	244	2 0	Wandsworth	Royal Navy.
"	5934	H. Green ...	426	1 0	Lewisham ...	Still on board.
"	6246	A. West ...	281	1 0	Wandsworth...	"
"	6041	V. Showler ...	81	1 0	Camberwell ...	"
"	6042	G. Maunder ..	172	1 0	City of London	Royal Navy.
"	6094	J. Gurd	473	1 0	Kingston ..	"
III.	6097	W. White ...	577	4 6	Paddington ...	Still on board.
"	6399	R. Stead ...	84	4 6	Greenwich ...	"
"	6393	W. Adams ...	505	3 0	Lewisham ...	"
"	6184	A. Stygall ..	224	3 0	Wandsworth	"
"	6284	T. Bishop ...	241	2 0	St. Saviour's	"
"	6231	J. Wallace ...	344	2 0	Lambeth ...	"
"	6206	C. Davidge ...	247	1 0	Fulham... ..	"
"	5973	D. Bullock ...	502	1 0	Poplar	Royal Navy.
II.	5835	B. Brooks ...	441	4 0	St. George's ...	M. Marine.
"	6272	G. Gooding ...	430	4 0	St. Saviour's	Still on board.
"	6380	E. Bagnall ...	59	3 0	Kensington ..	"
"	6059	A. Slark ...	482	3 0	Islington ...	"
"	6218	F. Cardle ..	587	1 9	St. Pancras ...	"
"	6397	F. Lacey ...	412	1 9	Worcester ..	Royal Navy.
"	6235	C. Clayton ...	305	1 0	Chelsea... ..	"
"	6442	F. Bevan ...	330	1 0	Bethnal Green	Still on board.
I.	6319	R. Davis ...	477	3 0	Woolwich ...	"
"	6365	S. Perritt ...	80	3 0	Lewisham ...	"
"	6115	G. Davis ...	239	2 0	Chelsea... ..	"
"	5775	J. Gilbert ...	58	2 0	Islington ...	Royal Navy.
"	6111	J. Found ...	245	1 0	Fulham... ..	Still on board.
"	6384	J. Seddon ...	290	1 0	St. Saviour's	Royal Navy.

Band. No fewer than 40 band boys entered into the royal navy and 32 into the army this year, making the large number of 72 band boys discharged in one year.

The various classes in music were put through a very stiff examination in May by Mr. Binding, Inspecting Bandmaster of all the Royal Naval Training Ships, who in his report to me states as follows:—

“ I have the honour of submitting the report of my inspection of the band boys of the training ship ‘Exmouth,’ under your command, and in so doing I beg to state that on the 5th and 6th inst. I gave them a most exhaustive examination.

“ I heard the first class band play a selection, a waltz, and a march. The result of the performances was as follows:—

Tone	..	..	..	..	Fair.
Intonation	..	..	..	..	Very bad.
Articulation	..	..	..	..	Good.
Solo playing	..	..	..	..	Good generally.
Expression	..	..	..	..	Fair.
Accompaniment	..	..	..	..	Much too loud.
Ensemble	..	..	..	..	Good.

“ I beg to observe that the reason why the tone was only ‘fair’ and the intonation so bad was entirely owing to the very poor instruments the boys were using. Many of them I found to be old, worn out, and very much out of tune. I also found a clarionet by Kohler and flugel horns by Messrs. Carte & Co. that were not at all in accord with the other instruments in the band; but I will refer to this again at the end of this report.

“ I next examined all the boys of the same band *individually* in the elements of music, playing major and minor scales on their respective instruments, and reading at sight.

“ A good proportion of the boys answered the questions I put to them on the elements of music very readily and correctly; they were also able to play the major and in some instances the minor scales on their instruments, and many of them were able to read and play a simple melody at sight.

“ I consider this to be very satisfactory considering the age of the boys and the time they have been under training.

“ In the second class band I found that many of the boys had only recently been put to their instruments, but nearly all of them were able to produce a fair tone, and several of them were able to play a scale on their instruments; they also answered questions on the elements of music in a fairly satisfactory manner; but here, as in the first class band, the worn-out instruments were much against the boys.

“ The third class band, which I found to be purely elementary, were put through a lesson on the blackboard in notation, the formation of the scale, and time. Several of the questions were suggested by me, and in each case the boys gave their answers in a very creditable manner.

“ The buglers were able to sound bugle calls smartly, very distinct, and, with a

few exceptions, correctly, but nearly all of them forced the tone by playing too loud. They played bugle marches very well together, but here again some of them played so loud that they forced the sounds quite out of tune. The drums were occasionally a little unsteady in their time.

“The bugles are not all by the same maker, therefore they are not well in tune with each other; this is a great disadvantage when playing bugle marches together.

“I consider that, with the few exceptions referred to, the results of my examination are eminently satisfactory.

“I beg to suggest that it would be an advantage if the teaching of the family of string instruments could be encouraged in your ship, especially as your bandmaster is a violinist, and could undertake this branch at once; but if this suggestion is carried out it will be absolutely necessary to give him an assistant, who could attend to some of the wind instruments while he is teaching the strings. A man who is a good teacher and performer on the clarionet would be the best for this purpose, and of course he would act as band sergeant under your bandmaster.

“I examined the band instruments very carefully, and found that several of them are worn out and totally unfit for use. I also observed they are not all by the same maker, and I found that those by Messrs. Carte & Co. and Messrs. Kohler were not at all in tune with those by Messrs. Hawkes & Son.

“I am quite sure that you cannot do better in this respect than follow the example of the royal naval training ships, who, for several years past, have purchased all their instruments for the reed, brass, and string bands of Messrs. Hawkes & Son, Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London. As the result of experience, they purchase the first class band instruments with special strengthening stays, &c. (a speciality), and the superior class wood instruments. They are well made, and very serviceable, and are always in tune with each other. I have no doubt they would send you a special type-written list of instruments as supplied to our training ships, with the prices and other particulars.

“Another good point to remember is, to send all your repairs to the same firm. They have an interest in instruments of their own make, and their repairs are done well, and at a very reasonable rate.

“I cannot speak too highly of the attention given me by the boys during my examination. Their behaviour throughout was exemplary.

“ (Signed) EDWIN BINDING,
“ *Inspecting Bandmaster, Royal Navy.*”

I beg to recommend the following boys for prizes as noted against their names:—

NAMES, &c.	No. on Ship's Books.	UNION OR PARISH.	DESTINATION.
For best reading and playing at sight—			
1st Prize—485. W. Goodday	6173	St. Saviour's ...	Army.
2nd ,, 493. J. Dixon	5577	St. George's ...	Still on board.
3rd ,, 392. E. Parker	6177	Holborn ...	Royal Navy.
For best general knowledge of music—			
1st Prize—90. G. May	6129	St. Pancras ...	Still on board.
2nd ,, 288. G. Aitken	6153	Holborn ...	Army.
3rd ,, 393. T. Andrews	6046	Lewisham ...	Royal Navy.
For best performance in playing a solo—			
1st Prize—321. J. Edgington	5971	Westminster ..	M. Marine.
2nd ,, 593. W. Dove	5767	Bethnal Green...	"
3rd ,, 492. R. Betts	6091	Islington ...	Army.
For quickest progress in 2nd Class Band—			
1st Prize—247. C. Davidge	6206	Fulham... ..	Still on board.
2nd ,, 349. J. Lincoln... ..	6106	Hampstead ...	"
3rd ,, 258. J. Faber	6027	Mile End ...	"
4th ,, 81. V. Showler	6041	Camberwell ...	"
For quickest progress in 3rd Class Band—			
1st Prize—421. T. Sparks	6200	Whitechapel ...	"
2nd ,, 488. T. Holden... ..	6394	Lambeth ...	"
3rd ,, 466. W. Thornton	6537	St. Pancras ...	"
4th ,, 16. W. Singleton	6598	" ...	"
For boys in Bugle Band—			
1st Prize—52. J. Hillyard	6078	Islington ...	Army.
2nd ,, 203. A. Miller	6253	Lewisham ...	Still on board.
3rd ,, 382. A. Rogers	5913	Mile End ...	"
4th ,, 336. W. Morley	6112	Chelsea... ..	Army.
For band boys who have taken greatest care of their instruments—			
1st Prize—493. J. Dixon	5577	St. George's ..	Still on board.
2nd ,, 270. W. Adams	5997	St. George's E.	M. Marine.
3rd ,, 401. J. Cassidy	6248	Leeds ...	Still on board.
4th ,, 523. E. James	6011	St. Saviour's ...	Army.

Tailoring. The following is a list of work done in tailor's shop for 1898:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 635 Serge frocks looped and buttoned. | 235 Pairs trousers repaired. |
| 572 Gold chevrons made. | 211 Pairs trousers altered. |
| 24 Masthead vanes made. | 201 Serge frocks striped. |
| 110 Ship's flags repaired. | 225 Seamanship stripes made. |
| 70 Flags made for boys' use when signalling. | 2,550 Eyelet holes made in towels. |
| 18 Boxing gloves repaired. | 60 Straw hats repaired and ribboned. |
| 154 Oilskins repaired. | 2 Life belts covered. |
| 170 Sou'westers repaired. | 1 Church screen repaired. |
| 14 Pilot jackets repaired. | 1 Hatchway cover altered. |
| 20 Shoulder belts made for Quartermaster and signal boys. | 6 Boat cloths repaired. |
| 3 Harmonium covers repaired. | 5 Boat cushions repaired. |
| 2 Harmonium covers (new). | 4,300 Soap bags made. |
| | 65 Haversacks repaired. |

The list B of old boys either seen or heard of is appended.

Many opportunities are afforded me of following up our work on board by advising the old boys who have entered her Majesty's royal navy or army as to maintaining the good honest standard we endeavour to instil into them while on board. These lads revisit the ship or write letters to me, and thus keep in touch with their old ship.

I could not close my remarks without referring to the cordial relations existing between the officers themselves and myself. Our interests are identical, and my instructions are thoroughly carried out with the happiest results.

In concluding I again have the privilege of thanking you, gentlemen, most heartily for your appreciation of my earnest labours in this great work during so many years.

(Signed) W. S. BOURCHIER,
*Captain-Superintendent,
Staff Commander, R.N.*

APPENDIX A.
TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH."

SPECIAL GOOD CONDUCT AND ABILITY PRIZE LIST.—Prize Day, June 25th, 1898.

Order of Merit.	NAME.	No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	UNION OR PARISH.	RANK.	PRIZE TO RECEIVE.	QUALIFICATION.	DESTINATION.
1	H. Jarrold ...	5643	244	Wandsworth	Chief Petty Officer...	"Brewer Prize," Silver Watch	This boy has been selected to receive the "Brewer Prize." He received no less than 28 votes out of 30 officers. He was chief yeoman of signals, and is now captain of his division, and probably the best boy on board ...	Royal Navy.
2	F. Allen ...	5390	87	Ditto	Ditto	Most Useful Boy, Silver Watch	A very smart boy aloft, a good painter, and excellent captain of division; a most willing lad, and bids fair to make a thorough seaman ...	Ditto.
3	H. Targett ..	5816	20	Holborn ...	Ditto	Best Boy in School, Silver Watch	An exemplary captain of division, a very smart all-round boy, not only in school work, but in every duty he has to perform ...	Still on board. Army.
4	H. Rapson ...	5976	475	Camberwell .	Ditto	Silver Medal	A good captain of division, active, clean, and tidy ...	Royal Navy.
5	W. Lygo ..	5098	113	St. Saviour's	Ditto	Ditto	A hardworking, industrious captain of division, and a good musician ...	Royal Navy.
6	E. Skelton ..	5927	307	Medway ...	Ditto	Ditto	A very intelligent chief petty officer, and a good sub-instructor ...	M. Marine.
7	H. Faber ...	5707	549	St. George's...	Ditto	Ditto	Most attentive and careful chief petty officer; and a very tidy lad ...	Ditto.
8	H. Targett ...	5816	20	Holborn ..	Ditto	Ditto	This boy has also received the school watch ...	Still on board.
9	J. Cross ..	5408	136	St. Saviour's	Ditto	Ditto	An excellent, well-behaved chief petty officer, a thoroughly good all-round lad; he had the silver watch last year as most useful boy ...	Ditto.
10	G. Bushby ...	6197	223	Woolwich ...	Ditto	Ditto	Well-behaved, active, intelligent chief petty officer, and a trustworthy store-room boy ...	M. Marine.
11	J. Hodges ...	6581	364	Holborn ..	Ditto	Ditto	A smart, active, and willing chief petty officer, and a very good musician ...	Union.
12	B. Lawler ...	5943	25	Woolwich ..	Ditto	Ditto	A good chief petty officer, and a smart head signal boy ...	Still on board.
13	C. Alexander	6158	297	Kensington ...	Ditto	Ditto	Hardworking, painstaking chief petty officer, and a good sub-instructor ...	M. Marine.
14	J. Dixon ...	5577	493	St. George's...	Ditto	Ditto	Most trustworthy chief petty officer; an excellent and clever band sergeant; good solo cornet player ...	Still on board.
15	T. Ellis...	5806	175	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Clean, industrious chief petty officer, and also a good musician ...	M. Marine.
16	J. Dixon ...	5577	493	Ditto	Ditto	Silver Watch for Most Popular Boy	Selected by his shipmates, and deserves it ...	Still on board.

PRIZE LIST—*continued.*

The boys now called to stand forward are honourably mentioned in the following order of merit for good conduct and ability in various ways.

These would have been awarded prizes next to those who have received medals if we had sufficient to give them, but the number has been properly limited to the watches and medals which have just been given. These lads will have the honour of being presented with a certificate of merit for conduct and ability.

No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	DESTINATION.	No. on Ship's Books.	NAME.	No. on Watch Bill.	DESTINATION.
6293	E. Thompson	524	Still on board.	6315	S. Coupland...	338	Royal Navy.
5590	J. Carter ...	11	Royal Navy.	6285	W. Baldwin...	506	Hospital.
6019	T. Bethray ..	425	Still on board.	6075	O. Gibbs ...	369	M. Marine.
5765	A. Robertson	582	„	6173	W. Goodday...	485	Army.
6235	C. Clayton ...	485	Royal Navy.	5980	M. McCarthy	540	M. Marine.
6262	C. Clarke ...	273	Still on board.	6326	E. Ong	416	Still on board.
5767	W. Dove ...	593	M. Marine.	6076	W. Abbott ...	499	„
6507	J. McFarlane	196	„	5969	H. Odwell ...	447	M. Marine.
6011	E. James ...	523	Army.	6335	F. Ransdale...	200	Still on board.
6033	J. Barkshire...	77	Still on board.	5775	J. Gilbert ...	58	Royal Navy.
5801	F. Berry ..	106	M. Marine.	5804	W. Watson ...	252	Still on board.
6554	A. Talbot ...	161	Absconded.	5596	A. Bonner ...	195	„
5913	A. Rogers ...	382	Still on board.	5934	H. Greene ...	426	„
6371	G. Scott ...	62	Royal Navy.	6263	J. Smith ...	295	„
5639	H. Hill	510	Army.	5877	E. Newnham	561	Army.
6553	O. Wright ..	583	Union.				

APPENDIX B.

PARTICULARS OF BOYS WHO HAVE VISITED THE "EXMOUTH" AND OF OTHERS OF WHOM INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.

No.	NAME.	No. on Ship's Books.	UNION OR PARISH.	Date when visited Ship, or heard of or from.	Reported by	REMARKS.
1	H. Keates ...	5284	St. Pancras ...	2 Jan., 1898 ...	Visited ship ...	Is working at an upholsterer's; wants to go to sea again.
2	H. Lawrence ...	4770	Holborn ...	2 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is working on shore as a grocer's assistant.
3	H. Shadwell ...	4859	Lewisham ..	3 " " ...	" " " " " "	Bluejacket boy and sub-instructor of gymnastics in H.M.S. "Roscawen."
4	C. Packman...	5811	Greenwich ...	3 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is a domestic in H.M.S. "Benbow"; likes the service.
5	A. Pywell ..	4939	Lewisham ..	3 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is an O.S. in H.M.S. "Repulse"; doing well.
6	W. Dawkins	5300	Camberwell..	4 " " ...	" " " " " "	Getting on exceedingly well as a bugler in the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry.
7	G. Hutchings	4258	" " " " " "	5 " " ...	" " " " " "	Working on shore; doing very well.
8	G. Page ...	4829	Poplar ...	5 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is a band boy, H.M.S. "Caledonia"; getting on well.
9	H. Smith ...	5058	Holborn ...	6 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is an O.S., H.M.S. "Repulse."
10	A. Walker ...	4751	" " " " " "	8 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is a 1st class boy in H.M.S. "Mersey"; likes the service very much indeed.
11	R. Hembry ...	5663	Fulham... ..	9 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is an O.S., H.M.S. "Repulse."
12	W. Sewell ...	5882	Hendon ...	9 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is a 1st class boy, H.M.S. "Minotaur"; doing well.
13	C. Godden ...	4900	St. Marylebone	10 " " ...	" " " " " "	Has been 2½ years at sea, and is working up for an officer in the Mercantile Marine.
14	J. Oram ..	5373	St. Pancras ...	16 " " ...	" " " " " "	Invalided from the Royal Navy; now going to sea in Mercantile Marine.
15	W. Walker ...	5656	Kensington ..	16 " " ...	" " " " " "	Is a bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Impregnable"; doing very well.
16	G. Rice... ..	5226	Westminster	19 " " ...	" " " " " "	Just invalided from H.M.S. "Ganges," band boy; now working on shore.
17	F. Desborough	3165	Islington ..	3 Feb., 1898 ..	Seen by Mr. Hall while at Portsmouth on duty.	Is a bombardier, Royal Artillery; getting on well.
18	J. Moore ...	5140	Fulham... ..	6 " " ...	Visited ship ...	Getting on very well on shore; wants to go to sea again.
19	E. Webber ..	4639	" " " " " "	13 " " ...	" " " " " "	Working on shore; doing fairly well.
20	S. Poole ...	5705	Camberwell }	13 " " ...	" " " " " "	Apprentices in Mercantile Marine; doing very well indeed.
21	E. Trotman ..	5314	St Saviour's }	13 " " ...	" " " " " "	
22	C. Brady ...	5648	Fulham... }	13 " " ...	" " " " " "	
23	A. Light ...	5891	Westminster }	13 " " ...	" " " " " "	

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24	W. Gibbons...	4928	Woolwich ...	17 Feb., 1898 ...	Visited ship ...	Been working on shore; wants to join Royal Navy.
25	A. Lynch ...	5535	Poplar ...	20 "	"	Doing very well indeed in the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment as a bugler.
26	R. Hinton ...	5539	St. George's...	3 March, 1898	"	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
27	A. Warr ...	4624	"	4 "	Letter to Capt.-Supt.	Is an actor at the Britannia Music Hall, Gibraltar.
28	W. Marsh ..	5867	Hackney ..	11 "	"	Getting on exceedingly well on shore.
29	A. Williams	5119	St. Pancras ...	11 "	"	Getting on very well in the troopship "Simla."
30	J. Sales ..	5349	Lewisham ...	11 "	} Seen by old boy, Marsh.	Ditto
31	J. Elliott ...	6072	St. Olave's ..	11 "		Doing very well indeed in the South Wales Borderers as a band boy.
32	J. Field ..	5731	Marylebone ...	11 "	"	Doing very well in the transport "Jelunga."
33	A. Dean ...	5281	Greenwich ...	13 "	"	Is an A.B. in H.M.S. "Astraea."
34	H. Bowen ...	2407	St. Saviour's...	17 "	Letter to Capt.-Supt.	Getting on exceedingly well as head steward in s.s. "Lancashire."
35	J. Kelly ...	3659	St. Marylebone	20 "	Visited ship ...	Getting on very well indeed in s.s. "Oroya."
36	E. James ...	5266	City of London	20 "	"	Is working on shore in bicycle trade.
37	A. Lane ...	4629	"	22 "	"	Getting on fairly well in Mercantile Marine.
38	W. Marsh ...	5867	Hackney ...	24 "	"	Has left the sea; now working on shore; doing well.
39	E. Baggett ...	5943	Woolwich ...	27 "	"	Doing pretty well in Mercantile Marine.
40	A. Williams...	5119	St. Pancras ...	27 "	"	
41	R. Howard ...	6234	Greenwich ...	30 "	"	
42	W. Marshall..	3884	Holborn...	3 April, 1898...	"	All getting on very well indeed in Royal Navy.
43	H. Nunn ..	4234	Lambeth ...	3 "	"	
44	T. Greenleaf..	3960	Shoreditch ...	3 "	"	
45	J. Roberts ...	4813	Lewisham ...	9 "	"	Doing very well in Royal Navy.
46	P. Groves ...	5182	Lambeth ...	10 "	"	Doing very well in Royal Navy as a bluejacket boy.
47	P. Taylor ...	5830	"	10 "	"	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
48	G. Novell ...	5772	Islington ...	10 "	"	Is working on shore at a boxmaker's.
49	J. Jarvis ...	5399	Holborn ...	11 "	"	Is working on shore as hatter's errand boy.
50	C. Whale ...	5680	Lambeth ...	11 "	"	Is working on shore in restaurant.
51	W. Cowell ...	5233	Bethnal Green	11 "	"	Is working on shore at bootmaker's.
52	F. Horley ...	5995	St. Pancras ...	11 "	"	Been to sea; like it very much; going to sea again in Mercantile Marine.
53	G. Bartlett ...	5321	Camberwell ...	11 "	"	Invalidated from Royal Navy; now working on shore.
54	E. Markham..	5208	Poplar ...	11 "	"	
55	A. Ong ...	5271	Fulham...	11 "	"	Been to sea; now working on shore as engine cleaners.
56	E. Harris ...	5247	Greenwich ...	11 "	"	
57	B. Watt...	5381	Lewisham ...	11 "	"	
58	W. Baker ...	4594	Camberwell ...	11 "	"	Doing very well in the Army.

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59	J. Scott ..	5470	Lambeth ...	11 April, 1898.	Visited ship	Doing very well in Royal Navy.
60	F. Trotman ..	4601	St. George's...	"	"	Has left the sea; now working on shore as slaughterer.
61	H. Greig ...	4493	City of London	"	"	Doing very well in Royal Navy as officer's servant.
62	T. Goldsmith..	2223	St. Pancras ...	"	"	Doing very well on shore.
63	A. Kennedy...	4779	"	"	"	Doing exceedingly well in Royal Navy.
64	G. Hyne ...	1020	Lewisham ...	"	"	Working on shore in confectionery warehouse.
65	H. Knight ...	5176	St. Olave's ...	"	"	Working on shore as a milkman.
66	F. Passmore...	3408	Shoreditch ...	"	"	Getting on very well indeed in the Royal Navy.
67	F. Smart ...	2907	Lambeth ...	"	"	Doing very well in the Royal Navy as a domestic.
68	T. Willshire	5516	Bedford ...	"	"	Doing very well on the troopship "Dunera."
69	B. Cobb ...	5327	Greenwich ...	"	"	Getting on very well in the Mercantile Marine.
70	J. Pearce ...	6212	Wandsworth ...	"	"	Getting on very well in the Royal Navy.
71	S. Ouzman ...	6327	Lewisham ...	"	"	Getting on very well in the Mercantile Marine.
72	F. Bevan ...	3504	St. Saviour's	4 May, 1898..	"	Getting on very well in the Mercantile Marine.
73	E. Lane ...	4461	Lewisham ...	"	"	Getting on very well in the Mercantile Marine.
74	W. Mortlock	4777	Whitechapel	"	"	Getting on exceedingly well in the Royal Navy as signalman.
75	T. Berry ...	4698	Camberwell ...	"	"	Getting on exceedingly well in the Mercantile Marine.
76	A. Pickering	4922	St. Pancras ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a fishmonger.
77	W. Edwards...	4514	Hackney ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a cooper.
78	F. Walters ...	4832	Poplar ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a brickmaker.
79	F. Kemp ...	5608	Lewisham ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as an errand boy.
80	J. Ballard ...	5941	St. Olave's ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a warehouseman.
81	W. Crompton	4172	Mile End ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a slaughterer.
82	F. Trotman ...	4601	St. George's ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a van guard.
83	A. Parsons ...	5672	St. Saviour's	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as errand boys.
84	G. Holland ...	5843	"	"	"	Getting on very well indeed in Royal Navy.
85	J. Rivers ...	5739	Lewisham ...	"	"	Doing well at Tilbury Docks.
86	W. Walker ...	5656	Kensington ...	"	"	Doing very well in Royal Navy as a valet.
87	W. Roberts ...	5239	Wandsworth	"	"	Working on shore; doing well in corn merchant's.
88	A. Lane ...	4629	City of London	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a carpenter.
89	A. Bird ...	5223	Paddington ...	"	"	Working on shore; doing well as a plumber.
90	G. Adams ...	5025	St. Saviour's	"	"	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
91	G. Rawlens ...	5066	Fulham ...	"	"	Doing well as a milkman.
92	R. Rawlens ...	5537	"	"	"	
93	F. Blackburn	4754	Holborn ...	"	"	
94	R. Howell ...	6051	Fulham ...	"	"	
95	F. Passmore...	3408	Shoreditch ...	"	"	

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96	R. Ambry ...	3047	Fulham...	5 June, 1898 ...	Visited ship ...	Is an A.B. in H.M.S. "Repulse."
97	A. Winch ...	5332	Poplar ...	7 " "	" "	Unemployed.
98	J. Hill ...	2975	St. Olave's ...	9 " "	" "	Getting on well in Mercantile Marine
99	W. Bonner ...	5799	Lambeth ...	12 " "	" "	Is a 1st class boy in H.M.S. "Alarm"; doing well.
100	G. Bartlett ..	5321	Camberwell ..	13 " "	" "	Been two trips in Mercantile Marine; now going to join Royal Navy.
101	J. Hull ...	4793	Lambeth ...	15 " "	" "	Is an ordinary seaman, H.M.S. "Jupiter"; doing well.
102	W. Sewell ...	5882	Hendon ...	15 " "	" "	1st class boy, H.M.S. "Jupiter"; doing well.
103	E. Yoxhall ...	5556	Whitechapel ...	15 " "	" "	Are 1st class boys in H.M.S. "Lion"; doing very well indeed.
104	F. Humphries ...	5108	City of London ...	15 " "	" "	Is a seaman instructor in H.M.S. "Wanderer"; doing well.
105	H. Linihan ...	4189	St. Olave's ...	16 " "	Seen by Mr. Hall while at Portland on duty.	
106	C. Taylor ...	4124	" "	17 " "	Visited ship ...	Is a signalling instructor in H.M.S. "St. Vincent"; doing very well.
107	J. Adams ...	4233	Lambeth ...	17 " "	" "	Getting on very well in Royal Navy; awarded a medal for ditto.
108	T. Insull ...	3919	St. Saviour's ...	17 " "	" "	[Benin Expedition.
109	W. Merrills ...	3778	" "	17 " "	Seen by old boy, Taylor.	Getting on exceedingly well in H.M.S. "Vernon," torpedo school.
110	T. Aspill ...	4549	St. Marylebone ...	17 " "	" "	Getting on exceedingly well in H.M.S. "Hawke."
111	J. Gurney ...	3040	Lewisham ...	17 " "	" "	Getting on exceedingly well in H.M.S. "Victory."
112	C. Huggins ...	2978	" "	17 " "	" "	Getting on exceedingly well in H.M.S. "Jupiter."
113	W. Mortlock ...	4777	Whitechapel ...	18 " "	Visited ship ...	Getting on fairly well in Mercantile Marine.
114	H. Parker ...	5302	Islington ...	18 " "	" "	
115	C. King ...	5647	Fulham... ..	26 " "	" "	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; doing well.
116	O. Strand ...	4762	" "	26 " "	" "	Bluejacket, "H.M.S. "Pembroke"; doing well.
117	G. Williams... ..	3647	Kensington ...	26 " "	" "	A.B. in Royal Navy; doing very well.
118	J. Wale ...	4250	City of London ...	26 " "	" "	Doing very well indeed in Mercantile Marine.
119	J. Moore ...	5140	Fulham... ..	27 " "	" "	Doing very well in R.M.S. "Orizaba."
120	E. Hastings ...	1156	Woolwich ...	27 " "	" "	Getting on exceedingly well in Royal Navy.
121	J. Field ...	5731	St. Marylebone ...	28 " "	" "	
122	E. Howard ...	6234	Greenwich ...	28 " "	" "	Doing well in Mercantile Marine.
123	A. Swellgrove ...	2472	Lambeth ...	1 July, 1898 ...	" "	Getting on pretty well in the Army.
124	F. Clark ...	4424	St. George's ...	2 " "	" "	Getting on well in Mercantile Marine.
125	F. Jewell ...	5229	Chelsea... ..	3 " "	" "	Has been to sea; now working as a railway porter.
126	A. Hammond ...	2364	Lewisham ...	3 " "	" "	Working on shore as a milkman.
127	A. Dixon ...	4957	Fulham... ..	5 " "	" "	Have been to sea in Mercantile Marine; now wish to join Royal Navy.
128	C. Moss ...	4891	" "	5 " "	" "	
129	W. Bowers ...	6363	Holborn ...	5 " "	" "	Doing fairly well in Mercantile Marine.

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130	J. Hoffman ...	5828	Strand ...	6 July, 1898 ...	Visited ship ...	Band boy, H.M.S. "Caledonia"; doing well.
131	A. Roy ...	5968	Islington ...	7 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Ganges"; doing very well indeed.
132	S. Mortlock ...	5598	Whitechapel ...	7 "	"	Band boy, H.M.S. "Ganges"; doing well.
133	T. Clark ...	6391	St. Saviour's ...	7 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Impregnable"; doing well.
134	J. Brown ...	5613	Strood ...	8 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; doing well.
135	E. Bullock ...	5534	Poplar ...	8 "	"	Band boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; doing well.
136	F. Goodhew..	6238	Lewisham ...	9 "	"	Just invalided from Royal Navy; now wishes to go to sea in Mercantile Marine.
137	T. Higgs ...	5883	Woolwich ...	9 "	"	Has been working on shore; now wishes to join Royal Navy.
138	D. Stewart ...	5906	St. George's..	9 "	"	Band boy, H.M.S. "Impregnable"; doing very well.
139	A. Lane ...	4629	City of London	11 "	"	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
140	J. Wetherilt...	6059	Hackney ...	12 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Minotaur."
141	W. Harman...	5492	" "	12 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Ganges."
142	J. Glasgow ...	6208	St. Marylebone	13 "	"	Bugler in Mercantile Marine; getting on very well.
143	E. Moore ...	4774	Greenwich ...	13 "	"	Band boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; getting on very well.
144	A. East... ..	5097	St. Saviour's ..	15 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; getting on very well.
145	L. Chapple ...	6025	Fulham... ..	15 "	"	Getting on very well in Mercantile Marine.
146	J. Mitchell ..	6210	Lewisham ...	17 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; doing very well.
147	H. Shadwell ..	4859	" "	19 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Minotaur"; doing very well.
148	M. Stanford..	5188	St. Saviour's ...	26 "	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; doing very well.
149	J. Hemmons ..	5695	Camberwell..	30 "	"	Has just come home from sea in Mercantile Marine, and is going again.
150	R. Lacey ...	6397	Worcester ...	30 "	"	Is an officer's servant, H.H.S. "Pembroke"; doing fairly well.
151	S. Poole ...	5705	Camberwell ...	" "	"	Doing pretty well in Mercantile Marine.
152	A. Parsons ...	5672	St. Saviour's ..	1 Aug., 1898 ...	"	Has left the sea; now working as railway porter.
153	T. Richardson	5118	" "	1 "	"	Has left the sea; now working as van boy.
154	E. Markham ..	5208	Poplar ...	1 "	"	Has left the sea; now working as a sawyer.
155	J. Townsend ..	5565	" "	1 "	"	Has left the sea; now working in an iron foundry.
156	B. Cobb ...	5327	Greenwich ...	1 "	"	Doing very well in the Mercantile Marine.
157	W. Trickey ...	5379	Hackney ...	1 "	"	Has left the sea; now working as a fishmonger.
158	C. Andrews ...	5729	St. Marylebone	1 "	"	Doing very well as an officer's servant in Royal Navy
159	C. Rogers ...	5919	Mile End ...	1 "	"	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
160	A. Perkins ...	4961	" "	1 "	"	Doing very well as an engineer's labourer.
161	A. Hoffman..	4409	Whitechapel ..	1 "	"	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
162	H. Dawson ..	4397	Hampstead ..	1 "	"	Doing very well as an engineer's labourer.
163	J. Rogers ...	5750	St. Pancras ..	1 "	"	Has left the sea; now working as a van boy.
164	M. Gambrick ..	4437	Lewisham ...	1 "	"	Doing very well indeed in Royal Navy.

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165	A. Goodday ..	5830	St. Saviour's	1 Aug., 1898 ...	Visited ship ...	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
166	J. Walsh ...	5073	Camberwell ..	1 " " " "	" " " "	Doing exceedingly well in the Trinity Boat Service.
167	W. Hastings ..	4372	Wandsworth	1 " " " "	" " " "	Getting on very well as a valet.
168	A. Merton ...	5443	Hampstead	1 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well indeed as a band boy in the Army.
169	E. Pant ...	3071	St. Saviour's	1 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well indeed in the Army.
170	J. McFarlane	1648	Mile End ..	1 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well on shore.
171	G. Ansell ...	4919	Lewisham ..	4 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
172	W. Bonner ..	5799	Lambeth	7 " " " "	" " " "	Is a 1st class boy in H.M.S. "Alarm"; doing well.
173	A. Lane ...	4629	City of London	11 " " " "	" " " "	Is an O.S. in s.s. "Lusitania."
174	C. Andrews ..	5729	St. Marylebone	14 " " " "	" " " "	Has left the sea; now working on shore.
175	C. Everitt ...	5926	Woolwich ...	17 " " " "	" " " "	Are 1st class boys, H.M.S. "Minotaur"; doing very well.
176	E. Steers ..	5450	Mile End ..	17 " " " "	" " " "	Is a band boy, 2nd Middlesex Regiment; doing well.
177	A. Jordan ...	6270	St. Saviour's	20 " " " "	" " " "	Doing well in the Mercantile Marine.
178	A. Engleback	2876	Mile End ..	22 " " " "	" " " "	Doing fairly well in Mercantile Marine.
179	A. Goodday ..	5930	St. Saviour's	26 " " " "	" " " "	Have left the sea; now working on shore.
180	T. Richardson	5118	" "	28 " " " "	" " " "	Is a signal boy in Royal Navy; doing very well.
181	R. Whittington	8446	Lewisham ...	28 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
182	T. Berry ...	4698	Camberwell ...	29 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well as a railway porter.
183	F. Pullen ...	3921	Mile End ...	4 Sept., 1898..	" " " "	Has been to sea in Mercantile Marine; now wants to join Royal Navy.
184	E. Webber ...	4639	Fulham... ..	4 " " " "	" " " "	Doing pretty well on shore.
185	T. Corne ..	4756	Strand	4 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well indeed in Royal Navy.
186	S. Baker ...	6241	St. Saviour's	11 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well indeed in Mercantile Marine.
187	A. Hoffman...	4409	Whitechapel	11 " " " "	" " " "	Doing well in Royal Navy as ordinary seaman.
188	H. Dawson ..	4397	Hampstead ..	11 " " " "	" " " "	Doing well in Mercantile Marine.
189	F. White ...	5245	Paddington ..	17 " " " "	" " " "	Doing well in Mercantile Marine.
190	S. Poole ...	5705	Camberwell ...	18 " " " "	" " " "	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
191	W. Moyses ...	4722	City of London	18 " " " "	" " " "	Working on shore as a footman.
192	C. Gant... ..	5181	Lambeth ...	21 " " " "	" " " "	Getting on very well in Mercantile Marine.
193	G. Olson ...	5808	Poplar	23 " " " "	" " " "	Doing well in Royal Navy as ordinary seaman.
194	F. Bastings ..	5945	St. George's	29 " " " "	" " " "	Working on shore; doing well.
195	J. Lewis ...	4355	St Saviour's..	5 Oct., 1898	" " " "	Doing very well in Royal Navy; are first-class petty officers.
196	C. Boon ...	5187	Woolwich ...	7 " " " "	" " " "	
197	S. Davis ...	4524	Paddington ..	11 " " " "	" " " "	
198	C. Aitcherson	5768	Bethnal Green	17 " " " "	" " " "	
199	W. Russell ..	597	City of London	20 " " " "	" " " "	
200	J. Rickman ..	5368	Hackney	20 " " " "	" " " "	

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201	A. Walters	5827	Strand	22 Oct., 1898	Visited ship	Has left the sea ; now working on shore.
202	C. Rogers	5919	Mile End	"	"	Doing pretty well in the Royal Navy as an officer's servant.
203	W. Walsh	5850	Poplar	"	"	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine as ordinary seaman.
204	W. Marsden	5007	St. Saviour's	24	"	Doing well in the Army.
205	G. Attwood	3383	Shoreditch	26	"	Doing very well in the Army.
206	W. Bullock	5531	Worcester	27	"	Doing very well in Royal Navy as band boys.
207	G. Read	5171	Lewisham	27	Seen by old boy, Berry, } at Portsmouth }	Doing very well in Royal Navy as signalman.
208	W. Brown	5341	Fulham	27	"	Doing exceedingly well in s.s. "Wakool."
209	T. Berry	4698	Camberwell	27	Letter to Capt.-Supt. ...	Has been to sea, and is now working on shore.
210	T. Cowcher	5500	Woolwich	1 Nov., 1898	Seen by Mr. Miller, } Shipping Officer }	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
211	C. Gant	5181	Lambeth	1	Visited ship	Just been invalided from Royal Navy ; now going to sea in Mercantile Marine.
212	W. Dove	5767	Bethual Green	1	"	Is chief-steward of the s.s. "Cayo Largo" ; doing very well indeed.
213	D. Catling	1396	St. Saviour's	1	"	Is mess-room steward of the s.s. "Cayo Largo" ; doing very well.
214	F. Upton	5485	Medway	2	"	Has been working on shore ; now going to sea again.
215	J. Lepley	5370	Poplar	7	Seen by Mr. Miller, } Shipping Officer }	Doing exceedingly well in the Orient line.
216	G. Weatherley	5614	Strood	7	"	Doing fairly well on shore.
217	R. Jones	5205	St. Pancras	8	Visited ship	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
218	J. Moore	5140	Fulham	19	"	Has been to sea in Mercantile Marine ; now wishes to join Royal Navy.
219	J. Whatley	6452	Poplar	20	"	Doing very well as an O.S. in the s.s. "Menominee."
220	E. Davidson	4497	Islington	20	"	Doing very well indeed as an A.B. in Orient line.
221	F. Feeley	6464	Lewisham	21	"	Doing very well in s.s. "Menominee" as bugler.
222	H. Faber	5707	St. George's	26	"	Have left the sea ; now working on shore.
223	J. Kelly	3659	St. Marylebone	27	"	Doing very well in Royal Navy.
224	T. Ellis	5806	St. George's	27	"	Doing very well indeed on shore.
225	W. Green	5972	St. Pancras	27	"	Is a porter, G.E.R. ; doing well.
226	M. Thorpe	5084	Lambeth	27	"	Band boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen" ; getting on fairly well.
227	J. Adams	4233	"	28	"	Has left the sea ; now working on shore.
228	C. Everitt	5926	Woolwich	2 Dec., 1898	"	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen" ; doing well.
229	A. Delamair	3150	Poplar	4	"	Been in Merchant Service three years ; wouldn't leave it now.
230	F. Jewell	5229	Chelsea	11	"	
231	G. Gilead	6104	Poplar	11	"	
232	E. Dean	5045	Lambeth	11	"	
233	F. Wilkins	5517	Lewisham	14	"	
234	G. Cornell	4938	St. Pancras	15	"	

No.	NAME.	No on Ship's Books.	UNION OR PARISH.	Date when visited Ship, or heard of or from.	Reported by	REMARKS.
235	W. Collier ...	6005	Lewisham ...	15 Dec., 1898 ...	Visited ship ...	Band boy, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; doing well.
236	E. Buckley ...	4726	St. Pancras ...	17 " "	" "	Bluejacket, H.M.S. "Repulse"; likes the service very much.
237	S. Sutton ...	2068	Stepney ...	18 " "	" "	Doing very well in Mercantile Marine.
238	B. Adams ...	5618	Hackney ...	18 " "	" "	Doing exceedingly well in the Army.
239	J. Smallbone ...	5873	Kensington ...	18 " "	" "	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Impregnable"; doing well.
240	H. Jarrold ...	5643	Wandsworth ...	18 " "	" "	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Ganges"; doing well.
241	A. Clarke ...	6391	Camberwell ...	20 " "	" "	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Impregnable"; doing well.
242	G. Motchman ...	4636	Fulham ...	20 " "	" "	Has been invalided from Royal Navy; now working on shore.
243	H. Shadwell ...	4859	Lewisham ...	20 " "	" "	Bluejacket boy, H.M.S. "Agincourt"; getting on very well.
244	T. Holden ...	5753	St. George's ...	20 " "	" "	Band boys, H.M.S. "Boscawen"; doing well.
245	F. Liston ...	5605	Poplar ...	20 " "	" "	Doing very well in the Army as a band boy.
246	J. Hallett ...	6512	Woolwich ...	20 " "	" "	Doing very well in the Royal Navy.
247	W. Buttons ...	5040	Camberwell ...	21 " "	" "	Doing very well in the Royal Navy as a band boy.
248	F. Large ...	6304	St. George's ...	22 " "	" "	Doing very well in the Royal Navy as a bluejacket.
249	A. Roy ...	5988	Islington ...	24 " "	" "	Doing very well in the Army.
250	J. Hart ...	4546	Woolwich ...	24 " "	" "	Doing very well as a seaman in Royal Navy.
251	R. Hembry ...	4266	Fulham ...	25 " "	" "	Has left the sea; now working on shore.
252	W. Alexander ...	5833	St. Saviour's ...	26 " "	" "	Doing pretty well in Royal Navy as officers' servants.
253	H. Greig ...	4493	City of London ...	26 " "	" "	Doing well in Royal Navy.
254	A. Bird ...	6223	Paddington ...	27 " "	" "	Doing well in Royal Navy as bandsman.
255	G. Wellborne ...	5374	Greenwich ...	27 " "	" "	Doing very well in Army.
256	E. Moore ...	4774	" "	30 " "	" "	
257	C. Gordon ...	3603	St. Pancras ...	31 " "	" "	

