

**Annual report- 1901 : (in two vols). Vol. 1, Being the report of the Board and the reports of its committees / Metropolitan Asylums Board.**

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**Publication/Creation**

London : printed by McCorquodale & Co., 1902.

**Persistent URL**

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METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

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ANNUAL REPORT—1901

(IN TWO VOLS.)

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VOL. I.

BEING THE

REPORT OF THE BOARD AND THE REPORTS OF  
ITS COMMITTEES.

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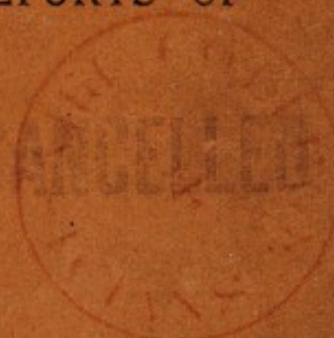
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MCCORQUODALE & CO., LIMITED, CARDINGTON STREET, N.W.

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LONDON: H. K. LEY, 15, ABchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

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MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, AND  
THOSE NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

(For the Three Years ending May 15th, 1904.)

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1901).
Bethnal Green	Barnard, A. P.	309, Hackney Road, N.E.	Hospitals.
Bloomsbury	Smith, Prof. W. R., M.D., J.P.	74, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.	Hospitals, Children's, Finance, Statistical.
Camberwell	Brown, R.	32, East Dulwich Road, S.E.	Asylums.
Chelsea	Hurst, W. B.	"Fendale," Thurlof Park Road, S.E.	Hospitals, Children's.
City of London	Brass, J. H.	Wentworth Villa, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.	Children's.
"	Greatrex, Augustus, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.	23, Holborn, E.C.	Contract.
"	Lyle, J. H.	4, Ludgate Circus, E.C.	Children's, Works.
"	Page, W. H.	"Clevedon," Spencer Road, Wealdstone, Harrow	Hospitals.
"	White, J. G.	"St. Monica," Micheldever Road, Lee, S.E.	Asylums, Hospitals.
"	Willmott, John	54-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C.	Contract, "Exmouth."
Fulham	Thomas, Charles	"St. Clears," 128, Palewell Park, East Sheen	Children's, "Exmouth."
Greenwich	Oldman, F. J.	85, Arbutnot Road, New Cross, S.E.	Asylums, Children's.
Hackney	Bates, Thomas	67, Clifden Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.	Hospitals, Children's.
"	Beurle, W. L.	Linden House, 331, Victoria Park Road, N.E.	Hospitals, Children's, "Exmouth."
Hammersmith	Pope, Rev. G. W.	107, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Asylums, Hospitals, Finance.
Hampstead	Hardcastle, John	Upton House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.	Asylums, Hospitals, Statistical.
Holborn	Baker, Miss I. M.	37, Brooke Street, Holborn, W.C.	Hospitals, Children's, Contract.
"	Frankland, William	28, Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.	Asylums, Children's, "Exmouth," Works.
Islington	Elliot, G. S.	14, Upper Street, Islington, N.	Children's.
"	Lambert, Samuel	125, Barnsbury Road, N.	Asylums, Hospitals.
"	Varley, Miss Amelia	82, Newington Green Road, Islington, N.	Hospitals, Children's.
Kensington	Reade, Rev. C. Darby, M.A., J.P.	88, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Asylums, Finance.
"	Simpson, E. Palgrave	5, Durham Villas, Phillimore Gardens, W.	Asylums, Finance, Works.
"	Webb, Colonel R. F., M.A., D.L., J.P.	6, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.	Hospitals, Ambulance, Contract, Finance, Works.
Lambeth	Andrew, Captain C. W., J.P.	5, Kensington Terrace, Kensington Park, S.E.	Asylums, Hospitals, "Exmouth," Works, Finance.
"	Burridge, Alfred	"Saxonhurst," 46, Herne Hill, S.E.	Children's, Hospitals.
"	Cochran, W. B.	"The Clone," Court Road, West Norwood, S.E.	Hospitals, Contract, Finance.
Lewisham	Wilkinson, Cuthbert	"Florian," Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham	Children's, Works.
Mid End Old Town	Howard, Paul	"Rose Cottage," 39, Bow Road, E.	Hospitals, "Exmouth."
Paddington	Cole, S. J.	"Fernleigh," Fernhead Road, W.	Hospitals, Statistical.
"	Swift, H. H., J.P.	45, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.	Asylums, Children's, Works.
Poplar	Gillard, E. F.	"Courtlands," The Drive, Ilford, Essex	Hospitals, Children's, Contract.
St. George's, W.	Bramston, Miss Georgina	39, Greycoat Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	Asylums, Children's, "Exmouth."
"	Hall, Lieut.-General J. H., J.P.	90, Eaton Place, S.W.	Hospitals, Ambulance, Statistical.
"	Hardcastle, Henry, J.P.	38, Eaton Square, S.W.	Asylums, Statistical.
"	Walden, R. W.	65, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.	Asylums, Hospitals, Contract.
St. George's, E.	Martineau, P. M., J.P., D.L., LL.B.	"Littleworth," Esher, Surrey	



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

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1901).
St. Marylebone ...	Browne, E. S., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.	5, Cavendish Mansions, Langham Street, W. ...	Children's, Statistical.
" "	Dennis, Walter, J.P.	Field House, Carshalton, Surrey ...	Hospitals, Finance.
" "	White, Edward (Chairman, General Purposes Committee)		Contract, Works.
St. Olave's ...	Ecroyd, W. H.	20, Upper Berkeley Street, W. ...	Hospitals, Children's, "Exmouth," Works.
St. Pancras ...	Boden, Anthony	64, Bermondsey Street, Bermondsey, S.E. ...	Asylums, Hospitals.
" "	Purchase, Frederick	34, Maitland Park Villas, N.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's.
" "	Thornley, Joseph, J.P.	"Ashfield," Spencer Road, Wealdstone, Harrow ...	Asylums, Children's, Contract, Works.
St. Saviour's ...	Cornell, Thomas	53, Camden Square, N.W. ...	Asylums, Children's, Contract, "Exmouth."
" "	Neville, William	63, Borough Road, S.E. ...	Asylums, Hospitals, Contract.
Shoreditch ...	Wakeling, E. J.	33, Trinity Square, S.E. ...	Hospitals, Children's, Contract.
Stepney ...	Mills, F. C., J.P.	149, New North Road, Hoxton, N. ...	Hospitals, "Exmouth."
Strand ...	Jaxone, H. L. D'Arcy	15-17, Green Street, Leicester Square, W.C. ...	Hospitals, Children's, "Exmouth."
Wandsworth & Clapham ...	Marriott, Rev. C. P., M.A.	40, Park Road, New Wandsworth, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's, Ambulance.
" "	Muspratt, Henry	58, Mount Nod Road, Streatham, S.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals.
" "	Penfold, W. F.	Burwood House, Upper Tooting, S.W. ...	Children's, Ambulance.
Westminster	Stamford, The Right Hon. The Earl of	16, St. James's Place, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's, Ambulance, Works.
Whitechapel	Brown, James, J.P.	43, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. ...	Asylums, Children's Contract, Works.
Woolwich ...	Graham, Lieut.-Col. W. J. B., V.D.	Whitehouse Villa, Woodlands, Old Charlton, Kent	

\* The General Purposes Committee consists of the whole Board, and the Chairman is *ex officio* a member of the Hospitals, Asylums, and Children's Committees.

## MANAGERS NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1901).
Adams, Admiral E. S., C.M.G., J.P.	28, Eaton Place, Eaton Square, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance, Finance, Works.
Bullock, Colonel R.	8, Gledstone Road, West Kensington, W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance.
Crooks, William	81, Gough Street, Poplar, E. ...	Children's.
Donerale, The Viscount	91, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. ...	Asylums, Ambulance, Statistical.
Drage, Geoffrey	20, Lowndes Square, S.W. ...	"Exmouth."
Galsworthy, Sir E. H., J.P., D.L.	26, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals, Contract, Finance, Works.
Helby, J. T.	"Glengarriff," Hawthorne Road, Eickley, Kent	<i>Ex-officio member of all committees.</i>
Hensley, R. M., J.P. (Chairman of the Board)	Glendon House, Putney, S.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals, Ambulance, Statistical, Works.
Hunt, Jackson, M.A., J.P.	"Fenstanton," Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance, Finance.
Hunter, Miss E. F.	8, Warwick Square, S.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals.
Kennett-Barrington, Sir V. H. B.	57, Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington Gore, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance, Statistical.
Marvin, Lieut.-Col. Wm.	45, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W. ...	Hospitals, Children's.
Meinertzhagen, E. L., J.P.	4, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance, Finance, Statistical, Works.
Scovell, A. C., J.P.	8, Primrose Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's, Contract.
Stanley, Hon. Maude A.	32, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W. ...	Asylums, Children's, Statistical.
Strong, Richard, J.P.	"Helstonleigh," Champion Park, Camberwell, S.E. ...	
Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G., M.P., J.P. (Vice-Chairman of the Board)	"Falconhurst," Eden Bridge, Kent ...	<i>Ex-officio member of all committees.</i>



# METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

## REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1901.

7th November, 1902.

The object of the following pages is to take a general survey of the chief features of public interest in the work of the Metropolitan Asylums Board during the year 1901, leaving the reader to refer to the reports of the committees which follow for fuller details of the several branches of work carried on by those committees.

**New Board.** In May, 1901, the triennial election of the Board took place, resulting in the return of 43 of the members of the previous Board and of 12 new members. Dr. J. R. Hill, no longer a guardian, was nominated by the Local Government Board in place of Dr. J. H. Bridges, who since his retirement from his inspectorship of the Local Government Board had been a valued member of the Asylums Board. Mr. W. M. Acworth, though re-nominated, almost immediately resigned his seat, and Mr. Jackson Hunt, J.P., having ceased to be a guardian, and therefore not being re-elected a Manager, was nominated by the Local Government Board in his place.

The most important feature concerning the *personnel* of the Board in the year 1901 was the retirement from the chair of Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy, who was elected chairman on the death of Dr. Brewer, the first chairman of the Board, and who, continuously re-elected ever since, had occupied the position for nearly 20 years. His singular gifts—great knowledge of the Board's work, in which he had taken part for over 33 years, ready grasp of facts, and prompt resource in dealing with difficulties—were universally recognised as constituting him a chairman of exceptional ability, and it was natural that on his retirement expression should be given to the general feeling that his long tenure of the chair had been a source of strength and dignity to the Board and a credit to himself.



At the first meeting of the newly-elected Board, Mr. R. M. Hensley, J.P., was unanimously elected to the chair, and the Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, M.P., was again re-elected Vice-Chairman.

**Infectious diseases.** Under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the medical officers of health are required to forward to the **Notifications.** Managers copies of all certificates relating to cases of infectious disease received by them, and the information so furnished is tabulated and published by the Managers.

The cases of infectious disease notified during 1901 numbered 40,361 (35,247).<sup>\*</sup> They included 18,381 (13,800) notified as scarlet fever, 11,968 (11,776) as diphtheria, 190 (209) as membranous croup, 3,194 (4,291) as enteric fever, 20 (7) as typhus fever, 48 (73) as continued fever, and 1,700 (87) as smallpox. The remainder were cases of diseases notifiable under the Act, but not admissible into the Board's hospitals.

**Admissions to Hospitals.** During the year 14,539 cases of scarlet fever, 7,622 of diphtheria, 1,129 of enteric fever, 13 of typhus fever, and 2,365 cases of other diseases, making a total of 25,668 cases, were admitted to the Board's hospitals. The total number is the highest yet attained in any one year, and was due not to any very unusual prevalence of these diseases in London, but to the increased percentage of cases to the total number notified which now find their way into the Board's hospitals.

The death rates were amongst scarlet fever cases 3·81 per cent., diphtheria cases 11·15 (the lowest on record), enteric fever cases 14·22, and typhus fever cases 30·77.

The increase in admissions of diphtheria cases has made it impossible for the Board to deal with all the cases of enteric fever which they have been asked to take during the past few years, and arrangements have from time to time been made with the general hospitals to receive these patients on the Managers' behalf, in some cases without payment, but in the majority of cases in consideration of payment by the Managers of an agreed fee. The number of cases sent by the Managers to the general hospitals during the year 1901 was 98.

Of smallpox, 1,743 cases were admitted and 257 died.

**Smallpox.** The work of the Board as the infectious hospital authority for London claims the largest share of their attention, and during the year 1901 special importance has been given to this branch of the work by the outbreak of smallpox in the autumn.

<sup>\*</sup> Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1900.



For some little time past an outbreak of some dimensions had been more or less confidently predicted. Some authorities held that with the widespread disregard of vaccination and the consequently increasing number of susceptible persons in the huge population of London, a serious epidemic must sooner or later occur, should the disease succeed in invading and taking root amongst the people. Others pointed to the fact that epidemics have hitherto recurred in something like uniform cycles, and that, looking to the history of smallpox in the past, another outburst might be expected about this time.

Dr. Ricketts, the medical superintendent of the Hospital Ships, in his annual report for the year 1898, after quoting the numbers of smallpox cases for a series of years, says :—

“ I think these facts justify the expectation that in the next few years smallpox will  
“ be more rife in London than it has been recently ; and if past experience is to be a  
“ guide in preparing for the future, they suggest that the Managers should be prepared  
“ to deal with a considerable visitation of smallpox in three years' time or earlier.”

In August, the appearance of cases in various parts of London gave reality to these fears, and it soon became apparent that there were in the Metropolis the seeds of what might prove a serious outbreak, the daily returns indicating upwards of 20 different centres of infection. The progress of an epidemic of smallpox can never be foretold with any approach to accuracy. This will be readily appreciated when it is considered that a single person in an infective condition, but in whom the disease has not yet been recognised as smallpox, may move about freely amongst a large number of his fellows, and quite unconsciously and innocently spread the disease broadcast, and that this same process might be happening in a dozen or more different parts of London at the same time.

The Managers' anxieties were accordingly very great at this time. The number of daily notifications of the disease in various districts of the Metropolis was increasing, and no one could tell what dimensions the outbreak might assume. One duty was clear to the Board : they must make whatever provision might be required for isolating every case that occurred. They knew that without this the best services of the medical officers of health in fighting the disease in their several localities must be frustrated. They knew that the ratepayers of London would expect that they should spare no effort to achieve this object, and would gladly submit to whatever outlay might be necessary for the purpose, so that thereby the disease might be kept within bounds so far as human efforts could control it. They were in the position, however, that although so far back as 1894 they had set to work to provide themselves with very



considerable additional hospital accommodation for smallpox in the neighbourhood of their existing organisations at Dartford, extraordinary difficulties had had to be surmounted, and great delays which the Board were powerless to prevent had occurred; and the additional accommodation was not completed and could not be completed in time to be of any service during the current outbreak.

Since the last serious epidemic of 1884-5, the Board's policy has, with general concurrence and approval, changed, and it is no longer considered desirable to attempt even partially to isolate smallpox patients in any of the London fever hospitals, or indeed on any other site within the area of the Metropolis. Every case, therefore, had to be provided for either in the Board's floating hospital at Long Reach, or in their large convalescing hospital at Gore Farm (four miles inland from the ships), or upon the estate purchased by the Board for smallpox purposes adjacent to the Hospital Ships. It was quite clear (as had been set forth by Dr. Ricketts) that the existing accommodation would not be sufficient for a serious outbreak. The Board could not tell what additional accommodation might be wanted, but they felt bound to keep ahead of the actual requirements of the moment, and gave orders for a temporary hospital to be erected with the greatest possible dispatch on shore at Long Reach immediately adjacent to the Hospital Ships. Soon it became clear that this might be by no means sufficient, and having regard to the time required for building even under the most rapid conditions, they gave orders for a very large extension of accommodation at their Gore Farm Hospital and for an additional large temporary hospital at Joyce Green, to be called the Orchard Hospital, about one mile inland from the ships.

The Managers fully recognised that in giving orders for such large additions to their accommodation they ran the risk of providing more than would ultimately prove to be required, but they dared not run the risk of providing too little. To appreciate the necessity for anticipating possible requirements, one must consider what is really involved in providing a hospital for, say, 500 patients, and the time required to complete it under the most urgent conditions. Not only must there be wards for the number of patients named, but there must also be accommodation for the housing and sleeping of a staff of about 325 persons, laundries for both patients and staff, kitchens, stores, and a large number of other administrative buildings. The water supply, gas, and heating arrangements, the sewers, drains, all sanitary fittings, and the plumbing and other work connected therewith—which can be dispensed with or extemporised on a small scale dealing, say, with 20 or 30 patients—have to be provided for so large a number in a temporary exactly as in a more permanent building. Such a hospital,



of however temporary a character, cannot be erected in less than three or four months, and may take much longer; and yet such a hospital, when erected, equipped, and staffed, might in an epidemic of comparatively moderate dimensions, in a population so vast as that of London, be easily filled in a week. An increase in the total number under treatment of 320 in 11 days and another of 300 in 12 days have, in fact, occurred since the close of the year.

Considerations such as these will satisfy any impartial critic that, though the additional accommodation which the Board felt themselves bound to order may not in the end be actually required, the Board would not have been justified, on behalf of the ratepayers, in doing other than they did with a view of being prepared for every possible contingency.

Fuller details of the operations of the Hospitals Committee will be found in their annual report on page 131. But it would not be proper to leave this subject without acknowledging the Board's indebtedness, and, indeed, the indebtedness of the ratepayers at large, to the exertions of those members who were specially appointed as the sub-committee to deal with the smallpox emergency, and especially to the chairman of the Hospitals Committee, Mr. A. C. Scovell, J.P., who acted as chairman of that sub-committee, for his untiring and whole-hearted devotion to the task which the outbreak of smallpox imposed upon the Board.

Joyce Green  
Hospital—  
Completion.

The outbreak and rapid progress of smallpox, and the consequent necessity for considerable expenditure in providing extensive additional accommodation of a temporary or emergency character, naturally led the Board to consider the wisdom of the policy which was being pursued in the erection of their permanent hospital at Joyce Green. This hospital had been designed for 940 beds, but, while all the administrative arrangements were being carried out for a hospital of this extent, the Managers, in deference to the views of the Local Government Board, were proceeding with the superstructures of ward buildings for only 400 beds in the first instance. In November, on the advice of the Hospitals Committee, the Managers decided to press forward the completion of the entire hospital while the contractor was still on the site.

Hospital Ships.

At the same time, it was necessary to give directions with regard to the future of the Hospital Ships. Admirable as ships may be for isolation hospitals, they are not unattended with serious disadvantages. They are costly to administer and to maintain, and they are exposed to certain very special risks from which a land hospital is free, and it was on



these grounds, as well as because of the inadequacy of the accommodation afforded by the ships, that the Managers had undertaken the provision of the Joyce Green Hospital, although no actual resolution to abandon the use of the ships had ever been passed. The state of repair of the ships, however, and the large sum that it would be necessary to expend on them if they were to be permanently maintained, together with the enormous inconvenience if they should have to be docked for the purpose of repair, rendered an early decision imperative, and the Managers authorised the Hospitals Committee to arrange for the disuse of the Hospital Ships as soon as the Joyce Green Hospital should be opened for the reception of patients.

**Clinical instruction.** It appeared to the Board that the opportunity afforded by the existence of a considerable number of smallpox cases in their hospitals for medical men and students to obtain clinical experience and instruction in the disease should not be lost, and they instructed the Hospitals Committee to make all such arrangements for this purpose as might seem desirable and practicable, and be approved by the Local Government Board.

**Vaccination.** The occurrence of a smallpox epidemic not unnaturally gave rise to a certain amount of alarm amongst the population generally, and it was evident on all hands that recourse was being had, in a very large measure, to vaccination and revaccination, and, as might have been expected, the vaccination controversy itself gained a certain amount of new life. The Board, believing most thoroughly in the protective powers of vaccination and revaccination with their experience of its value in the case of their own staff, and feeling that the public would be glad to be furnished at the earliest possible date with statistics concerning the cases actually treated during this outbreak, published a report soon after the close of the year dealing with 1,017 cases treated to completion (*i.e.*, to death or discharge on recovery) during the year 1901. These figures are very striking, and prove conclusively—as, indeed, has often been proved before—that efficient vaccination is for a number of years a protection against smallpox, and that where it ceases to be an actual protection it very materially modifies the character and effects of the disease. These statistics are more fully dealt with in the statistical volume which accompanies this report. The Board do not exist to promote or to oppose vaccination, but when they have a large amount of statistical information which they believe to be of value on a subject concerning the health of the community, they think it right that they should publish such information. Yet the issue of



these statistics in January, 1902, was assailed by anti-vaccinationists, and the accuracy of the figures, and even the *bona fides* of the Board's officers in compiling them, were impugned.

One illustration will serve to show the character of some of the attacks on the figures issued by the Board. The Board stated that no vaccinated child under one year of age had been treated in the hospitals, but that 17 unvaccinated children, of whom 15 died, had been admitted. An attempt was made to discredit the Board's statistics altogether by referring to this statement, and contrasting therewith the Registrar-General's weekly records of deaths, in which on three specified dates he recorded the death from smallpox in the Board's hospitals of infants said to have been vaccinated. The explanation is simple. The Registrar-General merely took note of the fact whether the operation had been performed or not prior to death: the Board, on the other hand, in describing a smallpox patient as vaccinated or unvaccinated, mean vaccinated or unvaccinated *at the time of exposure to and contracting the disease*. In the three instances cited, which can easily be traced, the infants had all been exposed to the disease, it was probably incubating in them, but as a precaution, in case they should have had the good fortune to escape, vaccination was performed; in each case, however, too late, the disease appearing very shortly afterwards and terminating fatally.

**Cost of the epidemic.**

The cost of a smallpox epidemic is, of course, considerable. What the whole cost of the outbreak of smallpox of 1901-2 may prove to be it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to say; but so far as this Board is concerned, if the cost be taken at the round figure of £500,000, the amount, though it looks large, is not so in reality, having regard to the enormous area and population concerned. This can be best shown by stating that if the whole cost were paid at once (instead of a large portion of it being spread over a term of years), it would be defrayed by a 3d. rate; whereas, a small provincial town has not infrequently paid more heavily for a single visitation of smallpox, and even districts just outside the borders of London have been, in this present epidemic, much more severely mulcted.

**Hospital accommodation—Fever.**

The extension of the North-Eastern Hospital, consisting of new administrative buildings and new diphtheria and enteric wards, was opened for patients in May.

After lengthy discussion and correspondence between the Managers and the Local Government Board, plans of the proposed Southern Convalescent Hospital, Carshalton, were finally approved, and we may therefore look forward in the course of the next two or three years to the completion of the last of the new hospitals upon which the Managers have, so far, decided.



The question of the adequacy of the Board's fever hospital accommodation has engaged the attention of the Managers for many years past, and a great deal has been done, both by the enlargement of existing hospitals and the building of new ones, to increase that accommodation, so that, in the hospitals existing at the present time, together with the Southern Convalescent Hospital above referred to, the Board's accommodation will shortly be three times what it was 10 years ago. To such an extent, however, has diphtheria gained in prevalence during recent years, and for such a greatly increased proportion of both scarlet fever and diphtheria cases have the hospitals been used that it is doubtful whether, even now, the Board's fever hospitals constitute a sufficient provision for these diseases, and so long ago as February, 1898, the Clerk to the Board submitted, by request, a memorandum dealing with this subject. Fortunately, during the past two or three years, scarlet fever has not been unduly prevalent in the Metropolis, and no great difficulty has been experienced, but the Managers thought it wise, in October, 1901, to instruct the Clerk to re-issue his memorandum of February, 1898, with additional information to bring it up to date. The general effect of this memorandum was to show that the Board's accommodation, both existing and projected, in their fever hospitals, would be inadequate to deal with all the cases that would be likely to claim their attention in a year of more than average prevalence of fevers, and that something like 1,700 more beds than those nominally provided would probably be required. The Board referred this memorandum to the Hospitals Committee on the 2nd November, 1901, "with instructions to consider and report to the Board what action (if any) ought to be taken upon the facts therein disclosed." Having regard to the enormous difficulty of acquiring sites, and the great expense of building, the problem, how to provide the extra accommodation suggested, is one requiring very serious consideration, and the Managers await the result of the deliberations of the Hospitals Committee on the subject with much interest.

*Report on  
Diphtheria.*

A valuable report by Dr. Sims Woodhead upon the bacteriological diagnosis and antitoxic serum treatment of diphtheria cases admitted to the Board's hospitals during the years 1895-96, the completion of which had been much delayed owing to Dr. Woodhead's appointment to a professorship at Cambridge, was at length printed and published, and a copy was submitted to the Board in September, 1901.

*Plague.*

As stated in the Board's report of last year, arrangements had been made for dealing with any cases of plague which might appear in London. These arrangements have been continued and perfected,



and a small reserve of accommodation has been maintained throughout the year at three of the Board's hospitals.

*Lupus.* The question of undertaking the treatment of certain other diseases has, from time to time, engaged the attention of the Managers during the year.

Much interest has been aroused in the new Finsen light treatment of lupus, an installation of which has been established at the London Hospital, at the instance of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The number of patients, however, that could be received at the London Hospital was so limited that it was impossible for the authorities of that hospital to undertake cases from the poor law institutions for some considerable time, and it was suggested to the Managers that they should instal the necessary apparatus and undertake the treatment of lupus cases chargeable to the guardians in London.

The Managers consulted the various boards of guardians, and referred the question to the General Purposes Committee. There was considerable difference of opinion, and they had not arrived at any conclusion at the close of the year.

*Measles and puerperal fever.* Suggestions have also been made during the course of the year, that the Managers should undertake the treatment of cases of measles and puerperal fever, but they have not seen their way to take any steps in the case of either disease.

*Consumption sanatoria.* It has also again been proposed to the Board that they should provide sanatoria for the open-air treatment of consumption, and they have intimated their readiness to consider the matter if and when there should be a general request on the part of the different local authorities of the Metropolis.

*Ambulance work.* An important adjunct to the Board's work as a hospital authority is its ambulance service. Up to the year 1881 the arrangements for the conveyance of the infectious sick were divided amongst the various local sanitary authorities and the boards of guardians. In that year the first of the Board's ambulance stations was opened, and by the year 1884 the ambulance service for the whole of London was under the Board's control.

During the past year, at the desire of the Children's Committee and the Asylums Committee, the sphere of work of the ambulance department



has been extended to the conveyance of children suffering from ringworm from the places of medical examination in London to the railway station *en route* to the Board's special school for such cases, and to the transport of improvable imbecile children from Darenth Asylum to the special home established for them at Rochester House. The department will also undertake the conveyance of imbecile patients to and from the new Tooting Bec Asylum, adjoining which an ambulance station for the purpose is being erected.

The Ambulance Committee's report is printed at p. 124.

The conveyance work of the department showed an increase as compared with the preceding year. The certified cases of fever and diphtheria removed direct from their homes to the Board's hospitals numbered 25,532 (21,430).<sup>\*</sup> To these home-to-hospital removals must be added 5,223 (5,394) convalescing cases transferred to the Northern and other hospitals, and 5,539 (5,416) recovered cases removed from the convalescent hospitals to town hospitals for discharge. Other transfers between the acute hospitals, recovered patients taken from the hospitals to their homes, patients taken from the out-patient departments of general hospitals to their homes, and enteric fever cases conveyed from their homes to the general hospitals, bring the total fever and diphtheria removals up to 37,607 (33,339). There were also 1,971 (125) removals of smallpox patients to and from the hospitals of the Board effected by the horse ambulances, and 388 (327) removals of patients conveyed to other destinations than the Board's hospitals, making the grand total of removals 39,966 (33,791) by the land ambulance service during the year 1901. (See ambulance statistics, p. 55, vol. ii.)

In addition 96 imbecile children of the improvable class were conveyed from Darenth Asylum to Rochester House, 180 children to Liverpool Street railway station *en route* to Bridge School, Witham, and 13 defective children from the home at Fulham to that at Peckham, total 289.

The outbreak of smallpox severely tested the resources of both the land and the river services; but as the greatest strain came after the close of the year, particulars of the steps taken to meet it will more properly be recorded in the next report.

The ambulance steamboats conveyed to the Hospital Ships 1,614 (64) patients, brought back 633 (69), and carried to and from the ships 3,206 (1,502) visitors, staff, &c.

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<sup>\*</sup> Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1900.



**Imbecile Asylums.** The work of the Asylums Committee (report on p. 110) has been mainly directed to the carrying on of the existing asylums and of effecting such improvements in their administration as were suggested for the promotion of the welfare of the patients. An important step, however, was taken in the opening in August of the new temporary asylum at Rochester House, Little Ealing, for the "improvable" or more hopeful cases among the imbecile children at Darenth. This separation of the "improvable" from the "unimprovable," or hopeless, has been determined upon by the Managers for some time past, and the results of the first experiment in this direction will be watched with much interest. It is gratifying to find from the reports of the matron and medical specialist, (p. 147, vol. ii.), that, so far as can be judged from the very brief period that had elapsed at the end of the year, good results were observable. It is hoped that these signs of improvement will be more and more marked as time goes on, especially when the Managers have entered into possession of the new asylum at Tooting Bec, and of the property at Sutton purchased from the South Metropolitan School District, and have ample room to deal with the whole of the children who may be described as "improvable," and when they will be in a position, should they so decide, to establish an industrial colony in which many of these children on growing up may be usefully employed, and so become, under supervision, at least partially self-supporting.

The asylum at Tooting Bec for aged and infirm imbeciles was making such satisfactory progress that it was expected to be ready for opening before the close of 1902, and it became important, for the purpose of discussing and determining many matters of detail, to designate the future medical superintendent, and for this important post the Managers selected Dr. E. H. Beresford, senior assistant medical officer at Darenth Asylum.

Dr. G. S. Elliot, the medical superintendent of Caterham Asylum, resigned his office in the course of the year, and was succeeded by his senior assistant, Dr. P. E. Campbell.

**Children's Committee.** The work of the Children's Committee in relation to the five classes of poor law children for whom the Managers are called upon to provide under the Local Government Board order of 2nd April, 1897, has made steady and substantial progress during the year. The work that has been accomplished and the problems that presented themselves to the Managers in dealing with certain classes of these children are so fully discussed in the excellent report of the Children's Committee,



which will be found on p. 80, and which has already been separately printed and circulated, that little more need be said than a passing reference to the main features of the Board's proceedings in regard to this branch of their work.

*Ophthalmia  
Schools.*

The two schools at Brentwood and Swanley for children suffering from ophthalmia were commenced during the course of the year, and are expected to be ready for occupation early in the year 1903. In planning their arrangements for the working of these schools, it was found necessary at an early stage to have available the advice of a specialist, and in November, 1901, Mr. E. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S., was appointed as visiting ophthalmic surgeon for the two institutions.

*Ringworm  
School.*

Early in the year the old school at Witham, purchased from the South Metropolitan School District, was opened as a temporary school for children suffering from ringworm, and was speedily filled, Dr. T. Colcott Fox, M.B., F.R.C.P., being appointed as visiting dermatologist. Although only providing partially for their requirements, the opening of this school has undoubtedly proved a considerable relief to many of the boards of guardians by withdrawing from their ordinary schools many of those children whom they could not properly separate from the rest without depriving them thereby of the means of education.

The first year's working of this school was not unattended with difficulties. An outbreak of diphtheria amongst the children, an inadequate supply of water, and the necessity for relaying the drains have hampered the work of the school during the year.

*Seaside  
Homes.*

The two seaside homes at Herne Bay and Margate have continued their useful career, the two additional buildings at the latter having been completed and opened in September, thereby adding 50 beds to the accommodation.

The Children's Committee very properly call attention to the failure of the boards of guardians to avail themselves to the full extent of the accommodation provided at these seaside homes. The Managers believe that there are pretty constantly in the care of the various boards of guardians quite sufficient children, to whom residence at the seaside for a shorter or longer period would be of great benefit, to fill both the existing homes and also the proposed additional home at Rustington. It is much to be hoped that the guardians will come to realise that these homes



exist and are maintained at the expense of the poor rate, and will not fail to send to them every suitable case.

The plans for the home at Rustington were finally approved during the year, and a tender was accepted for the building.

*Defective  
Children.*

That part of the report of the Children's Committee which deals with their work in connection with the care of children of defective intellect is especially interesting. The treatment of this class of children consists in housing them in small homes (it is intended that any additional homes provided shall be smaller than those already established) where each child can receive more individual attention from its "house-mother" than is possible in a large institution. The children attend the special classes provided by the London School Board, and in their home life everything that is possible is done to improve the intellect they do possess. They are sent out to do small shopping errands, have been taken about to see some of the sights of London, and have been sent for an annual holiday to the seaside homes of the Board. It is believed that the results already achieved have, in some instances, been distinctly good, but a problem of much importance has arisen—the after-care of those who have passed through the Managers' homes, with, in many instances, decided advantages from their training, who, having reached the limits of school age, are yet not in a condition to make their way alone in the world; and the question of the best way to deal with this class was still receiving the careful consideration of the committee at the close of the year.

*Remand  
Homes.*

The last class of children to be dealt with under the Children's order was those remanded by a magistrate to the workhouse under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866. In previous reports reference has been made to some legal difficulty felt by the magistrates in remanding these children to homes provided by the Managers. Steps were, however, taken to remove this difficulty, and it was overcome by a provision in the Youthful Offenders Act, 1901, and by the date when this Act came into force (1st January, 1902) it is satisfactory to know that the Managers had equipped and opened the three homes they had purchased and adapted for these children at Pentonville, Camberwell, and Harrow Road respectively.

*Training  
Ship  
"Exmouth."*

The training ship "Exmouth" has continued to carry on its valuable work of providing a training for the sea service for suitable boys, thus opening out to them an honourable, useful and healthy career in life, and at the same time supplying the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine with well-trained recruits.



The report of the committee of management will be found on p. 103.

It is much to be regretted that the failure of the several boards of guardians in London to send boys to the ship as much as, it is believed, they might, a fact which has so often been noticed, has become even more marked, and the Managers have consequently considerably extended their arrangements with country unions, and have admitted to the ship during the year 1901 a much larger proportion of boys from outside the Metropolis. At the annual inspection the Managers were honoured with the presence of the President of the Local Government Board, the Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P., who expressed his satisfaction at what he saw of the work of the ship, and his warm admiration of this form of training for the boys who come under the care of the guardians. Other distinguished visitors have similarly testified to the work of the ship; guardians and others who come to see all say the same; but it is a source of much disappointment to the Managers that, for one reason or another, the London guardians, for whom the ship primarily is maintained, do not make full use of it. Believing as they do that this ship furnishes one of the best means of dealing with the boys, both in their own interest and in the interests of the community which is responsible for them, the Board would gladly see the demand for places so great that the ship would be constantly full, and that if necessary a second ship should be established to meet the demand.

An important change in the history of the ship occurred in the resignation, owing to advancing age, of Captain W. S. Bouchier, R.N., who had been in charge of the ship since its establishment as a training ship under the Managers in 1876. His long and successful work will be remembered for many years to come by the Managers and all who have known the "Exmouth."

**Staff.** The total staff in the employ of the Board on 31st December, 1901, was 5,064 distributed as follows:—

Head Office ... ..	102
Imbecile Asylums ... ..	1,023
Infectious Hospitals (Fever) ... ..	2,957
"    "    (Smallpox) ... ..	529
Ambulance Service ... ..	253
Children's Homes ... ..	126



Training Ship "Exmouth"...	...	...	47
Central Stores and Needleroom	...	...	27

2,760 joined and 1,890 left the service during the year.

Superannuation allowances were awarded in 11 cases under the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act.

The "contributions" of officers and servants under the Act for the year ended 29th September, 1901, amounted to £4,146. The claims of 43 persons leaving the service for the return of their contributions under the provisions of section 8 of the Act were allowed, and in 10 cases the Managers consented to the return of contributions under section 7.

The Board have, after careful consideration of the circumstances, felt it right to increase the salaries and wages and emoluments of several classes of their officers and servants, notably the Assistant Clerk, Engineer, and principal clerks at the Head Office, assistant matrons, housekeepers, and dispensers at the hospitals, and a few others.

Among the prescribed articles of diet for those entitled to the emolument of rations is beer, but some years ago the Board made provision for the payment of a money equivalent to those who elected to take it in lieu of beer. A very large proportion of the staff, especially of the female staff, take advantage of this arrangement; and in arranging the diet scales for the new establishments of the Children's Committee and for Rochester House, no beer or "beer money" is allowed at all.

**Generally.** The Board have under their care an average daily population of something like 15,000 persons, including the patients of various classes and the staff required to look after them. To keep this large community naturally requires not only large expenditure, but also a great deal of time and attention to the supervision of the multitudinous administrative arrangements involved. The whole of this community has to be housed (in 39 separate establishments), fed, and, for the most part, clothed. Buildings have to be maintained in a state of repair and efficiency, warmed, cleansed, and lighted, and, in accordance with the general principles which guide the expenditure of public money, the conduct of every department of the administration of these establishments is subject to the constant inspection and supervision of the Managers. During the year upwards of 9,500 individual attendances were made by the Managers at meetings of the Board, committees, and sub-committees, or in inspections of institutions, and some of these attendances involved the devotion of the whole day, and the majority of at least half a day.



**Contracts  
for  
provisions,  
&c.**

Some idea of what is required to maintain a population of 15,000 persons may be gathered from the fact that the Managers spend £62,000 a year on coal, £170,000 a year on food, and £45,000 a year on clothing. In dealing with such large figures the Board are, of course, in an exceptional position to purchase the commodities required on advantageous terms, and, through their Contract Committee (see report on p. 75), much attention has been given to the improvement of the methods of procedure for obtaining supplies of the quality required at the lowest price. The committee have already achieved satisfactory results in many directions. By the establishment of the Central Stores it is believed that the Board are now obtaining better value for the money expended. The extension of the purchase of goods through the Central Stores (involving probably the acquisition of new and larger premises), and the extension of the system of direct purchase from the producer or importer of some of the more important commodities, and the buying of other goods from a select list rather than by advertising for tenders, are the directions in which the Managers may look for future improvement. A body buying such large quantities as the Managers have to buy is in a position to buy to the best advantage, but they can only do so if they have a freer hand than is permissible under the ordinary poor law regulations of the Local Government Board—regulations which, however suitable to an ordinary board of guardians and to this Board in its infancy, can no longer be acted upon in their entirety without hampering the Board's best interests. The Local Government Board have shown their readiness to recognise this principle in several important instances by modifying their orders at the Managers' request, and they may be prepared to still further modify them as the Managers may find it desirable to suggest.

The committee have made increased use of the services of the Board's analyst during the past year, with very satisfactory results.

For the equipment of several of the new institutions opened during the year or about to be opened in the near future, instead of buying made-up household linen and clothing, the Contract Committee have supplied the material from their stores, and had the goods made up by persons in their own employ at a central needle room. By this means it is hoped that the articles will be better made and finished than similar articles purchased ready-made, and will last much longer in consequence.



**Finance.** The report of the Finance Committee will be found on p. 33.

In that report full information with statistical tables will be found of the financial aspect of the Board's work during the year, and it is not necessary to reproduce any substantial part of the same in this report. It is sufficient briefly to state that during the financial year ended at Michaelmas, 1901, the Managers spent £867,607.

The following statement shows the expenditure, in two different ways—(A) groups of expenditure, (B) classes of institutions:—

(A) GROUPS OF EXPENDITURE.							Amounts in respect of year ended Michaelmas 1901.
							£
Maintenance of inmates of all institutions, and other direct charges	...						135,083
Officers and servants (salaries and emoluments) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254,569
Building and establishment charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	177,224
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,885
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,395
Expenditure of a special character...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,700
General expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	192,751
							£867,607

(B) CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Amounts in respect of year ended Michaelmas, 1901.	Total Days' Maintenance.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Average Daily Cost of Maintenance per head.
	£			d.
Boys on training ship	21,658	213,159	574	9·93
Imbeciles	177,312	2,118,848	5,705	7·13
Infectious sick	400,025	1,476,937	3,978	9·48
Children of various classes	16,859	101,902	338	7·79
Ambulance service	32,334			
General expenses (including head office salaries and expenses and repayment of and interest on loans)	219,419			
	£867,607			



*Loan Account.* Up to the end of the last financial year (5th October, 1901) the Managers had raised on loan a total of £3,838,671, the amount for the past year being £294,756 (£183,012),\* of which £1,325,978 (£1,223,032) had been repaid, leaving an outstanding liability of £2,512,693 (£2,320,882).

The Board are already committed to so much additional capital expenditure for new hospital and asylum accommodation and children's schools, &c., that this debt must necessarily be increased within the next two years.

*Cost of Maintenance.* Some of the work of the Board, such as the imbecile asylums and the training ship, is of a steady and regular nature, and can be performed at a very moderate cost; other work is experimental, such as the dealing with children of defective intellect and the training of the better class of imbecile; while much of the Board's work—that dealing with infectious diseases, especially sudden visitations of smallpox—is more or less emergency work, and therefore costly. Thus, asylum patients cost about 1s. 6d. per day; boys on the training ship about 1s. 10d.; while fever patients cost about 5s. per head per day, and the cost of smallpox patients varies through very wide limits in inverse ratio to their numbers. In the case of the infectious sick, the staff required for their medical treatment and nursing and for the performance of the general domestic duties of the hospital is, of course, very much larger than the staff required in an imbecile asylum, and it is chiefly to the staff expenses that the difference in the cost per head is due. It is impossible to add to and diminish the staff of a hospital precisely with the rise and fall in the numbers of patients. Particularly is this the case with regard to the nursing staff, and when the number of patients falls, as it usually does in the spring of the year, there is a not unnatural desire to effect a corresponding reduction in the staff. For example, the difficulty of engaging nurses at a moment's notice in sufficient numbers, and especially in getting a sufficient number of those suitable for the work, has in the past been found so great that the Managers have long since recognised the necessity of keeping a sufficient staff of nurses to prevent their having to refuse patients so long as there are beds available. They have done what they can, however, to regulate the employment and retention of staff, and for the guidance of the various committees and sub-committees they have required that a normal establishment of staff shall be prescribed, and shall only be exceeded on certain specified contingencies and under certain definite conditions.

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\* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1900.



**Fire  
insurance.**

The question of undertaking the risk of fire and ceasing to insure in the ordinary fire offices the whole of the properties of the Board, owing to their great number (about 1,200 separate "risks"), their wide distribution, isolation from other buildings, and, for the most part, the very high class of the risks, has engaged the Managers' attention from time to time throughout the year. The considerable majority of the Board, believing that the number of risks was so large that on an average of a moderate number of years the premiums payable would be far more than sufficient to meet the fire losses, were in favour of altogether ceasing to insure. But difference of opinion manifested itself as to whether the Managers should or should not, as a condition of undertaking their own risks, establish a reserve fund. Difficulties have been felt by others as to the personal liability of the Managers as trustees of public property in the event of a loss by fire.

Early in the year the Managers decided by a large majority, but subject to the Local Government Board's approval, to abstain from insuring, and to meet fire losses as and when they occurred. The Local Government Board, however, did not see their way to express approval of this proposal.

The operation of the resolution was therefore suspended for one year, and the property was again insured, the Managers meanwhile further considering what course they would pursue. No final decision had been arrived at at the end of the year.

**Litigation  
and other  
proceedings  
at law.**

The Managers have been involved in litigation during the year 1901 in two important actions brought against them arising out of building contracts.

In the case of the new Grove Hospital, the builders, Messrs. Kirk & Randall, at the conclusion of the work, preferred a very heavy claim against the Board for extras and damages arising from alleged neglect, &c., amounting in all to some £43,093. Some of the smaller claims were settled, but claims amounting to £41,175 remained in dispute, and their action proceeded. The case was a very heavy and very difficult one, the mass of correspondence and documents involved being exceptionally large. The case came before the Official Referee, and after several days' hearing the plaintiffs consented to judgment for the Board, on each side paying its own costs.

In the case of the Park Hospital, the builders, Messrs. Leslie & Co., had brought an action against the Board for some £11,000 for damages alleged to have been caused to the builders by the delays of certain specialists or sub-



contractors. The point of the case was whether these specialists were employed by the Board and were their agents, or were employed by the contractors and were in fact sub-contractors.

The Official Referee decided in favour of the plaintiffs, but on the appeal of the Managers the Divisional Court reversed this decision. The plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Appeal, who, however, upheld the decision of the Divisional Court, and gave judgment for the Managers with costs.

A case of some importance arose out of the building alterations effected by the Managers at one of the houses acquired by them for a home for defective children, where the district surveyor, contending that the Board were converting the house into a "public building," made requirements of so extensive a character that the cost would have been practically prohibitive; and the alterations required were, moreover, in the Managers' view, entirely unnecessary. On a summons taken out by the surveyor against the builder, whom the Board had instructed to disregard the surveyor's demands, the magistrate made an order to comply with the surveyor's requirements, but on appeal to the Divisional Court on the point of law, it was held that the home would not be a "public building" within the meaning of the London Building Act, 1894, and gave judgment for the builder (*i.e.*, for the Board) with costs. This decision has an important bearing on the acquisition and adaptation of other houses for a similar purpose. (*Moses v. Marsland* [1901], 1 K. B., 668.)

During the year a prosecution was undertaken under the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889. A member of a firm which had already held contracts with the Board attempted to bribe a messenger at the Head Office to give him certain information in connection with tenders then advertised. Proceedings were immediately taken under the above-named Act, and the offender was at the Central Criminal Court fined £500, the maximum penalty.

**Statistics.** Special attention must be directed to the report of the Statistical Committee, in which all the work of the Board is dealt with from a statistical point of view.

This report, with the numerous tables of statistics, will be found in a separate volume (vol. ii.), and will be of special interest to those who wish for minute information as to figures.

**Medical supplement.** In the same volume will also be found a medical supplement consisting of contributions by some of the Board's medical officers.



It is hoped that this supplement will be of interest to the medical profession, especially to those engaged in work of a similar character to that of the medical officers of the Board.

**Institutions under Board's control.** Annexed is a return (Appendix A) showing the various institutions under the Board's control, with statistical and other information in regard thereto.

(Signed) R. M. HENSLEY,  
*Chairman of the Board.*

(Signed) T. DUNCOMBE MANN,  
*Clerk to the Board.*

OFFICE: EMBANKMENT,  
LONDON, E.C.



## APPENDIX A.—Return for the year 1901 showing the various institutions

No.	Name of Institution.	Where Situate.
<b>Imbecile Asylums.</b>		
1	Leavesden ... ..	Near Watford, Herts...
2	Caterham ... ..	Caterham, Surrey ... ..
3	Darenth ... ..	Near Dartford, Kent ... ..
4	Rochester House (hired for eight years from) 24th June, 1900, at £225 per annum) ... }	Little Ealing, Middlesex ... ..
5		
	Tooting Bec ... ..	Tooting, S.W. ... ..
<b>Fever Hospitals.</b>		
6	Eastern Hospital ... ..	The Grove, Homerton, N.E. ... ..
7	North-Eastern Hospital ... ..	St. Ann's Road, Tottenham, N. ... ..
8	North-Western ... ..	Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. ... ..
9	Western ... ..	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. ... ..
10	South-Western ... ..	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. ... ..
11	Fountain ... ..	Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W. ... ..
12	Grove ... ..	Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W. ... ..
13	South-Eastern ... ..	Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. ... ..
14	Park ... ..	Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. ... ..
15	Brook ... ..	Shooter's Hill, Kent ... ..
16	Northern ... ..	Winchmore Hill, N. ... ..
17	Southern ... ..	Carshalton, Surrey ... ..
<b>Smallpox Hospitals.</b>		
18	Hospital Ships ... ..	Long Reach, near Dartford, Kent ... ..
19	Joyce Green Hospital ... ..	Near Dartford, Kent ... ..
20	Gore Farm ... .. (for Convalescing Patients)	Near Dartford, Kent ... ..
<b>Training Ship "Exmouth"</b>		
21	Infirmary ... ..	Moored off Grays, Essex ... ..
	Shipping Home ... ..	Sherfield House, Grays, Essex ... ..
		24, Stainsby Road, Limehouse ... ..
<b>Schools and Homes for Children.</b>		
<i>Ringworm Schools.</i>		
22	Banstead Road School ... ..	Sutton, Surrey ... ..
23	Bridge School ... ..	Witham, Essex ... ..
<i>Ophthalmic Schools.</i>		
24	High Wood School ... ..	Brentwood, Essex ... ..
25	White Oak ... ..	Swanley, Kent ... ..
<i>Seaside Homes.</i>		
26	S. Anne's Home ... ..	Herne Bay ... ..
27	East Cliff House ... ..	Margate ... ..
28	Millfield ... ..	Rustington, near Littlehampton ... ..
<i>Defective Children's Homes.</i>		
29	Lloyd House ... ..	11, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C. ... ..
30	No. 12, Lloyd Street ... ..	Pentonville, W.C. ... ..
31	No. 16, Elm Grove ... ..	Peckham, S.E. ... ..
32	Nos. 60, 62, 64, Kingwood Road ... ..	Fulham, S.W. ... ..
<i>Remand Children's Homes.</i>		
33	Nos. 70, 72, 74, Pentonville Road ... ..	Pentonville Road, N. ... ..
34	Nos. 203, 205, Harrow Road ... ..	Paddington, W. ... ..
35	Nos. 36, 37, 38, Camberwell Green ... ..	Camberwell Green, S.E. ... ..
<b>Ambulance Stations.</b>		
36	Eastern Ambulance Station ... ..	Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E. ... ..
37	South-Eastern ... ..	Old Kent Road, S.E. ... ..
38	Western ... ..	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. ... ..
39	Brook ... ..	Shooter's Hill, Kent ... ..
40	North-Western ... ..	Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. ... ..
41	South-Western ... ..	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. ... ..
<b>Wharves and Piers.</b>		
42	North Wharf ... ..	Managers' Street, Blackwall, E. ... ..
43	South ... ..	Rotherhithe Street, Rotherhithe, S.E. ... ..
44	West ... ..	Town Mead Rd., nr. Wandsworth Bridge, S.W. ... ..
<b>Contract Department.</b>		
45	Central Stores ... ..	Mermaid Court, Borough, S.E. ... ..
	Temporary Central Needleroom ... ..	67, Newcomen Street, S.E. ... ..



under the Board's control, with statistical and other information in regard thereto.

No.	Date of Opening.	Acreage.	Accommodation.
1	October, 1870 ... ..	83 a. 0 r. 0 p. ... ..	1,780 beds.
2	" " " " " " " " " "	154 a. 1 r. 32 p. ... ..	1,953 "
3	May, 1880 (Adult Department) ... {	164 a. 1 r. 0 p. ... ..	1,052 "
	November, 1878 (Schools Department) }		942 "
4	August, 1901 ... ..	" " " "	156 "
5	In course of erection ... ..	22 a. ... ..	806 beds.
6	February 1st, 1871 ... ..	9 a. ... ..	362 beds.
7	October 8th, 1892 ... ..	33 a. 0 r. 6 p. ... ..	600 "
8	January 25th, 1870 ... ..	12 a. 0 r. 1 p. ... ..	460 "
9	March 10th, 1877 ... ..	13 a. 2 r. 35 p. ... ..	450 "
10	January 31st, 1871 ... ..	8 a. 1 r. 20 p. ... ..	366 "
11	October, 1893 ... ..	10 a. 2 r. 19 p. ... ..	402 "
12	August 17th, 1899 ... ..	22 a. 3 r. 3 p. ... ..	522 "
13	March 17th, 1877 ... ..	10 a. 2 r. 0 p. ... ..	432 "
14	November 8th, 1897 ... ..	19 a. 1 r. 6 p. ... ..	548 "
15	August 31st, 1896 ... ..	29 a. 1 r. 2 p. ... ..	488 "
16	September 25th, 1887 ... ..	35 a. 2 r. 38 p. ... ..	748 "
17	In course of erection ... ..	136 a. 0 r. 0 p. ... ..	800 "
18	July, 1881 ... ..	" " " "	250 "
19	In course of erection ... ..	315 a. 0 r. 0 p. ... ..	940 "
20	October, 1890 ... ..	160 a. 0 r. 16 p. ... ..	1,850 "
21	March, 1876 ... ..	2 a. 3 r. 21 p. ... ..	600 boys.
	" " " " " " " " " "		46 beds.
	January, 1878 ... ..	" " " "	9 boys.
22	Not yet opened ... ..	20 a. ... ..	420 children.
23	February 4th, 1901 ... ..	74 a. ... ..	160 "
24	In course of erection ... ..	28 a. ... ..	360 "
25	" " " " " " " " " "	49 a. ... ..	360 "
26	December 26th, 1897 ... ..	2 a. 2 r. 0 p. ... ..	134 beds.
27	June 26th, 1898 ... ..	1 a. 3 r. 0 p. ... ..	91 "
28	In course of erection ... ..	5 a. 2 r. 0 p. ... ..	100 "
29	January 16th, 1899 ... ..	" " " "	20 girls.
30	October 18th, 1901 ... ..	" " " "	8 "
31	January 25th, 1901 ... ..	" " " "	14 boys.
32	September 17th, 1900 ... ..	" " " "	22 "
33	January 1st, 1902 ... ..	" " " "	55 children.
34	January 1st, 1902 ... ..	" " " "	45 boys.
35	January 1st, 1902 ... ..	" " " "	50 children.
36	June 20th, 1885 ... ..	The areas of these sites are included in those of the adjoining hospitals (see above).	" " " "
37	October 1st, 1883 ... ..		" " " "
38	July 9th, 1884 ... ..		" " " "
39	August 18th, 1896 ... ..		" " " "
40	September 1st, 1897 ... ..		" " " "
41	May 2nd, 1898 ... ..		" " " "
42	" " " " " " " " " "	1 an acre ... ..	" " " "
43	" " " " " " " " " "	2 a. 1 r. 0 p. ... ..	" " " "
44	" " " " " " " " " "	2 a. 2 r. 10 p. ... ..	" " " "
45	" " " " " " " " " "	" " " "	" " " "
	" " " " " " " " " "	" " " "	" " " "







# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE FOR 1901.

1st January, 1902.

**Head Office staff.** On the 29th June last, the Managers, upon our recommendation, awarded certain increases of salary to the assistant clerk, and to the principal clerks of the Ambulance, Hospitals, General, and Asylums departments, and on the 19th October following they increased the salary of the Engineer to the Board from £600 to £700 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £50 to £800 per annum.

The resignation of Mr. Edwin Austin, in April last, upon his appointment as assistant town clerk of the Borough of Battersea, afforded us an opportunity of making certain desirable changes in the clerical staff, the most important of which were the transfer of Mr. W. H. Jarratt from the position of principal clerk of the Children's department to that of principal clerk of the General department, and the promotion of Mr. G. A. Powell to the position of first-class clerk and head of the Children's department.

A transfer was at the same time arranged between Mr. G. J. Cooke and Mr. C. R. A. Derby, both first-class clerks, Mr. Cooke becoming head of the Contract department, and Mr. Derby taking Mr. Cooke's place as chief assistant to Mr. Johnson in the Hospitals department.

On the 20th April last the Managers decided, upon our recommendation, to transfer from the General Purposes Committee to the Works Committee the duty of appointing subordinates, whether temporary or permanent, on the staffs of the Engineer and of the Surveyor.

Although the continued expansion of the work of the Board and the increase in the number of institutions under its control must inevitably result in a corresponding increase in the numerical strength of the Head Office permanent staff at no distant date, no additions have been made thereto since the presentation of our last annual report.

**Daily Mail machinery.** Serious inconvenience and discomfort having been experienced both by the members of the Board and by the office staff owing to the noise and vibration caused by the working of the machinery in the adjoining premises of the *Daily Mail*, the Managers in July last instructed their Solicitors to issue a writ in an action for an injunction and damages against the proprietors of this journal, and empowered us to take such steps and to incur such expenditure as might be necessary for the prosecution of the action.

**Board agenda.** In the early part of the year the Managers decided to discontinue the issue of a first and second edition of the agenda for the ordinary meetings of the Board, and to substitute a complete agenda, which has since been posted to the Managers on the Thursday morning immediately preceding each ordinary meeting of the Board. This arrangement has in practice been found most satisfactory, and has, moreover, resulted in an appreciable saving in the cost of printing the agenda.



**Proposed  
central  
work-  
rooms.**

The question of the establishment of central work-rooms for making up clothes for the institutions under the control of the Board was referred to us for consideration at the meeting of the Board on the 23rd February last, and the Managers subsequently acquiesced in our recommendation that, whilst the establishment of such work-rooms was desirable for the institutions (about 16 in number) which were to be opened in the near future, it was not expedient to extend the principle to the existing establishments of the Board.

**Housing of  
the working  
classes.**

In April last we had before us a communication from the London County Council in which the Managers were invited to co-operate with the Council with a view to the provision of healthy housing accommodation at reasonable rates for the working\* classes. Whilst fully sympathising with the object which the Council had in view, we were unable to advise the Managers to take any action in the matter in view of the fact that they seldom or never have occasion to acquire slum property for purposes in connection with their infectious hospitals and other institutions, and that we did not anticipate that the future development of the Board's existing estates was likely to set free any portion thereof for purposes other than those for which they had been acquired.

**Tubercu-  
losis.**

The question as to whether accommodation for the treatment of consumptives should be provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board has recently been considered by us in connection with a letter which the Board received on the subject from the council of the borough of Chelsea, who were informed in reply that the question was one which the Managers would be prepared to consider should there be a general consensus of opinion in its favour amongst the several metropolitan local authorities.

**Lupus.**

We have also had before us from time to time, during the past 12 months, the question as to whether the Managers should be entrusted with the treatment of cases of lupus chargeable to the guardians of the Metropolis, but we are not yet in a position to advise the Board in regard thereto.

(Signed) EDWARD WHITE,  
*Chairman.*



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1901.

**General.** During 1901 many questions of interest have had our careful attention, and we are able to report material progress, except, we regret to say, in the case of several matters still requiring the sanction of the Local Government Board.

**Additional institutions.** During the year under review we have to report increased activity in the Finance Department, owing partly to the opening during the past two years of many new institutions, comprising:—

- Three homes for children of defective intellect;
- Three homes for children under remand;
- Bridge School, for reception of children suffering from ringworm; and
- Rochester House, for improvable imbecile children.

In addition East Cliff House has been enlarged, the temporary needlerooms opened at Pentonville Road in the previous year were in September removed to premises, 67, Newcomen Street, and worked in conjunction with the Stores Department, and extensions of existing accommodation and transport facilities in connection with the outbreak of smallpox were projected and commenced.

It will be observed that the accommodation at the homes and schools for children is not large, but it is found in practice that the accounting work in connection therewith is out of all proportion to their size, and, owing to the absence of an executive officer in the nature of a steward, actually imposes more work upon the Accountant's department than some of the larger institutions.

These additional establishments have added largely to the work of the Finance Department, and circumstances point to further large extensions thereof in the near future, which will necessitate more up-to-date methods of dealing with the rapidly increasing volume of work, one of the first steps, in our opinion, being the revision and simplification of the orders of the Local Government Board affecting the Managers.

**Proposed revision and consolidation of L. G. B. orders.** We are able this year to report some slight progress in the very important question of the revision of the Local Government Board's orders affecting the Managers, to the extent that a draft order relating to the appointment and duties of the Accountant was received from the Local Government Board on the 26th July. Immediately after the summer recess we gave very careful consideration to the draft, and found it desirable to suggest several important modifications therein which, in our opinion, were necessary to carry out the wishes of the Managers, and make the order workable. In addition, whilst the method of drawing and paying cheques was touched upon in the draft order, the scheme adopted by the Managers on 14th July, 1900, was not incorporated therein, and we felt that the time was opportune to suggest that the draft order might conveniently be amended so as to attain the objects desired by the Managers.



Subject to these modifications and additions, the draft order was returned to the Local Government Board on the 16th December last.

Pending the receipt of this order, the larger question of the general revision and consolidation of the orders has not been pressed, and we regret that so long a delay should occur over what, in our opinion, is a very necessary reform.

**Fire  
insurance.**

Last year we reported that the Managers on the 23rd February, 1901, had approved our recommendations that as from the following June we should cease to insure except in special cases, form no reserve fund, and meet fire losses out of current income as and when they occurred. The resolutions were passed "subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board," and the Board on the 4th June, 1901, in reply to the application for their sanction, stated, that they were not aware that any approval on their part was needed to enable the Managers to discontinue insuring, adding that they thought that it would be inexpedient to do so, and that the usual and proper precaution of insuring should not be neglected.

This letter was referred to us, and owing to the shortness of time and the importance of the issue, the Managers suspended the operation of their resolutions for a further year to June, 1902.

We very carefully considered the whole question anew, together with an opinion from counsel, which we deemed it advisable to obtain to assist us in arriving at a sound decision. After earnest consideration, in view of the opinions expressed by the Local Government Board and by counsel (which for convenience are set out in full in the appendix), we modified our previous recommendations to the extent that powers should be sought to form and maintain an insurance fund, and in the meantime the present insurances should be continued.

The Managers adopted this view, with the amendment that the insurances should not be continued until statutory powers had been obtained, but should be discontinued after 24th June, 1902, except in special cases which we are now considering.

A new phase of this question was introduced during the year by the London County Council, who inserted clauses in their General Powers Bill to enable them to form what amounted to a municipal mutual insurance company, for the insurance of any property belonging to any London local authority who chose to enter into the scheme. The Managers were invited by the Council to express their views on the question, and this communication was referred to us, but under existing circumstances we concluded that consideration of the scheme should be postponed until statutory powers had been obtained by the Council.

**sanctions  
to borrow.**

During the past year to Michaelmas, 1901, sanctions to borrow have been granted to the amount of £202,818, making the total amount of such sanctions since the commencement to Michaelmas, 1901, £4,581,245.

Our recommendation that questions as to defraying the cost of any proposed expenditure should stand referred to us, adopted by the Board on the 1st December, 1900, has now been in operation twelve months, and conduces to uniformity of



procedure in submitting recommendations to the Managers and the Local Government Board.

**Expenditure in excess of L. G. B. orders.**

In several instances our attention has been directed to expenditure which has been incurred in excess of the amount authorised by the orders of the Local Government Board, and we have in each case taken steps to bring the matter before the proper committee of the Board with a view to the position being reported by them to the Managers and the Local Government Board.

We are of opinion that the additional works (to which these excesses are generally due), should, with rare exceptions, not be undertaken until the sanction of the Local Government Board has been obtained in due course.

We have under the standing authority conferred upon us by the Managers on the 9th February, 1901, authorised several excess amounts, under the limit of £500, to be defrayed out of current funds.

**Interest on loans, &c.**

The average rate per cent. of interest payable on loans outstanding at Michaelmas, 1900, was  $\text{£}3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and the average rate at Michaelmas, 1901, is  $\text{£}3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, a slight increase consequent upon the rate of interest paid upon all loans raised during the year to Michaelmas, 1901 (£294,756), being at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

We have reason to hope that the average rate at the end of next year will be more favourable, as we have been in communication with the London County Council with a view to the preferential terms as to rate of interest granted to the School Board for London being extended to the Managers. The Council, subject to certain details, have agreed to extend these special terms to the Managers, and as this rate of interest is 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum less than hitherto paid by us, the difference will represent a considerable yearly saving to the Managers on the large sums which are from time to time advanced by the Council.

The banking terms with the Board's bankers have been revised during the year, and the interest allowed (£3,600) has been verified by the Accountant.

**Stocktaking**

The question of stocktaking at the numerous institutions of the Board has been very fully considered by us, and our opinions have been embodied in several reports to the Board.

We found that in the revised arrangements made in 1898 with the Board's stocktaker, no provision was made for taking stock at the ambulance stations, the river ambulance service, or the two convalescent homes. Since 1898 the Grove Hospital and nine children's institutions have been opened, several large institutions are now in course of erection, and the purchase of the Sutton Schools will be completed within the next year or so.

For the reasons given in our report to the Board, we are of opinion that it is not advisable to add further to the duties of the present stocktaker, and as a temporary measure, with the approval of the Managers and the Local Government Board, we have arranged for the stock at the smaller children's homes and the river ambulance service (medical department) being taken by assistants on the



Accountant's staff, but we have taken no action as regards stocktaking at the ambulance stations and the transport department of the river ambulance service.

When the several large institutions referred to are ready for opening, we purpose submitting our recommendations as to the steps which will then have to be taken.

**Coal consumption.** Our attention was drawn to the increased consumption of coal at the asylums and hospitals during the year ended Michaelmas, 1900, over that for the year 1899. A statement showing the total quantities and value of the coal consumed is set out below, and a valuable report from the Engineer to the Board was obtained thereon. The value of this report, however, as pointed out by the Engineer, is detracted from by virtue of the fact that his duties and those of his staff have not permitted systematic tests and visits to the various institutions owing to pressure of work.

We are of opinion that the question of coal consumption is one of first importance and demands the continuous attention of the Engineer to the Board, and we hope that the recent additions made to his staff will enable him to devote more time to this important question, feeling confident that it will well repay the cost.

Year ended Michaelmas ...	Consumption.		Value.	
	1899	1900.	1899.	1900.
	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
Hospitals (excluding the Grove) ...	34,338	38,108	31,290	37,309
Asylums ... ..	15,363	16,627	14,463	16,716

**Super-annuation Act, 1896.** Super-annuations under the age of 50, &c. An important matter which has been considered by us, is, the comparatively large number of persons who have been superannuated under the age of 50 years, no fewer than 14 having been so dealt with since the Act of 1896 came into force, out of a total of 63 persons to whom superannuation allowances have been granted under this Act.

We are informed that it is sometimes difficult to say from a medical point of view that existing incapacity will prove permanent; but in several cases we understand that had the affections of which the officers complained been investigated much earlier and immediate steps taken in the incipient stages, some officers might have been permanently cured, or cured to such an extent as to have fitted them for some years of useful service.

We have submitted the point to the central committees of the Board, and the attention of each medical superintendent has been drawn to the expression of opinion given, but beyond this we feel that we are unable to go.

Under the provisions of the Act, 11 persons have been granted a super-annuation allowance during the year, and the number of persons in receipt of a



pension on the 31st December, 1901, was 53, excluding 18 persons in receipt of pensions granted prior to 1896.

Several applications for the addition of a number of years to the period of service have been considered by us, but only in the case of Dr. Elliott were we able to recommend any addition.

Many applications from members of the staff on leaving our service, for return of their contributions have been dealt with by us during the year.

**Increase of salaries of monthly subordinate staff.**

With a view to the simplification of the procedure and work in connection with the increases in the salaries of the subordinate staff whose salaries are payable monthly (which increases are subject to the prior approval of committees of management), we have arranged that these increases shall only take effect as from and including the 26th of any month, and in order that the same may be submitted automatically to the committees we have prescribed a form of register of staff and arranged for its keeping.

We have also suggested that as far as possible applications and recommendations as to increases shall be submitted to and considered by committees at their first meeting in each month.

**Office of the Board.  
Property Tax.**

The Board of Inland Revenue having expressed the opinion that the rule as to the exemption from property tax in favour of hospitals and offices belonging thereto does not apply to the chief office "separately and apart from the institutions themselves," payment has been made of the property tax demanded.

At the same time we consider that, as the Managers have in fact no available income, unless we are permitted to retain the tax deducted from the mortgage interest like any private individual, there is a double assessment. We are taking further steps in the matter with a view to relief being granted equivalent to the amount of tax paid.

**Police rate.**

The police rate has been demanded on the total rateable value of the office of the Board, but, as about two-thirds of the value is in respect of that portion of the property which is not liable to all rates, the demand in respect thereof was, on the advice of counsel, not paid, and no action has as yet been taken by the authorities to enforce payment.

**Travelling clerk.**

The clerk selected by the Accountant from his staff to undertake the duties of travelling clerk entered upon the duties in March, 1901, and during the remainder of the year made 78 visits to the larger institutions of the Board. Many matters of importance have been reported on by him during the period, and where necessary the matters have been taken up with the officer concerned or brought to the notice of the central committee.

In addition to these visits, the smaller children's homes have necessitated increased attention, and numerous visits (of inspection and for the purpose of assisting in the entering up of the books) have been made.

The employment of this officer has been fully justified, and will, we think, enable us to obtain more uniformity than hitherto.



**Forms of statements, accounts, &c.** We have made several modifications and improvements in the form of the net expenditure statements and of the half-yearly estimates, which we think will enable the Managers to more readily grasp the information presented in such statements.

We have approved of the official orders for supplies to all institutions being prepared on the carbon transfer system, thus ensuring accuracy and materially reducing the clerical work, as the number of such orders issued last year exceeded 29,500.

Draft forms have been prepared for use in connection with the asylum farm and garden accounts to carry out certain resolutions of the Asylums Committee, and to enable these accounts to be more clearly and correctly set out in future.

Each professional adviser having hitherto used his own form of certificate for moneys payable to contractors, we have prescribed a form which will give on consistent lines and in a clear manner information which ought to be available at the time of payment.

**Miscellaneous.**

Many minor matters have received consideration by us during the year, the chief of which are the following:—

**Stores Department.**

We have authorised the actual cost of working the department to be charged to the institutions at the end of each half-year in proportion to the total value of goods supplied during that half-year.

At our request the stores superintendent has valued the existing samples, and we have directed the excess over the superintendent's valuation (which we consider a reasonable one) to be written off.

**Hospital Ships.**

Similarly we have authorised the writing off of the excess over present value of the stock of patients' clothing which had been in store for some years.

**Children's Homes—Value of Emoluments.**

We have arranged that the existing scales of value of emoluments for purposes of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, shall, where possible, be applied to the officers and servants of children's homes.

**Gas Accounts.**

We have arranged with the South Metropolitan Gas Company to treat all their accounts as one, and allow the maximum discount for prompt payment of 5 per cent. in lieu of a discount off each institution account, varying from 2½ to 5 per cent. according to the amount of such account.

**Unexpended balances.**

We reported last year that we were awaiting sanction of the Local Government Board to the application of several unexpended balances. Another year has elapsed, but the necessary authority has not yet been given. We are unable to understand why sanction is withheld.



**Assessments.** Since our last report the only assessment against the increase of which it was found necessary to lodge an objection was in respect of 16, Elm Grove, Peckham. The Assessment Committee, after the hearing, confirmed the figures, and, although we thought the increase was excessive, we did not feel justified in incurring expense in prosecuting an appeal.

**Abstract of accounts and financial tables.** With our report of last year we submitted, for the first time, a statement of the income and expenditure of the Board, with a balance sheet showing the position of the Board at the end of the year. We again present the abstract of the accounts in the same form, with the addition in the income and expenditure account, of the corresponding figures for the previous year, which we think will prove useful. Financial and statistical tables are added, giving detailed information.

(Signed) J. T. HELBY,  
*Chairman.*



## ANNUAL REPORT,

## APPENDIX.

## I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

## i.—LETTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

To the Clerk to the Managers.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 10th ultimo, and to state that they are not aware that any approval on their part is needed to enable the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District to discontinue the practice of insuring their property against fire. The Board, however, may state that any such change of practice would in their opinion be inexpedient. It appears to them that the Managers are in the position of trustees of public property, and that they should not neglect the usual and proper precaution of insuring against damage or destruction by fire

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. E. KNOLLYS, *Assistant Secretary*.

Local Government Board,

4th June, 1901.

## ii.—QUESTIONS IN THE CASE FOR COUNSEL, WITH ANSWERS.

## QUESTIONS.

1. Whether in the event of their abstaining from insuring against loss by fire, the Managers, as trustees of public property, or otherwise, could be held personally liable in respect of such loss, and if so to what extent.

2. Whether such liability (if any) would be modified by the creation of a reserve fund to meet expenses arising out of losses by fire.

3. Whether the Managers are legally entitled to set aside annually out of their revenue a sum of money to form a reserve fund, and

4 Generally on the question.

## ANSWERS.

1. We think not. The Managers do not appear to be under any obligation to insure, though sums expended by them for that purpose would be allowed as management expenses.

2 and 3. The Managers have not any power to create such a sinking fund as is here suggested.

4. Though the discontinuance of insurance might in the long run conduce to economy, it must be remembered that the practice of insuring is a convenient method of distributing losses from fire over a series of years, and it is in our opinion open to question whether the comparatively small annual saving which might be effected by discontinuing the practice would compensate for the possible inconvenience of having to raise the whole loss occasioned by fire in the year of the occurrence. Further we think that only a considerable advantage to be gained could render it expedient to disregard the opinion of the Local Government Board.

(Signed) C. SWINFEN EADY,

R. J. PARKER,

Lincoln's Inn,

30th October, 1901.



## II.—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The enumerated population of the District, according to the Census of 1901, is 4,536,541.

The rateable value of the District was £39,688,959 on the 6th April, 1901, the date of the coming into force of the new quinquennial valuation, being an increase of £4,080,517 (11½ per cent.) over the rateable value as on the 6th April, 1896.

One penny in the £ on the rateable value of the District produced £165,325.

The precepts levied by the Managers on the constituent parishes and unions of the District for the year ended Michaelmas, 1901, work out at 5½d. in the £, and the average for the past five years was 5½d. in the £.

The total expenditure for the year (Loan and General) has been £1,134,850, and the average for the past five years £1,029,272.

The estimated expenditure on current account for the year was £875,349, and the actual amount expended £867,607.

The rateable value of the Board's property is £96,376, and the amount of the rates paid last year was £29,263.

The value of the property insured by the Board against loss by fire exceeds £2,500,000; the net annual premiums paid exceed £2,200, and range from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. (gross).

The borrowing powers are limited to 1/10th of the rateable value of the District.

The total amount borrowed to Michaelmas, 1901, was £3,838,671, and the total amount of loans repaid, £1,325,978.

The amount of loans outstanding at Michaelmas, 1901, was £2,512,693.

The rates of interest payable on loans varies from 4 per cent. to 2½ per cent., and the average rate of interest at Michaelmas, 1901, was £3½ per cent., as against last year's average of £3¼ per cent.

The number of institutions belonging to the Board (excluding temporary institutions) is 39, and 9 others are either in course of erection or are arranged to be transferred to the Board.

The number of persons maintained by the Managers on the last day of the year was—

Permanent staff	...	...	...	...	...	4,537
Inmates	...	...	...	...	...	11,820
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	16,357
						<hr/>

The average number of inmates maintained was in—

1899	...	...	...	...	...	10,838
1900	...	...	...	...	...	10,563
1901	...	...	...	...	...	10,595

The number of persons in receipt of superannuation allowances at the end of the year was 68, and the superannuation payments during the year amounted to £3,201.

The percentage deductions from the pay of the staff under the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, during the year amounted to £4,146.



Year 1899-1900.	Expenditure.		£	£
£	To "Direct Charges":—			
124,362	Maintenance of boys, patients, and children (including provisions, necessaries, and clothing supplied to and funerals of inmates) ... ..		133,697	
1,389	Other direct charges (including clothing for discharged patients, expenses of boys going to sea, and of children to and from Homes, and certification of imbeciles) ... ..		1,386	
<b>125,751</b>				<b>135,083</b>
	"Common Charges":—			
40,932	Maintenance of officers and servants—	£		
107,487	Salaries of principal officers ... ..	43,369		
	Salaries and wages of subordinate staff ... ..	111,149		
84,860	Provisions consumed by principal and subordinate officers ... ..	89,105		
2,159	Necessaries consumed for do. do. ... ..	2,353		
6,492	Uniforms and sundries ... ..	8,593		
<b>241,930</b>			254,569	
9,359	Buildings and establishment—			
25,656	Materials used ... ..	11,203		
24,736	Wages to labourers ... ..	23,269		
88,162	Furniture, bedding, earthenware, &c. ... ..	27,986		
<b>147,913</b>	Heating, lighting, and cleansing ... ..	109,766		
<b>33,086</b>			177,224	
	Rates, insurance, &c. ... ..		34,885	
7,914	Miscellaneous expenses —			
12,636	Medicines and medical and surgical appliances ... ..	7,782		
	Stationery, postage, and office expenses ... ..	14,667		
8,542	Other charges — travelling, horse hire, and Managers' expenses, &c. ... ..	8,946		
<b>29,092</b>			31,395	
44,170	Expenditure of a special character—			
2,729	Buildings and repairs ... ..	37,504		
<b>46,899</b>	Furniture and property ... ..	4,196		
<b>207,795</b>			41,700	
	Sundry general expenses ... ..		192,751	
				<b>732,524</b>
1899-1900				
£		£		
19,449	Boys on training ship ... ..	21,658		
165,209	Imbeciles ... ..	177,312		
376,662	Infectious sick ... ..	400,025		
31,241	Ambulance service ... ..	32,334		
8,553	Children of various classes ... ..	16,859		
231,352	General expenses (including Head Office salaries and expenses, and repayment of and interest on loans, &c.)	219,419		
<b>£832,466</b>		<b>£867,607</b>		
	(For details, see pp. 44-47.)			
<b>£832,466</b>				<b>£867,607</b>

	£
To Balance brought down, being expenditure in excess of income for year ... ..	1,804
Balance in hand on current account on 5th October, 1901, carried to balance sheet (p. 48) ... ..	114,336
	<b>£116,140</b>



### Expenditure Account

1900, to 5th October, 1901.

[illegible]

	£
By Balance in hand on current account on 29th September, 1900, brought forward ...	116,140

£116,140



## IV.—Details of Revenue Expenditure for Year from

INSTITUTIONS.	"DIRECT CHARGES."			"COMMON CHARGES" assessable on the Rateable Values of the						
	"MAIN- TENANCE OF INMATES."	OTHER "DIRECT CHARGES."	Total "Direct Charges."	MAINTENANCE OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.					BUILDINGS AND	
				Salaries of Principal Officers.	Salaries and Wages of Subordi- nate Officers.	Provisions consumed by Principal and Subordinate Officers.	Neces- saries for Officers.	Uniforms and Sundries.	Materials used.	Wages to Labourers
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Training Ship</b> ...	8,823	1,098	9,921	1,650	1,730	1,510	234	292	943	687
<b>Asylums:—</b>										
Leavesden... ..	21,157	44	21,201	1,916	6,585	4,629	85	498	958	2,482
Caterham ... ..	19,890	15	19,905	1,977	5,854	4,759	82	465	776	2,022
Darenth ... ..	21,879	59	21,938	2,345	10,734	7,793	171	779	1,455	3,384
Rochester House ...	104	...	104	148	177	93	7	...	11	26
Tooting Bee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutton Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	63,030	118	63,148	6,386	23,350	17,274	345	1,742	3,200	7,914
<b>Hospitals:—</b>										
Eastern ... ..	3,187	...	3,187	1,827	4,789	4,406	136	392	447	1,450
North-Eastern... ..	3,898	...	3,898	1,634	5,176	4,608	91	429	352	1,264
North-Western ... ..	5,290	...	5,290	1,671	5,801	5,755	77	472	162	1,244
Western ... ..	5,696	...	5,696	1,530	5,806	6,020	157	461	414	1,508
South-Western ... ..	3,878	...	3,878	1,762	4,489	4,729	100	466	872	1,433
Fountain ... ..	4,178	...	4,178	1,474	4,544	3,931	150	365	420	930
Grove ... ..	4,273	...	4,273	1,709	6,383	5,073	140	464	917	1,661
South-Eastern ... ..	3,937	1	3,938	1,722	5,226	5,318	104	440	403	1,042
Park ... ..	5,044	...	5,044	1,974	6,307	4,942	148	424	673	1,947
Brook ... ..	6,112	...	6,112	2,015	7,069	6,840	218	550	554	1,927
Northern ... ..	7,575	...	7,575	1,622	5,072	5,582	128	442	582	2,105
Southern ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Farm ... ..	4,719	...	4,719	1,360	5,292	5,079	128	436	221	1,754
Ships ... ..	413	2	415	886	2,098	2,412	127	354	156	1,075
Joyce Green ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London General Hosps.	334	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague Accommodation	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	58,534	3	58,537	21,736	68,052	64,695	1,704	5,695	6,173	19,340
<b>Ambulance Service:—</b>										
Eastern Station ...	...	...	...	...	2,107	681	...	105	58	...
North-Western " ...	...	...	...	...	1,674	644	...	96	33	...
Western " ...	...	...	...	...	1,786	675	...	95	11	...
South-Western " ...	...	...	...	...	1,655	557	...	151	13	...
South-Eastern " ...	...	...	...	...	2,128	751	...	83	36	...
Brook " ...	...	...	...	...	1,589	583	...	80	42	...
River Service—Transport	...	...	...	402	2,533	...	...	87	197	...
Do. Medical	...	...	...	...	324	276	...	9	71	...
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	...	...	...	402	13,796	4,167	...	706	461	...
Amounts carried forward	130,387	1,219	131,606	30,174	106,928	87,646	2,283	8,435	10,777	27,941



## 30th September, 1900, to 5th October, 1901.

several Parishes and Unions in the District, irrespective of the number of Inmates chargeable to them.

ESTABLISHMENT.		RATES, RENT, TAXES, AND INSUR- ANCE.	MISCELLANEOUS.			EXPENDITURE OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER.		GENERAL EXPENSES.	Total Common Charges.	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE FOR YEAR 1900/1901.	Total Expendi- ture for Year 1899/1900
Furniture, Bedding, Earthen- ware, &c.	Heating, Lighting, and Cleansing (including Water).		Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appli- ances.	Stationery Postage and Office Expenses.	Travel- ling, Horse Hire, and Managers' Expenses, &c.	Building and Repairs.	Furniture and Property.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,119	1,848	423	66	168	181	886	...	...	11,737	21,658	19,449
2,804	6,783	914	312	393	388	3,805	...	...	32,612	53,813	51,028
3,031	6,735	1,069	125	309	191	1,563	...	...	29,558	49,463	44,650
3,922	8,966	2,692	396	451	396	4,136	...	...	47,620	69,558	69,249
11	34	279	7	77	19	2,277	1,208	...	4,374	4,478	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
9,828	22,518	5,554	840	1,230	994	11,781	1,208	...	114,164	177,312	165,209
1,495	5,266	1,300	613	322	44	1,563	136	...	24,186	27,373	26,377
624	4,542	1,238	426	332	48	913	...	...	21,677	25,575	20,901
886	6,018	1,751	496	342	52	912	...	...	25,639	30,929	29,739
1,139	6,601	2,356	946	368	49	2,450	...	...	30,205	35,901	35,870
964	6,254	1,429	458	274	72	1,659	...	...	24,961	28,839	30,132
1,216	5,920	909	268	248	52	1,538	...	...	22,055	26,233	23,108
1,217	8,331	2,388	865	337	60	2,931	...	...	32,476	36,749	30,649
1,152	6,897	1,356	542	334	52	2,779	...	...	27,367	31,305	28,016
1,013	6,648	2,515	504	376	63	1,748	165	...	29,447	34,491	33,561
1,743	11,404	3,084	868	417	87	1,856	...	...	38,632	44,744	41,786
1,043	5,254	2,919	204	359	161	65	...	...	25,938	33,513	31,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
992	5,047	889	184	309	323	3,167	21	...	25,202	29,921	31,336
443	2,249	1,065	57	95	531	383	...	...	11,931	12,346	10,184
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	16	824
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	1,356	1,690	1,740
...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	...
13,927	80,831	23,289	6,681	4,113	1,594	21,980	322	1,356	341,488	400,025	376,662
287	248	200	...	41	799	140	399	...	5,065	5,065	4,143
175	244	168	...	36	653	...	...	...	3,723	3,723	3,371
208	253	270	...	24	689	...	...	...	4,011	4,011	3,664
200	298	175	...	41	782	...	...	...	3,872	3,872	3,626
324	274	203	...	23	980	...	...	...	4,802	4,802	4,711
277	271	205	...	27	636	...	...	...	3,710	3,710	3,525
39	598	1,552	...	21	19	555	...	...	6,003	6,003	7,138
46	306	...	5	13	38	...	...	...	1,148	1,148	1,063
1,556	2,552	2,773	5	226	4,596	695	399	...	32,334	32,334	31,241
26,430	107,749	32,039	7,592	5,737	7,365	35,342	1,929	1,356	499,723	631,329	592,561



## IV.—Details of Revenue Expenditure for the Year from

INSTITUTIONS.	"DIRECT CHARGES."			"COMMON CHARGES" assessable on the Rateable Values of the						
	"MAIN- TENANCE OF INMATES."	OTHER "DIRECT CHARGES."	Total "Direct Charges."	MAINTENANCE OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.					BUILDING AND	
				Salaries of Principal Officers.	Salaries and Wages of Subordi- nate Officers.	Provisions consumed by Principal and Subordinate Officers.	Neces- saries for Officers.	Uniforms and Sundries.	Materials used.	Wages to Labourers
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amounts brought forward ...	130,387	1,219	131,606	30,174	106,928	87,646	2,283	8,435	10,777	27,941
<b>Children's Homes and Schools:—</b>										
White Oak School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridge School ...	1,117	61	1,178	237	631	421	10	36	62	114
S. Anne's Home ...	1,212	73	1,285	253	845	525	17	22	51	116
East Cliff House ...	479	33	512	161	334	277	8	9	56	94
Millfield Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lloyd Street, 11 & 12 ...	219	...	219	32	92	110	14	...	20	...
Elm Grove ...	103	...	103	21	53	62	9	...	21	1
Kingwood Road ...	180	...	180	19	98	64	12	...	35	...
Pentonville Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2
Harrow Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Camberwell Green ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>General Expenses:—</b>										
Office of the Board..	...	...	...	12,472	1,521	...	...	91	128	...
Army Reservists' Half-pay ...	...	...	...	...	647	...	...	...	...	...
Paris Exhibition Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture Samples...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samples and Analysing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telephones ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacteriological Examination of Diphtheria Cases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans —										
Instalments Repaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superannuation Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Notification of Infectious Diseases Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Grand Totals for Year 1900/1901</b>	<b>133,697</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>135,083</b>	<b>43,369</b>	<b>111,149</b>	<b>89,105</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>28,269</b>
<b>Grand Totals for Year 1899/1900</b>	<b>124,362</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>125,751</b>	<b>40,932</b>	<b>107,487</b>	<b>84,860</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>6,492</b>	<b>9,359</b>	<b>25,656</b>



30th September, 1900, to 5th October, 1901 (continued).

several Parishes and Unions in the District, irrespective of the number of Inmates chargeable to them.

ESTABLISHMENT.		RATES, RENT, TAXES, AND INSUR- ANCE.	MISCELLANEOUS.			EXPENDITURE OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER.		GENERAL EXPENSES.	Total Common Charges.	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE FOR YEAR 1900/1901.	Total Expendi- ture for Year 1899/1900
Furniture, Bedding, Earthen- ware, &c.	Heating, Lighting, and Cleansing (including Water).		Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appli- ances.	Stationery Postage and Office Expenses.	Travel- ling, Horse Hire, and Managers' Expenses, &c.	Building and Repairs.	Furniture and Property.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26,430	107,749	32,039	7,592	5,737	7,365	35,342	1,929	1,356	499,723	631,329	592,561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
361	354	553	30	87	94	784	1,798	...	5,572	6,750	12
150	622	170	61	47	68	270	...	...	3,217	4,502	4,274
116	225	117	28	25	100	1	...	...	1,551	2,063	2,064
...	...	2	...	...	...	117	...	...	119	119	419
66	86	55	7	10	7	274	...	...	773	992	717
43	24	18	10	19	11	303	47	...	642	745	585
18	60	23	4	5	11	387	422	...	1,158	1,338	226
...	...	250	...	15	...	...	...	...	320	320	56
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	26	...	...	28	28	...
755	1,371	1,190	140	208	291	2,162	2,267	...	13,382	16,859	8,553
801	646	802	...	8,722	350	...	...	...	25,623	25,623	22,715
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	647	648
...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	93	93	601
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	36	36	1
...	...	...	...	...	811	...	...	...	811	811	186
...	...	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	764	708
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,945	102,945	102,945	123,872
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,863	76,863	76,863	73,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,605	4,605	4,605	1,596
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,201	3,201	3,201	2,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,781	3,781	3,781	4,811
801	646	1,656	50	8,722	1,290	...	...	191,395	219,419	219,419	231,352
27,986	109,766	34,885	7,782	14,667	8,946	37,504	4,196	192,751	732,524	867,607	832,466
24,736	88,162	33,086	7,914	12,636	8,542	44,170	2,729	207,795	706,715	832,466	...



**Liabilities.**

<b>Loans.</b>						£	£
Loans outstanding Michaelmas, 1900	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,882	
„ received during the year	...	...	...	...	...	294,756	
						<u>2,615,638</u>	
Less instalments of loans repaid during year	...	...	...	...	...	102,945	
Loans outstanding Michaelmas, 1901	...	...	...	...	...		2,512,693
London County Council	...	...	...	...	...	£2,266,112	
Public Works Loan Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	246,581	
(For details, see statement, p. 52.)						<u>£2,512,693</u>	

**Sundry Creditors.**

Tradesmen's accounts and other amounts owing	...	...	...	...	...		82,692
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--------

**Legacies.**

Captain Brown's legacy to the training ship (£119), less legal expenses	...	...		115			
William Thomas Fergusson's legacy to the Homerton Smallpox Hospital (£100), and accumulated income	...	...	...	£168			
Add interest unapplied	...	...	...	4			
							172
George Dryden's legacy to the Stockwell Smallpox Hospital (£100), less books purchased for Hospital Ships (£25)	...	...	...	75			
Add interest unapplied	...	...	...	2			
							77
George Cook's legacy to Darenth Asylum (£100), less legal expenses	...	...	...	73			
Add interest unapplied	...	...	...	1			
							74
							438

**Students' Fees for Clinical Instruction.**

	Total at Michaelmas, 1900.	Year to Michaelmas, 1901.	Total at Michaelmas, 1901.	
Amounts received from students	£8,817	£1,740	£10,557	
Less amounts paid to medical superintendents for clinical instruction	5,129	1,020	6,149	
	<u>£3,688</u>	<u>£720</u>	<u>4,408</u>	
Less amount transferred in reduction of capital outlay as estimated cost of provision of buildings for instruction (Park Hospital, £1,750, and Grove Hospital, £750)	...	...	2,500	
				1,908

**Sundry Rents.**

Sundry rents, &c., received in respect of sites purchased, less expenses in connection therewith	...	...	...	...	...		71
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	----

**Excess of Assets.**

Instalments of loans repaid	...	...	...	...	...	1,329,638	
Expenditure in excess of amounts authorised to be borrowed, paid out of current account, and sundry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	*84,868	
							1,414,506

**Balance in hand on Current Account.**

Net balance in favour of Parishes and Unions in the District (including outstanding Contributions)	...	...	...	...	...		114,336
							<u>£4,126,644</u>

\* In addition to these figures, large amounts of expenditure of a capital nature amounting to



5th October, 1901.

**Property Assets and Capital Outlay.****Capital Outlay.**

£                      £

Expenditure on purchase of land and buildings, and on erecting, fitting-up, and furnishing buildings ... ..	*3,858,291
--	------------

**Stock.**

Stock of goods at central stores department and at the various institutions, including unused railway tickets and postage stamps ... ..	94,811
--	--------

**Sundry Debtors.**

Contributions owing by Parishes and Unions in the District ... ..	10,500	
Amounts owing by extra-Metropolitan Authorities and other sundry debtors	5,655	16,155

**Legacies (Investment Accounts).**

Brown's legacy—£104 14s., 3½ per cent. stock, London County Council (Metropolitan Board of Works) (at cost) ... ..	115	
Ferguson's legacy—£173 17s. 2d., consols (at cost) ... ..	168	
Dryden's legacy—£75 18s. 4d. consols (at cost) ... ..	75	
Cook's legacy—£75 18s. 4d. consols (at cost) ... ..	73	431

**Cash.**

London and County Banking Company—balances in their hands ... ..	158,400	
Less unrepresented cheques ... ..	3,127	
	155,273	
Accounting officers—balances in their hands ... ..	1,683	156,956

£4,126,644

not less than £300,000 have from time to time been defrayed out of the current rates.

MORRIS HEYES, A.C.A.,  
Accountant to the Board.



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

No. of Year.	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 Account.	Current Account.	Total.	Common charges.	Maintenance "worked out as a Metropolitan Rate."		IMBECILES.			FEVER PATIENTS.			BOYS ON TRAINING SHIP.		
		£	£	£	d.	d.	£	Maxi- mum.	Average daily No.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Average daily No.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Average daily No.	Mini- mum.
1	1867	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	...	66,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1868	32,599	2,538	35,137	2	...	70,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1869	114,297	8,384	122,681	2	...	73,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1870	233,144	38,884	272,028	3	...	73,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1871	126,430	125,027	251,457	3	1	82,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1872	18,357	159,632	177,989	3	1	82,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1873	28,974	140,940	169,914	1	1	82,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1874	6,127	146,485	152,612	1	2	84,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1875	22,779	162,082	184,861	1	3	86,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1876	29,023	157,961	186,984	1	1	95,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1877	124,737	263,128	387,865	1	1	97,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1878	68,687	251,199	319,886	1	1	97,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1879	62,733	242,413	305,146	1	1	99,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1880	64,872	248,338	313,210	1	1	101,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1881	31,879	389,766	421,645	1	1	104,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1882	36,823	378,794	415,617	3	1	113,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1883	39,227	424,201	463,428	2	1	115,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1884	133,183	560,854	694,037	2	1	117,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1885	110,024	515,403	625,427	3	1	120,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1886	88,523	316,511	405,034	3	1	122,040	5,439	5,340	5,287	742	333	220	603	562	539
21	1887	39,529	315,427	354,956	1	1	126,274	5,574	5,406	5,376	2,789	856	424	595	580	549
22	1888	29,360	384,216	413,576	1	1	127,576	5,651	5,481	5,349	2,248	1,540	798	608	571	547
23	1889	51,773	348,435	400,208	2	1	128,745	5,773	5,572	5,437	1,884	940	603	584	504	483
24	1890	15,554	369,752	385,306	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	402,580	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	533,652	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	639,145	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	775,595	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	949,877	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	951,147	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	1,103,568	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	1,002,256	4	1	149,481	6,045	5,996	5,936	4,745	3,967	3,120	564	537	507
33	1899	159,099	766,784	925,883	4	1	153,316	6,025	5,954	5,792	5,710	4,202	3,208	599	561	507
34	1900	147,336	832,466	979,802	4	1	153,316	6,000	5,883	5,733	4,779	3,944	2,948	585	544	496
35	1901	267,243	867,607	1,134,850	4	1	165,325	5,819	5,705	5,608	5,165	3,939	2,563	643	574	531

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, 1901.

Number of Institutions at the commencement of each year, together with names of establishments opened or closed from time to time.	
o. of ar.	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.
33	28 Grove Hospital and Lloyd House opened.
34	30 Office of the Board and Kingwood Road Home opened.
35	31 Rochester House, Bridge School, and Elm Grove House opened. Partial reconstruction of North-Eastern Hospital completed.

Smallpox patients maintained since that year are not shown owing to the comparatively insignificant number treated. The large



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901.

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>Training Ship "Exmouth."</b>	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1876 July 13	Fitting up ship ... ..	16,000	20	14,000	1876	3½	Repaid.
			20	2,000	1877	3½	Repaid.
1876 Dec. 6	Purchase of brigantine ...	2,000	20	2,000	1877	3½	Repaid.
1877 July 17	Fitting up ship (additional)	4,000	15	3,000	1878	3½	Repaid.
	Erection of causeway ...		51	1,000	1878	3½	561 0 0
1884 June 24	Construction of swimming bath and boat-house ...	2,700	15	2,700	1886	3½	Repaid.
1885 July 1	Installation of electric light	1,664	10	1,664	1886	3½	Repaid.
1886 Apr. 14	Construction of swimming bath, &c. ... ..	729	10	729	1886	3½	Repaid.
1897 Feb. 22	Purchase of Sherfield House and grounds at Grays ...	2,870	30	2,770	1897	2¾	2,400 13 4
1901 Apr. 25	Purchase of lease of Shipping Home, 24, Stanley Road ... ..	515	10	515	1901	3½	515 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£30,478		£30,378			£3,476 13 4
	<b>Leavesden Asylum.</b>						
1868 Jan. 8	Purchase of land ... ..	7,600	60	7,600	1870	3½	3,546 13 4
1868 May 22	Buildings, furnishing, &c.	128,000	60	128,000	1870	3½	59,733 6 8
1870 Jan. 21	Buildings and furniture (additional) ... ..	8,000	60	8,000	1870	3½	3,733 6 8
1871 Mar. 16	Furniture ... ..	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3½	474 0 0
1871 May 17	Clerk's house ... ..	750	59	750	1871	3½	347 0 0
1872 Jan. 22	Additional accommodation	6,000	58	6,000	1872	3½	2,843 0 0
1873 Mar. 25	Additional accommodation (infirmary) ... ..	3,000	56	3,000	1874	3½	1,482 0 0
1875 Apr. 8	Additional accommodation	13,000	55	13,000	1875	3½	6,579 0 0
	Purchase of property (Hall)	1,750	55	1,750	1875	3½	939 0 0
1880 July 30	Purchase of additional land	750	49	750	1880	3½	428 14 0
1881 Sep. 5	Enlargement of gasworks	2,200	15	2,200	1881	3½	Repaid.
1883 May 29	Fireproof staircases, dormitories, &c. ... ..	2,500					Repaid.
1884 Dec. 15	Drainage works ... ..	540	15	360	1886	3½	101 13 9
	Heating dormitories ...		15	180	1886	3½	50 16 3
1885 July 3	Enlargement of laundry ...	565	and	565	1886	3½	159 12 6
1885 Aug. 21	Heating blocks ... ..	748	part	747	1886	3½	211 1 3
1886 Apr. 20	Day rooms and dormitories	1,130	30	1,130	1886	3½	219 6 3
1887 Mar. 24	Water supply ... ..	500	10	500	1887	3½	Repaid.
1891 Oct. 28	Recreation hall ... ..	5,844	30	5,844	1892	3½	4,090 16 0
1900 July 11	Mortuary ... ..	710	30				
1900 Nov. 12	Water-softening apparatus	2,386	5	2,386	1901	3½	2,386 0 0
1901 Jan. 10	Sanitary annexes and fittings ... ..	1,429	15				
1901 Jan. 14	Drainage and disposal of sewage ... ..	1,020	15				
1901 June 12	Alterations and additions to laundry ... ..	7,450	15				
			10				
1901 June 17	Isolation hospital ... ..	2,200	30				
	Carried to Summary at end	£199,072		£186,262			£87,425 6 8



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>Caterham Asylum.</b>	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1868 Jan. 28	Purchase of land ... ..	6,000	60	6,000	1870	3½	2,800 0 0
1868 June 22	Buildings, furniture, &c....	129,000	60	129,000	1870	3½	60,200 0 0
1870 Jan. 21	Additional buildings, furniture, &c. ... ..	7,000	60	7,000	1870	3½	3,266 13 4
1871 Feb. 20	Formation of roads ... ..	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3½	474 0 0
1871 Mar. 25	Purchase of bedding... ..	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3½	473 0 0
1871 Oct. 4	Completing, fitting up, and furnishing ... ..	1,700	58	1,700	1872	3½	778 0 0
1871 Nov. 8	Completing (further on account) ... ..	500	58	500	1872	3½	232 0 0
		700	58	303	1872	3½	154 0 0
1872 Mar. 21	Laundry machinery ... ..	700	57	397	1872	3½	194 0 0
1872 Sep. 4	Recreation hall, &c. ... ..	13,000	57	13,000	1872	3½	6,373 0 0
1873 July 1	Additions ... ..	3,700	56	3,700	1874	3½	1,845 0 0
1875 Apr. 8	Additional buildings ... ..	16,000	55	16,000	1875	3½	8,173 0 0
1875 July 12	Additions ... ..	1,500	52	1,500	1876	3½	797 0 0
1877 Aug. 15	New boiler ... ..	1,000	15	1,000	1878	3½	Repaid.
1878 Apr. 18	Coal store, &c. ... ..	520	51	520	1878	3½	289 0 0
1881 Dec. 22	Purchase of additional land	6,643	59	6,600	1882	3½	4,472 0 0
1883 Mar. 20	Ditto ditto	2,080	28-58	2,080	1883	3½	1,432 9 0
1885 July 28	Additional warming appliances and fire-escape facilities ... ..	7,530	10-15	7,529	1886	3½	1,641 0 0
1896 Mar. 7	Reconstruction of drainage	8,700	15	7,450	1898	2½	5,960 0 0
1896 Aug. 7	Isolation infirmary ... ..	5,147	30	4,800	1898	2½	4,320 0 0
1897 Aug. 4	Attendants' home ... ..	5,790	30	5,790	1898	2½	5,211 0 0
1900 Aug. 29	Alterations to laundry ...	4,311	20	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£222,821		£216,869			£ 109,085 2 4
	<b>Darenth Asylum and Schools.</b>						
1875 May 12	Purchase of land ... ..	9,300	55	8,180	1875	3½	4,133 0 0
			52	1,120	1876	3½	593 0 0
1875 Aug. 13	Ditto ... ..	450	52	450	1876	3½	224 0 0
			54	50,000	1876	3½	25,928 0 0
1876 Mar. 25	School buildings ... ..	75,000	52	14,000	1876	3½	7,229 0 0
			20	11,000	1876	3½	Repaid.
1878 Apr. 4	Gasworks, &c. ... ..	14,500	15	14,500	1878	3½	Repaid.
1878 June 24	Asylum buildings ... ..	52,500	51	29,380	1878	3½	16,102 0 0
			50	23,120	1879	3½	12,484 16 0
			50	4,430	1879	3½	2,392 4 0
			49	228	1880	3½	130 7 0
1878 Oct. 31	School buildings, &c. ...	13,824	20	2,800	1879	3½	Repaid.
			15	4,500	1879	3½	Repaid.
			15	1,800	1879	4½	Repaid.
1879 Jan. 2	Asylum buildings ... ..	7,500	50	7,500	1879	3½	4,050 0 0
1879 Mar. 10	Purchase of additional land	6,322	49	6,322	1880	3½	3,600 13 3
1879 Aug. 20	Additional expenditure ...	22,650	15	22,650	1880	4½	Repaid.
1879 Dec. 12	Furniture ... ..	9,000	15	9,000	1881	4½	Repaid.
1880 Aug. 12	Additional works ... ..	3,500	15	1,600	1880	4½	Repaid.
				1,900	1881	4½	Repaid.
1880 Dec. 17	Infirmary ... ..	15,000	49	13,000	1880	3½	7,420 6 0
			15	2,000	1880	4½	Repaid.
1881 Nov. 10	Ditto ... ..	5,500	15	5,500	1881	3½	Repaid.
	Carried forward ...	£235,046		£234,980			£84,287 6 3



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>Darenth Asylum and Schools</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	235,046		234,980			84,287 6 3
1882 Oct. 27	Cottages for officers ...	2,200	28-58	2,200	1883	3½	1,515 3 6
1883 Feb. 21	Fitting up infirmaries ...	2,200	5	2,200	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Mar. 16	Recreation hall ...	5,550	58	5,550	1883	3½	3,822 7 6
1884 Apr. 9	Extension of gas and water works ...	5,783	30	4,500	1884	3½	1,950 0 0
			30	200	1884	3½	86 13 4
			15	600	1884	3½	Repaid.
			5	483	1884	3½	Repaid.
1884 Oct. 16	Extension of water supply	530	15	530	1885	3½	Repaid.
1885 Dec. 16	Water softening ...	3,075	10	2,698	1886	3½	Repaid.
			30	377	1886	3½	188 8 9
1886 May 18	Extension of buildings ...	64,700	30	62,000	1886	3½	30,995 0 0
1886 Sep. 9	Softening and increasing water supply ...	309	15	309	1887	3½	20 6 5
1887 Mar. 14	Ditto ditto	300	15	300	1887	3½	19 13 7
1888 July 2	Fitting up and furnishing additional buildings ...	4,500	10	4,500	1889	3½	Repaid.
1894 Aug. 14	Female staff recreation room, &c. ...	7,950	20	7,950	1894	3½	5,167 10 0
1895 May 15	Fire-escape staircases ...	695	15	695	1896	2½	463 6 8
1896 Apr. 23	Female staff recreation room, &c. ...	1,331	20	1,330	1896	2½	997 10 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£334,169		£334,102			£ 129,513 6 0
	<b>Tooting Bec Asylum.</b> (In course of erection.)						
1894 May 1	Purchase of site and premises ...	27,000	50	27,000	1894	3½	23,220 0 0
1900 Feb. 19	Buildings, fittings, &c. {	229,090	30	75,000	1900	3½	72,500 0 0
		18,100	15	...	...	...	...
1901 July 20	Receiving home for children	15,550	30	...	...	...	...
1901 Sept. 28	Stable buildings ...	1,983	30	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£291,723		£177,000			£ 168,220 0 0
	<b>Clapton Asylum.</b>						
1875 July 12	Furnishing ...	2,500	20	2,500	1877	3¼	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£2,500		£2,500			...
	<b>Brighton Road Schools, Sutton.</b> (Decided to be purchased.)						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ...	103,692	25	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£103,692		...			...



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>Eastern Hospital.</b>	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1868 Apr. 23	Purchase of land ... ..	12,500	60	12,500	1870	3½	5,833 6 8
1869 June 16	Buildings, furniture, &c....	56,760	60	56,760	1870	3½	26,488 0 0
1870 July 9	Ditto ditto ... ..	3,102	59	3,102	1871	3½	1,475 0 0
1871 Apr. 5	Completion of erection, &c.	8,000	59	7,950	1871	4	3,796 0 0
			59	50	1871	3½	19 0 0
1871 Dec. 2	Coal stores, &c. ... ..	1,570	58	1,570	1872	3½	910 0 0
1875 May 13	Additions ... ..	7,005	52	7,005	1876	3½	3,643 0 0
1878 Nov. 20	Mortuary ... ..	1,300	50	1,300	1879	3½	702 0 0
1883 July 13	Purchase of land, &c. ...	17,090	58	17,090	1883	3½	11,780 0 0
1884 July 23	Purchase of leasehold interest in 75, Brooksby Walk, Homerton ... ..	250	56	250	1885	3½	178 6 8
1894 May 19	Heating four enteric wards	600	5	600	1894	3½	Repaid.
1894 Aug. 4	Additional accommodation	13,150	30	13,150	1894	3½	10,081 13 4
1896 May 4	Ditto ditto ... ..	1,650	20	1,227	1898	2½	1,042 19 0
1898 Aug. 3	Workshops and isolation pavilion ... ..	2,925	25	2,852	1899	2½	2 6¼ 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£125,902		£125,406			£68,573 5 8
	<b>North-Eastern Hospital.</b>						
1892 Aug. 11	Purchase of site ... ..	12,000	50	12,000	1893	3½	10,080 0 0
1893 June 30	Purchase of additional land and premises ... ..	6,500	50	4,000	1893	3½	3,360 0 0
			50	2,500	1893	3½	2,100 0 0
1893 Nov. 1	Ditto ditto ... ..	6,000	50	6,000	1894	3½	5,160 0 0
1894 Mar. 22	Purchase of leases of two cottages adjoining ... ..	500	50	500	1894	3½	430 0 0
1896 May 4	Boundary wall and fencing	2,821	25	2,820	1896	2½	2,256 0 0
1897 May 21	Medical superintendent's house ... ..	2,304	30	2,155	1899	2½	2,010 6 8
1898 Nov. 9	Constructing permanent hospital ... ..	126,850	15	13,200	1899	2½	11,000 0 0
			30	50,225	1899	2½	46,035 0 0
			30	63,425	1899	2½	59,196 13 4
1899 Dec. 12	Erection of laundry ... ..	10,251	30	10,251	1901	3½	10,251 0 0
1899 Dec. 12	Fittings for ditto, and construction of rain-water reservoir ... ..	4,550	15	4,550	1901	3½	4,550 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£171,776		£171,626			£ 156,429 0 0
	<b>North-Western Hospital.</b>						
1868 Feb. 13	Purchase of land ... ..	16,000	60	16,000	1870	3½	7,466 13 4
1868 Aug. 24	Boundary walls ... ..	1,606	60	1,606	1870	3½	749 9 4
1870 Jan. 21	Buildings ... ..	8,000	60	6,654	1870	3½	3,105 4 0
			59	1,346	1871	3½	634 0 0
1871 Feb. 3	Additions to buildings ...	12,500	59	12,500	1871	3½	5,940 0 0
1871 June 7	Medical superintendent's house ... ..	1,300	59	1,300	1871	3½	618 0 0
1872 Mar. 6	Engineering works ... ..	700	58	700	1872	3½	313 0 0
1883 Dec. 22	Purchase of land and premises ... ..	13,000	57	13,000	1884	3½	9,117 19 7
1884 June 23	Boundary wall ... ..	2,700	30	2,700	1885	3½	1,259 5 4
1884 Aug. 14	Enlargement of medical superintendent's house	350	30	320	1885	3½	149 5 4
1891 Dec. 23	Additional laundry accommodation ... ..	2,650	15	2,650	1892	3½	1,060 0 0
	Carried forward ...	£58,806		£58,776			£30,412 16 11



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>North-Western Hospital (<i>continued</i>)</b>	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1892 Oct. 6	Brought forward ...	58,806		58,776			30,412 16 11
	Administrative block of buildings ...	30,050	30	25,550	1893	3½	18,736 13 4
1894 Apr. 6	Reconstruction of patients' laundry and erection of disinfecting house ...		15	4,500	1893	3½	2,100 0 0
1895 May 15	Additional ward pavilions	1,133	15	1,130	1894	3½	602 13 4
1895 June 10	Mains and wires for electric lighting ...	54,805	30	54,805	1895	2½	43,007 0 0
1895 July 31	Administrative block (additional expenditure) ...	2,000	10	2,000	1896	2½	1,000 0 0
1896 Mar. 27	Workshops ...	10,000	25	10,000	1896	2½	8,000 0 0
1897 Feb. 23	Additional staff accommodation ...	627	20	572	1896	2½	429 0 0
1897 Dec. 30	Gate-porter's lodge ...	9,926	30	9,900	1898	2½	8,910 0 0
1900 July 31	Mains and wires for electric lighting (additional) ...	554	30	550	1898	2½	495 0 0
		1,280	10	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£169,181		£167,783		£	113,693 3 7
	<b>Western Hospital.</b>						
1871 May 4	Purchase of site ...	12,000	59	12,000	1871	3½	5,704 0 0
1872 Mar. 27	Boundary walls ...	2,000	58	2,000	1872	3½	958 0 0
1876 May 11	Provision of administrative accommodation ...	10,000	52	925	1876	3½	474 0 0
			52	9,075	1877	3½	4,720 0 0
			52	15,925	1877	3½	8,266 0 0
1877 Jan. 11	Buildings and furniture ...	32,000	52	11,075	1877	3½	5,956 0 0
			20	5,000	1877	3½	Repaid.
1877 July 17	Boundary wall ...	600	51	600	1878	3½	324 0 0
1879 July 28	Alterations and additions	5,250	49	5,250	1880	3½	2,999 17 0
1883 June 7	Ditto ditto	2,250	30	2,250	1883	3½	900 0 0
1884 Feb. 9	Ditto ditto	850	30	380	1885	3½	177 4 0
1885 Jan. 30	Medical superintendent's house and other additions, &c. ...	13,580	15-30	4,300	1886	3½	1,797 3 9
1886 June 19	Alterations and additions	2,300	20	2,300	1886	3½	575 0 0
1891 Jan. 31	Further accommodation for staff ...	5,050	20	5,050	1891	3½	2,525 0 0
1891 July 22	Purchase of additional land	8,150	50	8,150	1892	3½	6,683 0 0
1892 May 26	Additional buildings ...	43,025	30	36,325	1892	3½	25,427 10 0
1893 July 6	Additional staff accommodation ...		15	6,700	1892	3½	2,680 0 0
1894 Aug. 18	Purchase of land (additional) ...	3,450	20	3,360	1894	3½	2,184 0 0
1895 July 1	Alterations and additions	10,000	50	10,000	1894	3½	8,600 0 0
1895 Dec. 6	Additional buildings (further on account) ...	8,490	25	8,490	1896	2½	6,792 0 0
		13,230	30	8,570	1896	2½	7,141 13 4
1896 Oct. 26	Diphtheria isolation and staff blocks ...		15	4,660	1896	2½	3,106 13 4
		53,858	30	(50,000	1897	2½	43,333 6 8
1897 Feb. 3	Additional b'ldngs(bal'nce)	1,074	30	1,350	1901	3½	1,350 0 0
1897 May 6	Tar-paving & fencing work	2,322	5	1,073	1897	2½	929 18 8
1897 Dec. 27	Engineering works, &c. ...	5,663	15	2,103	1899	2½	1,261 0 0
1900 Jan. 18	Furniture for new buildings	2,929	5	5,600	1898	2½	4,480 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£238,071		£222,511		£	149,345 6 9



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>South-Western Hospital.</b>	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1868 July 13	Purchase of land ... ..	15,000	60	15,000	1870	3½	7,000 0 0
1868 Aug. 10	Ditto ... ..	500	60	500	1870	3½	233 6 8
1869 June 5	Buildings, fitting up, &c.	65,380	60	65,380	1870	3½	30,510 13 4
1870 July 9	Ditto ditto	3,102	59	3,102	1871	3½	1,475 0 0
1871 Apr. 5	Completion of erection, &c.	10,000	59	10,000	1871	4	4,730 0 0
1871 July 13	Purchase of tents ... ..	1,600	59	1,600	1871	3½	763 0 0
1878 Aug. 8	Alterations and additions	1,550	50	1,550	1879	3½	837 0 0
1879 Feb. 12	Provision of water tanks...	400	49	400	1880	3½	228 11 9
1879 June 17	Pavilion for typhus fever...	6,000	49	6,000	1880	3½	3,428 11 0
1881 Jan. 5	Additional accommodation	700	15	700	1881	4½	Repaid.
1884 Jan. 29	Purchase of adjoining land	1,300	57	1,300	1884	3½	911 16 8
1884 May 3	Entrance gates, &c. ... ..	2,000	15	365	1885	3½	Repaid.
1892 Nov. 7	Additional staff accom- modation ... ..	6,420	30	1,540	1885	3½	718 5 4
1894 Dec. 29	Alterations and additions	26,976	20	6,420	1893	3½	3,852 0 0
1896 June 19	Ditto ditto	5,230	30	26,976	1895	2½	19,905 12 0
1896 Sep. 7	Ditto ditto	792	20	5,230	1897	2½	4,184 0 0
1897 Dec. 27	Pavilion and reconstruction of drains ... ..	17,081	20	792	1899	2½	712 16 0
1899 Jan. 16	Alterations and additions	2,351	25	17,000	1898	2½	14,960 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£166,382		2,351	1899	2½	2,114 4 0
				£166,206		£	96,564 16 9
	<b>Fountain Hospital.</b>						
1893 Aug. 11	Purchase of site ... ..	10,500	50	10,500	1894	3½	9,030 0 0
1893 Oct. 30	Purchase of land ... ..	1,550	50	1,506	1894	3½	1,290 0 0
1895 July 19	Temporary hospital and provision of fittings ...	128,818	5	128,347	1895	2½	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£140,868					£10,320 0 0
				£140,353			
	<b>Grove Hospital.</b>						
1896 Oct. 7	Erection, fitting up, and furnishing ... ..	255,116	30	100,000	1897	2½	86,666 13 4
			30	100,000	1897	2½	86,666 13 4
			15	50,000	1897	2½	36,666 13 4
			30	5,116	1901	3½	5,116 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£255,116				£	215,116 0 0
				£255,116			
	<b>South-Eastern Hospital.</b>						
1872 May 10	Purchase of site... ..	10,400	57	10,400	1872	3½	5,109 0 0
1873 Aug. 25	Boundary walls and gates	1,100	56	1,100	1874	3½	565 0 0
1876 May 11	Administrative accommo- dation ... ..	10,000	52	10,000	1877	3½	5,194 0 0
			52	15,000	1877	3½	7,767 0 0
1877 Jan. 11	Buildings and furniture ...	39,000	52	19,000	1877	3½	10,228 0 0
			20	5,000	1877	3½	Repaid.
	Carried forward ...	£60,500					£28,863 0 0
				£60,500			



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>South-Eastern Hospital</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).	£	Years.	£			£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	60,500		60,500			28,863 0 0
1878 Oct. 10	Alterations and additions	4,800	50	4,800	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,592 0 0
1883 June 18	Purchase of additional land	2,200	58	2,200	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,516 0 0
1884 May 14	Alterations and additions for separation of cases ...	13,100	15	2,270	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
			30	10,830	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,051 4 0
1893 Nov. 7	Additional staff accommodation ...	14,200	30	14,200	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,886 13 4
1894 Mar. 15	Laundry buildings, machinery, and fittings ...	8,950	20	8,950	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,817 10 0
1895 Dec. 17	Laundry buildings (additional expenditure) ...	1,772	20	1,772	1896	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,329 0 0
1896 Mar. 31	Additional pavilions and workshops ...	21,350	30	21,350	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,791 13 4
1898 Nov. 30	Improvement of heating arrangements ...	8,832	15	8,832	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,652 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£135,704		£135,704			£81,499 0 8
	<b>Park Hospital.</b>						
1893 June 29	Purchase of site ...	22,500	50	22,500	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,900 0 0
1896 Feb. 29	Erection, fitting up, and furnishing ...	251,939	30	100,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	83,333 6 8
			30	100,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	83,333 6 8
			15	46,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	30,666 13 4
			30	5,939	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,939 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£274,439		£274,439			£ 222,172 6 8
	<b>Brook Hospital.</b>						
1894 Jan. 18	Purchase of site ...	16,200	50	16,095	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,841 14 0
			30	100,000	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,666 13 4
1894 Aug. 16	Erection of hospital ...	200,000	30	75,000	1895	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	60,000 0 0
			15	25,000	1895	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	15,000 0 0
1898 Dec. 2	Erection of hospital and fitting up, &c. ...	101,456	15	14,456	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,046 0 0
			30	87,000	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	79,750 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£317,656		£317,551			£ 257,304 7 4
	<b>Northern Hospital.</b>						
1884 Jan. 25	Purchase of land ...	13,870	57	13,580	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,524 14 5
1884 Apr. 21	Fencing part of site ...	1,146	15	1,146	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1884 Sep. 12	Entrance gates ...	2,300	30	2,075	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	967 16 0
			30	71,347	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,292 0 0
1884 Nov. 19	Erection of hospital ...	84,500	10	11,150	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
			5	880	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1884 Nov. 19	Roads ...	3,360	5	3,000	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1885 Dec. 7	Drainage works ...	1,503	30	1,503	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	751 3 9
	Carried forward	£106,679		£104,681			£44,535 14 2



VII—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>Northern Hospital</b> ( <i>continued</i> ).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	106,679		104,681			44,535 14 2
1886 July 10	Laying out grounds, &c. ...	3,580	10	3,580	1886	3½	Repaid.
1886 Nov. 18	Erection of hospital ...	1,831	10	1,830	1887	3½	Repaid.
1889 Mar. 23	Additional pavilions and other works, &c. ...	11,500	30	9,900	1889	3½	5,940 0 0
			15	500	1889	3½	100 0 0
1892 Aug. 24	Extension of administrative buildings... ..	10,855	30	10,855	1893	3½	7,960 6 8
1893 Nov. 3	Medical superintendent's house ... ..	1,775	30	1,770	1894	3½	1,357 0 0
1894 June 30	Extension of additional administrative buildings ...	1,655	30	1,650	1894	3½	1,265 0 0
1894 Dec. 6	Double pavilion and alteration to laundries ...	22,350	30	22,350	1895	2½	17,645 0 0
1896 July 31	Ditto ditto (additional expenditure) ... ..	1,891	25	1,890	1896	2¾	1,512 0 0
1896 Nov. 30	Isolation block ... ..	3,200	30	3,200	1898	2¾	2,880 0 0
1898 Mar. 5	Nurses' home, &c. ... ..	19,500	30	18,000	1898	2¾	16,200 0 0
1899 June 16	Electric lighting plant ...	11,832	10	11,000	1899	2¾	8,800 0 0
				832	1901	3½	832 0 0
1901 Feb. 21	Furniture for nurses' home	1,000	5	1,000	1901	3½	1,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£197,648		£193,038			£ 110,027 0 10
	<b>Southern Hospital.</b> (Plans prepared.)						
1897 Mar. 27	Purchase of site at Carshalton ... ..	14,430	50	14,273	1897	2¾	13,130 14 0
1899 Feb. 8	Redemption of tithe rent charge ... ..	922	25	922	1899	2¾	848 5 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£15,352		£15,195			£13,978 19 0
	<b>Gore Farm Hospital.</b>						
1883 June 22	Purchase of site ... ..	13,175	58	13,175	1883	3½	9,089 0 0
1883 Oct. 25	Purchase of additional land	125	57	125	1883	3½	87 13 5
1884 Apr. 23	Boundary walls ... ..	1,148	30	1,148	1884	3½	497 9 4
1884 May 2	Ditto ... ..	332	30	332	1884	3½	143 17 4
1884 June 19	Purchase of additional land and premises ... ..	2,500	57	2,500	1884	3½	1,749 19 9
1884 July 10	Purchase of additional land	1,100	57	1,100	1884	3½	770 0 3
1888 Apr. 19	Convalescent smallpox hospital ... ..	63,392	20	50,000	1888	3½	17,500 0 0
			20	8,392	1889	3½	3,356 16 0
1893 Nov. 17	Additional accommodation	30,507	30	30,500	1894	3½	23,383 6 8
1896 June 22	Staff blocks, laundry, &c.	32,120	25	32,120	1897	2¾	26,980 16 0
1897 Dec. 27	Enlargement of rain-water reservoir ... ..	1,655	20	1,596	1898	2¾	1,356 12 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£146,054		£140,988			£84,915 10 9



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>Hospital Ships.</b>	£	Years.	£			£ s. d.
1881 Nov. 10	Fitting up and furnishing "Atlas" & "Endymion"	11,000	5	11,000	1881	3½	Repaid.
1883 June 15	Purchase of "Castalia" ...	5,500	15	5,500	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Aug. 16	Purchase of land ...	1,000	57	1,000	1883	3½	701 14 5
1883 Sep. 25	Alterations to "Castalia"	12,000	10	12,000	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Dec. 11	Administrative buildings	8,800	30	4,000	1884	3½	1,733 6 8
	Construction of pier ...		30	4,800	1884	3½	2,080 0 0
1883 Dec. 28	Land for roadway, &c. ...	500	57	500	1884	3½	350 13 8
1884 Feb. 18	Machinery and fittings at administrative buildings	1,800	15	1,800	1884	3½	Repaid.
1884 Feb. 29	"Castalia" — ventilating, heating, and mooring ...	7,025	10	7,024	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 May 27	Construction of gangway to connect "Castalia" and "Endymion" ...	1,800	10	951	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 June 23	Additional administrative buildings ...		15	258	1885	3½	Repaid.
	Fences ...	1,108	15	542	1885	3½	Repaid.
	Additional administrative buildings ...		30	250	1885	3½	116 12 0
1884 Oct. 1	Construction of roadway ...	2,025	30	1,975	1885	3½	921 2 8
1884 Oct. 16	Additional expenditure, alterations to "Castalia"	1,630	10	1,630	1886	3½	Repaid.
1885 June 13	Purchase of "Atlas" ...	14,900	20	8,400	1885	3½	1,680 0 0
	Purchase of "Endymion" ...		20	6,500	1885	3½	1,300 0 0
1885 July 27	Additional administrative buildings ...	6,800	30	6,528	1886	3½	2,728 6 3
	Carried to Summary at end	£75,888		£74,658			£11,611 15 8
	<b>Joyce Green Hospital.</b> (In course of erection.)						
1894 Aug. 23	Purchase of site ...	22,500	50	22,350	1894	3½	19,221 0 0
1896 July 25	Construction of tramway ...	5,250	20	5,200	1898	2½	4,420 0 0
1896 Nov. 9	Boundary fence ...	1,450	20	1,450	1898	2½	1,232 10 0
1899 Feb. 8	Redemption of tithe-rent charges ...	3,175	25	2,945	1899	2½	2,706 15 0
	Redemption of land tax ...		30	230	1899	2½	214 13 4
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of additional land	1,440	50	1,440	1901	3½	1,440 0 0
1900 Apr. 30	Buildings, fittings, &c. ...	246,000	30	100,000	1901	3½	100,000 0 0
		11,100	15	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£290,915		£133,615			£ 129,234 18 4
	<b>Eastern Ambulance Station.</b>						
1895 Sep. 11	Nurses' quarters, &c. ...	2,645	30	2,645	1896	2½	2,204 3 4
	Carried to Summary at end	£2,645		£2,645			£2,204 3 4



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>North-Western Ambulance Station.</b>	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1895 June 28	Purchase of part of site ...	925	30	925	1896	2½	770 16 8
1896 May 30	Purchase of remainder of site ...	3,907	30	3,907	1896	2½	3,255 16 8
1896 June 13	Erection of station ...	15,422	30	15,422	1896	2½	12,851 13 4
	Carried to Summary at end	£20,254		£20,254			£16,878 6 8
	<b>Western Ambulance Station.</b>						
1892 Mar. 30	Reconstruction and enlargement of station ...	3,800	20	3,800	1892	3½	2,090 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£3,800		£3,800			£2,090 0 0
	<b>South-Western Ambulance Station.</b>						
1895 Sep. 30	Purchase of lease of site ...	2,000	50	2,000	1896	2½	1,800 0 0
1897 Feb. 3	Erection of station ...	14,314	30	14,000	1897	2½	12,133 6 8
	Carried to Summary to end	£16,314		£16,000			£13,933 6 8
	<b>Brook Ambulance Station.</b>						
1894 Nov. 27	Erection of station ...	16,600	30	16,600	1896	2½	13,833 6 8
	Carried to Summary to end	£16,600		£16,600			£13,833 6 8
	<b>South Wharf.</b>						
1883 Nov. 21	Purchase of wharf ...	13,000	57	13,000	1883	3½	9,119 12 2
1884 Jan. 21	Construction of pier ...	4,400	30	4,400	1884	3½	1,906 13 4
1893 Aug. 29	Shelters for patients...	1,737	5	1,737	1894	3½	Repaid.
1894 June 8	Ditto ...	271	5	263	1894	3½	Repaid.
1895 Aug. 22	Staff quarters ...	8,181	30	8,181	1896	2½	6,817 10 0
1898 Mar. 26	Smallpox shelter ...	919	5	875	1899	2½	525 0 0
1901 Mar. 1	Male Staff Quarters ...	7,331	30	3,807	1901	3½	3,807 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£35,839		£32,263			£22,175 15 6
	<b>North Wharf.</b>						
1884 Jan. 21	Purchase of wharf ...	6,500	57	3,500	1884	3½	2,454 15 8
	Construction of pier ...		30	3,000	1884	3½	1,300 0 0
1884 Aug. 28	Construction of roadway...	410	15	60	1885	3½	Repaid.
			30	350	1885	3½	163 5 4
1885 June 26	Fencing, paving, &c. ...	515	10-15	515	1886	3½	201 19 2
1885 July 2	Piermaster's house and other buildings ...	1,340	30	1,340	1886	3½	525 10 10
	Carried to Summary at end	£8,765		£8,765			£4,645 11 0



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>West Wharf.</b>	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1884 Apr. 26	Purchase of wharf ... ..	4,500	56	4,500	1885	3½	3,210 5 4
1884 Nov. 14	Ditto ... ..	1,000	56	1,000	1885	3½	713 8 0
1885 Aug. 24	Construction of pier ... ..	2,500	30	2,500	1886	3½	1,250 0 0
1885 Dec. 16	Construction of river walling and other works	6,207	30	5,947	1886	3½	2,972 7 6
			10	260	1886	3½	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£14,207		£14,207			£8,146 0 10
	<b>River Ambulance Steamers.</b>						
1883 June 22	"Red Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	4,630	15	4,630	1883	3½	Repaid.
1884 Mar. 22	"Maltese Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	5,500	10	5,500	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 May 27	"Albert Victor"—Purchase money ... ..	3,150	10	3,150	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 June 16	"Maltese Cross"—Fitting up, &c. (balance) ... ..	360	10	360	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 Sep. 1	"Marguerite"—Purchase money ... ..	1,075	10	1,075	1885	3½	Repaid.
1894 Mar. 12	"Geneva Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	9,750	15	9,750	1894	3½	5,200 0 0
1895 Feb. 12	"White Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	1,230	15	1,230	1896	2¾	820 0 0
1896 Sep. 8	"White Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	2,042	15	2,042	1897	2¾	1,075 18 6
	Carried to Summary at end	£27,737		£27,737			£7,095 18 6
	<b>High Wood School.</b> (In course of erection.)						
1898 Jan. 20	Purchase of site... ..	2,350	50	2,300	1898	2¾	2,162 0 0
1900 Feb. 17	Buildings, furniture, &c. ...	100,820	30	25,000	1901	3½	25,000 0 0
		20,000	15	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£123,170		£27,300			£27,162 0 0
	<b>White Oak School.</b> (In course of erection.)						
1898 May 19	Purchase of site... ..	5,125	50	5,050	1899	3¼	4,848 0 0
1901 Mar. 23	Buildings ... ..	125,694	30	25,000	1901	3½	25,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£130,819		£30,050			£29,848 0 0
	<b>Bridge School, Witham.</b>						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ... ..	11,047	25	11,000	1901	3½	11,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£11,047		£11,000			£11,000 0 0
	<b>Banstead Road School, Sutton.</b> (Decided to be purchased.)						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ... ..	88,261	25	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£88,261		...			...
	<b>S. Anne's Home.</b>						
1897 Dec. 16	Purchase of home ... ..	17,100	25	16,000	1898	2¾	14,080 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£17,100		£16,000			£14,080 0 0



VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 5th October, 1901 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th October, 1901.
	<b>East Cliff House.</b>	£	Years.	£			£ s. d.
1898 Apr. 16	Purchase of home ... ..	9,450	30	8,300	1898	2½	7,470 0 0
1900 July 28	Extension of premises ... ..	9,020	30	9,020	1901	3½	9,020 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£18,470		£17,320			£16,490 0 0
	<b>Millfield Home.</b> (Plans prepared.)						
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of site ... ..	850	50	850	1901	3½	850 0 0
1901 Feb. 23	Buildings ... ..	20,500	30	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£21,350		850			£850 0 0
	<b>Lloyd House.</b>						
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of leasehold interest ... ..	650	12	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£650		...			...
	<b>Elm Grove.</b>						
1899 May 4	Purchase of No. 16, Elm Grove, Peckham ... ..	1,050	40	1,000	1899	3	950 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,050		£1,000			£950 0 0
	<b>Kingwood Road Home.</b>						
1900 Feb. 13	Purchase of Nos. 60, 62, and 64, Kingwood Road	1,480	35	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,480		...			...
	<b>Pentonville Road.</b>						
1900 Mar. 19	Purchase of lease of Nos 70, 72, and 74 ... ..	1,500	30	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,500		...			...
	<b>Harrow Road.</b>						
1901 Aug. 1	Purchase of lease of Nos. 203 and 205 and occupier's interest ... ..	2,900	40	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£2,900		...			...
	<b>Camberwell Green Houses.</b>						
1899 May 17	Purchase of No. 37, Camberwell Green... ..	1,280	36	1,230	1899	3	1,161 13 4
1899 Sep. 26	Purchase of Nos. 36 and 38, Camberwell Green... ..	2,250	36	2,250	1899	3	2,125 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£3,530		£3,480			£3,286 13 4
	<b>Office of the Board.</b>						
1897 Aug. 24	Purchase of site... ..	53,250	50	53,000	1897	2¾	48,758 6 6
1898 Feb. 23	Construction of foundations	3,400	30	3,400	1898	2¾	3,060 0 0
1898 Mar. 31	Buildings ... ..	40,000	30	40,000	1898	2¾	36,000 0 0
1901 Feb. 21	Redemption of land tax ... ..	700	50	700	1901	3½	700 0 0
1901 Apr. 27	Buildings ... ..	11,000	30	11,000	1901	3½	11,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£108,350		£108,100			£99,518 6 0



VIII.—Summary of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, and amount Outstanding 5th October, 1901.

INSTITUTION.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount Borrowed.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 5th Oct., 1901.		
			£	s.	d.
Training Ship "Exmouth" ... ..	30,478	30,378	3,476	13	4
<b>Asylums—</b>					
Leavesden Asylum ... ..	199,072	186,262	87,425	6	8
Caterham Asylum ... ..	222,821	216,869	109,085	2	4
Darenth Asylum ... ..	334,160	334,102	129,513	6	0
Tooting Bec Asylum ... ..	291,723	177,000	168,220	0	0
Clapton Asylum ... ..	2,500	2,500	...	...	...
Brighton Road Schools, Sutton ... ..	103,692	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR ASYLUMS ... ..	1,153,977	916,733	494,243	15	0
<b>Hospitals—</b>					
Eastern Hospital ... ..	125,902	125,406	68,573	5	8
North-Eastern Hospital ... ..	171,776	171,626	156,429	0	0
North-Western Hospital ... ..	169,181	167,783	113,693	3	7
Western Hospital ... ..	238,071	222,511	149,345	6	9
South-Western Hospital ... ..	166,382	166,206	96,564	16	9
Fountain Hospital ... ..	140,868	140,353	10,320	0	0
Grove Hospital ... ..	255,116	255,116	215,116	0	0
South-Eastern Hospital ... ..	135,704	135,704	81,499	0	8
Park Hospital ... ..	274,439	274,439	222,172	6	8
Brook Hospital ... ..	317,656	317,551	257,304	7	4
Northern Hospital ... ..	197,648	193,038	110,027	0	10
Southern Hospital ... ..	15,352	15,195	13,978	19	0
Gore Farm Hospital ... ..	146,054	149,988	84,915	10	9
Hospital Ships ... ..	75,888	74,658	11,611	15	8
Joyce Green Hospital ... ..	290,915	133,615	129,234	18	4
TOTALS FOR HOSPITALS ... ..	2,720,952	2,534,189	1,720,785	12	0
<b>Land Ambulance Stations—</b>					
Eastern Station ... ..	2,645	2,645	2,204	3	4
North-Western Station ... ..	20,254	20,254	16,878	6	8
Western Station ... ..	3,800	3,800	2,090	0	0
South-Western Station ... ..	16,314	16,000	13,933	6	8
Brook Station ... ..	16,600	16,600	13,833	6	8
TOTALS FOR LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE ... ..	59,613	59,299	48,939	3	4
<b>River Ambulance Service—</b>					
South Wharf ... ..	35,839	32,253	22,175	15	6
North Wharf ... ..	8,765	8,765	4,645	11	0
West Wharf ... ..	14,207	14,207	8,146	0	10
Steamers ... ..	27,737	27,737	7,095	18	6
TOTALS FOR RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE ... ..	86,548	82,972	42,063	5	10
<b>Children's Homes—</b>					
High Wood School ... ..	123,170	27,300	27,162	0	0
White Oak School ... ..	130,819	30,050	29,848	0	0
Bridge School, Witham ... ..	11,047	11,000	11,000	0	0
Banstead Road School, Sutton ... ..	88,261	...	...	...	...
S. Anne's Home ... ..	17,100	16,000	14,080	0	0
East Cliff House ... ..	18,470	17,320	16,490	0	0
Millfield Home ... ..	21,350	850	850	0	0
Lloyd House ... ..	650	...	...	...	...
Elm Grove ... ..	1,050	1,000	950	0	0
Kingwood Road ... ..	1,480	...	...	...	...
Pentonville Road ... ..	1,500	...	...	...	...
Harrow Road ... ..	2,900	...	...	...	...
Camberwell Green Houses ... ..	3,530	3,480	3,286	13	4
TOTALS FOR CHILDREN'S HOMES ... ..	421,327	107,000	103,666	13	4
Office of the Board ... ..	108,350	108,100	99,518	6	0
GRAND TOTALS ... ..	£4,581,245	£3,838,671	£2,512,693	8	10



## IX.—Sanctions to Borrow not exercised 5th October, 1901.

	£	£
Total amount sanctioned to be borrowed, as per Summary...	4,581,245	
Less total amount borrowed	3,838,671	
	742,574	
Less Balances of sanctions to borrow not likely to be required	28,901	
Leaving unexercised and unexhausted sanctions to borrow as under :—		713,673
	£	
Leavesden Asylum ... .. Mortuary ... ..	710	
Ditto ... .. Sanitary annexes ... ..	1,429	
Ditto ... .. Drainage and sewage works ... ..	1,020	
Ditto ... .. Laundry alterations ... ..	7,450	
Ditto ... .. Isolation hospital ... ..	2,200	
Caterham Asylum ... .. Alterations to laundry ... ..	4,311	
Tooting Bec Asylum ... .. Buildings, &c. ... ..	114,723	
Brighton Road School, Sutton ... .. Purchase of school ... ..	103,692	
North-Western Hospital ... .. Electric light mains ... ..	1,280	
Western Hospital ... .. Furniture for new blocks ... ..	2,929	
Northern Hospital ... .. Nurses' home and isolation block ... ..	1,500	
Joyce Green Hospital ... .. Buildings, &c. ... ..	157,100	
South Wharf ... .. Male staff quarters ... ..	3,524	
High Wood School, Brentwood ... .. Buildings, &c. ... ..	95,820	
White Oak School, Swanley .. .. Buildings, &c. ... ..	100,694	
Banstead Road School, Sutton ... .. Purchase of school ... ..	88,261	
Millfield Home, Rustington ... .. Buildings, &c. ... ..	20,500	
Lloyd House ... .. Purchase of leasehold interest ... ..	650	
Kingwood Road ... .. Purchase of premises ... ..	1,480	
Pentonville Road ... .. Purchase of leasehold interest ... ..	1,500	
Harrow Road ... .. Purchase of leasehold and occupier's interest ... ..	2,900	
		<u>£713,673</u>

The average rate of interest per cent. per annum payable on the principal of loans outstanding 5th October, 1901, amounting to £2,512,693, is  $£3\frac{1}{5}$ , the following being the amount outstanding at the various rates payable :—

Amount Outstanding.	Rate per cent. per annum of Interest payable.
£	£
905,694	$2\frac{3}{4}$
200,033	$2\frac{7}{8}$
4,237	3
219,824	$3\frac{1}{8}$
4,848	$3\frac{1}{4}$
755,299	$3\frac{1}{2}$
139,590	$3\frac{3}{4}$
254,818	$3\frac{7}{8}$
19,824	$3\frac{7}{16}$
8,526	4
<b>Total £2,512,693</b>	<b>Average rate <math>£3\frac{1}{5}</math></b>



X.—Statement of the Total Days' Maintenance, average number of Inmates, and average Weekly Expenses) for the Years ended

INSTITUTION.	Total number of Days' Maintenance.			Average number of Inmates.		
	1901.	1900.	1899.	1901.	1900.	1899.
<b>Training Ship</b> ... ..	213,159	197,898	204,249	574	543	561
<b>Asylums—</b>						
Leavesden ... ..	663,296	707,383	710,842	1,788	1,943	1,954
Caterham ... ..	717,710	725,506	728,133	1,934	1,992	2,000
Darenth ... ..	735,952	708,980	727,756	1,983	1,948	1,999
Rochester House ... ..	1,890	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals and averages...</b>	2,118,848	2,141,869	2,166,731	5,705	5,883	5,953
<b>Hospitals—</b>						
Eastern ... ..	102,288	106,812	111,666	275	293	307
North-Eastern ... ..	129,354	109,153	108,900	348	300	300
North-Western ... ..	140,344	118,920	148,007	377	326	407
Western ... ..	133,119	136,597	144,005	359	375	395
South-Western ... ..	98,360	88,867	92,796	265	244	253
Fountain ... ..	109,889	94,848	110,226	296	260	303
Grove ... ..	91,884	79,720	3,659	247	219	20
South-Eastern ... ..	102,986	119,121	123,586	278	327	340
Park ... ..	134,825	140,200	143,388	362	385	394
Brook ... ..	144,094	153,463	174,380	388	422	479
Northern ... ..	179,645	146,423	199,305	483	402	549
Gore Farm... ..	95,913	142,363	141,191	261	391	390
London General Hospitals (In respect of M. A. B. enteric cases.)	7,973	7,048	4,025	22	19	11
<b>Totals and averages</b> .	1,470,674	1,443,535	1,505,134	3,961	3,963	4,148
<b>Hospital Ships</b> ... ..	6,263	2,208	221	17	6	1
<b>Homes and Schools—</b>						
Bridge School ... ..	27,912	...	...	129	...	...
S. Anne's Home ... ..	44,078	42,219	43,418	119	116	119
East Cliff House ... ..	15,468	12,719	13,968	41	34	38
Lloyd House ... ..	6,496	6,583	4,819	18	18	18
Elm Grove... ..	3,152	...	...	12	...	...
Kingwood Road Home ... ..	4,796	169	...	19	...	...
<b>Totals and averages...</b>	101,902	61,690	62,205	338	168	175



*Cost (excluding Rent or Loan Charges, Special Expenditure and Head Office and Central Michaelmas, 1901, 1900, and 1899.*

* Weekly average Cost per Patient.								
"Maintenance."			Other Charges.			TOTAL.		
1901.	1900.	1899.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1901.	1900.	1899.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 9·53	5 7·40	5 7·16	7 1·52	7 2·21	7 0·87	12 11·05	12 9·61	12 8·03
4 5·56	3 9·34	3 9·71	6 0·96	5 2·20	4 11·09	10 6·52	8 11·54	8 8·80
3 10·53	3 7·78	4 0·13	5 5·52	4 7·63	4 8·23	9 4·05	8 3·41	8 8·36
4 1·90	3 11·03	3 7·15	8 3·26	7 8·53	7 4·40	12 5·16	11 7·56	10 11·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1·91	3 9·36	3 9·67	6 7·58	5 10·06	5 7·97	10 9·49	9 7·42	9 5·64
4 4·34	4 5·87	4 7·73	30 9·33	28 4·91	26 0·25	35 1·67	32 10·78	30 7·98
4 2·62	3 11·47	4 6·70	22 5·67	22 8·88	22 9·99	26 8·29	26 8·35	27 4·69
5 3·31	5 3·06	4 9·05	24 7·99	27 0·26	20 11·09	29 11·30	32 3·32	25 8·14
5 11·87	5 7·28	5 11·95	29 2·27	26 11·31	23 6·82	35 2·14	32 6·59	29 6·77
5 6·21	5 2·66	5 5·40	33 2·	32 3·03	29 10·35	38 8·21	37 5·69	35 3·75
5 3·84	5 7·87	5 8·99	26 1·66	28 1·30	23 8·15	31 5·50	33 9·17	29 5·14
6 6·12	6 5·06	...	45 0·19	46 6·57	...	51 6·31	52 11·63	...
5 4·22	5 2·40	4 11·71	33 5·10	26 9·13	23 5·65	38 9·32	31 11·53	28 5·36
5 2·84	5 9·68	6 2·25	28 7·09	26 7·40	23 10·57	33 9·93	32 5·08	30 0·82
5 11·25	5 10·94	5 7·70	35 8·77	30 8·80	26 1·13	41 8·02	36 7·74	31 8·83
5 10·81	5 9·09	5 7·54	20 1·95	22 11·46	17 4·38	26 0·76	28 8·55	22 11·92
6 10·66	6 4·34	6 11·25	32 1·59	22 10·70	21 6·74	39 0·25	29 3·04	28 5·99
5 10·37	5 8·59	5 8·	23 9·72	28 10·20	14 9·37	29 8·09	34 6·79	20 5·37
5 6·36	5 6·01	5 6·59	29 2·96	27 9·45	23 1·34	34 9·32	33 3·46	28 7·93
9 2·66	7 1·81	9 3·52	£12 18 1	£30 15 6	£280 18 4	£13 7 3	£31 2 7	£281 7 7
5 7·16	...	...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12 8·09	...	...	12 8·09	...	...	18 3·25	...	...
3 10·19	3 7·47	3 10·84	9 4·32	9 0·56	9 0·93	13 2·51	12 8·03	12 11·77
4 4·00	4 0·06	3 9·41	14 0·34	14 9·15	13 0·69	18 4·34	18 9·21	16 10·10
4 8·62	4 0·72	5 5·77	10 9·05	9 5·10	9 6·22	15 5·67	13 5·82	14 11·99
4 6·87	...	...	12 11·63	...	...	17 6·50	...	...
5 3·03	...	...	10 2·25	...	...	15 5·28	...	...
4 6·53	3 9·00	3 11·99	11 2·58	10 3·23	10 0·06	15 9·11	14 0·23	14 0·05



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKS COMMITTEE FOR 1901.

1st January, 1902.

**Engineer's and Surveyor's Departments.** The increasing demands upon the services of the Engineer and the Surveyor and their respective staffs having resulted in a congestion of the works placed in their hands by the several committees, the Managers, on the 19th June last, instructed us to report upon the whole question, and to suggest such remedies as would seem to be required.

Acting on these instructions, we submitted to the Board on the 30th November last a report in which, after pointing out the causes which, in our opinion, had mainly contributed to the congested state of the work in the two departments, we made certain recommendations, with the object of placing the work of the Engineer and the Surveyor upon a more satisfactory basis, and these recommendations, with one important exception, were endorsed by the Managers.

The recommendation which the Managers rejected was that in which we advised that the Engineer and Surveyor should be placed under the general control and direction of the Works Committee, from whom they should receive instructions, our object being to relieve these officers of the responsibility of determining the order of precedence of the several works which they might have received instructions to carry out, and to place this responsibility, and also that of deciding whether the work could be better undertaken by the Board's own officers or by some other professional adviser, upon a single committee.

With the object of strengthening the Engineer's staff, and of placing the duties and status of the several assistants in his department and in that of the Surveyor upon a more satisfactory basis, the Managers adopted certain recommendations which we submitted to them on the 14th November last, and decided to appoint a second assistant engineer, a third class draughtsman, and a shorthand clerk and typist in the Engineer's department, and sanctioned certain alterations in the positions and salaries of both staffs.

**Tooting Bec Asylum.** Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s main contract (£204,548) for the erection of this asylum was signed on the 24th November, 1899, and the buildings (i.) Main Contract. should have been completed within two years from that date. It is expected that the work will be finished, and the buildings ready for occupation during the current year.

(ii.) **Subsidiary Contracts.** Other contracts have been entered into for the following works necessary to complete this asylum, viz.:—(i.) Boundary walls, Messrs. McCormick & Co., £3,279; (ii.) kitchen fittings, Messrs. Moorwood, Sons, & Co., £1,538; (iii.) laundry machinery and fittings, Messrs. Entwisle & Gass, £4,458; (iv.) wiring for electric light, Messrs. Dawson & Co., of Stalybridge, £4,416; (v.) electric generating plant, Messrs. Crompton & Co., £6,650; (vi.) boiler plant, Messrs. H. & T. Danks, £3,385.

(iii.) **Receiving Home and Stable Buildings.** We are awaiting the architects' specification for the proposed receiving home for children and for stable buildings, the plans of which have already been sealed by the Local Government Board.



(iv.) Pathological Room, Isolation Block, &c. We are also awaiting a report from the architects as to the provision of a room for pathological work, and a report from the Asylums Committee as to the nature and extent of an isolation block, which, in the opinion of that committee, should be provided.

**Leavesden Asylum.**  
(i.) Laundry. On the 7th October last, a contract (£6,450) for the execution of certain alterations and additions to the laundry at this asylum, according to the plans prepared by Messrs. Newman & Newman, architects, was entered into by Mr. R. L. Tonge, of Watford, and the work is now well in hand.

(ii.) Attendants' Home. Sketch plans for a home for female attendants at this asylum—estimated to cost £9,420, exclusive of architects' and other charges—were submitted to the Managers on the 16th June last, and forwarded to the Local Government Board for approval, and further plans, revised to meet certain criticisms of the Local Government Board's architectural department, will shortly be submitted to the Managers.

**Darenth Asylum.**  
Attendants' Home. The finished drawings of a home for female attendants at this asylum—the total cost of which, exclusive of architects' commission, &c., is estimated at about £9,560—will shortly be submitted to the Board.

**Rochester House.** The alterations and repairs at this house, for which a contract was entered into on the 18th February last, having come to a standstill in consequence of the inability of the contractors to finish their contract, the Surveyor to the Board, under whose supervision the works were being executed, was authorised, on 25th September last, to employ men direct to complete the works. These works were completed and the premises occupied in November last.

**North-Eastern Hospital.** Messrs. McCormick & Co.'s contract for the erection of a portion of this hospital, viz., the administrative block, new laundry, female staff blocks, diphtheria, enteric fever, and isolation blocks, was completed in the early part of the year, possession being taken of the whole of the buildings, with the exception of the laundry, on the 2nd April last. The laundry building, remodelled upon an improved plan, was approaching completion at the end of the year.

**Joyce Green Hospital.**  
(i.) Main Contract. The erection of this hospital is proceeding under a contract (£222,459) entered into with Messrs. Leslie & Co., and the Managers have recently entered into a supplemental contract with the same firm for the erection of the 12 deferred pavilions, isolation hospital, &c., at an estimated additional cost of £74,443.

(ii.) Subsidiary Contracts. In addition to Messrs. Leslie & Co.'s main contract, the following have been entered into:—(i.) Fencing-in the hospital site, Messrs. Beadle Bros., £1,695 [this contract was completed four years ago]; (ii.) boiler plant, &c., Messrs. Edwin Danks & Co., £4,310; (iii.) kitchen fittings, Messrs. Moorwood, Sons, & Co., £1,688.



The hospital, when completed, will contain accommodation for 940 patients, in 22 pavilions of 40 beds each, and isolation accommodation for 60 patients. The total cost, including tramway from the river, boundary fencing, gas mains, &c., is estimated at £343,304.

(iii.) **Crematorium.** On the 5th October last we were instructed to report as to the desirability of providing a crematorium in connection with the Joyce Green Hospital for smallpox patients, and upon this proposal we will report to the Board in due course.

(iv.) **Cemetery.** On the 25th October last the Local Government Board gave their formal sanction to the appropriation of about three acres of land adjoining the hospital for the purpose of a burial ground, which will shortly be consecrated.

**Brook Hospital.** The question of laying out a portion of the site of this hospital as a recreation ground for patients having been referred to us for consideration by the Board on the 20th April, 1901, we recommended the Managers to authorise the Hospitals Committee to employ men to carry out the work under the direction of Messrs. H. E. Milner & Son, landscape architects.

**Park Hospital Well.** The rectification by Messrs. James Simpson & Co. of the defective machinery in the deep well at this hospital, under the direction of the Engineer to the Board, is not yet completed, the work being exceptionally difficult and requiring great care and attention.

**South-Eastern Hospital.** On the 16th November last the Managers, upon the recommendation of the Hospitals Committee, gave their approval to a scheme which would involve certain important alterations and additions in the administrative portion of this hospital, and Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle & Son, architects, were appointed to advise the Managers with respect to this work on the 4th December last.

**Southern Hospital.** The architects—Messrs. Treadwell & Martin—have recently completed their specification for the main portion of the buildings at this hospital, and the surveyors are now engaged in taking out the quantities. The estimated cost of the erection of this hospital, which will contain accommodation for 800 patients in 24 double cottages for 30 patients each and 80 isolation beds, is £284,312.

In our report to the Board of the 23rd March, 1901, we pointed out that the revised estimate, whereby the cost of this hospital was reduced from £316,400 to £284,300, and the cost per bed from £395 to £355, had been before the Local Government Board since the 19th November, 1900. The Managers thereupon decided to urge the Local Government Board to let them have at an early date their final decision with regard to the erection of the Southern Hospital. The formal sanction of that Board to the erection of the hospital at the reduced cost was received by the Managers on the 8th November, 1901.



**Ophthalmic  
Schools.**(i.) White Oak  
School.

Mr. Charles Wall's contract (£112,324) for the erection of this school, which will accommodate 360 children and the necessary staff, was signed on the 16th April, 1901, and the date of completion is the 16th January, 1903.

Since the contract was entered into it has been decided to alter the position of the laundry and staff cottages owing to the failure to obtain diversion of a public path.

(ii.) High Wood  
School.

On 23rd April last, Messrs. McCormick & Co.'s contract (£84,567) for the erection of these school buildings, in which accommodation will be provided similar to that in the White Oak School, was signed.

This contract does not, however, include the laying out of the grounds, road-making, or surface drainage, all of which will form the subject of future contracts.

**Seaside  
Homes.**

(i.) Millfield.

Messrs. J. Parsons & Sons' contract (£17,228) for the erection of these homes at Rustington, near Littlehampton, was signed on the 3rd October last, and should be completed on the 4th February, 1903.

The erection and equipment of the buildings, which have been planned to accommodate 100 children and the necessary staff in four detached buildings, are estimated to cost £22,500.

On the 16th November last the Managers agreed with the Littlehampton Gas Company to contribute £200 towards the estimated cost of extending the Company's main to the Millfield site and guaranteed five years' consumption of gas.

When the Managers purchased the site of these homes in November, 1898, it was anticipated that water would be supplied by the Urban District Council of Littlehampton. It was found, however, that the nearest mains of the Littlehampton Water Company were distant a mile and a half from the site; and as there appeared to be no probability of any scheme for the supply of water to the Rustington district being settled for some years. An artesian well was therefore sunk, at the cost of about £200, and the yield of water has been found to be abundant, and suitable for the service of the homes.

(ii.) East Cliff  
House.

Messrs. G. H. Denne & Son's contract (£7,981, plus about £500 for authorised extras) for the extension of this home is now completed, and we are awaiting the architects' final statement of accounts. The

completion of these buildings increases the accommodation of the school from 41 to 91 beds, and provides a laundry suitable to the requirements of the establishment.

**North and  
South  
Wharves.**

Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, of Waltham Cross, have in hand, at the present time, contracts for the following works:—

Erection of permanent male staff quarters and medical officers' residence at South Wharf (£5,949);

Erection of receiving rooms for patients, isolation ward, and male staff quarters at South Wharf, and shelter at North Wharf (£5,936).

In addition to the above contracts, Messrs. Lawrence & Son have received orders to erect temporary quarters for the piermaster and five men, at a cost of £331; a temporary building containing eight additional cubicles for the male staff, at an estimated cost of £331 10s.; additional female staff accommodation and a



new waiting room, at a cost of £1,357; and a "Washington Lyons" disinfecter, with the buildings necessary for the same, and a separate steam boiler, at a total cost of £680—all of these works being at South Wharf.

It has also been found necessary to erect a waiting room for friends of patients and change rooms for the staff at North Wharf, at an estimated cost of £480.

**Mead Ambulance Station.** At the request of the Ambulance Committee, and with the approval of the Managers and of the Local Government Board, we have recently instructed Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle & Son, architects, to proceed with the erection of a new ambulance station at West Wharf, Fulham, at an estimated cost of £26,500, to which must be added a further sum of £1,700 for a bed of cement concrete over a large portion of the site, which has been found necessary in order to obtain a proper foundation.

**Head Office.** In consequence of the unsatisfactory working of the electric light installation at the Head Office, the Engineer to the Board has been instructed to prepare, in consultation with Messrs. Burstall & Monkhouse, the engineers, a specification for re-wiring the whole of the office where necessary for electric lighting purposes. He has also been instructed to place the electric bells in proper working order.

**Plans of Institutions** In reporting to the Board on the 15th June last upon "the expediency of having copies made for use at the chief office of the plans of the various institutions of the Board," we pointed out that, inasmuch as plans, such as those contemplated, would cost at least £1,000 to produce, whether they were made by outside architects or at the Head Office under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, we were not prepared to advise the Managers to incur so large an expenditure. We, at the same time, suggested that it would be sufficient for all practical purposes if such plans were prepared from time to time as might hereafter be necessary for the carrying out of any special works connected with any institution.

**Appendices.** We submit the following appendices:—(A) a list of references from the Board to the Works Committee during 1901, with particulars of how such references were dealt with, and (B) a list of contracts entered into by the Managers during the year 1901 for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN,  
*Chairman.*



## APPENDIX A.

List of references from the Board to the Works Committee during the year 1901, with particulars as to how such references were dealt with:—

Date.	Institution.	Nature of Reference.	How dealt with.
1901.			
Jan. 12	Grove Hospital ... ..	Empowering committee to defend an action by Messrs. D. & J. Tullis, Ltd., to recover £174 7s. 6d.	Action taken. Claim settled on Managers paying £87 3s. 9d.
Feb. 9	South-Eastern Hospital	Appointing Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle & Son "to advise as to the general condition and probable duration of the "older buildings" at this hospital.	Preliminary report received and dealt with.
Mar. 27	Tooting Bec Asylum ...	Erection of stable buildings ...	Plans approved by the Managers.
April 24	Head Office ... ..	Transferring from the General Purposes Committee to the Works Committee the duty of appointing subordinates on the staffs of the Engineer or Surveyor.	
„ 24	Brook Hospital ... ..	Instruction to report on proposal for laying out land as a recreation ground for patients	Reported on.
May 4	Leavesden Asylum ...	Cottages for married attendants	Plans under consideration.
„ 18	Darenth Asylum ... ..	Isolation hospital ... ..	Do.
June 15	Head Office ... ..	Congestion of work in Engineer's and Surveyor's departments	Reported on.
„ 29	High Wood School ...	Position of isolation hospital and mortuary	Do.
July 27	Head Office ... ..	Salary of Engineer to the Board	Do.
Sept. 7	Joyce Green Hospital ...	Enclosure of a cemetery ... ..	Do.
Oct. 5	Do. ... ..	Provision of crematorium ...	Under consideration.
„ 5	Park Hospital... ..	Surveyor's estimate for road work	Reported on.
„ 19	All institutions ... ..	Form of certificates to contractors	Do.
Nov. 2	Joyce Green Hospital ...	Erection of 12 remaining pavilions and isolation block	Do.
„ 16	South-Eastern Hospital	Defects in buildings ... ..	Architects appointed.
„ 25	South Wharf ... ..	To deal with plans of receiving rooms, isolation wards, shelters, and medical officers' quarters	Acted upon.



## APPENDIX B.

Contracts entered into by the Managers during the year 1901 for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee:—

Institution.	Nature of Works.	Professional Advisers.	Contractors.	Dates of Contracts.	Amounts of Contracts.
					£ s. d.
Tooting Bec Asylum	(i.) Wiring for electric lighting	Handcock & Dykes ...	(R. Dawson & Co., Ltd.	Jan. 28, 1901	4,416 0 0
	(ii.) Electric generating plant		{ Crompton & Co., Ltd.	July 11, "	6,650 0 0
	(iii.) Boiler plant		{ H. & T. Danks	" 11, "	3,385 0 0
	(iv.) Fitting up kitchen department		Moorwood, Sons, & Co., Ltd.	Mar. 19, "	1,538 0 0
	(v.) Laundry machinery and fittings				
Rochester House ...	Alterations and other works	Engineer to the Board Surveyor to the Board Engineer to the Board	Entwistle & Gass, Ltd.	May 16, "	4,458 0 0
	(i.) Laundry machinery and fittings		Veale & Carter	Feb. 18, "	2,999 0 8
	(ii.) Laying out grounds round new buildings		T. Bradford & Co.	" 13, "	4,580 0 0
North-Eastern Hospital	Erection of school	H. E. Milner & Son ... Newman & Newman ... C. & W. Henman ...	Meston & Hale	May 13, "	1 885 0 0
	Ditto		Chas. Wall	Apr. 16, "	112,324 0 0
	Erection of staff quarters and medical officers' residence		McCormick & Sons	" 23, "	84,567 0 0
White Oak School... High Wood School South Wharf ...	(i.) Boiler plant	T. W. Aldwinckle & Son A. & C. Harston Newman & Newman... Rowland Plumbe ...	Walter Lawrence & Son*	Nov. 20, "	5,949 0 0
	(ii.) Fitting up kitchens		{ Edwin Danks & Co., Ltd.	Oct. 3, "	3,400 0 0
	Alterations and additions to laundry		{ Moorwood, Sons & Co., Ltd.	" 15, "	1,688 0 0
Joyce Green Hospital Leavesden Asylum Millfield Homes ...	Erection of homes		Robert L. Tonge	" 7, "	6,450 0 0
			J. Parsons & Sons	" 3, "	17,228 0 0
				Total ...	261,517 0 8

\* These works were originally given to Messrs. Veale & Carter, but on the 5th October, 1901, the Managers determined their contract, which was taken over by Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTRACT COMMITTEE FOR 1901.

*January, 1902.*

We submit, for the Board's information, the following particulars of some of the matters which seem to us most important or most interesting among those dealt with by us during the year 1901.

**Printing  
and  
stationery  
contracts.**

1. One of the first of such matters was the complete revision of the contract schedules in respect of the Board's printing, and the supply of stationery and account and other books for use at the Board's Office and at their several institutions. Prior to that time all the printing and stationery had been contracted for with one firm, but in the course of our revision of the contract schedules we came to the conclusion that by further classifying the printing and stationery required, and subdividing the schedules accordingly, it would be practicable to obtain separate tenders for the different classes of work or goods scheduled and so to secure more open competition—which we considered desirable and likely to be advantageous. Our anticipations in this respect were amply justified by the results of the changes made. Five separate contracts were entered into with different firms, and the contract prices are in nearly every case considerably lower than under former contracts. Another innovation which we initiated, and the Board adopted, in connection with the printing contract, was the issue of one edition only of the agenda paper for each Board meeting, instead of two editions, as formerly. This change was made practicable partly by altering the day of issue from Wednesday to Thursday, but mainly by the institution of central committees, which greatly decreased the number of reports to the Board, and also, as none of those committees meet ordinarily later than the Monday preceding the ordinary meeting day of the Board, enabled their reports in nearly all cases to be printed on the one edition of the Board agenda now issued, and so obviated the necessity for a second edition.

On account of the great number of items included in these contracts, and the impossibility of judging accurately what items will be required, and to what extent, during any given period, it is impracticable definitely to ascertain the saving effected by the changes mentioned, but as the annual expenditure on printing and stationery is at present about £10,000, the general reduction in the contract prices which we consider was directly due to some of those changes must represent a very considerable amount. In the particular instance of the Board agenda paper, the saving effected by the changes made was for the past year, approximately, £200, or a reduction of 43 per cent. on the previous year's expenditure.

**Central  
workrooms.**

2. Early in the year the Board decided upon the temporary establishment of central workrooms for making up clothing and bed and household linen for the institutions to be opened during the next three years, and authorised us to take the necessary steps to carry out that decision. Accordingly, we sought for and found premises for this purpose, and on the



9th September these premises, consisting of basement, ground floor, and two upper floors, with a kitchen and necessary offices, at No. 67, Newcomen Street, S.E., were opened as central workrooms, and the needlewomen employed up to that time at Pentonville Road (in what is now one of the homes for children) were transferred to the new premises. These premises are rented for 12 months for the sum of £50, with the option of continuing thereafter at a rental of £40 per annum, with the tenancy determinable by three months' notice on either side. The work of the needlerooms is carried on under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Stores Department, who, previous to entering the Board's service, had experience in the control of similar, but much larger, establishments. The number of women at present employed is 15 (including the cutter-out), and the number of sewing-machines in use is nine. We have carefully watched the working of this establishment, and have had before us at frequent intervals reports and statements of working expenses and of the cost of making various descriptions of clothing and other articles, together with samples of the work done. We are well satisfied with the results achieved so far, both as regards the quality and the cost of the work executed, and we look forward with confidence to being able in due course to lay before the Board such evidence of the success of the experiment as will, we hope, lead to a continuance of the system on an extended scale.

**Furniture contracts.** 3. During the year, furniture was supplied under contracts dealt with by us to the following institutions:—

	£	s.	d.
North-Eastern Hospital (New Buildings)—			
17 contracts—total amount .. ...	2,814	8	6
Rochester House—			
8 contracts—total amount ... ..	1,070	8	0
Park Hospital (Completion of Furnishing)—			
4 contracts—total amount ... ..	176	0	0
No. 12, Lloyd Street (Home for Defective Children)—			
1 contract—total amount ... ..	42	2	5

In accordance with our standing authority from the Board, the services of a furniture expert were engaged in connection with each of these contracts, his chief duties being to draft specifications, where required; to inspect the articles of furniture in course of manufacture, on delivery at the institution, and again six months after their acceptance; to report the results of such inspections, and to advise generally on the subject of the furniture to be obtained.

In our opinion the results of these engagements have been in each case such as fully to justify the expense incurred in fees. One good result has been that in cases where attempts were made to supply articles not in accordance with contract the divergencies or defects in the goods were promptly discovered and the articles rejected. In addition to this, there has been the advantage of having technical knowledge and advice at our command, which has been of great assistance to us, and has, in our judgment, considerably furthered the interests of the Board.



**Carriage  
of goods  
between  
Stores  
Department  
and insti-  
tutions.**

4. On the 23rd March the Board directed us to obtain tenders for this work by advertisement, instead of extending for another year, as we recommended, the then existing arrangement with Messrs. Pickfords, Limited. Accordingly tenders were so obtained and, on the 4th May one was accepted and a contract entered into; but the work was done so unsatisfactorily under this contract—mainly owing to the contractors' lacking adequate facilities, such as London depôts, for that prompt collection and delivery of goods which is absolutely necessary properly to meet the Board's requirements—that on the 30th November the contract was determined at fourteen days' notice, and the Board authorised us to obtain tenders for the work from not fewer than three selected firms. On the 14th December the tender of Messrs. Pickfords Limited, the most favourable one so obtained, was accepted—with the subsequent assent of the Local Government Board—and the work has since proceeded satisfactorily. The contract now includes the carriage of unpacked goods in bulk, in certain cases, which should result in a considerable lessening of the cost of distribution and of the labour entailed upon the Stores Department when heavy demands for goods occur owing to the equipment of new institutions or of extensions of existing establishments.

**Periodical  
contracts  
for general  
supplies.**

5. The following statement shows the number of separate contracts entered into for these supplies during the year, with the approximate aggregate value of the contracts for each class of goods:—

	Total Number of separate Contracts entered into.	Approximate Total Value of Contract.
1. Stores Goods (including Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Iron- mongery, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes, Clothing, Uniforms, &c., &c.) ... ..	163	£ 45,000
2. Necessaries (including Disin- fectants, Soap, Soda, Window Glass, Oilman's Goods, Painters' Colours, Varnishes, Earthen- ware, &c., &c.) ... ..	63	22,000
3. Provisions (including Meat, Milk, Bread, Flour, Vegetables, Fruit, Poultry and Rabbits, &c., &c....)	310	170,000
4. Coal and Coke ... ..	73	62,000
Totals ... ..	609	£299,000

The amounts shown are merely approximate, being based only upon the estimated requirements of the various classes of goods contracted for; moreover, they do not include the value of some of the "necessaries" contracted for (for which there are many alternative quotations) or the amount for funerals—which obviously cannot be estimated.



It will be seen that the total number of contracts dealt with was 609, representing a total amount of £299,000.

The contract prices of nearly all classes of goods were high throughout the year, the increase which took place soon after the commencement of the war in South Africa being fully maintained in many cases and but slightly abated in others. On the whole, we think it may be taken that, with but very few exceptions, the Board's supplies for the year cost about 10 per cent. more than in the year 1899.

We are glad to record that we have reason to believe that the contract supplies generally throughout the year have been of better quality than in the past. In the case of the goods which pass through the Stores Department—of which we have better opportunities of judging than in other cases—we have no hesitation in saying that the improvement in quality has been marked in every class. We regard the work of the Stores Department as one of the greatest importance, and we note with much satisfaction that the good results arising from it are becoming increasingly apparent.

**Analyses of contract supplies.** 6. During the year 130 samples of food stuffs, soaps, oils, whitelead, and other goods supplied under contract were analysed, and in the 39 cases where the results were unsatisfactory steps were taken to secure better supplies. We have recently given special attention to the question of analysing contract goods, and have now arranged for it to be done frequently and systematically, as we are satisfied that the improvement in supplies which results from the detection of the adulteration or inferiority of goods sent in by contractors far more than compensates for the amount expended in analysts' fees. We attach so much importance to this question of analysis that we consider a greatly increased expenditure on it would really prove a good investment, and we think it by no means improbable that it may be found well worth while in the near future to make different arrangements than those at present obtaining for carrying out this very necessary work for the Board.

**Attempt at bribery by a contractor.** 7. On the 26th April a conviction was obtained at the Central Criminal Court, in consequence of proceedings taken on the Board's behalf, under the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, against a member of a firm of contractors, who attempted to bribe the head messenger at the Office of the Board to give certain information in connection with tenders for supplies to the Board's institutions. The offender was sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and the Board's costs were subsequently allowed by the Corporation out of the fine. This, we understand, was the first conviction under the Act above-mentioned.

**Furnishing and equipment of additional smallpox accommodation.** 8. Early in November the Hospitals Committee requested us to carry out the furnishing and equipment of the buildings then being erected for additional smallpox staff at Long Reach, and of the Long Reach Hospital for 304 smallpox patients. We promptly took all necessary preliminary steps to carry out this request, and on the 16th November we obtained from the Board authority, as a matter of urgency, to accept tenders and issue orders for the furniture and other articles required.



Pursuant to this authority, by the 25th November contracts for all the necessary goods were entered into, one of the conditions of contract being that all the articles should be ready for delivery within three weeks from the date of ordering them. In this case, the Local Government Board having suspended their order as to advertising for tenders, tenders were invited from selected firms (eight in all) who, in our opinion, were able and likely to supply satisfactory goods within the stipulated time. Eight separate contracts were entered into, representing an aggregate amount of about £4,200. As regards the various kinds of goods, other than furniture, required for the new buildings, we made special arrangements for their supply through the Stores Department; also we arranged for the supply under contract of provisions, necessaries, coal, and other things which would be required for the hospital when occupied; so that, by the end of the year, we were fully prepared to meet all probable immediate requirements, and had, indeed, also taken certain anticipatory steps to enable us to deal promptly with such further demands for furniture and other goods as it then appeared probable would shortly arise in connection with the provision of additional accommodation for smallpox cases.

(Signed) J. THORNLEY,  
*Chairman.*



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE  
FOR 1901.

May, 1902.

I. GENERAL.

1. The year 1901 has been one of progress. From the detailed reports in the following sections we believe it will appear that no effort has been spared on our part to hasten forward the preparations for the reception of the whole of the five classes of children whose removal from the ordinary poor law schools, workhouses, and infirmaries is admitted to be beneficial alike to the children themselves and to the administration of the institutions.

These classes of children, it will be remembered, are—

- (i.) Children suffering from ophthalmia or other contagious disease of the eye;
- (ii.) Children suffering from contagious disease of the skin or scalp;
- (iii.) Children requiring either special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air;
- (iv.) Children who, by reason of defect of intellect or physical infirmity, cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools; and
- (v.) Children who are ordered by two justices or a magistrate to be taken, under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866 [and Youthful Offenders Act, 1901], to a workhouse or an asylum of the district.

The magnitude of a work which comprises the provision of suitable homes and schools for the care, education, and training of such varied classes of children has been fully dealt with in our previous reports. We have also, from year to year, given some indication of the obstacles which are to be met with in the inception of such a work, and the difficult problems with which we continue to be faced long after the elementary stage has been passed.

It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to report that during the past year substantial advance has been made in every branch of the work entrusted to us.

2. The increase in the number of our homes and schools has naturally brought to the front the question of their proper supervision—more especially that of the scattered homes in London. The subject received our attention early in the year, as we found that the principle of appointing a separate sub-committee for each home involved too great a strain upon our strength. We decided then to group these small homes in London, and to appoint one sub-committee for the remand homes, one for the homes for defective children on the north side of the Thames, and one for homes for the same class on the south side.



This system is, however, experimental, and with the growth of our work and the increase in the number of homes the question of supervision and control will call for our further consideration.

3. The principle of leaving open one place on each sub-committee to be filled from month to month from a rota of our members continues to work satisfactorily. It has the great merit of providing each member with an opportunity of seeing during the year the working of one home at least in each class, and so of becoming acquainted with our work in a way not otherwise possible.

4. With a view to increasing local interest in the homes and schools, we have during the year sanctioned the appointment as visitors of local residents or others, not members of the Board.

Advantage has not been taken to any considerable extent of the opportunity thus provided, but we are, however, glad to find that in several cases ladies and gentlemen have, both by personal service and by gifts, done much to promote the welfare of the children in our charge. We would make special reference to the visits of the local clergy to the homes for defective children, and to the kindness of several residents in Herne Bay and at Witham.

5. Generally the health of the children has been good, except for the outbreak of diphtheria at Bridge School, and for the more severe cases sent to the seaside homes, to which reference is presently made.

6. The outbreak of smallpox in the Metropolis during the autumn of 1901 necessitated the putting in force of the regulations with regard to the vaccination and revaccination of children which were adopted by the Managers last year, and to which we referred in our last annual report. Accordingly the consent of the parents, if living, or of the guardians in the case of children under their "protection," was sought to the vaccination or revaccination of a large number of children in the seaside homes, the ringworm school, and the scattered homes. Only in a very small percentage of cases was this consent refused. We were also for a considerable period obliged to forbid the visits of children's friends. It is satisfactory to note that not a single case of smallpox has occurred in any of the homes or schools.

7. An interesting question to which we gave attention was that of the treatment of cases of lupus. The installation at the London Hospital on the initiative of Her Majesty the Queen of a new light treatment for this disease had aroused widespread public attention, and the reception of isolated cases into our seaside homes, no less than applications from boards of guardians, led us to consider the desirability of advising the Board to make some special provision for their treatment. Finally, on our recommendation, the question was referred to the General Purposes Committee for consideration, and, although ultimately the Board felt that they would not be justified at the present juncture in dealing with these cases, it is pleasing to observe that as the outcome of the Board's action and of the communications which they addressed to the guardians, an installation of the light treatment for lupus has been set up in London for the special treatment of cases chargeable to the guardians of the poor.



II. **OPHTHALMIA SCHOOLS.**

8. There is no section of our work which we are more anxious to bring to completion than the provision of the accommodation which has been projected for children suffering from ophthalmia. From the outset much greater expedition in making this provision was generally looked for than we knew to be possible, but we may now hope, as building operations at both schools began in April last, that before our next annual report appears one or both will have been opened. Early in the year, we were in conference with the Managers of the Central London School District, who, as is well known, have for years had special provision at their schools at Hanwell for the treatment of ophthalmic children, not only from their own schools, but also from a large number of other metropolitan unions and parishes, and even from London over the border. The School District Managers were naturally anxious to be relieved of the care of these children, but they were induced by the representations made to continue for the present, certainly at considerable inconvenience to themselves, the arrangement above indicated, a policy which we gladly recognise has been to the satisfaction of the guardians and to the undoubted advantage of the Metropolis as a whole.

9. In October, we felt the time had come to proceed with the selection of the ophthalmia surgeon, who is to be the head of the medical administration of both schools, to inspect children in London before admission, and to certify them before discharge, as the state of the building operations rendered it desirable that the Works Committee, under whose directions these operations are being carried out, should be enabled to consult him with regard to the sanitary fittings and other matters, and there also remained several points to be settled in connection with the administration of the school on which we desired the surgeon's advice.

The Board, on our recommendation, appointed Mr. E. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., Hon. Secretary of the Ophthalmia Society, Surgeon at the Royal London Ophthalmia Hospital, and Ophthalmia Surgeon of the Belgrave Hospital for Children.

III. **RINGWORM SCHOOLS.**

10. Arrangements for the reception of children suffering from ringworm have been delayed from time to time by the uncertainty as to the date of the dissolution of the South Metropolitan School District, the property of which district had been purchased by the Board, and as to the date on which possession would be given of the Banstead Road School, Sutton, which is to be set apart for ringworm cases.

11. Last year we indicated the attempts which had been made to provide temporary accommodation, always an expensive and undesirable expedient, but one which we felt impelled at any rate to attempt. These attempts were continued early in 1901, when negotiations for the temporary acquisition of the Bethnal Green Auxiliary Workhouse, Hackney, and of a property at Caterham, Surrey, both proved abortive.

12. *Bridge School.*—We also stated in our last report, that one portion of the property of the South Metropolitan School District—a school at Witham, Essex—would shortly become available for use, and would accommodate some 160 children. Possession of the property was obtained on December 19th, 1900,



the furniture being taken at a valuation. Extensive painting and cleaning works were then put in hand, some of the staff took up their residence on the 28th January to prepare the school for occupation, and on the 12th February the school was opened for the reception of children, *i.e.*, in less than two months after the time the Managers obtained possession, notwithstanding the circumstance that, as the school was the first of its kind to be established, many important points of procedure called for attention before it was possible to receive children there. For example, there called for attention the questions of the conveyance of children to the school by road or rail, of the amount of floor space to be allowed to each in the dormitories, and most important of all, of medical treatment, and of safeguards against children being improperly admitted or prematurely discharged, which latter questions resulted in the decision to appoint a specially qualified medical man to act as dermatologist, whose functions and remuneration had to be settled.

13. To this important position the Board, on our recommendation, appointed Dr. T. Colcott Fox, M.D., Lond., F.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., Physician for Diseases of the Skin at the Westminster Hospital, and at the Paddington Green Hospital for Children.

14. There were other and subsidiary questions, such as the provision and equipment of rooms centrally situate to which guardians could send children for examination before admission. Under this arrangement, children certified by the dermatologist are taken to the school by an officer of the Managers, which is not only more convenient to the guardians than would be the case if they were required to send children to the school themselves, but also avoids the difficulty which would be experienced if children were sent so far as Witham before it was certain that they were suitable cases.

15. In addition to these special questions, there were the ordinary matters to be settled concerning the number, character, and remuneration of the staff; the selecting and appointing of suitable persons, including some whose engagement by the Managers was almost new, *viz.*, a school teaching staff; the selecting and making of clothing for the children, including special coverings for the heads; the arrangements for furniture and equipment generally; but particularly the numbers and age of the children to be chosen for examination by the dermatologist, seeing that the school would not accommodate more than one-third of the number awaiting admission. It may be well to add that the first of the principles we laid down in this matter was that the elder children should be admitted first, those following in point of age next, and so on, the reason being that while in the care of the guardians children in whom the disease is active are very frequently debarred from attending school, whereas in Bridge School their education will go on just as if they were healthy children in an ordinary poor law school. It was therefore important to select those in whose cases a suspension of education would be most detrimental, *i.e.*, the elder children.

On the day of opening, 31 children were admitted. Others up to the limit of the accommodation were admitted at frequent intervals.

16. The first year's working of Bridge School was unfortunately attended with considerable difficulties. In May some cases of diphtheria occurred, and as the outbreak showed no signs of early abatement, we thought it wise that an



investigation into the matter should be made on the Board's behalf. Although it appeared most probable from this inquiry that the disease was introduced from without, we nevertheless deemed it desirable to advise the Board to have the drains relaid. During the progress of this work in the summer months admissions were necessarily suspended.

17. The water supply also proved inadequate, and as the local authority was unable to assist us, we made various improvements, including the provision of a 3,000-gallon tank on the school premises. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the figures which appear in appendix (II.) furnish evidence of the good work done in the direction expected from the scheme, viz., the elimination of children suffering from ringworm from ordinary schools, and the cure of their complaint, without interruption of the course of their education.

18. **Banstead Road School.**—We may add that it now appears probable that possession of the Banstead Road School will be given to the Board in the ensuing summer, and that later in the year it will be ready for the reception of children. When this time arrives the Board may expect to be able to receive the whole of the children requiring treatment for ringworm or other contagious diseases of the skin or scalp.

#### IV.—SEASIDE HOMES.

19. It is to be regretted that the boards of guardians do not avail themselves to the full extent of the accommodation for children requiring the benefit of seaside air and for convalescent children generally.

We are not prepared to say to what cause this is due. Some improvement, at any rate, would probably be effected if it became the recognised procedure at the various schools and institutions under the control of the guardians for a regular examination to be made at given periods, and for the names of all children for whom a stay in the Managers' homes would be beneficial to be submitted for the guardians' approval at each ordinary meeting. We suggest this plan, which in some cases is already the rule, because we are not inclined to think that the small number of children sent can be due to any unwillingness on the part of the guardians themselves to use the accommodation provided at the seaside, and to the cost of which, whether they use it or not, they all contribute.

20. If the experience of ordinary life is worth anything, it is a most desirable and beneficial thing even for the average child to enjoy a week or two in the country or at the seaside. How much more then for poor law children, the weakly among whom are more than enough to fill all the year round the 225 places we have now at our disposal. The fact is, however, that even with the addition of the more severe cases of tubercular and other diseases whose stay is prolonged, and for whom, of course, as they benefit by seaside air, no less than for the convalescent child, these homes are intended, we have never had more applications at any one time than we have been able to comply with. On the contrary, there have frequently been a few vacancies.

21. With the opening of the additional buildings at Margate we have been able to receive boys up to 16 years of age instead of up to 12 years only as



hitherto. At the same time, the question of the distribution of children between the two homes received attention, and we eventually decided to admit boys under 8 and girls under 12 at either home indifferently—boys over 8 at S. Anne's Home, and girls over 12 at East Cliff House. Some further re-arrangement will, however, be required when the Millfield Home is ready for opening.

22. **S. Anne's Home (Herne Bay).**—Since our last report, the Local Government Board, who, as we then stated, had held an inquiry into the proposal to acquire a house on the outskirts of Herne Bay, for use as an isolation cottage, have intimated that they were not prepared to assent to the proposal, and suggested that more suitable premises should be found. In view of this decision, we decided, however, to remain satisfied for the present with such accommodation as the local authorities afford in case of need. A welcome improvement has been carried out at this home in the remodelling and reconstruction of the laundry, and the provision of quarters for a resident laundry staff.

23. **East Cliff House (Margate).**—The addition to this home, consisting of two new buildings in the rear, each accommodating 25 children, has been completed, and was opened in September. Arrangements for the sea bathing of children have again been made, with good results.

24. We shall probably submit to the Board at an early date proposals for further increasing the utility of this home, and particularly by the erection of a verandah, which would enable the more severe cases to obtain the benefit of the air more readily than they are now able to do.

25. **Millfield (Rustington).**—The plans for the erection of this home—comprising four buildings of 25 beds each—have been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and building operations are in progress.

## V. HOMES FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

26. A question which was *sub judice* when our last report appeared, and which had considerably delayed progress in making provision for defective children, was that as to whether or not the houses provided for these children, and which are ordinary private dwelling-houses, became by mere change of use "public buildings" within the meaning of the London Building Act, 1894. The question first arose, it will be remembered, in connection with the alterations at No. 16, Elm Grove, Peckham, where the district surveyor, adopting the contention above indicated, required various costly and extensive alterations to be made, which practically meant entire rebuilding. On the Managers declining to do what was required, their builder was summoned, and the magistrate decided in favour of the district surveyor. A case was, however, stated for the High Court, and in January the court decided the appeal in favour of the Board with costs, and quashed the magistrate's order. We were thus enabled to open No. 16, Elm Grove, and to proceed with the alterations at Nos. 60, 62, and 64, Kingwood Road, which had also been suspended pending the settlement of the matter.

27. Towards the end of the year, when the need for providing further accommodation became urgent, we deemed it wise to reconsider the question of the size of the new houses.



28. The original policy settled by the Board on the recommendation of the special committee *re* children, and approved by the Local Government Board, was to provide for defective children by "small houses in the vicinity of the special schools of the School Board for London, where groups of children, say eight in each, could be properly attended and cared for by foster-mothers." The main reason for this decision was undoubtedly that set forth in the sentence quoted, viz., that in houses of the size indicated the Managers could best insure that children would be properly attended and cared for—in other words, "mothered"—by the person in charge, *i.e.*, that they would receive individual attention, and that the house-mother would have that intimate knowledge of her household and children which is so essential to the success of this work. The word "*small*," coupled with the emphatic mention of individual care, stands out on every page of the evidence given before the Poor Law Schools Committee of 1894-6 as the characteristic sought and advocated by witnesses of experience; and the committee themselves, in their report, adopted this view. Speaking of homes for normal children (the case for the "borderland" children is naturally much stronger), the committee say that it is of the first importance to keep the homes small.

29. At the outset we experienced difficulty in finding satisfactory small houses, and we then directed our attention to houses such as Lloyd House and 16, Elm Grove, which could not be called "small." Again, the matron of the Kingwood Road Home, consisting of three small houses with a common kitchen and yard, after considerable experience, spoke most strongly in favour of the small homes being quite self-contained, and considered that this would be for the advantage alike of the children and the house-mother. We therefore advised that, at any rate for a trial, the plan originally approved should be reverted to, viz., small houses for about eight children, in charge of a working house-mother. It would not, of course, be advisable that feeble-minded children should have only the mother in the house, and additional assistance would probably be best rendered by a mother's help.

30. With regard to the comparative cost of staff, we considered it likely that this would be little if any higher per head than at the homes already existing.

31. In the provision of homes for defective children, as in the case of the larger schools, it appears probable that those who watch our progress from without do not always realise the many difficulties we are met with, to some of which we have referred before. We are limited to a few special neighbourhoods, and in these neighbourhoods to a special type of house. When the houses are found, there are not infrequently further troubles as to user, restrictive covenants, neighbouring owners, and price. Then the order of the Local Government Board has to be obtained, legal formalities gone through, and finally the houses require cleaning and sometimes redraining, and then have to be furnished and fitted for opening. It will be readily appreciated that such conditions as these, occurring as they have done in more than one case not singly, but all together, occupy no little time in settling.

32. At the homes already at work arrangements made and reported in previous years have been repeated with success. Such are the stays at the Board's seaside homes at Herne Bay and Margate arranged for the children during their



summer holidays from school, their employment in purchasing various small articles at local shops, visits to the Zoological Gardens and other places of interest. Magic lantern and other entertainments have also been given at the different homes.

33. In December, the Board purchased three additional houses at Wandsworth for the accommodation of feeble-minded children.

34. In the ensuing year we hope to be able to make some provision for the physically defective class.

35. *Lloyd House.*—The work at this home has proceeded on the same lines as hitherto. Several of the girls are approaching the limit of age, after which they will not be able to attend the School Board special classes, and the question of their future is one of great importance, to which we make special reference below.

36. *No. 12, Lloyd Street.*—This house was purchased in May. It is next door to Lloyd House, and accommodates eight girls. A foster-mother is in charge, under the general supervision of the matron of Lloyd House, and she has hitherto been assisted by one of the elder girls, who acts as under-housemaid.

37. *No. 16, Elm Grove.*—The decision of the High Court already quoted enabled us to open this house in January, the alterations having already been completed; and in order to leave the houses in Kingwood Road in the builder's hands, and so to facilitate the progress of the alterations there, the boys and staff from that house were transferred to Elm Grove. The house accommodates 14 boys, with the house-mother, cook, and mother's help. There is a large garden in the rear; on one side, which will be asphalted, we propose to have erected a lean-to for use as a covered playground.

38. *Nos. 60-64, Kingwood Road.*—The alterations to these houses were completed and the home re-opened in April. The three houses now accommodate about 22 boys, with a matron, a house-mother, and two other female officers.

39. *Future of Defective Children.*—We now come to the question briefly mentioned in paragraph 33, viz., the future of defective children after the age of 16 years, at which age they must cease to attend the special classes of the School Board, and cease also, as our powers are at present limited, to remain in our care.

40. During the closing months of the year, the Managers received from many boards of guardians the following resolution:—

“That, having regard to the fact that a certain proportion of the children maintained  
“in the homes established by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District under  
“the order of the Local Government Board, dated 2nd April, 1897, upon arriving at an  
“age when they can no longer be classed as children, although improved, would not be  
“capable of entering upon ordinary occupations, and must therefore in most cases  
“return to the workhouse, this Board is of opinion that the Managers should be  
“empowered to provide for the continuation of the training of such persons.”

41. This resolution was referred to us for consideration, and in reporting to the Board thereon we thought it well to recapitulate the steps which have been taken in the matter of providing for defective children, and the circumstances which led to the care of children of this class chargeable to the guardians of the



poor being entrusted to the Board, and finally, to submit our proposals for the future; and as the question is one of widespread interest, we repeat here both our report and our conclusions:—

#### HISTORY.

The first action taken with regard to the feeble-minded as distinct from the imbecile was in 1888, when the British Medical Association appointed a committee to undertake an investigation as to the partial development and condition of brain power among the children in primary schools.

In 1889, evidence was given by the members of this committee before the Royal Commission on the Blind and Dumb, when, for the first time, it was officially recognised that there was a class of children who, while not imbecile, presented a certain amount of mental deficiency. The commission reported:—

“That with regard to feeble-minded children they should be separated from  
“ordinary scholars in public elementary schools in order that they may receive  
“special instruction, and that the attention of school authorities be particularly  
“directed towards this object.”

Special classes for such children were accordingly established in London, where they have steadily increased in number up to the present time, and similar classes have been established in the leading provincial towns.

In 1890, a committee was appointed by the Charity Organisation Society, including members of the former committee, to promote a scientific inquiry with regard to the number and condition of feeble-minded children and adults.

In 1892, a committee was appointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science for similar inquiries, and it was subsequently re-appointed from year to year. A valuable report was made as to the result of the examination of 100,000 children, and Dr. Warner, who conducted the investigation, stated that in his opinion, out of 9,831 children in Metropolitan Poor Law Schools, 8 per cent. were mentally dull, and that there were 211 children who, on account of their physical and mental condition, required special care and training.

This question of defective children was one of the leading ones considered by the Poor Law Schools Committee in 1896. The evidence given before the committee on the subject was decidedly conflicting, but there was a unanimity of opinion that the aggregation of these children in large numbers would be specially harmful. In their report the committee expressed their 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.”

Shortly after the issue of this report the Education Department in 1898 appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the existing systems for the education of defective and feeble-minded children not under the charge of the guardians, and not idiots or imbeciles, and to advise as to any change either with or without legislation that may be desirable.

The committee were also to report upon the best practical means for discriminating on the one hand between the educable and the non-educable of



the feeble-minded and defective children, and on the other hand between those children who might properly be taught in ordinary elementary schools by ordinary elementary methods and those who might be taught in special schools. The existence, therefore, of a class of children who on the one hand are too feeble-minded to be taught in ordinary elementary schools by ordinary elementary methods, but on the other hand are not so feeble-minded as to be certifiable as imbeciles or idiots, had now been definitely established. By this date, also, the subject had received considerable public attention, and it had become evident that investigations into the matter were favourably viewed by various sections of the public interested in the welfare of children.

Meanwhile, on the 2nd April, 1897, the Local Government Board issued an order imposing on the Managers the care of children chargeable to metropolitan boards of guardians "who, by reason of defective intellect or "physical infirmity, could not be properly trained in association with children "in ordinary schools."

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In planning the steps to be taken to deal with these children, the Managers were influenced by the fact above mentioned that the School Board for London had established special classes for the education of these children, and they decided to avail themselves of the instruction provided by the School Board, and to house the children in small homes adjacent to the Board schools where vacancies could be obtained. By this decision the cases to be received by the Managers were limited, first of all, to those of school age, and secondly, to those who were passed by the medical officer of the School Board as likely to be improved by the training given. On the first point we may note in passing that the Departmental Committee of 1898 selected seven as the age at which defective children should be separated for special treatment. In fixing this age they appear to have compromised, as competent witnesses preferred ages varying from five to eight.

In pursuance of their policy, the Managers have opened the following homes, viz. :—

- Lloyd House, Pentonville, for 20 girls ;
- 12, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, for 8 girls ;
- 16, Elm Grove, Peckham, for 14 boys ;
- 60, 62, and 64, Kingwood Road, Fulham, for 22 boys ;

and other homes are in contemplation.

In our second annual report we stated with regard to Lloyd House :—

"Though the time is, in our opinion, not yet ripe for us to offer any definite opinion on the point, yet we may here note that in the opinion of the sub-committee who manage the home, the results hitherto achieved are distinctly promising. The physical condition of the children is certainly improved. They are brighter than when first received, and more capable. They can now make their beds, clean their shoes, and wash their hands and faces properly, none of which things they could do at first.

"By the courtesy of the School Board we have already been furnished with reports of the teachers on the progress of each child, and we are promised similar reports half-yearly ; and judging from those already received, the progress made by the children is in most cases quite as good as could be expected.



"It must not be forgotten that more than half the children are under 12 years of age, and that it is expected each child will remain at school until the age of 15 is reached. It is, therefore, clearly too early yet to make any estimate of the value of the work which has only just begun at the school."

In our third annual report we stated :—

"The work of training girls of feeble intellect at this [Lloyd] house has engaged the earnest attention of the sub-committee from the beginning. It was thought that if the instructions they received at the special classes of the Board schools were supplemented by practical experience their progress would be quicker. Something, it was thought, might be done if they were employed under the instruction and guidance of the matron in going on errands and in purchasing small supplies for the home from the shops in the vicinity. In this way, it was thought, they would gain some knowledge of the value of money and of the worth of articles in daily request—knowledge that would be of the first importance to them when able to take their place in the world, as some of them almost certainly will do."

#### SOME DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

It will doubtless be expected of us that, before setting forth our proposals for the future, we should endeavour to enable the Managers to form some estimate of what has been done up to the present. Before, however, attempting to do this, we would relate a few of the main difficulties in the way of substantial progress.

The first is that of discrimination.

The children who come to us are those whose mental functions are lessened below the sane standard. The whole question as between these children, the improvable imbecile children and the hopeless imbecile children (the two last classes being both certified), is one of degree, and the question of the best practical means of discriminating between the educable and non-educable classes has always been one of the greatest difficulty. So far as poor law children are concerned, this discrimination is in the hands of the medical officer of the guardians, who is doubtless advised by their school authority in each case. In the result there can be no doubt that the children sent to us under the Local Government Board's order of 1897 vary very considerably in degree; that while some few are at the top of the feeble-minded class, others touch a much lower level, and, in fact, differ little, if at all, from the best of the children who are certified as imbeciles.

Then again, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get correct and full family histories; yet medical experts consider that an accurate knowledge of parental characteristics and circumstances, as well as the life history of the particular degeneration, is of the utmost help in the work of improving the feeble-minded.

Next, we are faced with difficulties as to the character and size of the homes which it is wisest to adopt and the selection of the most suitable type of officer to be in charge, and these points we need scarcely say are of great importance if any real progress is to be made. As to the size of the homes, this question received our careful reconsideration in December last in connection with the selection of additional houses. It will be remembered that the committee at the outset appeared to have experienced difficulty



in obtaining satisfactory small houses, and that they then directed their attention to houses which could not be called small. Thus Lloyd House was purchased, and subsequently 16, Elm Grove. At Kingwood Road, again, three small six-roomed houses were purchased, but in this case the system of small houses was not really given a trial, because there is one yard for the three houses, intercommunication on each floor, and a common kitchen. We are now about to give a trial to the system of small self-contained houses.

Then, with regard to the selection of suitable officers, it must be remembered that with this work one great characteristic to be sought is individual care and attention. It is by no means easy to secure officers who will maintain day by day and year by year continuity of effort, and the unceasing endeavour to improve children who have little or no interest in their own improvement, and who often forget to-morrow what they are taught to-day.

Finally, with regard to these children, Dr. Langdon Down, an eminent authority, has summed up as follows:—

“ It should be remembered that increments of intelligence are slow : that every  
“ proper habit has to be implanted : that many things which are thought instinctive  
“ and appear to come naturally have, with painstaking solicitude, to be taught.  
“ Bad habits of the most serious kind spring up which militate against the progress  
“ of the child while waiting for the sudden change that never comes.”

This understanding of the difficulties which have to be contended with is necessary before a measure is taken of the results achieved, which we will now proceed to indicate.

#### PRESENT ESTIMATE OF RESULTS.

In the first place, each feeble-minded child is removed from a large class of ordinary children, where there is little opportunity for giving the individual attention necessary, and where the defective child is often the butt of the more intelligent children, with whom he is not fitted to join even in amusements or games. From this “solitary” life the child is removed to a small company of his equals, where special attention can be given to his faults, and where, at least, a healthy emulation is established. In the small scattered homes he is, as far as possible, surrounded by the brightest influences of home life, and there every effort can be put forth to arouse his observation, utilise the powers that have already shown themselves, and quicken others into existence.

Secondly, the children receive sound *medical* treatment in its largest sense. They are maintained as far as possible in the best of health, without which condition little could be done in other directions. The children are under the care of a medical attendant of considerable experience, and we have also arranged for all to have a holiday at the seaside in the summer. Combined with this medical attention is the *moral* training, which is also easier of accomplishment in the small home.

Then, again, the system of instruction in the special classes of the School Board is that which experience and weight of evidence have shown to be most likely to develop the *mental* faculties of the children.

In all the systems of training the feeble-minded in vogue on the



Continent and in America, though stress is laid on the industrial side of the training, as it is only in industrial occupations that the children will finally attain any degree of utility or self-help, the mental side is by no means overlooked. It cannot be expected that the feeble-minded can be made capable of supporting themselves by mental work, but training in this branch is necessary and helpful as giving the child a better understanding of his occupation, as enabling him to make calculations, to select and utilise materials, improve himself by reading, and thus tends toward the best possible development.

We scarcely think that it was expected that any considerable number of these children would become useful members of society, and we may frankly say that our experience, as far as we have gone, gives no support to such a view. No boys under our care have yet reached the age at which the question of their disposal arises. Three girls have done so. One was tried for a while as an under servant in the home, but was not a success. Elsewhere than in her own home and among her schoolfellows she may have better realised her new position, but we had at the time no other opportunity, and we were compelled to return the girl to the workhouse. The second girl was also returned. The third is working as an under servant in another small home, and is doing well. There are now several other girls near the limit of school age.

Generally we can say with certainty that the result of the training has been a marked improvement in both boys and girls in the home. They have been taught to dress and undress, and they have acquired habits of order and neatness, of cleanliness and self-help, to which on their entry they were strangers. The school training too has, so far as we can judge, resulted in the development of faculties that cannot but increase the utility of the children in the various occupations to which we shall refer in the next paragraph of our report.

#### PROBLEM FOR THE FUTURE.

The fact remains, however, that only in isolated cases can we expect to produce men and women who can be left, with confidence, to make their own way in the world. That this would prove the case was evidently the opinion of many well qualified to know at the time of the Poor Law Schools Committee of 1896. Miss Mason concluded her evidence with the apt remark: "It is not merely training but permanent shelter and protection that they need."

The committee in their report stated that they found it to be the experience of those qualified to judge that as these children grow up "they are subject to particular danger as regards tendencies to immorality, and that they have a strange kind of foolish simplicity which is apt to make them the dupe of any unscrupulous person into whose hands they fall." They add that philanthropic persons testify that feeble-minded children past school age are constantly under notice in refuges and penitentiaries, and finally drift to the workhouse; and they quote the evidence of a witness who spoke



strongly of the harm done by allowing feeble-minded boys to leave the school and pass out into the world in the same way as normal children.

There is a consensus of opinion as to the desirability of making some provision for this class, if only on the ground, as it is variously stated, "of preserving them from mischief" and "protecting them from the world and the world from them"—in short, of making a step towards the ideal of prevention of the perpetuation of the species by permanent isolation. Our proposals, as will be seen, have a larger intention than this. They are in the direction not only of the further training of these children, but of the establishment of such a system that their practical utility may be turned, in as large a measure as possible, to their self-support. We are prepared to advise the provision of a certain amount of accommodation for children of this class after school age, where, under instruction and supervision, they may be engaged in useful industrial occupations. For both boys and girls there is a fairly wide range of suitable industries. For boys we are inclined to advocate printing for the best cases. At Earlswood, and this is not, we believe, an isolated case, there is a large printing office worked by the inmates, and the annual report of this institution is well printed in this office, where also a number of private orders are attended to. Stitching and binding should also be included. There are many other occupations which are already practised in industrial schools and colonies, in many cases with profit. Such are cabinet-making, chair making and caning, and the making of baskets, brooms and brushes, shoemaking, and tailoring.

The other side of the life of such institutions could be provided for by means of a gymnasium, while at the Pennsylvania Training School, as also at the Bicêtre, in France, there are brass bands furnishing good music of a high order, both for home entertainments and for occasional outside ones.

For the girls there is laundrywork and needlework. In the American school just referred to, 50 children, with a competent supervisor and three assistants, accomplish the washing for an institution, amounting to 30,000 pieces weekly. Nearer home, the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded have established a laundry at Hendon worked by girls of this class. Bookbinding is another industry which we think might be tried with some hope of success. A trade once successfully established, the person directing it, who has been trained both in the handicraft itself and in the method of teaching it, might be able to utilise as his subordinates the best of the inmates who have completed a course of instruction, and so, by creating positions varying in degree, provide the stimulus necessary in such work.

The remaining question to be considered is the extent of the accommodation required. We fully realise that it will be necessary to proceed with caution. Whether it may be desirable to aim at the permanent sequestration of the feeble-minded class or not, it must be recognised that there is no legal power for compelling the adoption of this course. Parents who have feeble-minded children (but not certified) in the charge of the guardians may, if they so desire, resume their charge, and there will certainly be cases of parents doing this if they see that the child is likely (from its proficiency in some industrial occupation) to be a means of affording them some monetary support,



quite oblivious of the risks they run. To this extent the use of the working homes would therefore be voluntary, though, of course, so long as these persons remain chargeable to the guardians, they could, at the guardians' pleasure, remain inmates of the homes. The separation of the sexes would be desirable, and we should prefer to try one or two small homes on the lines detailed above, and we recommend that accommodation be provided by the purchase of one or two small existing buildings. The exact number of beds would depend on the nature of the properties available.

There are, as before stated, several girls already in our homes who could form a nucleus for the working home, and several boys are nearing the age when they, too, could be put to industrial work: for with some provision of the nature we recommend, we should not be obliged to retain children at school until they reach the limit of school age at 16 years, but we should be in a position to remove them at some earlier age if we considered that they had derived the utmost possible benefit from school training. The working homes, though primarily intended for children from the Managers' own homes, would be available for other cases of the same description chargeable to the guardians.

#### PROPOSALS.

To sum up. Our proposals, as already explained, are small and tentative. We recommend the provision, by the purchase of existing buildings, of one or two small working homes for defective persons past school age chargeable to the Guardians, where the males can be engaged in printing and cabinet-making, and the females in laundry and needlework, or other suitable industrial occupations, with a view to turning their abilities to their self-support. We are not prepared, till we have had some little experience of the further development of these children, to define the age up to which we should keep them.

In conclusion, we submitted with confidence our proposals, as to which we were unanimous, as well as our contribution to the whole question of the provision for the feeble-minded class, to the earnest consideration of the Managers and of the Local Government Board.

42. Our report and proposals were adopted by the Board and transmitted to the Local Government Board for their approval, but the reply of that authority has not yet been received.

#### VI. REMAND HOMES.

43. The stage at which the question of dealing with children remanded from the metropolitan police courts had then arrived was fully set forth in our last report. Briefly, the Board were in possession of two of the three buildings which they had agreed to provide. Both required substantial adaptation and alteration, the third had to be found, and finally the Board had to await the passing of a statute before their homes could be utilised by the magistrates.

44. The third home was provided by the acquisition of premises in Harrow Road, Paddington, in July.



45. How matters stood at the end of the year can best be detailed in the following paragraphs, which formed our report to the Board dated 6th January, 1902, viz.:—

The three remand homes were opened for the reception of children on Wednesday, the 1st January.

These homes provide for one of the five classes of children with the care of whom the Managers were entrusted by the order of the Local Government Board, dated 2nd April, 1897, viz.:—"children who are ordered by two justices or a magistrate to be taken under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, to a workhouse or asylum of the district."

On 22nd May, 1897, the special committee to whom the Managers referred the question of the steps to be taken to give effect to the Local Government Board's order above quoted reported that "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 children of this class by renting, purchasing, or erecting three conveniently situated houses—two on the north and one on the south side of the Thames."

The Managers accordingly decided to provide the accommodation specified, and their decision was approved by the Local Government Board.

Few subjects have been so constantly before us as this question of making provision for remand children, but at the date of making our first annual report we were obliged to state that nothing of a definite nature had been accomplished. We had obtained from the metropolitan police courts and from the boards of guardians returns of the number of cases which had been dealt with during the twelve months preceding the date of application (1897), and these returns gave the following statistics:—

Number sent to the workhouse during the year as stated by clerks to 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 workhouse 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

We may here mention, as some confirmation of these figures, that Mr. Herbert, Local Government Board inspector, found that the total number of remand cases during 1894 was 2,694, of whom 10 per cent. were girls.

With these figures before us, we proceeded to map out the Metropolis into three districts, and so to define them that the number of cases that might be expected from the group of police courts in each district would be about equal. In each of these districts we then selected that locality which we considered would be most easily accessible to all the police courts in the district. In other words, we endeavoured to place the institutions to be provided so as to give the minimum of time and trouble to the police authorities in conveying children to and fro. At the same time we placed



ourselves in communication with the stipendiary magistrates of the Metropolis with a view to ascertaining their opinion on the subject generally, and particularly as to whether they would remand to children's homes the children hitherto remanded to workhouses, 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 intimated 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." From this communication to the Managers it appeared doubtful what course the magistrates would pursue when the homes for remand children were ready. After much consideration a copy of the correspondence in the matter was sent to the Local Government Board, so that that Board's advice might be obtained.

Thereafter the Local Government Board placed themselves in communication with the Home Office, and the Managers received from the Chief Clerk of the Bow Street Police Court a letter stating that, acting at the request of the Home Office and the Local Government Board, three of the magistrates, viz., Sir F. Lushington (the then Chief Magistrate), Mr. Fenwick, and Mr. Rose, would be happy to discuss with the Managers or their representatives "any scheme for the reception and relief elsewhere than at an ordinary workhouse of children ordered by justices or a magistrate to be taken under the Industrial Schools Act to a workhouse within the metropolitan district."

Our Chairman and Vice-Chairman and two other Managers represented the Board at this conference, when it appeared that the difficulty felt by the magistrates was a legal one, for, although the original order of the Local Government Board specifies "children ordered to be taken . . . to a workhouse or asylum of the district," the actual words of the Industrial Schools Act are "to the workhouse or poorhouse of the union," and the magistrates did not consider they were authorised to send them elsewhere or that they would have any valid answer to objections if they were to do so.

As the result of the conference the magistrates intimated that the only way out of the difficulty that would be satisfactory to them would be by an amending Act of Parliament. They again expressed sympathy with the object sought by the Local Government Board and the Managers, and stated that they would so inform the Home Secretary, and would suggest that he, with the President of the Local Government Board, should introduce into Parliament a short Bill to remove the difficulty.

At this stage we reported the result of the conference to the Managers, who forwarded a copy of our report to the Local Government Board, with a request that they would take such steps as were necessary for the promotion and support in Parliament of the necessary Bill.



Finally, on 17th August, 1901, the Youthful Offenders Act, 1901, was passed into law, and by this Act a court of summary jurisdiction "on remanding . . . any child or young person may . . . remand or commit him "into the custody of any fit person named in the commitment who is willing "to receive him." It was also provided that the Act should come into force on the 1st January, 1902.

The position, therefore, on 17th August last was that the Managers had, on our recommendation, acquired three homes, viz. :—

70, 72, 74, Pentonville Road,  
203, 205, Harrow Road,  
36, 37, 38, Camberwell Green,

but each required very substantial adaptation and alteration before it could be utilised for the purpose in view, and all that had been done up to this date was the preparation of the proposed plan of alterations for two of the homes. Further proceedings had purposely been left in abeyance until it became certain that the magistrates could legally remand children to these homes when opened. We immediately proceeded with the preparation of the remaining plan and the specifications and the carrying out of the building works.

Moreover, in these last four months we applied ourselves to the settlement of the problems with regard to the management and administration of the homes (such, for example, as their precise character, how far they should be recognised as houses of detention, the character of the staff, the employment of the children, and the nature of the furniture), the inherent difficulty of which previous consideration and criticism had only served to reveal.

Each point in turn has received our careful attention. With regard to the staff, we have a superintendent and matron. We have also a male resident teacher attendant, whose duty it is to give the children simple elementary instruction during prescribed hours and to interest himself generally in their occupations. This question of the occupation of the children is one of importance. The girls will probably be few in number, and will be kept employed at domestic work. For the boys also there will be a certain amount of domestic work and drill. There remains some sort of instruction, either ordinary or technical. We do not at this moment think that technical instruction can usefully be given to the boys, as they will only be in the home for a short time. We have therefore fallen back on simple elementary instruction of the Board school type, which will be suitable for all the boys remanded to the homes.

At Pentonville Road there is a small laundry at the rear of the building, and we hope it will be possible to do here the washing for the three homes when they are well started.

The question of the furniture has called for more than ordinary attention, and we have provided articles of a special design, both suitable and durable in character. The total equipment has been done at the low cost of about £5 per bed—half the usual cost.

We have drawn up a set of rules and regulations for the management of the homes, together with staff regulations and dietary tables.



By the date the Act came into force, therefore, some four months after its passing into law, the homes were adapted, the building works having been speedily and well executed under the direction of the Surveyor to the Board the staff appointed, and the numerous arrangements necessary all thought out and made.

The police courts are distributed as follow:—

(1.) **70, 72, 74, Pentonville Road.**—(Between the “Angel” and King’s Cross, and within a few minutes of either.)

For boys and girls from—

Mansion House and Guildhall justice rooms	
North London police court	
Thames	do.
Worship Street	do.
Bow Street	do.
Clerkenwell	do.

and girls from—

Great Marlborough Street police court	
Marylebone	do.
West London	do.

(2.) **Nos. 203–205, Harrow Road, Paddington.**—(Just outside Royal Oak Station.)

For boys from—

Great Marlborough Street police court	
Marylebone	do.
West London	do.

(3.) **Nos. 36, 37, and 38, Camberwell Green.**

For boys and girls from—

Westminster police court	
South-Western	do.
Lambeth	do.
Southwark	do.
Greenwich	do.
Woolwich	do.

Experience alone will show to what extent the homes will be used. As pointed out at the beginning of our report, what statistics have been obtainable cannot be relied upon as sure indications for the future. We feel, however, that the magistrates are in sympathy with the work. Quite recently our Chairman and Clerk had an interview with the Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, when they were assured that that department would do all in their power to secure that the largest possible use was made of the homes, for it must be observed that the Act of last session allows, but does not compel, a magistrate to send children to the homes.

Whatever may be the outcome of this work, accommodation has been provided, the nature and extent of which, after due consideration, the Managers decided upon and subsequently re-affirmed with the full approval of the Local



Government Board. The Managers can claim to have met the needs of the situation in the very short time that was left at their disposal after the passing of the Act, although the work was new and without precedent, and called for the application of new principles and the working out of many details in which they had no experience to guide them.

A copy of this report was forwarded to the Local Government Board, and we were gratified by the receipt in reply of the following letter, which the Managers ordered to be entered in full on their minutes, viz. :—

Local Government Board,  
Whitehall, S.W.,  
28th January, 1902.

SIR—

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, forwarding a copy of a report received by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District from the Children's Committee with reference to the opening of the Remand Homes.

I am directed by the President to thank the Managers for this interesting report, and at the same time to express his satisfaction at the promptitude with which the Remand Homes Sub-Committee and the Children's Committee have taken the necessary steps to provide, adapt, and equip the three institutions in question for the reception of children under the provisions of the Youthful Offenders Act, 1901.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. E. KNOLLYS,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

The Clerk to the Managers  
of the Metropolitan Asylum District

46. *Appendix.*—We append (I.) a list of the homes and schools opened or projected. A statistical statement for the year 1901 will be found on p. 180, vol. ii.

(Signed) W. CROOKS,  
*Chairman.*



## APPENDIX I.

## PARTICULARS OF HOMES AND SCHOOLS.

## I. OPTHALMIA SCHOOLS.

- (1.) *Highwood School, Brentwood*.—Site, 28 acres.

A school for 360 children is in course of erection, and will be opened in 1903.

- (2.) *White Oak School, Swanley*.—Site, 49 acres.

A school for 360 children is in course of erection, and will probably be opened early in 1903.

Visiting Ophthalmia Surgeon, Mr. E. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S.

## II. RINGWORM SCHOOLS.

- (1.) *Bridge School, Witham, Essex*.—Purchased, with contents, from the South Metropolitan School District Board. It was originally a workhouse, but has been used as a school for the past 18 years. Site,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

Accommodation, 160 children. Opened February 12th, 1901.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or, including all charges, 2s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1901).

Matron, Miss Emily Baker.

Ages of admission are at present 3–16.

- (2.) *Banstead Road School, Sutton, Surrey*.—Purchased from the South Metropolitan School District Board, by whom the school was erected in 1882. Site, 20 acres. It is expected that possession will be given in the summer of 1902, and that the school will be opened for the reception of children suffering from ringworm and other contagious diseases of the skin or scalp towards the end of 1902.

Accommodation, 420 children.

Visiting Dermatologist, Dr. T. Colcott Fox, F.R.C.P.

## III. SEASIDE HOMES.

- (1.) *S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay*.—Purchased from the South Metropolitan School District Board, with contents, and taken over 26th December, 1897. (Originally established in 1874.)

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

Accommodation, 134 children.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day, or, including all charges, 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1901).

Matron, Miss Emily Turton.

Ages of admission are at present—girls, 3–12; boys, 3–16.



- (2.) **East Cliff House, Margate.**—Purchased from the Guardians of St. Pancras, with contents, and taken over 26th June, 1898. (Originally established 1895.)

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, have been erected. These were opened 13th September, 1901.

Accommodation, 91 children.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day, or, including all charges, 2s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1901).

Matron, Miss Emily K. Jacob.

Ages of admission are at present—girls, 3-16; boys, 3-8.

- (3.) **Millfield, Rustington, near Littlehampton.**—Site,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Four houses, to accommodate 25 children each, are in course of erection.

#### IV. DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

- (1.) **Lloyd House, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C.**—This house was opened on the 16th January, 1899.

Accommodation, 20 girls of defective intellect.

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

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or, including all charges, 2s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1901).

Matron, Miss Annie Green.

Ages of admission, 7-14.

- (2.) **12, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C.**—This house was opened on the 18th October, 1901.

Accommodation, 8 girls of defective intellect.

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

House-mother, Miss Alice Green.

Ages of admission, 7-14.

- (3.) **16, Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E.**—This house was opened on the 25th January, 1901.

Accommodation, 14 boys of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Choumert Road Board School, Peckham.

Cost per head for maintenance and clothing,  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per day, or, including all charges, 2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half-year ended Michaelmas, 1901).

House-mother, Mrs. Mahony.

Ages of admission, 7-14.

- (4.) **60, 62, 64, Kingwood Road, Fulham, S.W.**—Two of these houses were opened on the 17th September, 1900. They were subsequently



closed for alterations, and the three houses opened together on the 18th April, 1901.

Accommodation, 22 boys of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Kingwood Road Board School.

Matron, Mrs. Turner.

Ages of admission, 7-14.

- (5.) **Houses at Wandsworth.**—The Board in December, 1901, decided to purchase three houses at Wandsworth for the accommodation of children of defective intellect. The purchase has not yet been completed.

The children will attend the special classes at the Garratt Lane Board School, Duntshill, S.W.

#### V. REMAND HOMES.

(For children remanded from the Metropolitan Police Courts.)

- (1.) **70, 72, 74, Pentonville Road, N.**—These houses were opened on the 1st January, 1902.

Accommodation, about 45 boys and 10 girls.

Superintendent, Mr. R. Lemmon.

- (2.) **203, 205, Harrow Road, W.**—These houses were opened on the 1st January, 1902.

Accommodation, about 45 boys.

Superintendent, Mr. W. E. Tull.

- (3.) **36, 37, 38, Camberwell Green, S.E.**—These houses were opened on the 1st January, 1902.

Accommodation, about 40 boys and 10 girls.

Superintendent, Mr. W. Craig.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH"  
COMMITTEE FOR 1901.

March, 1902.

**Captain-superintendent.** 1. The resignation by Captain William Sutherland Bouchier, R.N., of the post of Captain-superintendent of the "Exmouth," a noteworthy event to which we feel impelled to make first and fitting reference in submitting our annual report for 1901, marks a period in the history of the ship as well as the close of an eventful career.

Captain Bouchier has for long been the *doyen* of the training ship service. He was appointed to the "Goliath," a training ship under the auspices of the combined Hackney, Poplar, and Whitechapel Unions, so far back as March, 1870. Six years later, on the burning of this vessel, which sad occurrence, as is well remembered, called into prominence those excellent qualities which have always characterised Captain Bouchier, the "Exmouth" was lent by the Admiralty to the combined Metropolitan Unions, and, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Captain Bouchier became her first commander.

On the 2nd November last, in reporting to the Managers Captain Bouchier's resignation after 31 years' service, we added, "We cannot allow this occasion to pass without recalling to the Managers the admirable manner in which Captain Bouchier has devoted himself to his duties, and the unique and valuable character of his services during this long period."

We may add to this that our intimate acquaintance with his work justifies us in saying that we attribute to Captain Bouchier in a large measure the unvarying success which has attended the work of the ship. During his service, no fewer than 8,028 boys have passed through his hands, and the appearance year by year in our annual reports of the long list of old boys who have done well and who have revisited the ship, as well as the captain's correspondence with old boys in all parts of the world, speak to the esteem and regard in which he is uniformly held.

We wish that Captain Bouchier may be long spared in retirement, the enjoyment of which must be enhanced by memories of good work well done.

In January, 1902, the Managers appointed Commander A. J. Loane, R.N., to the post of Captain-superintendent.

**Annual inspection and prize distribution** 2. The annual inspection of the ship by the Managers was held on June 21st. The Right Hon. W. H. Long, J.P., D.L., M.P., President of the Local Government Board, who was accompanied by Lady Doreen Long, kindly distributed the prizes and subsequently addressed the Managers and their friends on the work of the ship, to the value of which he referred in terms expressing the liveliest interest and appreciation.

We have again to thank the gentlemen named in Tables IV. and X. for their kindness in presenting silver watches for the boys.

**Vacancies.** 3. It is satisfactory to report that during the greater portion of the year the ship was well filled, a result which may be to some extent attributable to the interest aroused after the successful event referred to in the preceding paragraph.



It must be observed, however, with much regret, that this increase in the numbers admitted was not due to any appreciable increase in the degree to which the metropolitan boards of guardians availed themselves of the "Exmouth" as a place of training which would fit the boys in their care for a worthy and useful career in the navy or mercantile marine, although these services never stood in greater need of recruits than they now do. Moreover, in the event of boys becoming unsuitable for sea service they may be prepared for industrial occupations.

The increase in admissions was, however, due to the enlarged demand for places from provincial unions, which were not enabled to send boys to the ship at all until the apathy of the metropolitan guardians left so many places on board permanently unoccupied.

While we have laboured these points on many previous occasions, we feel it is our duty to recur to them, and to do our best to impress their importance on all connected with the care of poor boys in the Metropolis, especially on those in whose power it is to send boys for training on the ship.

At the time this report goes to press there are some 50 vacancies on board.

**Recreation of boys.** 4. We are glad to be able to report that the Local Government Board have now sanctioned proposals by which the Managers have been able to make enlarged and satisfactory provision for the recreation of the boys on board. During the year, also, several musical and dramatic parties have kindly visited the ship and entertained the boys.

**New playing field.** 5. Our attention has been given to the question of the boys' playing field. The field hitherto rented for this purpose being too often in an unplayable condition, the Managers, on our recommendation, decided to make certain alterations in the grounds of the infirmary (Sherfield House), the effect of which will be to throw the grounds into one open space and to provide the boys at a small cost with one of the finest playing fields in the locality.

**Shipping Home.** 6. In June last the Managers were compelled to withdraw from the premises rented at Limehouse for use as a Shipping Home, where a small number of boys could live while employment was being found for them, and they purchased for this purpose a suitable house situated in the same road.

**Records of visitors.** 7. The records made by visitors continue, as in past years, to afford evidence of the satisfactory impressions created in the minds of those who were enabled to inspect the ship, and to see its work in detail.

The following are some of these records:—

(i.) *Guardians of the Croydon Union (April 3rd, 1901):—*

We have to-day had the pleasure of visiting the "Exmouth," and, after inspecting the ship, saw the lads go through their various drills and exercises. We were delighted with all we saw, and regard the "Exmouth" as a model training ship.

(ii.) *Hon. Gerald Walsh, Assistant Inspector, Local Government Board (April 24th, 1901):—*

Visited the ship, and saw the boys go through their drills very smartly. They all looked well, clean, and happy.



(iii.) *Guardians of Watford Union (June 12th, 1901):—*

We visited the "Exmouth," saw the drills, &c., and can certify that we were highly delighted with everything we saw.

(iv.) *Guardians of West Ham Union:—*

The deputation of West Ham Guardians is very much pleased with the smartness of the boys, their promptness, obedience, and physical development, and congratulates the captain and officers.

(v.) *Dr. Downes, Local Government Board Inspector (August 21st, 1901):—*

I have this day inspected the training ship and infirmary, and am well satisfied with the evidences of the care which is taken of the boys.

(vi.) *Guardians of Hammersmith Union (September 12th, 1901):—*

We have been much pleased with everything we have seen, evidence of scrupulous cleanliness, good order, discipline, and tactful treatment being everywhere observable.

(vii.) *Guardians of Fulham Union (September 18th, 1901):—*

We are thoroughly satisfied with the condition of the boys, and that they are well treated and trained.

(viii.) *Guardians of Maidstone Union (October 30th, 1901):—*

The excellent way in which every part of the drill was carried out showed that great credit is due to the splendid manner in which they are managed by their captain and staff. The boys' faces explained that their treatment is good.

The Lord Bishop of Colchester, who held a confirmation service on board on October 30th, wrote:—

I was very much pleased, as I always before have been, with the reverent, serious behaviour of the boys presented for confirmation, and with the order and discipline of all on board. The boys looked as happy as possible, and as clean and smart as ever. A deep debt of gratitude is due to Captain Bouchier for the kind and fatherly interest he has ever taken in those under his command.

**Statistics.** The twenty-sixth annual report of the Captain-superintendent, which is appended, gives the usual statistical tables and other information.

**Expenditure.** The cost per head per day for maintenance and clothing for the two half-years ending Lady-day and Michaelmas, 1901, was  $10\frac{1}{32}$ d. and  $9\frac{2}{32}$ d. respectively, and including all charges (except outfits for boys going to sea and repayment of amounts raised on loan), 1s.  $11\frac{3}{32}$ d. and 1s.  $9\frac{1}{32}$ d. respectively.

(Signed) C. P. MARRIOTT,  
Chairman.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1901.

(For the Statistical Tables referred to herein, see pp. 181-190, Vol. II.)

1st January, 1902.

To the Managers of the Training Ship "Exmouth."

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my twenty-sixth annual report, which, in consequence of my resignation, is my last.

Table I. shows the number of admissions and discharges in 1901, as well as in each of the previous 25 years.



I regret to have to record the death of two boys during the past twelve months. I may mention here that during the last 25 years five of them passed without one death occurring, and ten passed with only one death for each year.

**Admissions.** Table II. shows the number of boys admitted from each of the metropolitan unions and parishes and from country unions during 1901, and during the whole time the ship has been established.

**Shipping Home at Limehouse.** Table III. 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.

Eight boys were assisted in this manner. These 8 boys in most cases were boys who had left the sea for a time thinking they would like a shore life, and, becoming tired of it, applied to me for help to get to sea again. From the shipping home they were sent away to sea again.

**Seaman-ship.**

This instruction has naturally occupied the greatest portion of the lads' time in training. The results are seen in their speedy improvement in health and physique.

We have every facility now for teaching boat-pulling, steering, heaving the lead, &c., and this instruction commences with the youngest of the boys.

Instruction in sail-making and in the sewing of canvas for hammocks has been continuously carried out: 740 yards of canvas for repair of sails, 208 yards for hammocks, and 140 fathoms of bolt rope, have been expended during the year.

Promotions in seamanship classes during the year have been as under:—

From 5th class to 4th	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ 4th „ 3rd	...	...	...	...	...	354
„ 3rd „ 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	317
„ 2nd „ 1st	...	...	...	...	...	363
„ 1st „ (riggers, fit for sea)	...	...	...	...	...	274
						<u>1,673</u>

**Brigantine „Steadfast.”** As in previous years, the brigantine was kept cruising from April to October inclusive, during which time a large number of boys received much valuable instruction in practical seamanship.

In May and August the vessel was sent to the western ports, with the result that 42 boys entered the royal navy from the brigantine during the cruises.

**Gunnery.**

Out of the large number of boys discharged during the year 1901, 331 were discharged from the following classes of gunnery:—

Leading gunners	...	...	...	...	...	179
1st class	...	...	...	...	...	71
2nd „	...	...	...	...	...	38
3rd „	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total						<u>331</u>

The above boys had a good knowledge of rifle, cutlass, and truck gun drill. The leading gunners, in addition to the above, were very good at 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 received five weekly lectures from Dr. Osborn, J.P., during April and May.

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

18th May, 1901.

Acting on instructions from the St. John Ambulance Association, I carried out, on the 16th inst., the examination of your ambulance class. Owing to the fact of many members being absent in the sea-going tender, only 18 were presented for examination, two for re-examination, and 16 for the St. John certificate, of which numbers two passed the re-examination and 12 are awarded the certificate.

May I also add that I was most favourably impressed with the healthy appearance of the boys, their smartness and discipline, and the cleanliness and evident comfort of the ship under your command.

**Gymnastics.** The results of this important part of the boys' training were quite equal to the average of last year, and the services of an independent judge, Mr. James Harvie, Associate of the British College of Physical Education, having been engaged to conduct the examination, I received the following report from him :—

1st June, 1901.

In reporting the results of my examination in gymnastics of the boys on board the "Exmouth" on Tuesday last, I may state that I was very surprised to find that though so many of the older and bigger boys had left the ship since my last visit, yet the efficiency in physical training which I have noted in former reports was well maintained.

That the good work shown was uniform throughout can be seen by the marks awarded being so closely alike. It must be very gratifying to all who are responsible for the welfare of the boys to know that their physical culture is so carefully attended to, and that lads who came as weaklings to the ship are provided with the best means of facing the battle of life, viz., a good sound physique.

**School.** As a result of a three days' examination by His Majesty's Inspector, J. R. Mozley, Esq., he reports that :—

The boys passed a good examination.

Consistent work has been done with all classes, there being no changes in the staff throughout the year.

We were awarded the highest mark, "excellent," for drawing as in previous years. The boys thoroughly appreciate the benefit of having a quiet reading room to themselves, where every facility is given them to write letters, and play quiet games under the care of a schoolmaster. The choir continues to render every assistance at our services and concerts. The head schoolmaster's educational lectures with lantern slides are always a source of interest and pleasure.

**Band.** No fewer than 72 band boys entered into the royal navy and 56 into the army this year, making the large number of 128 band boys discharged in one year.

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

Devonport, April 17th, 1901.

I have the honour to submit the reports of the musical examinations of the boys attached to the bands of the ship under your command. The examinations were held on the 11th and 12th inst., which were the two dates I personally reported myself to you.

The first class band had two pieces prepared, which were played for me, and I then selected a march to be played. The general result was very satisfactory, being good in tone, time, and *ensemble*. I also examined each boy separately in general knowledge of subjects, and also in playing, and consider they are all making good progress.



The second class band are only beginners on their instruments, but most of the boys are already producing a good tone, and the general playing of scales was also good. The answers to various questions were mostly correct, and replies quickly given.

The third class band were given questions and dictation. The answers received were very good for so young a class, and the work on slates was very creditable. The boys have certainly made a most excellent start.

The bugle band of last year was very good; this year it is equally good, and played a combined march, with drums, very well indeed; also a double march was well rendered, and the various bugle calls were played by most of the boys very correct and firm, good in tone and method.

The boys were very attentive during examination, the results obtained being very satisfactory. The large number under instruction—215—in the various bands must have had constant teaching and attention shown them to maintain such general progress.

**Health.** During the year 974 boys were under training on the ship, and the following table, compiled by the medical officer, Dr. Roworth, shows the complaints that arose among them:—

DISEASES.	No. of sick admitted into the Infirmary during 1901.	Percentage of Sick.	DEATHS.
General diseases—			
Febrile (chiefly catarrh) ... ..	25	2·56	...
Constitutional ... ..	56	5·76	...
Local—			
Diseases of the eye ... ..	8	·84	...
" " ear ... ..	7	·71	...
" " respiratory system ... ..	12	1·23	...
" " circulatory " ... ..	4	·41	...
" " nervous " ... ..	5	·51	2
" " digestive " ... ..	102	10·47	...
" " cutaneous " ... ..	20	2·05	...
Accidental injuries ... ..	220	22·58	...
Total ... ..	459	47·12	2

**Boys' teeth.** The surgeon-dentist, Mr. E. Keen, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., in his report to me for the year 1901, says:—

In submitting my annual report for the ninth successive year I have little out of the common to say. My visits have been paid regularly each week either to the ship or infirmary. Inspections have taken place on the mornings of the two first Tuesdays in each month, so that every boy of over six months' service has been inspected twice and others once during the year. The rest of my time has been occupied at the infirmary, where I have stopped 491 teeth and extracted 67 permanent and 204 temporary teeth, besides scalings, dressing and other minor operations; three boys have been fitted with artificial teeth.

Stoppings.	Extractions.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
491	67	204

**Religious instruction.** The chaplain, Rev. F. Haslock, reports:—

The usual course of duties has been followed, and the Sunday services regularly conducted, and the boys have been induced to make a more intelligent use of the service book, which has created greater interest in the service itself.

The scripture instruction on Tuesdays and Fridays, with the addition of Thursdays during the time of special preparation for confirmation, has received much care and attention. I have on several occasions conducted an examination of the boys, and have been fairly satisfied as to their general progress. On Wednesday, October 20th, the Lord Bishop of Colchester visited the ship, when 149 boys were presented for the sacred rite of confirmation. A few days afterwards they attended All Saints temporary church, and made their first communion. Three times during the year all the boys on board who have been confirmed have attended church for a special celebration of holy communion. Twice, also, there has been an administration of holy communion on board for the convenience of the officers.

The infirmary has been duly visited, and words of hope and kindness spoken to the boys one meets there.

**General remarks.** You will be pleased to know that notwithstanding the large number of boys under training during the year, their uniform good conduct has given me every satisfaction.



The red-letter day of the ship—the annual prize day—was particularly successful in every way. We had the pleasure of welcoming the President of the Local Government Board, the Right Honourable Walter H. Long, J.P., D.L., M.P., who was present to distribute the prizes. His remarks were particularly well chosen and extremely practical; he drew attention to the good work which had been consistently carried out since the ship was first started; referred to the urgent necessity for such trained lads as the ship was constantly turning out; and showed the need for maintaining the ship at its full complement in order that nothing might tend to interfere with the annual output of carefully trained lads.

No less than 387 lads have been placed out during the year, of whom 207 entered the two services.

Table XII. (p. 187, Vol. II.) appended will give some idea of the number of lads who either re-visit or correspond with the training ship which has had so much to do with their career in life.

The Lord Bishop of Colchester held the annual confirmation on board, when 149 boys were presented to him for that sacred rite.

Every suitable opportunity has been taken advantage of to give the lads a run ashore to play cricket and football. Fifteen inter-divisional matches have been played, in addition to eight games against outside teams, including the Sutton boys. The new playing-field should prove a decided advantage to the boys when it is completed.

In closing my remarks for the twenty-sixth and last year of active service on board this ship, there naturally arises in my mind many mixed feelings, principally of pleasure, at the unparalleled success of the ship and training, from its inception to the present time. It required unflagging energy, engrossing application, and ceaseless exertion to obtain the results, and these I have ungrudgingly given. The results are open to the world, and those who have experienced the benefits of the training are to be found all over the world serving their King and Country. I feel, also, that I may say, with perfect good faith, that my efforts have never been more ably and cordially seconded by the officers whom you have placed under my command than by those who now serve with me, and I take this opportunity of thanking them and bringing their work before your notice.

For myself, gentlemen, I beg to thank you again—and for the last time—for the interest you have always taken in my great work—the work of my life—which I now feel has reached such a satisfactory state that all my efforts are crowned with a complete and unqualified success.

(Signed) W. S. BOURCHIER,  
*Captain-Superintendent.*



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASYLUMS COMMITTEE FOR 1901.

(For Statistical Tables, see pp. 152-179, Vol. II.)

26th May, 1902.

**Intro-  
ductory.**

The scope of our work during the year 1901 has, for the most part been directed to the proper maintenance of existing institutions and the carrying out of various improvements calculated not only to promote the welfare of the patients, but to produce a greater amount of contentment amongst the staff. This is one of the most important factors in the satisfactory conduct of any asylum, as a contented staff means not only a more permanent staff, but reacts beneficially on the patients, and so conduces to the happiness of the whole establishment. Many important matters have, therefore, engaged the attention of ourselves and our sub-committees, with, we hope and believe, good results.

**Additional  
accom-  
modation  
for  
children—  
Rochester  
House.**

The chief event of the year of special interest was the opening on the 1st August, after unforeseen, but regrettable, delays (for which we were not responsible), of Rochester House, which has been hired by the Managers for the temporary accommodation of imbecile children.

As we indicated in our last report, it was intended that this house should be used for the purposes of an experiment. During the latter half of the year under review a number of children who had already improved at Darenth Schools were transferred to Rochester House, in the hope that closer individual attention would help to develop and enlarge their powers still further. We have good reasons for believing that that hope will be realised, and that thereby the Managers will be encouraged to continue their efforts to improve the status of the improvable imbecile children committed to their care, by providing a suitable industrial colony where they will be happy and become partially self-supporting.

Full and interesting information relating to this establishment is given in reports by the medical expert (Dr. Shuttleworth) and the head schoolmistress and matron (Miss Hargreaves), to which readers of this report are referred (*vide* pp. 147 and 150, Vol. II.).

**Accom-  
modation  
for adults.**

We regret that the need for the large reduction in the number of beds at Leavesden Asylum continues owing to the existence of tuberculosis in about 350 patients, or about one-fifth of the present total number of patients at that institution. Notwithstanding the adoption of all reasonable remedial measures, there has not so far been any appreciable diminution in the total number of such cases. The reduction (220 beds) in the normal accommodation necessarily tends to increase the cost of maintenance of each patient, especially as there are so many patients who need infirmary treatment continuously.



**Patients.** The following is a summary of the admissions, deaths, and discharges during the year 1901 :—

	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			DISCHARGES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Caterham ... ..	54	65	119	57	52	109	6	6	12
Leavesden ... ..	81	65	146	75	89	164	8	12	20
Darenth ... ..	85	90	175	38	31	69	49	62	111*
Rochester House (opened 1st August)	40	54	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	260	274	534	170	172	342	63	80	143

On the 31st December there were under treatment at—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Caterham ... ..	886	1,044	1,930
Leavesden ... ..	811	956	1,767
Darenth ... ..	1,072	913	1,985†
Rochester House...	40	54	94
Totals ... ..	2,809	2,967	5,776

No improvement can be recorded in the general character of the admission which during recent years have mostly been of the helpless class, requiring infirmary treatment on admission. This must ultimately necessitate the provision of more infirmary accommodation and an augmented staff.

Only 13 patients were discharged as recovered or improved, as against 25 during the year 1900.

Detailed information as to the statistics relating to the asylums will be found in the reports of the medical superintendents, and the statistical tables (vol. ii.).

**Expenditure.** The total expenditure in respect of the asylums, including Rochester House, during the year ended at Michaelmas, 1901, was £177,312.

The average daily cost per head in respect of "maintenance" was slightly over 7d., whilst the average daily cost in respect of all charges, other than those of a special character, was nearly 1s. 6½d.

The expenditure out of current account on works of a special character has been as follows :—

	£
Caterham Asylum .. ..	1,563
Leavesden .. ..	3,805
Darenth .. ..	4,136
Rochester House .. ..	3,485‡
Total .. ..	<u>£12,989</u>

\* Includes all transfers (i.e., admissions) to Rochester House.

† Includes 610 children under 16 years of age at schools and pavilions.

‡ About two-thirds of this amount is for alterations and additions, and the remaining third for furniture



**Improvements.** Various works of improvement have been completed or commenced during the year, reference to which will be found in the medical superintendents' reports. Among the more important may be specially mentioned :—

- (a) The extension of the laundries at the three asylums ;
- (b) The provision of rustic shelters at Caterham and Leavesden ;
- (c) The relaying of drains and works of sewage disposal at Leavesden ;
- (d) The erection of a new mortuary with laboratory attached at Leavesden.

Some other much-needed improvements in contemplation, which it is hoped will be at least started during 1902, are :—

- (a) The provision of isolation accommodation at Leavesden and Darenth ;
- (b) The provision of homes for female attendants at Leavesden and Darenth ;
- (c) The erection of cottages for married attendants at Leavesden ;
- (d) The provision of sanitary annexes to patients' blocks at Caterham and Leavesden ;
- (e) The provision of additional accommodation for female staff at Caterham.

**Consolidation of administration of Darenth Asylum and Schools.**

Substantial progress has been made towards consolidating the administration of the two large imbecile institutions at Darenth.

**Lunacy Commissioners' reports.**

The customary reports of visits made to the Managers' asylums by two of the Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy were received, and were all of a gratifying character. In the case of one report only were any observations of the Managers thereon desired by the Local Government Board. We believe this fact is without precedent in the history of the Managers, and indicates improvement in the control and administration of these large institutions. (A copy of each of the reports is appended, see p. 115.)

**Farms and products.**

A useful report was submitted to us on the 11th November by a Special Sub-Committee which we had appointed to consider the management of the farms at the Caterham, Leavesden, and Darenth Asylums, and we adopted a large number of proposals, one of the objects of which was to bring about uniformity in the method of keeping the farm accounts and the systems of charging the products of the farms and gardens.

**Suspension of ordinary visitation of patients.**

In consequence of the smallpox outbreak which prevailed in the Metropolis during the latter half of the year, we were reluctantly compelled in November to temporarily suspend the ordinary visitation of patients at the asylums by their friends, nearly all of whom reside in crowded and possibly infected areas.

**Vaccination of patients and officials.**

The question having been raised as to the right of the Managers to vaccinate or re-vaccinate, as a matter of routine, all patients in the asylums as a protection against smallpox, the Managers, upon our recommendation, decided to ask the Local Government Board to state their views on the question. In their reply, dated 30th November, 1901, the Board stated that it would appear that the consent of the patient " may be regarded as implied in adult



"cases of the kind in question," but that, as regards children, any arrangements made in the matter should not "extend, under ordinary circumstances, to the case of any child as to whom the Managers may have sufficient ground for supposing that the parent would object."

Later on, the Managers, acting on our advice, directed that it should be a condition of service at their imbecile asylums that all new officials and servants must be vaccinated or re-vaccinated if the respective medical superintendents should so order.

**Transfer  
of imbeciles  
to hospital.**

In October the Managers, at our suggestion, asked the Local Government Board for an expression of opinion as to whether it was permissible to transfer temporarily imbecile patients who might be suffering from infectious disease from one of the Managers' asylums to one of their infectious hospitals for treatment.

On the 26th November the Board replied that they were not aware of any authority under which the Managers could remove, temporarily, a patient from a metropolitan asylum for imbeciles to an ordinary fever hospital of the Managers; adding that they had been in communication with the Commissioners in Lunacy on the subject, from whom they had received the following expression of opinion: "It would seem that the effect of such removal would be to discharge the order under which the patient is detained as an imbecile, and that if, after his recovery, it were found necessary to replace him under detention, he must first be admitted to his proper workhouse, and thence removed by a new order and certificate to a metropolitan asylum."

A proposal that the Local Government Board should be requested to obtain statutory powers in reference to this matter was subsequently rejected.

**Resignation  
of Dr. Elliot.**

On the 4th March we received with regret the announcement of the contemplated resignation, on account of failing health, of Dr. G. S. Elliot, who for upwards of 21 years had held the important post of medical superintendent of Caterham Asylum with complete satisfaction to the Managers. On several occasions Dr. Elliot's ripe experience had been of great assistance in special matters apart from the duties of his office, and, on the grounds of "peculiar professional qualifications" and of "special circumstances," the Managers, with the consent of the Local Government Board, decided that he was fully entitled to an addition of eight years to his actual period of service (25 years) for the purpose of computing the amount of his superannuation allowance. Dr. Elliot ceased to hold office on the 30th June, and was succeeded by Dr. Campbell, who had occupied the position of first assistant medical officer at Caterham for nearly 19 years, and whom the Managers had decided to promote.

**Tooting Bec  
Asylum—  
Appoint-  
ment of  
medical  
superinten-  
dent.**

In anticipation of the possible completion of Tooting Bec Asylum early in 1902, various steps were taken with a view to facilitate its opening for the reception of patients, one of which was the selection of a medical superintendent. Upon our recommendation, the Managers decided to promote Dr. E. H. Beresford, senior assistant medical officer at Darenth Asylum, to fill this important office, as from a date to be determined by us. At the time of the decision, Dr. Beresford had held office at Darenth for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.



**Appendices.** We append hereto (i.) a statement showing the area and appropriation of land belonging to the asylums; (ii.) the medical superintendents' annual reports for 1901 (see pp. 122-179, Vol. ii.); (iii.) reports by the medical expert and the head schoolmistress and matron of Rochester House (see pp. 147-151, Vol. ii.); (iv.) the reports of the Visiting Lunacy Commissioners as received from the Local Government Board; and (v.) a series of operative resolutions of the nature of standing orders which have been passed by us during the year 1901.

Signed on behalf of the Asylums Committee.

(Signed) J. R. HILL,  
Chairman.

*Statement showing the Area and Appropriation of Land belonging to the Asylums (see note).*

	CATERHAM.			LEAVESDEN.			DARENTH.		
	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
1. Asylum buildings ( <i>i.e.</i> , administrative buildings and patients' blocks) }	8	0	0	6	1	23	45	1	21½*
2. Airing courts ...	6	0	0	8	1	39			
3. Ornamental grounds ...	5	1	31	3	0	18			
4. Recreation grounds ...	6	0	12	4	3	3	15	3	2
5. Gasworks ...	0	2	33	0	3	38	1	1	11½
6. Farm buildings ...	0	2	28	1	2	0	3	3	39
7. Pasture land ...	74	0	20	25	0	0	30	1	21
8. Arable land ...	36	0	0	8	0	0	86	2	37½
9. Kitchen garden ...	6	2	0	13	0	0	33	1	36½
10. Orchard ...	1	2	0	2	2	5	5	0	19½†
11. Cemetery ...	0	3	21	1	1	34	1	0	28
12. Other parts, viz. :—									
(i.) Laundry drying ground	0	2	19	0	2	0			
(ii.) Cottages and gardens...							0	3	30
(iii.) Chaplain's house and "Firs" ...	2	0	0						
(iv.) Coal sheds, &c ...				0	1	0			
(v.) Wood ...	2	3	28				3	2	28½
(vi.) Roads, paths, &c. ...	3	0	0	8	0	0			
Totals ...	154	1	32	84	0	0	227	3	35 †

\* Includes roads. † 3½ acres of orchard utilised as kitchen garden.

‡ About 63½ acres of this total belongs to Gore Farm Hospital, but is farmed from the asylum.

NOTE.—Rochester House and Tooting Bec Asylum have not been included in the table because the first-named place is not the property of the Managers, and is comparatively very small, and the second-named institution has not yet come under the control of the Asylums Committee.



REPORT BY TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY WHO  
VISITED CATERHAM ASYLUM ON THE 4TH JUNE, 1901.

LUNACY COMMISSION,

66, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

10th June, 1901.

On the 4th inst. we made a careful inspection of all parts of the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham, and are pleased to be able to report that it continues to be maintained in very good order.

The wards and dormitories were bright and clean, and the former, especially on the female side, well supplied with birds and other objects calculated to interest and amuse the inmates. Some of the rooms, on the male side particularly, we thought overcrowded. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. We were glad to learn that the deficiency of w.c. accommodation, to which attention was drawn by our colleagues, is to be met by extending the closets on the ground floor. We hope advantage will be taken of the opportunity to abolish the existing urinals, some of which we found smelling offensively, and some of the floors very wet.

Since the last visit much painting and general renovation have been undertaken; hot-water radiators have been provided for warming the corridors; two large hot-plates have been fixed in the kitchen to improve the serving of the patients' dinners; eight very good shelters have been erected in the airing courts; the exits, for use in case of fire, at the detached block[s] have been improved; a steam fire-engine has been purchased, but not yet delivered; and, to meet the deficiency of seats in the male wards, 450 additional chairs are on order.

The improvements in contemplation comprise alterations and additions to the laundry, which will allow of the more effectual separation of the sexes; the provision of fresh sleeping accommodation for the laundry staff, and the extension of the tar-paving of the paths of the female airing courts.

In the interval between the visit of our colleagues on the 5th of February last year, 133 patients were admitted; 30 discharged or removed, of whom 12 had recovered; and 163 died. These changes left on the books the names of 1,931 patients—888 males and 1,043 females, all of whom we saw.

We found them orderly, satisfactory as regards their personal condition and dress, and generally in good health, most of those in bed being there for debility or the feebleness of old age. 34 patients who are destructive to their clothing were wearing strong dresses, which are now made of much less obtrusive and more suitable material than formerly. Some of the more sensible patients complained, and, we think, with some reason, of the monotony and roughness of their food; we are glad, therefore, to know that the board of management are considering the desirability of making certain changes in the dietary which would give greater variety. The dinner which we saw served consisted of meat pie. It was savoury, and the crust good, but the meat was very hard and coarse.

Of the total number of patients, 0·7 per cent. are general paralytics, and 14·2 per cent. epileptics. All the latter class are under continuous supervision at night.



The percentage of recoveries on admission in 1900 was 13·7, and of deaths, on the average number resident, 6·8. No inquest was held during the period under review.

Of the 163 deaths, 4·9 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 9·8 per cent. to phthisis. 4 patients died of colitis, which appears to have been the only zymotic disease that occurred. In 120 instances, or 74 per cent., the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination; this, we are pleased to note, is a marked improvement on the previous return. Bedsores existed on 6, or only 3·6 per cent. of the bodies at death. Only 1 patient was suffering from this complication at the time of our inspection, and she had been bedridden for years, and was very emaciated.

Serious injuries, all resulting in fractures of bones, were sustained by 10 patients. Except in two instances, in which the injuries originated in quarrels with fellow-patients, all were occasioned accidentally.

From our inquiries we learn that 44 per cent. of the patients of both sexes are employed in useful work; that from 15 to 18 per cent. attend the chapel services; and that, for the 159 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, the priest conducts a service every Sunday afternoon, and celebrates mass once a month. 26 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the associated entertainments; 16 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the asylum estate, and about 7 per cent. are taken daily beyond the airing courts. On the night preceding our visit 8 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds or bedding.

No one has been mechanically restrained, and only 7 patients have been secluded, in the aggregate for 50½ hours.

In the medical journal 312 patients were reported as under medical treatment. We think that all bruises and other minor injuries should be entered in the column provided in that book for the purpose; this does not seem to be the practice now.

We are glad to know that a superior officer is always present at the general bathing.

Additional guards are needed to some of the machinery in the laundry to prevent the risk of injury to patients and laundrymaids.

The staff has been augmented and gives now for day duty about 1 attendant to 17 patients in each division. For night duty there are 7 male attendants and 11 nurses.

Including the additional appointments and those who have been only temporarily engaged to fill the place of men called up to serve with the colours, 23 per cent. of the male attendants and 33 per cent. of the nurses have been in the asylum less than a year, but 42 per cent. of the men and 27 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years' service.

Dr. Elliot, the medical superintendent, who has for 21 years discharged his duties with credit, is about to retire upon a pension. He is to be succeeded by Dr. Campbell, the senior assistant medical officer, who has been connected with the asylum for 18 years.

(Signed)

E. MARRIOTT COOKE,  
HARDINGE F. GIFFARD,

*Commissioners in Lunacy.*



REPORT BY TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY WHO  
VISITED LEAVESDEN ASYLUM ON THE 29TH APRIL, 1901.

LUNACY COMMISSION,

66, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

9th May, 1901.

We paid the customary annual visit of inspection to the Leavesden Asylum on the 29th ult., and are pleased to be able to report favourably upon the state of the institution and its inmates. We saw all those who were in residence, and gave them an opportunity to speak to us. Beyond a few appeals for discharge, we received no complaints. The general demeanour of the patients was orderly, their clothing tidy and neat.

Since the visit paid by our colleagues on 7th June of last year there has been a considerable reduction in the number of beds. On that date there were 1,946 patients on the books; this year on 29th April there were 1,768. This reduction cannot but be beneficial by affording more space per patient in dormitories and wards, and thus conducing to more healthful conditions. No fresh cases were admitted between 8th June, 1900, and 28th February, 1901, the changes since 7th June, 1900, being as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted .. .. .	27	9	36
Discharged or removed .. .. .	17	11	28
Of whom had recovered .. .. .	2	1	3
Died .. .. .	77	108	185

At our visit there were in the asylum 816 males and 952 females, numbers which are within 12 (2 male, 10 female) of the present estimated accommodation. The lower recovery rate (2·8 per cent. on admissions) and the higher death rate (16·2 per cent. on average numbers resident in 1900 as compared with the previous year) are doubtless in the main attributable to the marked decrease in the total numbers admitted.

The number of epileptics at present in the wards is 376, or 21·2 per cent. of the total inmates. There are only 15 subjects of general paralysis, 3 of whom are females. On the night preceding our visit, 2·7 per cent. of the patients were reported to have wetted their beds or bedding. By an increase of the staff and rearrangement of duties, all the patients in the asylum now sleep under continuous night supervision.

Another new and commendable departure is the setting apart certain wards on each side of the building for the reception of patients who are subjects of tuberculosis; and in these wards very considerable reductions have been made in the numbers previously assigned to them. Thus, in the infirmary blocks, in each of the four wards devoted to the reception of these patients there are now only 39 instead of 64 beds, whilst in the large dayrooms XI. (female) and XII. (male) where incipient cases of phthisis are segregated, the numbers inhabiting them have been reduced from 150 and 112 respectively to 120 and 86, with a corresponding diminution in the beds of the dormitories belonging to them. The airing courts



in connection with these wards are being enlarged, and shelters are to be erected. These provisions for the better treatment of tuberculosis, which is responsible for a large proportion of the deaths in the asylum, are also supplemented by measures of prevention, the disease being shown by Dr. Elkins (in a valuable report which he furnished to us) to have been acquired in the asylum by a large number of those who died from its effects after the age of 60. These measures include the periodical testing of herds at the farm, the slaughter of animals that re-act to tuberculin, and the restriction of purchase of cattle to those who have passed the test applied by the veterinary surgeon. The possible means whereby cows subsequently become infected, and the steps to be taken to prevent this, are matters that are at present receiving consideration. The necessity for such precautions is shown in the fact that 73, or 39·4 per cent., of the 185 deaths occurring at the asylum since the last visit were attributable to tuberculosis, mostly of the pulmonary type (phthisis). We have dwelt on this subject because we think credit is due to the thorough manner in which it is being treated, and we trust that the result will be a steady diminution in the number of cases of this disease.

Of the more strictly zymotic class of diseases, we learn that during the past year there have been 7 cases of erysipelas and 4 of enteric fever; 2 of the latter were female patients, both of whom died. 2 nurses were also attacked and recovered. There have been 49 cases of diarrhœa, including 5 fatal cases of enteritis, and 4 cases of ulcerative colitis, all fatal. It may be recalled that in 1899 the institution suffered severely from an outbreak of enteric fever, as well as enteritis and pneumonia, and the water supply was found, on investigation, to be dangerously polluted. The sub-committee, after considering the question of an alternative supply, the expense of which would have been considerable, have, on expert advice, decided to take steps to purify the well water. With this object there is being erected a steriliser which is guaranteed to both sterilise and soften the water for use in the asylum.

*Post-mortem* examinations were made in 167 cases, or the commendable proportion of 90 per cent. of the deaths. Bedsores, most of which we were informed were extremely trifling, existed at death in 27 instances.

One inquest has been held since the last visit. It was the case of a woman who died from injuries sustained by an accidental fall under circumstances which were fully reported to our Board at the time. There have been no serious but non-fatal accidents.

There has been no resort to seclusion or mechanical restraint, and on the day of our visit no patient was wearing a strong dress. From the statistics supplied to us, we find that about 50 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday services in the chapel. There are 131 members of the Roman Catholic faith, for whom a weekly service is provided, whilst 30 patients attend a Hebrew service once a week. 34 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, and about 20 per cent. the weekly dances. Only female working patients walk out beyond the asylum estate, and these form a proportion of 12·6 per cent. of the total number of female patients. The walks around the estate, which have been lately extended and improved, are daily utilised by 48 per cent. of the whole number of patients, only 8 per cent. being altogether confined for exercise to the



airing courts. Of the men 44·8 per cent., and of the women 39 per cent., are usefully employed. Patients of both sexes work in the laundry—namely, 17 men and 36 women. The laundrymaids' quarters have been enlarged, and plans have been prepared for the thorough remodelling of the laundry. 25 male patients are employed in the kitchen. We observed a new milk steriliser there. We also noticed, with approval, in the bakehouse that kneading is done by machinery.

The dietary is liberal. A second vegetable is provided daily, and the dinner on the day of our visit gave a choice of meats, the joints being roast and boiled pork and beef. The special diets of fish and of pudding were excellent.

The staff of attendants is now relatively larger than it was, the numbers employed on day duty giving a proportion of 1 to 16 on the male side, and very nearly that proportion on the female. On each division about 36 per cent. have had less than one year's service; whilst of the male attendants 17, or 25·7 per cent., and of the female 15, or 19·2 per cent., have been in the service of the asylum over five years. There have been four changes among the charge attendants since the last visit, and 7 attendants in all have been discharged for misconduct. The course of instruction and training in the asylum is now recognised as qualifying for the certificates of the Medico-Psychological Association.

In addition to improvements and alterations already noticed, we are glad to learn that it is proposed to construct a recreation room for the male attendants, to build a nurses' home, an isolation hospital, and a new *post-mortem* room and mortuary. It is also proposed to build some cottages for attendants.

The drainage system of the asylum is being to some extent remodelled, whilst thorough cleansing and repainting of the whole building is now in progress, improvements being made in the heating and lighting of the corridors. In fine, there is every indication of an endeavour to improve the asylum in the interest of the health and comfort of its inmates.

The medical case books and other records are well kept.

(Signed) SIDNEY COUPLAND,  
G. HAROLD URMSON,  
*Commissioners in Lunacy.*

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#### REPORT OF TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY WHO VISITED DARENTH ASYLUM ON THE 11TH MARCH, 1901.

LUNACY COMMISSION,  
66, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.  
[Undated.]

On the 11th inst. we paid our annual visit to the Darenth Asylum of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and, as the result of a complete inspection, are able to give a generally very favourable report of its condition and management.

The practical fusion of the adult and children's departments under one superintendent is becoming an accomplished fact, and already bearing fruit in increasing unity of administration.

When the 150 educable children who are to be received into Rochester House, Ealing, have been removed the process will go on more rapidly, and the result



should be apparent in greater ease of administration, and some increase of economy, by enabling the asylum to dispense with duplicate offices and officers.

The removal of improvable children, however, while it will aid in this desirable result, and perhaps enable the present increased industrial occupation to be still further developed, may be followed by the substitution for them of a more helpless class who will further tax the nursing resources of the asylum.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 27th of April, 1900, there have been the following changes among the patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions .. .. .	70	66	136
Discharges .. .. .	15	16	31
Deaths .. .. .	29	30	59

These changes have left resident 1,073 males and 916 females, a total of 1,989 patients.

As the total accommodation is for 1,994, there are therefore at present 5 vacancies only. The maintenance charge is 10s. 6d. a week.

The large proportion of 33 per cent. of the patients are epileptics, and there are 9 general paralytics among them.

All these patients are under constant day and night supervision.

16 per cent. wetted their beds or bedding on the night preceding our visit. This is a large but not an undue percentage, when regard is had to the nature of the cases and the youth of so many of them.

37 per cent. attend the chapel services on Sunday, and this proportion, it is believed, would be materially increased if the accommodation in the chapel were more adequate to the demands upon it. Special Roman Catholic and Jewish services are provided for the patients of those faiths. The associated entertainments attract 32 per cent., while weekly exercise and change is given to about 20 per cent. beyond the estate, and daily walks to 66 per cent. within it, but outside the airing courts, to which only 5 per cent. are confined for excitement or objectionable habits.

Employment is found for 26 per cent., and we saw many of them during our visit usefully and healthily occupied in various handicrafts.

Only three accidents of at all a serious nature have occurred since the last visit. They were all caused by falls, and resulted in fractures of bones.

There has been no inquest. There have, however, been, as might be expected where there are so many juvenile inmates, a good many cases of infectious disease; namely, 35 of German measles, 15 of scarlet fever, and 4 of chickenpox; but no death resulted from any of these disorders.

The deaths were altogether due to natural and ordinary causes, phthisis accounting for 17 per cent. of them.

*Post-mortem* examinations were made in the very creditable proportion of 88 per cent., and bedsores existed in 8 per cent. of the deaths. Only 1 patient was so suffering when we visited the wards, where we saw 53 patients in bed. This and other evidences which we saw assured us that the nursing of the very large proportion of feeble and helpless persons in this asylum is creditable to those who have the charge of them.

We report with satisfaction that there has been no resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion.



A superior officer is said to be invariably present at the bathing of the patients, a matter to which we attach great importance.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 74 of the former and 127 of the latter; 17 and 32 of each sex respectively being engaged in night duty. The male day attendants are in the proportion of one to every  $18\frac{1}{2}$  patients, and the women of one to every  $9\frac{3}{4}$ . This discrepancy may to some extent explain the difference in records of service of the two sexes, 42 per cent. of the former and only 21 per cent. of the latter having served less than a year.

In this connection we may mention that while there is a nurses' block for the children's, but none for the adult asylum, there is no provision of this kind at all for the men, a defect which is in urgent need of rectification. A sitting-room has, however, been recently provided for the male attendants. The scullery attached to the nurses' mess-room is very inadequate for its purpose.

We saw all the patients, except two who were in the fever hospital suffering from scarlet fever, and were generally satisfied with their dress and personal neatness. What we saw left no doubt in our minds that they are well cared for and kindly treated. Many were busily employed in the workshops and elsewhere, and many were exercising in the airing grounds, which are being asphalted and laid out ornamentally. This process needs to be applied at once to that which is attached to ward 21.

The day rooms were in excellent order, well supplied with objects of interest, and bright, cheerful, and comfortable. The dormitories were in the same condition, and beds and bedding clean and well cared for. The practice, however, of making up the beds on the male side with no blanket between the sheet and the waterproof is both unusual and, we think, undesirable. The process of dry rubbing the floors is being gradually extended throughout the asylum, and many floors which were worn have been altogether replaced by new ones. Much, however, still remains to be done. The atmosphere of all the rooms was quite sweet, and the temperature comfortable.

We saw a good dinner of roast mutton and vegetables served to the patients, who evidently appreciated it.

We understand that it is proposed to reorganise and extend the laundry, which we hope will then include a steam calender. The w.c.s are to be improved, and it would be well if provision were made for the separate treatment of cases of phthisis where the danger of infecting others would be less serious than at present, and, as occasion offers, for the lowering of the inconveniently high baths, and the extension of telephonic communication throughout the asylum.

The medical staff remains of the same numerical strength, Dr. Taylor having the services of four assistant medical officers.

(Signed)

F. NEEDHAM,  
C. S. BAGOT,

*Commissioners in Lunacy.*



OPERATIVE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATURE OF STANDING ORDERS  
PASSED BY THE ASYLUMS COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

(1.) MATTERS IN HANDS OF THE ENGINEER AND THE SURVEYOR.

That a statement be submitted to the Asylums Committee every four weeks showing what matters relating to the asylums the Engineer and the Surveyor to the Board have in hand, and the extent to which such matters have progressed. [21st January, 1901, vol. II., p. 22. Rescinded 12th May, 1902, vol. III., p. 90.]

(2.) KEYS.

That it be left to each asylum sub-committee to decide what keys are to be issued to each officer.

That the medical superintendent do issue keys to officers entitled to have them, and be responsible for the return thereof from officers when leaving.

That the medical superintendent do keep a key register, and record therein the issue and return of all keys, and be responsible for the safe custody of all keys not in use.

That the existing practice *re* keys at Darenth Asylum do continue until such time as the system of locks has been altered. [18th February, 1901, vol. II., p. 34.]

(3.) COAL AND GAS ALLOWANCE.

That the following maximum quantities of coal and gas per annum be allowed to the undermentioned officers :—

			Coal.		Gas.
Medical Superintendent	...	...	14 tons	.....	80,000 cubic feet.
Chaplain	...	...	12 „	.....	70,000 „
Steward	...	...	12 „	.....	55,000 „
Matron	..	...	12 „	.....	55,000 „
Gate-porter	...	...	7* „	.....	40,000* „

That as regards coal, it be understood that if any additional quantity is required at any time it must be paid for at the current contract rate.

That as regards gas, it be understood that any consumption of gas over and above the stipulated quantity shall be paid for at the rate of 2s. per 1,000 cubic feet.

That a separate recording gas meter be provided for all officers who are entitled to gas as a separate emolument, and that the reading thereof be taken fortnightly and recorded. [18th March, 1901, vol. II., p. 49.]

That the matrons at Darenth Asylum be exempted from the operation of the Asylums Committee's recent regulations as to coal and gas allowance to officers until the administrations of the two departments have been amalgamated. [15th April, 1901, vol. II., p. 64.]

(4.) PROMOTION OF ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

That whenever an assistant medical officer at one of the Board's asylums makes application for a higher position in the Managers' asylum service, it be an instruction to the clerk to apply on behalf of the Asylums Committee to the medical superintendent of the institution to which the assistant medical officer is attached for a statement of his opinion as to the character and fitness of such officer for the higher post. [29th April, 1901, vol. II., p. 77.]

(5.) CONDEMNED ARTICLES.

That the stewards be instructed to submit fortnightly to their respective institution sub-committees a list of condemned articles, and to have such articles in readiness to be seen by members of the sub-committee should they so desire. [13th May, 1901, vol. II., p. 83.]

[“For description of articles to be condemned by matron and steward respectively, see “p. 200 (9th December, 1901.)”]

\* To include coal and gas required in office.



## (6.) EXCHANGE OF PATIENTS WITH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

That the clerk to the Asylums Committee of the London County Council be informed that, until such time as Tooting Bec Asylum is opened, the Asylums Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board assent to his proposal that upon the transfer of a patient from one of the Board's asylums, a patient from a County asylum will if required be immediately received by the Board in exchange; upon the understanding that the transference of patients from the County asylums to the Managers' asylums will be carried out by the Council's officials as heretofore. [10th June, 1901, vol. II., p. 98.]

## (7.) NAMES OF MEMBERS IN SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

That in future the report of each sub-committee be prefaced by the names of the members present at the meeting held on the date of such report. [10th June, 1901, vol. II., p. 108.]

## (8.) LADIES AS ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

That future advertisements for assistant medical officers be so worded as to obviate applications from ladies. [8th July, 1901, vol. II., p. 118.]

## (9.) REVISED ESTIMATES FOR WORKS.

That it be an instruction to all officers concerned that when the Asylums Committee is about to consider tenders for work a revised estimate of cost is to be submitted in cases where variation of details or lapse of time makes a revised estimate desirable. [27th July, 1901, vol. II., p. 136.]

## (10.) POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

That on no account is a person other than a medical man to open the bodies of patients for purposes of *post-mortem* examination. [14th October, 1901, vol. II., p. 156.]

## (11.) FARM MANAGEMENT AND METHOD OF CHARGING PRODUCTS.

The committee passed a series of resolutions dealing with the utilisation of the asylum land, keeping of cows and milk supply, method of keeping the accounts relating to the farm and its products and to asylum conveyances, and as to the appointment of a farm valuer. [11 November, 1901, vol. II., pp. 180-3.]

## (12.) DEPUTY CHARGE ATTENDANTS' WAGES.

That the institution sub-committees be authorised to pay deputy charge attendants on promotion at the rate of £33 per annum for males and £24 for females (the maximum allowed by the scale in each case), with the usual emoluments. [11th November, 1901, vol. II., p. 184.]

## (13.) VISITATION BY CHILDREN AT ROCHESTER HOUSE.

That in view of the inadequate isolation accommodation at Rochester House, visits to Rochester House by children under 16 years of age be not permitted, unless special permission is obtained beforehand from the head schoolmistress and matron, and that instructions be issued accordingly. [25th November, 1901, vol. II., p. 192.]

## (14.) VACCINATION OF OFFICIALS.

That the Managers be advised to make it a condition of service at their imbecile asylums that all new officials and servants must be vaccinated or re-vaccinated if the respective medical superintendents should so order. [9th December, 1901, vol. II., p. 204.]

[The Managers adopted the recommendation.]



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

(For the Statistical Tables referred to herein, see pp. 55 to 57 of vol. ii.)

5th May, 1902.

**Intro-  
ductory.**

We submit our report on the work of the ambulance service of the Board during the year 1901.

Two features of unusual interest in the year's work were the commencement of a branch of the service for the conveyance of non-infectious cases and the serious outbreak of smallpox in the autumn.

**Conveyance  
of  
ringworm  
cases.**

In the beginning of the year, at the desire of the Children's Committee, we made arrangements for the conveyance of children suffering from ringworm from the places of medical examination in London to the railway station *en route* to the special school provided by the Managers for the reception and treatment of such cases.

**Conveyance  
of imbecile  
patients.**

At about the same time the Asylums Committee arranged with us that we should undertake the conveyance of imbecile patients from the Tooting Bec Asylum, when erected, to the other asylums of the Board, and for this purpose a special ambulance station will be built adjoining the asylum.

In the meantime, we have been able to transport the improvable children from the Darenth Asylum to the special home established for such cases at Rochester House, Little Ealing.

**Numbers  
of children  
and other  
persons  
conveyed.**

Altogether during the year 180 children suffering from ringworm and 96 improvable imbecile children have been conveyed to their several destinations by this branch service.

We also transferred 13 children from the home for defective children at Kingwood Road, Fulham, to Elm Grove, Peckham.

The vehicles for this work, of course, are not kept at the ambulance stations which undertake the removal of infectious patients.

**Plague  
prepara-  
tions.**

Fears were entertained that the plague would make its appearance in London, and the Managers were in the preceding year called upon to set aside a certain amount of their hospital accommodation for any cases that might occur. The conveyance of such cases would, of course, have been undertaken by the ambulance service, and, among other preparations we considered it necessary to make, we ordered a few additional ambulances to be built, and had others specially adapted for plague cases.



**Regulations and wages and uniform scales for the subordinate staff.**

During the past year we have carefully revised and codified the regulations for the management of our ambulance stations and for the guidance of the subordinate staff. We have also found it necessary to revise the wages and uniform scales of the subordinate staff of both land and river services.

**LAND SERVICE.**

**Work of ambulance stations.**

The work of the ambulance stations depends on the number of cases of infectious diseases admissible to the Board's hospitals which occur in London. We therefore give the following particulars as to the prevalence of smallpox, scarlet, enteric, and typhus fevers, and diphtheria.

Of smallpox 1,700 (87)\* cases were notified, of scarlet fever 18,381 (13,806), of enteric fever 3,194 (4,297), of typhus fever 20 (7), and of diphtheria (including membranous croup) 12,158 (11,880).

The percentage of notified cases which were removed to the Managers' hospitals was, as regards scarlet fever 78.89 (75.88), enteric fever 45.34 (52.46) (including 97 (200) cases taken to general hospitals), typhus fever 85.00 (14.29), and diphtheria 74.84 (73.58). 1,848† (94) certified cases of smallpox were sent to the South Wharf, but only 1,625 (66) cases were sent on to the Hospital Ships. No correction has been made in the foregoing figures for mistakes in diagnosis discovered after admission.

It is at all times difficult to forecast the movements of infectious diseases. In the Metropolis scarlet fever is usually at the point of least prevalence in the spring of the year; but at the end of April of the past year a somewhat severe local outbreak occurred in the districts of Bethnal Green and Shoreditch. For many weeks previously very few cases had been received from these districts: on an average, about one case every other day. Suddenly from the 30th April to the 11th May cases occurred so rapidly that in that short period of 12 days a total of 251 scarlet fever cases arose, and were removed to the Board's hospitals. We understand the outbreak to have been due to an infected milk supply.

This erratic behaviour of infectious disease received another illustration in the autumn of the year. Until about the middle of August the Metropolis had been practically free from smallpox. Then cases began to occur in different parts of the Metropolis, until, at the beginning of the winter, the disease existed in every metropolitan district. So serious was the outlook that at the end of the year the Managers had been induced to make preparations for adding very largely to their existing hospital accommodation.

This decision naturally affected the ambulance service, and we also were taking steps for increasing the capacity of certain of the ambulance stations, and considering the necessity for the erection of a station to deal specially with smallpox.

Although the matter does not come within the range of the work of the year 1901, we may here state that the provision of an additional station and the purchase of a considerable number of new ambulances in order to supply the needs of the

\* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1900.

† This is more than were notified. Presumably, certificates in respect of some of the cases returned home were not forwarded to the medical officers of health or were withdrawn.



transport service between the Hospital Ships and Gore Farm Hospital were ultimately decided upon.

Appendices A and B (see pp. 55 and 56, vol. ii.) show the work performed by the six stations during the past year.

The following table briefly summarises the year's work of each station :—

STATION.	Number of Removals.	Number of Journeys.	Miles Run by Vehicles.
Eastern ... ..	9,725 (6,063)*	6,536 (4,612)	61,372 (36,776)
North-Western ... ..	6,978 (4,779)	4,682 (3,316)	41,528 (25,901)
Western . ... ..	6,413 (5,746)	4,734 (4,090)	58,765 (43,539)
South-Western ... ..	5,314 (5,304)	4,611 (3,950)	45,066 (38,301)
South-Eastern ... ..	7,592 (7,997)	6,395 (5,581)	70,538 (58,293)
Brook ... ..	3,944 (3,902)	3,629 (3,259)	40,009 (30,038)
Totals ... ..	39,966 (33,791)	30,587 (24,808)	317,278 (232,848)

The following table shows (a) the greatest number of patients removed to hospital in a single day by each station; and (b) the heaviest week's work of each station :—

STATION.	(a) Greatest number of patients removed in one day.		(b) Heaviest week's work.		
	Date.	Number.	Week ended	Removals (including transfers, &c.).	Mileage travelled.
Eastern ... ..	Oct. 15	40 (31)	Oct. 19	307 (181)	1,826 (1,138)
North-Western ... ..	„ 15	30 (22)	„ 19	222 (139)	1,399 (816)
Western ... ..	„ 7	32 (27)	Nov. 2	227 (167)	2,431 (1,399)
South-Western ... ..	Sept. 17	30 (24)	Sept. 28	214 (142)	1,591 (1,145)
South-Eastern ... ..	Oct. 29	39 (24)	„ 28	249 (191)	2,448 (1,458)
Brook ... ..	Dec. 2	28 (15)	Dec. 7	130 (134)	1,646 (801)

The Eastern Station again undertook the conveyance at first between the laundry of the Eastern Hospital, and later of the North-Eastern Hospital, and the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, of the linen, &c., used by the patients treated in two wards of the latter hospital which were hired by the Board for enteric patients.

\* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1900.



The average length of the journeys at the different ambulance stations were as follow :—

	Removals from Home.			Transfers.	Average of every kind of Journey.
	Miles.			Miles.	Miles.
	Smallpox.	Fever.			
Eastern ... ..	17·7	8·3	(7·5)*	19·4 (17·8)	9·4 (7·9)
North-Western ... ..	16·4	7·5	(6·9)	21·0 (18·1)	8·8 (7·8)
Western ... ..	20·3	10·3	(9·3)	26·6 (27·1)	12·4 (10·6)
South-Western ... ..	—	9·2	(8·6)	20·2 (27·9)	9·7 (9·3)
South-Eastern ... ..	12·3	10·3	(9·2)	19·5 (17·3)	11·0 (10·44)
Brook ... ..	20·2	9·9	(8·7)	19·7 (14·4)	11·0 (9·2)

**Ambulance stations.** The six ambulance stations continue to be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair, the minor repairs and painting being executed by the staff. All repairs to the vehicles at each station have been effected by the coachsmith.

**Staff.** The health of the staff, both male and female, has been well maintained. At the Eastern Station 7 (17) members have been off duty, 1 (1) of whom suffered from scarlet fever, and others from minor disorders, involving in the aggregate a loss of service of 65 (239) days. At the North-Western Station 5 (1) members have been off duty for an aggregate of 59 (14) days. At the Western Station 10 (7) persons were off duty for an aggregate of 252 (226) days (1 had scarlet fever and 1 enteric fever). At the South-Western Station 3 (4) persons were off duty for 55 (41) days. At the South-Eastern Station 8 (3) persons were off duty for a total of 88 (38) days. At the Brook Station 5 (8) persons were off duty for an aggregate of 44 (52) days (1 suffered from a very mild attack of smallpox).

There were 43 (56) resignations, 20 (9) discharges, 1 (1) death, and 88 (70) appointments to the staff during the year; 2 (4) persons left without notice, and 2 (6) persons were transferred to other institutions.

**Removals to the Managers' hospitals.** On reference to Appendix A (vol. ii., p. 55) it will be seen that the total number of fever patients removed to the Managers' hospitals during the year was 25,532 (21,430). The removals of smallpox patients numbered 1,848 (94).

The average daily removals of fever patients in the first six months of the year was 55 (53), and during the last six months 85 (65).

The aggregate removals during the year, including the transfer of patients from one hospital to another, numbered 39,966 (33,791).

\* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1900.



**Smallpox patients admitted.**

The 1,848 (94)\* patients certified as suffering from smallpox who were removed in the Managers' ambulances to South Wharf came from all parts of London. The monthly removals were as follow :—

January ...	6 (21)	July ...	17 (13)
February ...	2 (5)	August ..	98 (2)
March ...	— (4)	September ...	182 (1)
April ...	3 (10)	October ...	297 (1)
May ...	1 (9)	November ...	460 (4)
June ...	9 (21)	December ...	773 (2)

There were also received at the wharf 3 patients from fever hospitals and 16 other patients, making a total of 1,867.

In 1,608 (65) cases the diagnosis was confirmed by the medical officers who inspected the patients at the wharf.

**Non-smallpox cases.**

Of the 259 (30) patients who were, in the opinion of the Board's medical officers, not suffering from smallpox, 230 were returned to their homes, 4 were sent to a fever hospital, 3 died, and 22† were infants who were sent to the ships with their mothers.

**Fever patients.**

At the commencement of the year there were 4,142 (4,895) patients in the Managers' fever hospitals, distributed as follows :—

Hospital.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Eastern Hospital ...	3	245	—	38	—	286
North-Eastern Hospital	301	—	—	—	—	301
North-Western Hospital	150	79	—	47	—	276
Western Hospital ...	215	119	—	41	—	375
South-Western Hospital	169	77	—	20	—	266
Fountain Hospital ...	208	88	—	—	—	296
Grove Hospital...	94	95	—	93	—	282
South-Eastern Hospital	118	169	—	45	—	332
Park Hospital ...	97	118	—	61	—	276
Brook Hospital ...	243	106	—	47	—	396
Northern Hospital ..	471	91	—	—	—	562
Gore Farm Hospital ...	410	84	—	—	—	494
Totals ...	2,479	1,271	—	392	—	4,142

The total number of cases of all diseases under treatment fell to the minimum, 2,563 (2,948) for the year by April 25th (*May 5th*); it rose to 4,708 by the 12th August, and declined to 4,508 on the 24th August. After that date it again rose and attained the maximum, 5,165 (4,779), for the year on November 3rd.

\* Italic figures, &c., in brackets throughout are the corresponding items for 1900.

† Eight of these were in the incubation stage of the disease at the time.



**Patients**

**conveyed to other places than the Managers' hospitals.**

Under the powers conferred by section 79 (3) of the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," 388 (327)\* persons suffering from dangerous infectious disorders were conveyed in the Managers' ambulances during the year 1901. Of these 56 (62) were stated to have measles, 102 (57) scarlet fever, 118 (103) enteric fever, 57 (40) diphtheria, 33 (51) erysipelas, 7 (4) puerperal fever, 3 (6) chickenpox, 3 smallpox, 8 suspected smallpox, and 1 consumption.

The total sum received by the Managers under this section of the Act during 1901 was £124 4s. (£111 19s. 6d.), of which £30 13s. (£23) was in respect of the services of nurses. In a considerable number of cases payment was remitted on account of the want of means of the patients.

**RIVER SERVICE.****Steamers.**

The three ambulance steamboats—"Maltese Cross," "Albert Victor," and "Geneva Cross"—and the ambulance steam launch "White Cross" have been maintained in working order. The distance run collectively by the steamers to and from the Hospital Ships at Long Reach was 16,054 (4,757) miles, and they conveyed 5,453 (1,635) patients and other passengers, and 76 tons 3 cwt. (70 tons 2 cwt.) of stores, &c. (see Appendix C, vol. ii., p. 57).

As in former years, several barges and other craft have come into collision with the Managers' steamers while lying at their moorings. The damage sustained has been made thoroughly good in every instance, and the total amount recovered in respect thereof during the year was £381 10s. 6d. (£487 15s. 5d.), making a total of £5,077 9s. 2d. recovered since 1885, in which year the present system of insurance against damage of all kinds, without the usual restrictive clauses, was first adopted.

**Wharves.**

The South Wharf is the headquarters of the River Ambulance Service. On it are shelters for smallpox patients who cannot at once be sent down the river to the Hospital Ships and for patients whom the medical officer desires to detain under observation. The ambulance steamboats are also moored off the wharf. It is therefore necessary to maintain a somewhat considerable staff on the premises, even in times when smallpox is not active. When the disease is widely prevalent, as at present, the staff employed is a large and very expensive one; it is especially so in the present outbreak, because much more work is now done at the wharves than in former epidemics. Formerly patients arriving at the wharves were medically examined, and, if the diagnosis were verified, were sent to the Hospital Ships in the same state as they were removed. That is to say, if they were removed in their own clothing (as in many cases they are, owing to the circumstances in which they live) and were fit to continue the journey without being put to bed, they were allowed to do so. Now every patient is stripped, put into hospital clothing, and put to bed; lists of his clothing and property are made out and sent with him. This very materially decreases the amount of work to be done when the patients arrive at Long Reach. It has, however, compelled us to make considerable additions to the accommodation for staff, both male and female, at the wharves.

\* Italic figures, &c., in brackets throughout are the corresponding items for 1900.



New and improved receiving rooms for patients will be erected at South Wharf, and a new shelter for patients there, and two others at North Wharf.

In other respects the wharves and piers and buildings in connection therewith have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

**Male staff.** There have been 7 (6)\* resignations, 9 discharges, and 45 (7) appointments during the year.

**Female staff.** Amongst the small staff of nurses, wardmaids, and domestic servants retained at South Wharf in connection with the care of patients detained in the shelters and in the transport of patients by the steamboats, there have been 6 resignations and 6 appointments in lieu thereof.

#### COST OF AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The total expenditure for the year ended at Michaelmas last was as under:—

	Ordinary.			Special.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Eastern Station... ..	4,526	0	0	539	0	0	5,065	0	0
	(4,143	0	0)	...			(4,143	0	0)
North-Western Station ... ..	3,723	0	0	...			3,723	0	0
	(3,371	0	0)	...			(3,371	0	0)
Western Station ... ..	4,011	0	0	...			4,011	0	0
	(3,664	0	0)	...			(3,664	0	0)
South-Western Station ... ..	3,872	0	0	...			3,872	0	0
	(3,626	0	0)	...			(3,626	0	0)
South-Eastern Station ... ..	4,802	0	0	...			4,802	0	0
	(4,711	0	0)	...			(4,711	0	0)
Brook Station ... ..	3,710	0	0	...			3,710	0	0
	(3,525	0	0)	...			(3,525	0	0)
Totals ... ..	24,644	0	0	539	0	0	25,183	0	0
	(£23,040	0	0)	...			(£23,040	0	0)
River Service (Transport) ... ..	5,448	0	0	555	0	0	6,003	0	0
	(5,066	0	0)	(2,072	0	0)	(7,138	0	0)
„ (Medical) ... ..	1,148	0	0	...			1,148	0	0
	(989	0	0)	(74	0	0)	(1,063	0	0)
Totals ... ..	£6,596	0	0	£555	0	0	£7,151	0	0
	(£6,055	0	0)	(£2,146	0	0)	(£8,201	0	0)

The ambulance nurses have, as in previous years, been drawn from the hospitals in proximity to the ambulance stations. For purposes of account and comparison as between the different institutions of the Board, the cost of their services has been again assumed to be fairly represented by the fixed charge of 2s. 6d. per journey, and in the aggregate these charges amount to no less a sum than £3,670 11s. (£2,893) for the past year.

(Signed) E. S. ADEANE,  
Chairman of the Committee.

\* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1900.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE FOR 1901.

(For Medical Superintendents' reports and Statistical Tables, see pages 58 to 127, vol. ii.)

We present to the Board our report for 1901, being our second annual report.

**Meetings.** During the twelve months we held 23 meetings. Our sub-committees held 358, making an aggregate of 381 meetings. In addition, interim visitors appointed by each hospital sub-committee made a very considerable number of visits to the respective hospitals.

**Chairman and Vice-Chairman.** We re-elected Mr. A. C. Scovell, J.P., as our chairman, and appointed Mr. P. M. Martineau, J.P., D.L., LL.B., as our vice-chairman in the place of Mr. R. M. Hensley, J.P. In July, Mr. Martineau resigned, and Mr. Jackson Hunt, J.P., was appointed in his stead.

**Patients—Fever and diphtheria, 1901.** The permanent buildings forming the extension of the North-Eastern Hospital were opened for patients on the 23rd May, and added to the Board's accommodation 104 beds.

At the close of the year 1900 there remained under treatment in the several fever hospitals:—

2,485 scarlet fever patients.

1,184 diphtheria patients.

358 enteric fever patients.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1901, an aggregate of 25,668 fever and diphtheria cases passed through the hospitals. Full statistics of these cases will accompany the Board's annual report.

**Scarlet fever, 1901.** Of the patients admitted, 14,539 were certified as suffering from scarlet fever. Until September 1st, the Smallpox Hospital at Gore Farm was available for convalescing scarlet fever cases, but from that date the outbreak of smallpox (to which we shall allude later) compelled us to disuse it for that purpose.

We regret to report that owing to lack of accommodation the removal of a few cases of scarlet fever had to be delayed for a short time.

**Enteric Fever, 1901.** During the year, 1,129 patients certified as suffering from enteric fever were admitted into the Board's hospitals. In addition, 54 cases were treated on behalf of the Managers in the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, and 47 in general hospitals.

**Diphtheria, 1901, and antitoxin supply.** The admissions during the year were 7,622. The supply of antitoxin for the use of medical superintendents in treating diphtheria cases amounted to 94,833,000 units. Statistics prepared by Dr. MacCombie, which will be found in his report on the past year, "afford striking evidence of the value of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria, and of the paramount importance of the treatment being adopted at the earliest possible moment after the onset of the disease."







The figures above referred to under the head of "Accommodation existing" do not, however, represent the numbers of actual beds available for the treatment of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever cases, for at each hospital a certain number of beds must always be reserved for isolation purposes, and cannot properly be reckoned as available beds either for fever or diphtheria. The total number of beds reserved for this purpose is 463, and, in addition, plague reserves have absorbed 196 beds, so that from the grand total of 6,078 beds set out above as "Accommodation existing" a reduction of 659 must be made.

This memorandum having been referred to us, "with instructions to consider" and report to the Board what action, if any, ought to be taken upon the facts "there disclosed," the whole subject of hospital provision for fever and diphtheria is receiving our anxious consideration.

**Bacteriological examination of diphtheria cultures.** The appointment of a bacteriologist was discontinued in the year 1900, but in consequence of representations made to us by the medical superintendents, a special arrangement was made with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for Dr. Cartwright Wood to undertake such examinations at a charge of two guineas for each case.

**Isolation provision for plague cases.** When discussing in our former report the question of isolation accommodation generally, we adverted to the responsibility which would devolve upon the Managers of providing accommodation for plague cases, in the event of that disease finding its way into London.

The position of things at the commencement of the year 1901 was, that under instructions from the Local Government Board, accommodation was held in reserve at the Eastern, Western, and South-Eastern Hospitals. The portion of each hospital set apart for this purpose comprises quarters for all the necessary staff, as well as special apparatus for sterilising linen and excreta, and has been fenced off, so that in the event of a plague case being admitted, perfect isolation will be possible. Early in the year the Local Government Board gave their sanction to the use of the Gore Farm Lower Hospital and the River Ambulance Service if further accommodation should become necessary.

The Managers shortly afterwards extended their responsibility by undertaking to deal with all suspected cases of plague in London, a duty which would otherwise have devolved upon the London County Council; and we further undertook, on behalf of the Board, the washing of all clothing used by, or in connection with, such suspected cases of plague as might be removed from the contact homes of the London County Council.

The following numbers of beds were at that time set aside for plague cases and suspects, viz.:—

			Plague.		Suspects.
South-Eastern Hospital	..	..	40	..	22
Eastern Hospital	..	..	24	..	6
Western Hospital	..	..	8	..	8
Gore Farm Lower Hospital	..	..	192	..	—
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			264		36
			<hr/>		<hr/>



The possibility of an outbreak of plague occurring simultaneously with an outbreak of smallpox is being considered by us, and we are in communication with the Local Government Board and with the authorities of West Ham on the subject of alternative measures.

After consultation with Dr. Downes, Local Government Board inspector, a memorandum on plague arrangements was issued to the medical superintendents of the fever hospitals for their information and guidance.

**Staff—General.** The daily average of staff employed at the hospitals during the year was 3,126 of all grades.

**Salaries.**—As the result of consideration during the year of applications for increases of salaries, the Board, on our recommendation, sanctioned the following alterations, viz.:—

**Dispensers.**—Salary raised from 40s. per week, with dinner and tea daily, to £100 per annum, rising by £5 annually to £120, with the same emoluments.

**Assistant Matrons.**—Salary raised from £50 per annum, board, lodging, and washing, to £60 per annum, with the same emoluments, plus uniform.

**Housekeepers.**—Addition of uniform to their emoluments.

**Female Hospital Clerks.**—The Board also, on our recommendation, sanctioned the appointment of a female clerk at any infectious hospital where, in our opinion, the necessity for the services of such an officer was established, the salary assigned being £50 per annum for a non-resident clerk, with dinner and tea daily, and £36 per annum for a resident clerk.

**Staff—Normal establishment.** In compliance with the Board's instructions, we laid down a normal establishment of staff for each hospital. We did not, however, find it practicable to impose a limit to the medical staff or nurses, the number of whom employed must be subject to the demands which patients may make upon the Board's hospital accommodation. We require particulars of supernumeraries employed and the reasons for their engagement to be always reported to us.

**Staff—Principal officers and assistant medical officers.** **Medical Superintendents.**—There has been no change in the *personnel* of the medical superintendents during the year, but the appointment of Dr. Frederic Thomson, medical superintendent of the Gore Farm Convalescent Hospital, hitherto a temporary one, was made permanent.

**Assistant Medical Officers.**—Of this class 17 left the Board's service during the year 1901 and 30 entered it.

This enlargement of permanent staff was in some measure compensated for by a reduction in the time during which *locum tenens* were engaged in the course of the year, viz., 199 weeks at a cost of £611, as against 326 weeks in 1900 at a cost of £990. The main cause, however, for the increase was the demand for medical attendance on smallpox patients, not only for their treatment in hospital, but also for their examination and observation at the wharf in London.

It being of the utmost importance that medical officers of experience in the



diagnosis of smallpox should be stationed at the Board's wharf in London, we were glad to secure for this purpose the services of Mr. W. McC. Wanklyn, B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

In the middle of the year we experienced difficulties in filling vacancies in the medical staff. From information we received, we gathered that a dearth of candidates was felt by many other authorities. The supply of qualified men appeared to be falling short of the demand, and the fact seemed to be mainly accounted for by (i.) the standard of examinations having been raised, (ii.) the period of the curriculum for students having been extended to five years, and (iii.) the substitution of qualified for unqualified medical men as assistants. Moreover, as is well known, a very large number of medical men were in South Africa in connection with the war.

It appearing possible that during the recess of the Board an emergency might arise requiring to be dealt with in an exceptional way, the Board gave us special powers in the matter. We did not, however, find it necessary to exercise them.

A memorial from the senior assistant medical officers of the service as to their salary, supported by an expression of opinion from all the medical superintendents that the seniors should receive higher pay than the other assistant medical officers was at the end of the year under consideration.

**Matrons.**—Three resignations of matrons took place during 1901, viz. :—

Miss Burleigh	..	Fountain Hospital
Miss Buxton	..	Park „
Miss Rotherford		Gore Farm „

these vacancies being respectively filled by Miss S. A. Villers, Miss A. Thomas, and Miss M. Jones.

**Chaplains.**—The chaplain of the Northern Hospital, the Rev. A. C. Drought, died in the early part of the year, and the Rev. A. J. B. Dewdney was in June appointed his successor. A vacancy at the South-Eastern Hospital, caused by the resignation through ill-health of the Rev. J. A. Richards, was filled by the appointment of the Rev. J. Hodson, M.A., LL.D.

**Nurses.**—The total number of this class employed during 1901 was 2,332, of whom 554 were charge nurses, 594 were first assistants, 1,155 second assistants, and 29 nurse attendants. During the year 973 were appointed and 798 left the service.

**Other subordinate officers and servants.**—Of these, 260 males left and 328 entered the service. Of female officers and servants, other than matrons and nurses, 619 left the service and 738 were engaged.

The Managers will notice the rapidity with which the hospital staffs change, the number of individuals who left the service during 1901 being 54 per cent. of the total daily average employed. That the numbers of those appointed was greatly in excess of the resignations was due almost entirely to the exigencies of the smallpox epidemic.

**Exchange  
of land.**

At the North-Western Hospital an arrangement was come to with the authorities of the adjoining local hospital under which the Board surrendered Bartram House and its grounds in exchange for other land and a money payment of £525.



**Smallpox,  
1901.**

No history of permanent value can be compiled of the present smallpox epidemic until its final abatement. Nevertheless, it seems incumbent on us to report in some detail the steps we have taken during the year 1901.

On the 31st December, 1900, the Board had 2 patients under treatment. During the first eight months of the year 1901 the admissions were as follow:—

January .. .. .	3	May .. .. .	1
February .. .. .	1	June .. .. .	5
March .. .. .	none	July .. .. .	14
April .. .. .	none	August .. .. .	83

and this sudden rise from 14 in July to 83 in August was followed by 165 cases in September.

We alluded in our annual report for 1900 to the erratic behaviour of smallpox, and we pointed out the extreme difficulty under which the Board labour in their endeavours to fix the safe minimum provision for smallpox isolation. The outbreak of the year 1901 furnished a striking illustration of this behaviour.

In reporting to the Board on the subject we said (October 5th):

“The outbreak of smallpox with which the Board have to deal at this moment has come at a time when it might reasonably have been expected least. We are in the middle of the seasonal rise of fever and diphtheria, and never before in the history of the Board has such an outbreak of smallpox commenced in the midst of that period. The rise in fever and diphtheria admissions has, as a general rule, coincided with the lowest point touched by smallpox.”

The accommodation for smallpox possessed by the Board at that time was 250 beds at the Hospital Ships and 1,074 at Gore Farm—the latter for convalescents only—total, 1,324 beds.

It is the Board's settled policy that not a single case of smallpox shall be allowed to remain in London, and the problem which had to be solved was whether this total of 1,324 beds would suffice for what appeared to be an approaching epidemic.

Our first step was to re-open for smallpox the Upper Hospital at Gore Farm an event which took place on October 30th.

On October 5th, the Board authorised us to take such steps and to employ such professional assistance as we might think fit, “with a view to the provision, if it should become necessary, of additional accommodation for acute cases of smallpox.” In pursuance of that authority an order was given to the architects, Messrs. A. & C. Harston, to erect, with the utmost rapidity, a temporary hospital of 300 beds on the Board's land at Long Reach, and to provide at the same place additional accommodation for nurses for the Hospital Ships. This hospital, subsequently named the Long Reach Hospital, was to be worked as an auxiliary to the Hospital Ships, with Dr. Ricketts, the medical superintendent of the ships, as its head.

Owing to labour troubles and other unforeseen difficulties, our expectations that this additional resource would be ready for patients before the close of the year were unfortunately not realised.

Meanwhile the Gore Farm Upper Hospital had to be used for recumbent cases, for in October the number of new admissions was 265, in November it was 449, and in December 768 were admitted.



By special vote (14th December), plenary powers were vested in us by the Board in the following terms:—

“That, in view of the urgent necessity of making ample provision for all cases of smallpox which may occur in the Metropolis, the Hospitals Committee be, and are hereby, authorised, as and when they think necessary, to exercise any of the powers of the Managers for the purpose of making such provision, and to communicate direct with the Local Government Board in connection therewith, reporting fully to the Board all steps taken under this authority.”

In exercising these exceptional powers, the main considerations which weighed with us were the severity of the type of case, probably evidencing a high degree of infectivity, and the repugnance or at any rate indifference to revaccination prevalent among the great mass of the population. These, and the fact that every district in London had been invaded, formed grounds for general uneasiness.

Our chairman, in a memorandum which he submitted to us, in connection with the smallpox outlook, said:

“Stress is often laid on the improved general and sanitary condition of the population and on the vigilance and efficiency of the health officers of the Metropolis as materially curtailing the risk of extended epidemic. Admitting to the full the force of these considerations, I would remind the committee that all the exertions of the local authorities in dealing with smallpox must avail nothing, and their best precautions must be futile, in the absence of sufficient isolation accommodation.”

It seemed to us that the only safe defence was to provide and maintain a liberal reserve of beds, and giving our best consideration to the position as it presented itself to us, we, in December, decided to erect additional staff and administrative buildings at the Upper Hospital at Gore Farm, in order to release patients' beds at both the Upper and Lower Gore Farm Hospitals then occupied by staff, &c. We also made preliminary arrangements for building another hospital on the Board's estate at Joyce Green, and for extending the provision at the Lower Hospital.

At the end of 1901 a total of 711 smallpox patients remained under treatment.

**Expenditure on isolation provision.**

As will be seen from the foregoing, the Board as the central hospital authority for infectious diseases, stand in the position of having to cope with outbreaks which suddenly may assume epidemic dimensions, not only of scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, and smallpox, but of plague and cholera.

If in practice it is found impossible to determine with accuracy the adequate requirements for one epidemic, it is obvious that the difficulty is increased when the possibility of simultaneous epidemics of two or even more diseases has to be encountered; and in considering the question of expenditure on the isolation of infectious sick, this difficulty must be borne in mind.

Apart from the cost of treatment of patients, the expenditure connected with isolation provision is of necessity very considerable. Most of the establishment charges must continue whether the patients in residence are many or few. Buildings erected in case of need, staff in reserve, and hospital arrangements generally, all have to be maintained in a state of constant readiness. A diminution in the number of patients or a lengthened “period of peace” cannot justify wholesale reductions; and, moreover, a well-seasoned, properly qualified staff, if



disbanded, is not easily replaced. There is also the annual expenditure consequent on the maintenance of fabric and cleanliness of the wards.

The increasing popularity of the Board's hospitals seems to us a very satisfactory feature, and that popularity must be taken into account in this connection. The prompt removal of patients and their skilful and proper treatment are of the highest importance, and although the cost is large, we do not think the ratepayers of London pay the charge grudgingly so long as they feel confident that the Board's resources will be ample when the need arises for their use.

**Board's  
property  
and general  
manage-  
ment.**

During the year the valuable assistance of the Engineer to the Board has been rendered to us in connection with many alterations, additions, and improvements, great and small, and we have reason to believe that the machinery and plant generally are in an efficient condition.

The works completed during the year under his supervision were:—

HOSPITAL.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Eastern ... ..	Sterilising plant for plague purposes.
North-Eastern ... ..	Steam boiler for heating purposes.
„ ... ..	New laundry.
North-Western ... ..	Weighbridge.
„ ... ..	New arc lamps and posts at entrance.
„ ... ..	Mechanical stokers to steam boilers.
Western ... ..	Sterilising plant for plague purposes.
„ ... ..	New refuse destructor.
„ ... ..	Mechanical stokers.
South-Western ... ..	Fire alarm system.
„ ... ..	New ward stoves, arranged specially for the economical consumption of fuel.
Fountain ... ..	Rectification of addition to electric fire alarm system.
South-Eastern ... ..	Sterilising plant for plague purposes.
„ „ ... ..	Rewiring electric bell circuits.
Park ... ..	Overhauling all three sets of dynamos and engines.
„ ... ..	Fitting up workshop to work by steam power.
„ ... ..	Remodel fire-alarm system.
Brook ... ..	Electrically-driven water pump for soft-water reservoir.
Northern ... ..	Unification of duplicate boiler plants.
„ ... ..	Guards over hot-water pipes in day rooms.
Gore Farm ... ..	New water mains to building near main entrance.
„ ... ..	Sterilising plant for plague purposes.
Hospital Ships ... ..	Relaying new submarine cables between ship and shore.

**Heating—North-Eastern, Brook, South-Western, and Western Hospitals.**—In January, the Engineer to the Board reported the satisfactory results of certain alterations in the arrangement of heating apparatus at these hospitals.

**Electric lighting, Northern Hospital.**—At this hospital the Medical Superintendent and the Engineer to the Board both reported upon the result of the first year's use of the electric light at this hospital. The wisdom of substituting electric light for gas was confirmed by these reports.



The works completed during the year under the supervision of the Surveyor to the Board were as follow:—

HOSPITAL.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Eastern ... ..	Repairs to wood paving.
" ... ..	Repairs to chimney stack and boundary walls.
" ... ..	Pointing destructor shaft.
" ... ..	Re-paving corridors, &c.
" ... ..	Alteration to gate-porter's lodge.
North-Eastern ... ..	Shelves in mortuary, &c.
North-Western ... ..	Sett paving, &c.
" ... ..	Weighbridge foundations and paving.
" ... ..	Repairs to hut wards.
Western ... ..	Paving by boiler house.
" ... ..	Repairs to tar-paving.
" ... ..	Repairs to archway.
" ... ..	Repairs to laundry floors.
South-Western ... ..	House coal store and extension.
" ... ..	Engineer's workshop and steam coal store.
" ... ..	Pointing, &c.
Grove ... ..	Columns to covered ways.
" ... ..	Sundry repairs.
" ... ..	Manhole work.
South-Eastern, Eastern, and Western ... ..	Plague isolation work.
Park ... ..	Repairs to hose cradles.
" ... ..	Roadwork.
Brook ... ..	Tar-paving.
Northern ... ..	Roadmaking and paving.
" ... ..	Pointing, &c.
Hospital Ships ... ..	Roadwork.
Gore Farm ... ..	Repairs to destructor.
" ... ..	Repairs to medical superintendent's house, &c.
All Hospitals ... ..	Painting and cleaning work.

**Fire precautions.**

We have found the services of the fire inspector of great value, and have continued his appointment for another year.

**Conclusion.**

In concluding our second annual report, we record with pleasure the continued assistance which we have received from the medical superintendents and the other principal officers whenever we have called upon them to furnish information for our use.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,  
*Chairman.*



The patient was admitted to the hospital on the 1st of January, 1901, with a complaint of general debility and loss of weight. The patient had been suffering from these symptoms for several months, and had been unable to do any work. The patient was examined by the medical staff, and it was found that the patient was suffering from a general debility, and that the patient was unable to do any work. The patient was treated with cod liver oil, and the patient was discharged on the 15th of February, 1901, with a recommendation that the patient should continue to take cod liver oil for several months.

The patient was re-admitted to the hospital on the 1st of March, 1901, with a complaint of general debility and loss of weight. The patient had been suffering from these symptoms for several months, and had been unable to do any work. The patient was examined by the medical staff, and it was found that the patient was suffering from a general debility, and that the patient was unable to do any work. The patient was treated with cod liver oil, and the patient was discharged on the 15th of April, 1901, with a recommendation that the patient should continue to take cod liver oil for several months.

The patient was re-admitted to the hospital on the 1st of May, 1901, with a complaint of general debility and loss of weight. The patient had been suffering from these symptoms for several months, and had been unable to do any work. The patient was examined by the medical staff, and it was found that the patient was suffering from a general debility, and that the patient was unable to do any work. The patient was treated with cod liver oil, and the patient was discharged on the 15th of June, 1901, with a recommendation that the patient should continue to take cod liver oil for several months.

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