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THE
INCORPORATED HOSTELS

ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

Twenty-second
Annual Report,
Accounts
for 1940.

HIGHBURY QUADRANT HOSTEL

20 & 22, Highbury Quadrant, N.5.

Telephone - Canonbury 1980.

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ROY

Pamphlet

INCORPORATED HOSTELS.

Committee of the Association.

Chairman—Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O.

Vice-Chairman—A. G. L. Gamlen, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries—Dr. A. L. Winner, Miss D. E. Hunt.

F. R. S. Balfour, Esq.

Miss S. T. Hart.

The Hon. Mrs. C. N. Barlow.

Julian Q. Henriques, Esq.

C. N. Barlow, Esq.

Mrs. Julian Q. Henriques.

Miss H. M. Beale.

Mrs. Mark Kerr.

Harold Bright, Esq.

Miss M. McEwan.

Dr. Anna Broman.

Miss N. Moller.

Dr. Anne Campbell.

Miss A. Orred.

Miss E. Cockayne.

Mrs. Arnold Paterson.

Miss B. d'Avigdor.

Dr. Margaret Rorke.

Miss Elliott.

Miss E. M. Royden.

The Lady Emmott.

Dr. Mary Michael-Shaw.

Dr. Dorothy Hare, C.B.E.,
F.R.C.P.

Mrs. Geoffrey Tritton.

Treasurers: The Hon. Mrs. C. N. Barlow, R. T. Bartley, Esq.

Executive Committee.

Chairman: Miss B. d'Avigdor.

The Lady Emmott.

Miss S. T. Hart.

Miss J. O. Elliott.

Miss D. E. Hunt.

Dr. D. C. Hare.

Dr. Margaret Rorke.

Dr. A. L. Winner.

Dr. M. Michael Shaw.

The Hon. Mrs. C. N. Barlow.

Dr. Anne Campbell,

Hon. Treasurer.

Visiting Medical Officer.

Little Garth, Pensham Hill,
Persnore, Worcs.

Sister-in-Charge: Miss K. E. Noakes.

Bankers:

Messrs. Lloyds's Bank, Ltd., Kensington High Street, W.8.

Hon. Auditor: Miss Bisset, London School of Medicine for Women,
8, Hunter Street, W.C.1.

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INCORPORATED HOSTELS.

AIMS.

The Incorporated Hostels are for the care of girls and women suffering from venereal diseases in an infective stage.

The patients are drawn chiefly from the Royal Free Hospital V.D. Clinic, and are selected by the Medical Officer to the Clinic; but cases from any part of London or the country may be received. (*See conditions for admission.*)

Most of the patients admitted to the Hostels are treated as out-patients at the Royal Free Hospital.

The aims of the Committee are :

1. Care and medical treatment of women suffering from venereal disease.
2. After-care of these patients when discharged from the Hostels, and medical supervision of the children.

The work is supplementary to that of the Hospital out-patients' clinic. The special daily treatment given at the Hostels, together with rest and good food, help to make hospital treatment more effective, and to shorten the course of the disease.

The greater number of those admitted are wage-earners, such as waitresses, domestic servants, factory workers, or clerks. They are, for the time being, unfit to earn their living, though not ill enough to require a bed in Hospital. Their infectious condition is a danger to others whether at home or in lodgings, and the Hostels provide the special accommodation needed. Whatever the circumstances, these girls all need help to start them on the road to recovery.

The Hostels are conducted on undenominational lines, but during their stay every effort is made to help patients to moral as well as to physical recovery, and to train them in the care of their children.

After-care is an integral part of the scheme, and great importance is attached to keeping in touch with patients over a considerable period of time. The keeping of records of the health and physical development of the children for some years forms an addition to the medical work carried on whilst they are inmates of the Hostel.

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CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Cases are admitted by the Medical Officer of the Royal Free Hospital (Venereal Diseases) Marlborough Clinic, who attends at the Hospital (Out-patients) daily from 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Only young women suffering from venereal disease in an infectious stage are eligible for admission.

Applications for the admission of suitable cases are cordially invited from doctors and social workers.

All requests should be made to the Medical Officer of the Marlborough Clinic, or to the Almoner, Royal Free Hospital. A medical certificate and full social history should be forwarded in the first instance, if the patient cannot attend the Clinic.

The object of the Hostels is to provide treatment and after-care for girls who really desire a fresh start.

No patient is refused for lack of means, but patients are asked to contribute towards their maintenance, if able to do so.

Further information regarding the hostels may be obtained from the Almoner, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, or from the Hon. Secretary, Dr. A. L. Winner, 4κ, Portman Mansions, Baker Street, W.1.

REPORT FOR 1940.

Records for the Year.

	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Babies.</i>
In residence, January 1st. 1940	20	3
Admitted during 1940	49	27
Discharged during 1940	56	26
In residence January 1st, 1941	13	4
Number of Patient Days	4,816	1,488

During the first eight months of the year it was possible to run the Hostel almost normally, in spite of the War. The number of applications was smaller than usual, but there was a quicker turnover, as it was considered wise to discharge the mothers and infants as soon as possible. Throughout the year a considerable number of non-pregnant cases was admitted, and these settled down quite happily amongst the others, and have not created undue difficulties, though they are apt to assume they are more virtuous, and therefore superior to those who have babies. The restlessness of war-time has, of course, affected all patients alike.

When the "Blitz" started in September, the Executive Committee felt evacuation was almost essential, and every effort was made, in various parts of the country, to find a house within reach of a Clinic, but absolutely no suitable place could be found. All large houses were already taken, and the Ministry of Health, overwhelmed with requests, had nothing left to requisition. Even had a house been available privately, it would have been difficult to persuade any owner to let his property for the purposes of a V.D. Hostel, and impossible to instal the extra sanitation required.

Whilst this search was going on, the Staff maintained an unbroken front, in spite of the day and night raids which entailed the carrying on of the routine of the Hostel in the basement, within reach of the shelter rooms.

When the history of this war comes to be written, one long chapter must surely be devoted to the steadfastness of those, such as the Staff of the hostel, who stuck to their ordinary jobs without faltering during 59 days and nights of almost continuous alerts.

Owing to lack of shelter accommodation the Committee regretfully limited the number of patients beds available to 12, and the number of babies to 4, during this time. The messroom of No. 22, reinforced as a shelter in September, 1939, could not accommodate more than 12 girls, sleeping close-packed on the

floor. The babies were safe in a basement bathroom which had been strengthened and sandbagged in July, 1939.

In December, 1940, however, the Local Authority, whose help and co-operation had been sought repeatedly for 15 months, decided to provide a shelter room of the very latest pattern. At the time of going to press, the basement recreation room in No. 20 has been splendidly reinforced, a 9-foot blast wall has been built, and there are bunks for 24 patients. The Staff now make use of the original shelter in No. 22, instead of spending the nights in the corridor and kitchen.

Early in the year, the London County Council arranged that women from the Services suffering from venereal diseases should be accommodated at the Hostel, payment being made to cover the cost. Both the A.T.S. and the W.A.A.F. have made use of the home, but the former have now made arrangements for treatment in their own military hospitals. It has taken some time for the W.A.A.F. patients to recognise that the Staff of the Hostel have authority over them. The fact that they have to wear their Air Force uniform seems to place them outside the ordinary routine of the home. Even now they cannot realise that they must take their share of the housework, for they assert that in the Service housework is given as a "fatigue" for punishment. The Committee are studying the problem of these girls and their After-care, for they are often very young and ignorant, in spite of the technical work they are doing and the sort of crust of sophistication given them by belonging to the Service and wearing its uniform.

Past patients still continue to keep in touch with Sister Noakes and the Staff, and in spite of transport difficulties they have paid 113 visits to the hostel this year. Below are the figures for correspondence :

Letters to workers, relatives, friends of patients, etc. ..	250
Letters from workers, relatives, friends of patients, etc. ..	212
Letters to Past patients	219
Letters from Past patients	166

These figures refer to one year only. It is now fifteen years since Sister Noakes took charge of Highbury Hostel, and for all that time she has kept careful records of her "Old Girls," and their children, some of whom are now leaving school. Of the total of 675, 143 are now married, 267 have been lost sight of, and 126 were placed under the care of other workers. Sister has recent news of 69 who can be classified as satisfactory. It is a tribute to her quiet patience and the unvarying welcome the girls receive that so many keep in touch with her, and when possible bring their children, to show her proudly how the "baby" has turned into a fit and jolly little individual.

MEDICAL REPORT.

From Dr. Mary Michael Shaw, Chief Medical Officer,
V.D. Clinic.

During the year 1940 thirty-six new cases were admitted to Highbury Hostel. This number does not include the girls from the Services.

Of these thirty-six girls, twenty-seven were pregnant, one was recently delivered, and the remainder were non-pregnant.

Twenty-seven were suffering from gonorrhoea, five from syphilis and two had a double infection. Two were found to be non-venereal and were discharged as soon as this was confirmed.

The majority of the gonococcal cases did well on M. & B. 693 and appropriate local treatment. This was especially noticeable in the case of the non-pregnants, whose length of stay in the Hostel since the introduction of the Sulphonamides can now be considerably curtailed. No babies produced eye trouble after birth.

Of the seven syphilis cases, three had had adequate treatment before confinement and healthy babies were born requiring no treatment but blood tests only, at the usual intervals. One of the remaining three with inadequate treatment during pregnancy produced a macerated foetus while the other two had fairly satisfactory babies, who responded to anti-syphilitic treatment. These continue to make progress.

During the past year twenty-three girls from the Women's Services have been admitted to the Hostel, of whom eighteen were treated for gonorrhoea, one was a congenital syphilitic and four were non-venereal.

Our thanks are due to Sister in charge and her Staff for the faithful co-operation in the carrying out of prescribed treatment.

(Signed) MARY MICHAEL SHAW.

Thanks. The Committee wish to thank very warmly those who continue to help the Hostel financially, and also the many friends who have sent gifts. For the sake of economy the lists of Donors are being omitted this year from the Report.

Treasurer's Report. The year 1940 has been full of financial surprises.

Firstly, the London County Council has reduced the Grant by £600, and will in future, adjust the Grant to the annual expenditure incurred.

Secondly, the Cinemas which allocated the proceeds of their Sunday performances to the Hostel have closed, owing to the War, and this substantial addition to income has ceased.

Thirdly, the amount received from patients' payments was very small. It is hoped, however, that this amount may prove larger in 1941 as patients from the Services are being paid for at their full cost of maintenance.

On the expenditure side, there has been a heavy outlay on renewals and redecoration, which became a necessity after two years of drastic economy, but, on the other hand, owing to reductions of Staff the Salaries account is considerably smaller than usual.

On the capital account it will be noticed that the charges for the proposed purchase of Netherhall Gardens include £350 paid to the architect for the preparation of a number of detailed plans required by the London County Council.

We are, however, content to carry on under the somewhat difficult War conditions as the London County Council have made it clear to us that a Hostel in London is considered a necessity, and that every effort should be made to maintain this form of social service.

Once more we owe a real debt of gratitude to our Auditor, Miss Bisset, of the London School of Medicine for Women, who again refused any honorarium for her valuable services.

The London County Council requires us to submit yearly accounts made up to March 31st, and it was therefore resolved at the Annual General Meeting, that our financial year should end on that date in future. Accordingly the accounts for the first three months of 1941 are included in this Report.

After-Care. The devoted and self-less work of Miss Cashmore, After-care worker to the Hostel, must be given especial mention this year.

In spite of the great difficulties of transport at certain times, she has spent long hours getting to out-of-the-way places to pay her routine visits to the children who are fostered, or, immediately after a bad raid, when telephones were out of order, she has taken wearying and roundabout routes to find out, for anxious mothers, if their babies were safe.

On more than one occasion her own flat has had a "near miss" from a bomb. She has fed rescue parties at all hours, and spent nights in shelter-trenches doing what she could for the comfort of the women. The Committee greatly appreciate her persistent and untiring work. Should any reader feel moved also to show appreciation, gifts of even half an ounce of tea would be welcome for her frequent visitors, and garments of any sort for cutting up and fashioning into children's coats and undergarments are greatly valued. Her address is:

MISS CASHMORE, 189, Camden Road, N.W.1. Telephone Gul. 4619. Her own report follows:

"The beginning of 1940 found us more or less attuned to ordinary war conditions, and work went on steadily until the severe testing of the autumn raids. Ever since the crisis of 1938 I had thought it wise to place babies outside the London area, whenever possible, but the Blitz soon made it necessary to evacuate the small remainder to safer areas without delay, and I had some anxious weeks until that was accomplished. I am always concerned to soften any break in the continuity of the children's care, when they must move from one foster-home to another, and to make the first stages of adjustment to new conditions as easy as possible, both for them and the foster mothers. After experience with older children who have suffered psychologically from frequent changes in their early years, I feel this is a very important part of my work. I therefore made especial efforts to keep in touch with those in the near counties of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex and Essex. That has made visiting a much lengthier process, and escorting cases was a hazardous undertaking at times. I became acquainted with many public shelters during the first weeks of the Blitz when the Alerts sent people scuttering off the streets to safety, and I sometimes had to 'run for it' with mother and baby.

"On one occasion it took a round of the clock to pick up and bring back a small child from one of the districts near Oxford, as there were six warnings that day.

"Some foster-mothers took their charges with them to evacuation areas beyond my reach, but in these cases there was no change of handling to affect the babies' sense of security, and so far we have satisfactory reports of them.

"The group of girls who were evacuated with their babies from the Hostel under the Government scheme in 1939 are now, I am glad to say, all self-supporting and the children doing well, in good care.

"I am deeply grateful to some splendid foster-mothers who have continued to shoulder the responsibilities of these small lives throughout all the worrying experiences and dangers of raids.

"The national turmoil has naturally disturbed the girls in many ways, and there has been some restlessness amongst them, but, on the whole, not any alarming increase of unsatisfactory cases. Some, indeed, are doing good war work with the Auxiliary Fire Service, munition factories, nursing, etc. I have had to find at least 15 new domestic posts, just at the time when this was especially difficult as many householders had left London, Registry Offices were bombed, etc. Things have adjusted themselves since then, of course, but a few of the girls had to face big upheavals during the period when the Battle of Britain was raging. Some of them have had their homes bombed but are now safely re-established. On the mornings after a Blitz my telephone rings

continuously, the girls seem to feel especially lonely and need reassurance, sympathy and advice. Then, too, they are always convinced that their own child has been bombed.

"It has not been possible to re-open the Old Girls Club, but I have been able to keep communications going by arranging for the members to meet in numbers at my flat on Thursday and Sunday afternoons. Although sugar-less and almost bun-less these occasions have been enjoyed by the girls; we have been very lucky in the gift of a sewing machine from Dr. Shaw, which is most useful in running up garments for children and mothers. It will be an invaluable help as clothing difficulties arise. In addition, we have been able to turn out some nicely knitted garments for the Forces.

"Altogether 212 visits have been paid by girls and foster-mothers to my Office. I have made 354 visits and written 578 letters in connection with their care. Trouble has brought us all much closer and I feel that many of the girls will give a much better account of themselves than one had expected in these critical times. They certainly seem to appreciate the friendly help we try to give them, and are more than ready to do their part in maintaining contact."

Occupations of Patients Admitted 1940.

From the Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Domestic servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Factory hands	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Waitresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Laundresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Telephonist	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shop assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dressmaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Errand girl	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
No occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
							49
							—

Disposal of Patients on Discharge.

Returned to the Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Returned to their homes or to friends	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Placed in other homes, hostels or institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
To situations	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Living with foster-mother and baby	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ran away	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
							56
							—

Disposal of Babies.

With mother to home or friends	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
With mother to situation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adopted by mother's sister	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Placed with foster-mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Placed in baby homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
							—
							26
							—

September, 1941

The Committee deeply regret to inform friends of the Hostels that Miss Berry d'Avigdor has recently died after a short illness.

Almost from the very inception Miss d'Avigdor was associated with the Hostels. She and Dr. Hare had worked together in the W.R.N.S., and realised the need for some provision for the treatment and rehabilitation of girls suffering from venereal disease.

From a very small beginning in 1919, this undertaking expanded and became a few years later "The Incorporated Hostels, associated with the Royal Free Hospital," running three houses for girls, mothers with their infants, and mothers with older children respectively. The After-Care of patients and their children also developed into a separate department under a whole-time worker. Without Berry d'Avigdor the Hostels and their activities could never have grown in this way. She had the rarely combined gifts that enabled her to conceive and initiate a scheme, work out the details, get it carried through and finally make it work. She hated inefficiency, but always got the best out of those who worked with or under her by her generous appreciation of their efforts.

From the beginning till the time of her death she bore a major part of the responsibilities of these Hostels, yet she found time also to hold important positions in the Girl Guide organisation, and in the last few years was working with great devotion for Jewish refugee children.

The Hostels have also lost two other friends in Mr. R. R. Garratt and Mr. Maynard, both of whom died earlier this year. Mr. Garratt served on the Committee for many years, where his advice on financial matters was especially appreciated. Mr. Maynard had been the Hostels' architect for a considerable time, and his wise council and unfailing generous help had been of inestimable value.

The Hostels owe a great debt of gratitude to these three people for having given so unstintingly of their time and energy.

Dr. D. C. Hare has been appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee in place of Miss d'Avigdor.

Subscriptions and donations should be sent to the Hon. Mrs. C. N. Barlow, Little Garth, Pensham Hill, Pershore, Worcestershire, and it is particularly requested that she be notified of any changes in wartime addresses. Other communications should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretary, Miss D. E. Hunt, 41, Farrer Road, London, N.8.

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The Committee deeply regret to inform friends of the Hospital that Miss
 Mary E. Ayinger has recently died after a short illness.

Almost from the very inception Miss E. Ayinger was associated with the
 Hospital. She and the late Mrs. Ayinger were in the W.R.N.S., and
 realized the need for some provision for the treatment and rehabilitation of
 girls suffering from venereal diseases.

From a very small beginning in 1915, the undertaking expanded and
 became a few years later "The Independent Hospital" receiving girls from
 "Royal Free Hospital," receiving their names for girls, women with their
 fathers, and together with other children, respectively. The A.L.C. as
 patients and their children also developed into a separate department under
 a separate manager. When Mrs. E. Ayinger the Hospital and their children
 could never have grown to this size. She had the ready confidence and
 enabled her to secure and secure a secure work out the details for a
 central through and finally made a work. Her hard, intelligent, but always
 got the best out of those who worked with her, and for the Hospital
 responsibility of their efforts.

From the beginning till the time of her death she was a major part of the
 responsibility of these Hospital for she found time too to hold important
 positions in the Girl Scouts organization, and in the last few years was working
 with great devotion for Jewish refugee children.

The Hospital have also had the opportunity to be in the C.I. Council and
 Mr. Mansfield, both of whom died earlier this year. The Council service on
 the Committee for many years, where his advice on financial matters was
 especially appreciated. Mr. Mansfield had been the Hospital's agent for a
 considerable time and his wise counsel and untiring assistance had been
 of incalculable value.

The Hospital owe a great debt of gratitude to those whose people for years
 given an unstinting of their time and energy.

Dr. G. C. Hill has been appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee
 in place of Miss E. Ayinger.

Subscriptions and donations should be sent to the Hon. Mrs. E. M.
 Taylor, 11th Street, Parkside Hill, London, W.14. Telephone 2222 and 2223.
 Particulars regarding the methods of the Hospital in various countries.
 Other communications should be sent to the Hon. Mrs. Taylor, 11th Street,
 Parkside Hill, London, W.14.

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THE INCORPORATED HOSTELS associated
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS					175	7	1
„ DONATIONS					11	0	6
„ DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST					156	7	9
„ PATIENTS' PAYMENTS		216	16	8			
„ „ LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.. .. .		143	1	0			
		<hr/>			359	17	8
„ GRANT—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL		1,800	0	0			
		<hr/>					
		2,502	13	0			
To BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR YEAR 1940			73	12	2		
		<hr/>			£2,576	5	2

with THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.
FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By MAINTENANCE :							
PROVISIONS—							
Meat		92	7	10			
Fish		31	4	8			
Butter		75	9	9			
Eggs		21	1	5			
Milk		113	7	8			
Bread		42	16	11			
Grocery		87	4	0			
Vegetables and Fruit		103	18	3			
„ SURGERY AND DISPENSARY :							567 10 6
Drugs		6	19	5			
Dressings		6	12	5			
Instruments		1	12	8			
„ RENEWALS AND REPAIRS :							15 4 6
Furniture		22	4	7			
Bedding		21	2	7			
Hardware		12	13	7			
„ FUEL AND LIGHTING :							56 0 9
Coal		94	16	7			
Gas		45	13	11			
Electricity		34	5	11			
Oil		3	19	5			
„ DOMESTIC :							178 15 10
Laundry		30	18	10			
Cleaning		34	14	4			
Water		12	0	0			
Uniforms		2	5	6			
Sundries		4	10	0			
„ ESTABLISHMENT :							84 8 8
Renewals and Repairs		338	0	4			
Garden		14	5	2			
Insurance		14	16	5			
„ SALARIES AND WAGES :							367 1 11
General		747	13	3			
Payments to Patients for domestic work		49	1	11			
„ MISCELLANEOUS :							796 15 2
Printing and Stationery		19	9	0			
Postage and Telephone		25	11	0			
Travelling Expenses		30	13	11			
Education		3	13	0			
After-Care		301	13	5			
Entertainments		7	0	0			
Sundries		2	5	2			
		<hr/>			390	5	6
TOTAL COST OF MAINTENANCE		<hr/>			2,456	2	10
„ RATES					91	2	4
„ DEPRECIATION OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT					29	0	0
		<hr/>			£2,576	5	2

THE INCORPORATED HOSTELS associated

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To SUNDRY CREDITORS				110	6	2
„ BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT FUNDS :						
As at 1st January, 1940	5,324	0	9			
Less charges on Netherhall Gardens	355	0	0			
				4,969	0	9
„ RESERVE FUND : General	624	6	6			
Gift of the late Lord Rowallan	2,553	9	3			
Gift of Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt.	900	0	0			
				4,077	15	9
„ INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT :						
Balance as at 1st January, 1940	422	2	5			
Less excess of Expenditure over Income, 1940.. .. .	73	12	2			
				348	10	3

Dorothy Barlow }
Berenice d'Avigdor } Members of the Committee.

£9,505 12 1

To the Members of the Incorporated Hostels associated with the Royal Free Hospital.
I have audited the above Balance Sheet and have obtained all the information and up so as to show a correct view of the state of affairs of the Company, according to the best Company.

with THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

31st DECEMBER, 1940.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By CASH AT BANK :						
General Account	131	17	5			
Building Account	29	1	3			
Deposit Account	625	0	0			
				785	18	8
„ CASH IN HAND					23	13
„ INVESTMENTS AT COST :						
350 National Savings Certificates	280	0	0			
£350 Funding Stock, 4%, 1960/90	372	10	3			
£624. 18s. New Zealand 4% Loan	650	0	0			
£965. 4s. 11d. India 3% Stock	779	15	0			
£200 Stock Rembau Jelei Rubber Ltd.	200	0	0			
£1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway 4% Consolidated Deb. Stock	900	0	0			
£860 L.M.S. Rly. 4% Gtd. Stock	923	14	3			
£100 3% Defence Bonds	100	0	0			
				4,205	19	6
„ FREEHOLD PROPERTY :						
20 and 22, Highbury Quadrant, as at 1st January, 1940					3,273	1
„ FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT AT COST	588	7	2			
Less depreciation at 5% for 1940	29	0	0			
				559	7	2
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS :						
Income tax on Subscriptions	26	17	10			
Patients' payments	30	15	8			
London County Council Grant	600	0	0			
				657	13	6
				£9,505	12	11

explanations I have required. The said Balance Sheet is, in my opinion, properly drawn of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the

HELEN F. BISSET,
Certified Accountant.
8, Hunter Street, W.C.1.

15th May, 1941.

THE INCORPORATED HOSTELS associated

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	.. ..				71	8	4			
„ DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST	.. ..				58	0	9			
„ PAYMENTS BY AND ON BEHALF OF PATIENTS	.. ..	59	11	6						
„ PAYMENTS BY L.C.C.	.. ..	45	17	1						
					<u>105</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>			
								234	17	8
								<u>234</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>
To BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR PERIOD	.. ..				474	7	2			
					<u>£709</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>			

with THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

FOR PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1941.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By PROVISIONS :							
Meat	.. ..	19	7	1			
Fish	.. ..	10	0	9			
Butter	.. ..	19	2	0			
Eggs	.. ..	3	8	6			
Milk	.. ..	37	15	7			
Bread	.. ..	12	7	10			
Grocery	.. ..	21	8	7			
Vegetables	.. ..	19	10	0			
					<u>143</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
„ SURGERY AND DISPENSARY :							
Drugs, Dressings, etc.	.. ..	2	16	3			
Instruments, etc.	.. ..		13	6			
							3 9 9
„ RENEWALS AND REPAIRS :							
Furniture	.. ..	22	4	4			
Bedding	.. ..		18	9			
Hardware	.. ..	2	16	4			
							25 19 5
„ FUEL AND LIGHTING :							
Coal	.. ..	19	0	2			
Gas	.. ..	16	16	2			
Electricity	.. ..	7	2	6			
Oil	.. ..		14	4			
							43 13 2
„ DOMESTIC :							
Laundry	.. ..	8	9	5			
Cleaning	.. ..	7	17	5			
							16 6 10
„ ESTABLISHMENT :							
Renewals and Repairs	.. ..	113	3	10			
Garden	.. ..	4	5	0			
Insurance	.. ..	14	18	5			
							132 7 3
„ SALARIES AND WAGES :							
General	.. ..	206	8	1			
Payments to Patients for Domestic Work	.. ..	17	17	10			
							224 5 11
„ MISCELLANEOUS :							
Printing and Stationery	.. ..	1	3	11			
Postage and Telephone	.. ..	7	10	0			
Travelling Expenses	.. ..	9	8	2			
After Care	.. ..	71	9	10			
Sundries	.. ..	1	0	0			
							90 11 11
„ TOTAL COST OF MAINTENANCE	.. ..	679	14	7			
„ RATES	.. ..		22	13	1		
„ DEPRECIATION OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	.. ..		6	17	2		
					<u>£709</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

