

18.

IV.—SAILORS' HOMES.

<i>Names.</i>	1. Name of the establishment.
	<i>a. Where situated.</i>
	<i>b. Full postal address.</i>
BELFAST SAILORS' HOME.	Belfast Sailors' Home. <i>a.</i> Corporation Street. <i>b.</i> Belfast.
CORK SAILORS' HOME.	Royal Sailors' Home. <i>a.</i> Cork City. <i>b.</i> Cork, Ireland.
CORNWALL SAILORS' HOME.	"The Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home and Infirmary for Seamen of all Nations." Falmouth, Cornwall.
DEVONPORT SAILORS' HOME.	Royal Naval Sailor's Home. Duke Street, Devonport, Devon.
DOVER SAILORS' HOME.	Dover Sailors' Home. Refuge for the shipwrecked, and soldiers' and sailors' reading room. In Blenheim Square, Dover.
DUBLIN SAILORS' HOME.	Dublin Sailors' Home. Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin.
GLASGOW SAILORS' HOME.	The Glasgow Sailors' Home. Broomielaw, Glasgow.
LIVERPOOL SAILORS' HOME.	The Liverpool Sailors' Home. <i>a.</i> Canning Place. <i>b.</i> Liverpool.
LONDON SAILORS' HOME.	Sailors' Home. Well Street and Dock Street, London Docks, E.
PORTSMOUTH SAILORS' HOME.	Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home. Queen Street, Portsea.
QUEENSTOWN SAILORS' HOME.	Queenstown Sailor's Home. Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland.
SUNDERLAND SAILORS' HOME.	Sunderland Sailors' Home. <i>a.</i> Prospect Row near the Docks. <i>b.</i> Sailors' Home, Sunderland.
SWANSEA SAILORS' HOME.	Swansea Sailor's Home. Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales.
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	2. Name of the proprietor, or body of proprietors.
BELFAST - -	Mr. Minnock, Superintendent.
CORK - - -	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, patron; vice patrons, the two Bishops of Cork, viz., Protestant and Catholic; Earl of Bandon; Earl of Cork.
CORNWALL - -	The premises are held in trust by a deed lodged in the Cornwall Bank on the part of Mr. William Carne and Mr. R. M. Tweedy, and the donors and subscribers of the second part.
DEVONPORT - -	Governors and Managing Committee.
GLASGOW - - -	A committee appointed by the subscribers, who built and furnished the home.
LIVERPOOL - -	Certain life governors who have subscribed not less than 100 <i>l.</i> , and life members who have subscribed not less than 25 <i>l.</i> , and annual subscribers of not less than 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>
PORTSMOUTH - -	The Directors.
QUEENSTOWN - -	Trustees, Committee and Secretary.
SUNDERLAND - -	Trustees. Chairman, James Laing, Esq.
SWANSEA - - -	The president, vice-president, and committee.

<i>Names.</i>	3. Name in full, description and address of the correspondent or secretary of the institution.
BELFAST - -	Chevalier Gustavus Heyn, Royal Belgian Consul, Ulster Chambers, Waring Street, Belfast.
CORK - - -	Capt. Thomas Stuart, Royal Navy, Hon. Sec. Sailors' Home, Cork, Ireland.
CORNWALL - -	Alfred Benjamin Duckham, secretary and superintendent, Arwenack Street, Falmouth.
DEVONPORT - -	F. W. Bateman, Staff Commander, R.N., 9, St. Jean d'Acce Terrace, Stoke, Devonport, Hon. Sec.
DOVER - - -	Rev. W. Yate, Minister of St. John's Mariners' Church, Dover.
DUBLIN - - -	Richard Marshall, Sailors' Home, 8, John Rogerson's Quay Dublin.
GLASGOW - -	Henry Lamond, Solicitor, 64, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
LIVERPOOL - -	Thomas Hanner, secretary and manager, Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool.
LONDON - - -	William Henry Webb, Captain, R.N., Sailors' Home, Well Street and Dock Street, London Docks, E.
PORTSMOUTH - -	James Lyon Thorne, Esq., R.N.; Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home, Queen Street, Portsea.
QUEENSTOWN - -	Captain John Moresby, Royal Navy, The Glen, Queenstown.
SUNDERLAND - -	James Milne, Sailors' Home, Sunderland.
SWANSEA - - -	Present secretary <i>pro tem.</i> James C. Richardson, Glanrafon, Swansea.

4. Principal object of the establishment.

BELFAST - - -	For the benefit of seafaring men.
CORK - - - -	For the protection of seamen of all nations, whether on shore, paid off, on duty, or on leave of absence, shipwrecked or distressed.
CORNWALL - -	To promote the welfare of seamen.
DEVONPORT - -	To provide a comfortable home for seamen when on shore or waiting to join a ship, as well as to protect them against crimps or other designing persons.
DOVER - - - -	To provide a home for paid-off sailors, a refuge for shipwrecked men of <i>all</i> nations; to relieve distressed seamen when their case is proved, and to attempt the resuscitation of the apparently drowned.
GLASGOW - - -	The amelioration and comfort of merchant seamen frequenting the port of Glasgow.
LIVERPOOL - -	The immediate objects, to provide for seamen board, lodging, and medical attendance at a moderate charge; to protect them from imposition and fraud, and to encourage them to husband their hard-earned wages; to promote their moral, intellectual, and professional improvement; and to afford them the opportunity of receiving religious instruction.
LONDON - - - -	To raise the character and improve the habits of seamen, by bringing them under the power of religious instruction and within the influence of moral restraint, and provide them with a board and lodging house. <i>Vide</i> Fundamental Rule No. 1.
PORTSMOUTH - -	To give all seamen and marines a safe, respectable, comfortable, and inexpensive place of resort while on shore in this locality.
QUEENSTOWN - -	The benefit of seamen of all nations, the security of their <i>money</i> and effects, and the free support of a limited number of distressed seamen.
SUNDERLAND - -	The protection, moral improvement of the character and social condition of seamen.

<u>Names.</u>	
SWANSEA - -	To afford comfortable and respectable board and lodging to seamen of all nations frequenting the port of Swansea, and a place of refuge to the shipwrecked and distressed mariner.
	5. By whom was it formed ?
BELFAST - -	A number of Belfast merchants.
CORK - - -	Capt. Thos. Stuart, R.N.
CORNWALL - -	On September 1st, 1851, by the following gentlemen:— Captain Hall, R.N., Captain Skeen, R.N., Lieut. Croke, R.N., Alfred Fox, Esq., Captain Miller, Thomas Hubbard, John Shelly, and A. B. Duckham, Esquires.
DEVONPORT - -	Naval officers.
DOVER - - -	Rev. W. Yate.
DUBLIN - - -	Rear-Admiral W. H. Hall, C.B.
GLASGOW - - -	Spontaneously by a few benevolent gentlemen in Glasgow, most prominent among whom were William Euing, A. S. Dalglish, Sir James Campbell, Sir Andrew Orr, and W. P. Paton. Mr. Euing has not only subscribed 2,000 guineas, but has also advanced money and given his time for 10 years gratuitously in its behalf.
LIVERPOOL - -	A committee of Liverpool shipowners and merchants.
LONDON - - -	Captain Robert James Elliot, R.N., (deceased), Captain George C. Gambier, R.N., (now Admiral), and Lieutenant Robert Justin, R.N. (now Captain).
PORTSMOUTH - -	By officers of the Royal Navy and others in 1849, including Admiral Sir W. H. Hall, Sir Edward Parry, Robert F. Gambier, Sir F. Austen, Sir Charles Ogle, &c., &c., &c.
QUEENSTOWN - -	The local gentry, merchants, shipowners, and others.
SUNDERLAND - -	A committee and superintendent.
SWANSEA - - -	The Committee of the Sailors' Society.
	6. When was it established ?
BELFAST - - -	1851.
CORK - - - -	In 1853.
CORNWALL - -	May 17, 1852.
DEVONPORT - -	1852.
DOVER - - - -	January 1853.
DUBLIN - - - -	May 1849.
GLASGOW - - -	Opened in January 1857.
LIVERPOOL - -	1844 in part. 1852 complete in all its parts.
LONDON - - - -	Instituted in 1830, opened in 1835, and enlarged in 1865.
PORTSMOUTH - -	1851.
QUEENSTOWN - -	1854.
SUNDERLAND - -	May 1852.
SWANSEA - - -	Opened for seamen, 19th May, 1864.
	7. Have the works of the institution ever been suspended? if so, for how long, at what date, and from what cause ?
BELFAST - - -	Never.
CORK - - - -	Never; since opened in 1853.
CORNWALL - - -	No.
DEVONPORT - -	No.
GLASGOW - - -	No.
LIVERPOOL - -	Not altogether; in April 1860 the building was destroyed by fire, was rebuilt, and reopened in February 1862. During the interval the temporary deposit bank and the information departments were carried on.

<i>Names.</i>		
LONDON	- -	The operations of the institution have never been suspended.
PORTSMOUTH	- -	Never.
QUEENSTOWN	- -	No.
SUNDERLAND	- -	No ; continued and prospered.
SWANSEA	- -	No.
8. State the number of persons at present employed, or received into the institution.		
<i>a. Adult Males or Females.</i>		
<i>b. Young persons.</i>		
<i>c. Children.</i>		
<i>d. And the average number in each during 10 Years.</i>		
BELFAST	- -	Adult males, three ; females two, servants. <i>d.</i> 7,000.
CORK	- -	This is not applicable.
CORNWALL	- -	Can board and lodge 54 seamen, each having a separate bed. Daily average throughout the year 1852-53, 11, which number has continued to be about the standing average. Notwithstanding the facility since afforded through railway transit, the average for sick occupants has increased to beyond 13 days per man ; the stay of convalescents has, however, decreased.
GLASGOW	- -	<i>a.</i> Adult males, 53 ; females, none ; <i>b.</i> None. <i>c.</i> None. <i>d.</i> About 17,000 since the home was opened, of whom about 4,000 were foreigners.
LIVERPOOL	- -	200.
QUEENSTOWN	- -	Seamen paying a small rate, and distressed seamen free of charge.
9. Are there any restrictions or qualifications for admission or employment in labour, namely,--		
<i>a. Age, and at what age ?</i>		
<i>b. Instruction ?</i>		
<i>c. Apprenticeship, or other period of service ?</i>		
BELFAST	- -	No.
CORK	- -	None as to seamen.
CORNWALL	- -	Admissions are unrestricted for seamen brought by their masters, and those sent by the consuls. Seamen generally applying for admission are readily received, if not deserters, or those known to have been guilty of disorderly conduct.
GLASGOW	- -	The only condition is that they must be merchant seamen.
LIVERPOOL	- -	Seldom admit under 14 years of age.
SWANSEA	- -	None.
10. What is the proportion of married females employed ?		
BELFAST	- -	One.
GLASGOW	- -	None.
LIVERPOOL	- -	Employ no females.
QUEENSTOWN	- -	None. A sailor's home.
11. What regulations are made to enable them to attend to their family and domestic duties ?		
BELFAST	- -	Living in the house.
CORNWALL	- -	Inmates who are employed at daily work in refitting their ships are supplied with their dinners, which they take with

<i>Names.</i>	
CORNWALL— <i>cont.</i>	them on going away each morning ; or, if the vessels are in the docks, and it be so required, hot dinners are sent to them at mid-day.
	13. Has the establishment been remunerative, or otherwise ?
BELFAST - - -	Not self-supporting.
CORK - - -	It is not intended to be remunerative or otherwise, but in the end self-supporting, though at present no Sailors' Homes are self-supporting.
CORNWALL - - -	Taken in a commercial point of view, at the prices charged to inmates, sailors' homes never can be remunerative or self-supporting.
GLASGOW - - -	It has not been remunerative.
LIVERPOOL - - -	There is a small subscription list, say 190 <i>l.</i> per annum, but the Home is now almost or altogether self-supporting.
PORTSMOUTH - - -	It is not intended to be remunerative, but it is hoped that, by degrees, it may become self-supporting.
QUEENSTOWN - - -	Not remunerative, but supported by subscriptions and a small charge on seamen using the home.
SUNDERLAND - - -	No, partly by public subscriptions.
SWANSEA - - -	It has hitherto been conducted at a loss, because, unlike an ordinary boarding-house, it offers many advantages to the seamen, such as a clerk to keep their accounts, a library, playground, and games, also superior accommodation, food, and attendance, &c., &c.
	14. Is any pecuniary assistance received from the Government, or from any other body not participating in the profits ? If so, define its nature and amount.
BELFAST - - -	No.
CORK - - -	A grant of 50 <i>l.</i> has been made by the Admiralty from year to year since 1860.
CORNWALL - - -	No pecuniary assistance is received from the Government or any other body in England. The Government of the Emperor of the French contributes 5 <i>l.</i> annually. Donations have been received from other foreign governments.
DEVONPORT - - -	In consequence of the charges for board not being equal to the expenditure, the Admiralty grant 150 <i>l.</i> towards the expenses annually.
GLASGOW - - -	None.
LIVERPOOL - - -	No.
PORTSMOUTH - - -	Admiralty annual grant of 200 <i>l.</i>
QUEENSTOWN - - -	The Admiralty are also subscribers to the extent of 25 <i>l.</i> a year.
SUNDERLAND - - -	Not from Government, but by gentlemen of the town about 100 <i>l.</i>
SWANSEA - - -	None.
	15. Has the establishment any special privilege or monopoly of any kind, and what is its nature ?
BELFAST - - -	No.
CORK - - -	None : to protect all seafaring people.
CORNWALL - - -	None whatever. It has to bear its burthen of local taxation in common with other properties.

<i>Names.</i>		
GLASGOW	- -	None.
LIVERPOOL	- -	No.
PORTSMOUTH	- -	None.
QUEENSTOWN	- -	None.
SUNDERLAND	- -	No.
SWANSEA	- -	None.
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		15a. Enclose a copy of all rules framed for the government of the establishment, or any information which may specially refer to it, and any plans of the buildings.
CORNWALL	- -	Plans of the new Home and of the newly-built hospital have not been taken.
GLASGOW	- -	Herewith transmitted the reports of the institution, four in number. No report since 1861, on account of changes of the superintendent.
PORTSMOUTH	- -	Annual Reports for 1852 and 1853, and 1865 and 1866 are transmitted.
SWANSEA	- -	The committee decided upon not having any printed rules. Sailors dislike them, and feel that they are inimical to their freedom. Our rules are therefore only understood to be decent and proper conduct.
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		19. During the last five years, what has been the average yearly profit per cent., and in what proportion, and according to what principle has it been divided among—
		(1.) The partners or shareholders.
		(2.) The workpeople.
		(3.) Any other persons.
		(4.) Devoted to capital or other purposes?
CORNWALL	- -	No profit can ever be realized (see 13). A day's bill of fare :—Breakfast, fried smoked bacon, two slices, and two eggs, with bread and butter, coffee, and sugar at will. Dinner :—A feed on roast beef, vegetables, plum pudding and beer. Tea :—Beef steaks and fried onions, bread and butter, and tea, sugar, and milk. At night a separate clean bed, with means for a hot or cold bath, and his clothes washed—for 2s.
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		20. What are the daily number of hours of work at the establishment, exclusive of meal times?
BELFAST	- -	Eight hours.
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		23. Have dwellings, at the cost of the establishment, been provided for the workpeople?
		a. Of what character?
		b. When erected?
		c. How many?
		d. At what cost?
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CORNWALL	- -	a. Brick. b. Purchased in 1863. c. Two. d. The purchase of the lease of the Home premises, refitting same to some extent, and the building of the hospital in its rear caused an expenditure of 1,000 <i>l.</i>

<u>Names.</u>	
	<p>24. What are the average weekly rents paid for such dwellings?</p> <p><i>a. By a family?</i></p> <p><i>b. By a single workman?</i></p>
CORNWALL - -	<p>If seamen have the means they pay 14s. per week, their clothes washed (and beer) included; and 16s. per week if sick, which includes the day and night nursing.</p>
	<p>25. Are any, and what, regulations made and enforced relative to periodical cleansing of the dwellings and workshops?</p>
CORNWALL - -	<p>The dormitories are washed out once every week, sometimes oftener; the dining room and the reading and smoking room very frequently are washed out daily by the purveyor's servants.</p>
	<p>26. Is there any co-operative society, or arrangement amongst the workmen for the purchase of food or clothing, and how is the management provided and paid for?</p>
BELFAST CORNWALL - -	<p>No. The food for the inmates is provided by the purveyor (as per his agreement, abstract forwarded); constantly inspected by the superintendent, and from time to time by the directors.</p>
	<p>27. Do the employers contribute in any way?</p>
BELFAST CORNWALL - -	<p>Yearly subscribers. Each of the directors contributes towards the funds. They inspect the affairs of the Home, and attend monthly meetings, and oftener if expedient, without fee or reward.</p>
	<p>30. State the proportion to the average of the locality of—</p> <p><i>a. The Deaths of the workpeople employed.</i></p> <p><i>b. Their marriages.</i></p> <p><i>c. Births—Legitimate.</i></p> <p><i>d. " Illegitimate.</i></p>
CORNWALL - -	<p>Average number of deaths of inmates, eight annually, seamen brought in the last stage of disease from their ships.</p>
	<p>36. Are any plans adopted for taking charge of the savings of the workpeople?</p>
BELFAST CORNWALL - -	<p>Yes. The superintendent receives into his charge the monies of seamen, as accounted for in his journal (as per sheet furnished). Each depositor has a voucher (as by accompanying form); each sum, when paid back, is tallied on the voucher and initialed by the depositor. Occasionally the monies are sent to inmates' mothers, sisters, or other relatives, which step is promoted by the superintendent.</p>

<p>THE ROYAL CORNWALL SAILORS' HOME.</p> <p>Falmouth, 186 .</p> <p>For safe keeping.</p> <p>£ s. d.</p> <p>Received of</p> <p>Repayments:—</p>	<p>THE ROYAL CORNWALL SAILORS' HOME.</p> <p>Falmouth, 186 .</p> <p>Deposited by _____, an inmate of this establishment, for safe keeping, the sum of</p> <p>pounds _____ shillings</p> <p>pence.</p> <p>Repayments:—</p> <p>Superintendent.</p>
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DEVONPORT - - The manager takes charge of any monies either to place in Savings Bank, or remit to friends.

QUEENSTOWN - - Does not apply.

SUNDERLAND - - Monies are deposited with the superintendent, and withdrawn as needed.

37. How long have they been in operation ?

BELFAST - - Ten years.

CORNWALL - - From commencement of the establishment.

38. What is the number of the contributors, and the average amount of their savings ?

CORNWALL - - The average amount annually in superintendent's charge fairly beyond 1,000*l*.

39. Are there any instances of savings invested in life assurance, and to what extent ?

BELFAST - - One life policy.

CORNWALL - - Inmates are induced to subscribe to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Fund. Some officers insure in the marine societies, but to what extent is not known.

41. Have any of the workpeople joined any Trades' Union, or formed any such union among themselves ?

BELFAST - - Sailors.

CORNWALL - - No.

42. Have such unions had any, and what influence upon their hours, or modes of labour, or their rate of wages ?

CORNWALL - - The rates of wages of seamen engaging by the month are on the average 3*l*. at this port. The crews of British ships generally consist of men of all nations, which tends to avert the efforts of "Union" men as to seamen's wages. It cannot be supposed that the stamina of crews is improved by a preponderating mixture of foreign sailors.

Names.	
CORNWALL - -	<p>43. Have there been any strikes among the work-people ?</p> <p>Frequently vessels put in here in consequence of the crews being dissatisfied. It is scarcely known of a native born crew of Cornish men shipped herefrom becoming disorderly.</p>
CORNWALL - -	<p>44. State—</p> <p><i>a. At what period.</i></p> <p><i>b. Of what duration.</i></p> <p><i>c. And the alleged causes.</i></p> <p>c. The alleged causes of dissatisfaction, chiefly are—leaky ships, tyranny, drunkenness ; on the other hand, particularly on outward bound voyages, the crews having had a month's advance at other ports raise objections, real or imaginary, if putting in here to get free of their agreements, while perhaps they have worked but one week, thereby taking advantage of the owners.</p>
CORNWALL - -	<p>45. By what means, and on what conditions, were they terminated ?</p> <p>1. By the crews running from their ships. 2. By the master's allowing them to walk over the ships' sides. 3. By the interference of the police and the magistrates. 4. By discharging the crews to the ships' loss.</p>
CORNWALL - -	<p>47. Has the establishment given rise to any hostile combinations among the manufacturers or workpeople of the locality ?</p> <p>The crimps and their runners are hostile, and ever were so ; so are other low vagabonds who prey on sailors about the landing-places ; to meet which, the Home at first kept a boat and two men to board every ship coming into port. The superintendent now pays 1s. per head to boatmen for each seaman who may remain an inmate 48 hours, brought by their means.</p>
BELFAST - -	<p>51. What is its gross annual income, and whence derived ?</p> <p>About 400<i>l.</i></p>
CORNWALL - -	<p>The tabular form supplied will exemplify.</p>
DEVONPORT - -	<p>For 1866, 554<i>l.</i> 18s. 2<i>d.</i> Board and lodging money, annual subscriptions, and a grant from the Admiralty.</p>
DOVER - -	<p>The gross annual income amounts to 500<i>l.</i>, derived from donations and subscriptions, and an average of 10<i>l.</i> per annum for food from the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society. Sailors who board pay for their food, but not to the amount expended.</p>
GLASGOW - -	<p>The answer to this question divides into two branches. 1. The income derived by the committee as proprietors, which consists of occasional subscriptions from the public, and rents received from portions of the building let as shops and offices. The former is very uncertain and of small amount ; the latter averages about 250<i>l.</i> per annum. 2. The income derived by the superintendent, who receives the board of the inmates, and provides them with lodging and food. The profit yields him but a small remuneration for his labour.</p>
LIVERPOOL - -	<p>The income differs year by year. Derived from the payments of seamen for board and lodging, and from letting a few offices on the ground floor to the Board of Trade for shipping &c. purposes.</p>

<i>Names.</i>	
LONDON	The income fluctuates; but for the year ending 30th April, 1866, it was 10,453 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , and derived from money paid by the boarders, annual subscriptions, donations, legacies, &c., as per balance sheet.
PORTSMOUTH	About 600 <i>l.</i> , viz., dividends of 3 per cent. consols, 100 <i>l.</i> ; rents of houses, 60 <i>l.</i> ; annual subscriptions, 240 <i>l.</i> ; Admiralty annual grant, 200 <i>l.</i> There are also frequent donations and occasional legacies.
QUEENSTOWN	Average 100 <i>l.</i> from subscriptions, and a small sum from seamen using the home.
SUNDERLAND	Average about 700 <i>l.</i> , derived from board money and subscriptions.
SWANSEA	About, on an average, say 1,500 <i>l.</i> a year derived from seamen's board and lodging; 50 <i>l.</i> from rent of shipping offices.
52. What are the annual expenses of management?	
<i>a.</i> And of collection, where subscriptions are paid?	
BELFAST	About 400 <i>l.</i>
CORNWALL	The secretary and superintendent 40 <i>l.</i> per annum, for his entire services of supervision, correspondence (almost endless), and the collection of donations and subscriptions.
DEVONPORT	130 <i>l.</i> <i>a.</i> 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>
DOVER	Under 100 <i>l.</i> <i>a.</i> It is the duty of the superintendent to collect the subscriptions without any per-centage.
GLASGOW	None but factorage expenses, which have been taken into account in stating the amount of rents.
LIVERPOOL	About 1,400 <i>l.</i> for salaries and wages; for total cost see 58. Five per cent. on amount collected, say 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
LONDON	The annual expenses vary. <i>a.</i> Between the 1st of May, 1865, and 30th April 1866, it was 9,801 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , which includes collector's poundage, 8 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
PORTSMOUTH	About 700 <i>l.</i> ; viz., advertising, 35 <i>l.</i> ; boarding ships, 15 <i>l.</i> ; coals, &c., 35 <i>l.</i> ; gas, 57 <i>l.</i> ; furniture and repairs, 60 <i>l.</i> ; insurance, 9 <i>l.</i> ; rates and taxes, 57 <i>l.</i> ; washing, 35 <i>l.</i> ; salaries, 400 <i>l.</i>
QUEENSTOWN	Average 100 <i>l.</i> yearly expense. <i>a.</i> Average of donations and subscriptions 80 <i>l.</i> yearly.
SUNDERLAND	Provisions, rates, and taxes, fuel, gas, water, and furnishing, 750 <i>l.</i>
SWANSEA	About 200 <i>l.</i> a year.
53. What is the number of paid officers?	
BELFAST	One.
CORNWALL	Two, the secretary and superintendent, and the purveyor.
DEVONPORT	Two.
DOVER	There were two last year, the superintendent and librarian. The latter is discontinued.
GLASGOW	None.
LIVERPOOL	Six and 14 servants.
LONDON	Salaried officers, 10 in number, waged ditto, 25 in number.
PORTSMOUTH	Ten.
QUEENSTOWN	One only.
SUNDERLAND	Superintendent, and assistant.
SWANSEA	Nine, viz.: 1 superintendent; 1 cashier and book-keeper; 2 stewards; 1 porter; 2 cooks; 2 kitchen-maids.

<u>Names.</u>	
CORNWALL - -	54. And their salaries : The secretary and superintendent (<i>see</i> 52), the purveyor, refer to abstract of agreement furnished.
DEVONPORT - -	75 <i>l.</i> for both. 52 <i>l.</i> for servants.
DOVER - - -	Superintendent 40 <i>l.</i> , with lodging, coal, and candles, and one guinea for each person saved from drowning. The librarian had 16 <i>l.</i> annually.
LIVERPOOL - -	Manager's salary 300 <i>l.</i> and house, with gas, coal &c. Other officers average 100 <i>l.</i> per annum and part food. Servants 12 <i>s.</i> and 14 <i>s.</i> per week, and food and lodging.
LONDON - - -	Salaries 1,026 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , wages 980 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
PORTSMOUTH - -	Superintendent and secretary - 150 <i>l.</i> Steward - - - - - 60 <i>l.</i> Cook and seven men servants - 198 <i>l.</i>
QUEENSTOWN - -	The home steward, at 17 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> a year.
SUNDERLAND - -	Together 150 <i>l.</i>
SWANSEA - - -	Collectively about 200 <i>l.</i> a year.

55. The conditions on which the inmates are commonly received, and the average duration of their stay in the institution ?

CORNWALL - -	All as a rule are received who are not deserters from ships, or known bad characters, or pronounced by the doctor to be infected with contagious disease. Their average stay. <i>See</i> question 8.
DEVONPORT - -	On payment of 2 <i>s.</i> per diem for board and lodging. From one day to a month.
DOVER - - -	Entirely dependent upon circumstances. Great latitude is allowed to the hon. secretary, according to the exigencies of the case of wrecked men.
GLASGOW - - -	No conditions. Average stay seven days.
LIVERPOOL - -	If the sailor offering himself as a boarder is from a coasting voyage a week's board in advance is required, returnable if he leaves before the week is expired, the charge per day being 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> If from a foreign voyage, and to be paid off in the shipping offices here, then it is only necessary that he bring his clothes, &c.; and if he requires money we advance him altogether until paid off 20 <i>s.</i> , or thereabouts. When apprentices offer themselves they must bring with them a written authority offering to pay their charges signed by the master of the ship. Average duration of stay 14 days.
LONDON - - -	Officers and seamen (British and Foreign), are received on application provided they can pay their way.
PORTSMOUTH - -	Men on payment of 13 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per week or 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per diem. Boys " " 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> " " 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> " Casual visitors can have a bed, or breakfast, or dinner, or tea, or supper, according to scale No. 3 of regulations. The length of stay is wholly uncertain, ranging from long leave of six or eight weeks to a few hours or days.
QUEENSTOWN - -	Seamen discharged from their ships, or shipwrecked men. Also seamen waiting to join other ships. They remain times varying from one to 30 days.
SUNDERLAND - -	14 <i>s.</i> per week for board and lodging, average stay about 10 days.
SWANSEA - - -	Simply that they are seamen, of whatever nation or religious creed; they stay from one day to a month (usually).

Names.	56. The weekly cost of the inmates per head. If entirely, or in what proportion, it is defrayed from the funds of the institution, or in what other way ?
BELFAST - -	By the home.
CORNWALL - -	The weekly cost in 1866 was 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> , of which 7 <i>s.</i> was defrayed from the donation and subscription fund.
DEVONPORT - -	Two shillings a day does not cover the expense of maintenance, but it is made up by the annual subscriptions and Admiralty grant.
DOVER - - -	14 <i>s.</i> weekly each man. In case of wrecked or distressed men this is paid from the funds of the institution, with the exception of particular cases of wrecks, when 2 <i>s.</i> per head is paid for one day only by the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society.
GLASGOW - - -	As already explained. The board paid is as follows:—Officers, 18 <i>s.</i> per week ; men, 14 <i>s.</i> per week ; and apprentices, 12 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per week ; and, as already mentioned, the profit is small.
LIVERPOOL - -	Cost for food and lodging to the institution per head for week about 10 <i>s.</i> Repaid from the board, &c. money.
LONDON - - -	Weekly cost per head 15 <i>s.</i> , defrayed by the boarders, and all deficiencies met by surplus funds, derived from subscriptions, donations, legacies, &c., <i>vide</i> Balance Sheet and Analysis to Report for 1866.
PORTSMOUTH - -	The charge of 13 <i>s.</i> per week to the man barely pays for the board and lodging, and not even that, unless a considerable number frequent the Home. All other expenses are defrayed from the income and donations.
QUEENSTOWN - -	14 <i>s.</i> per week, which pays for their food. The expense of beds and lodging are borne by the funds of the institution.
SUNDERLAND - -	12 <i>s.</i> per week.
SWANSEA - - -	About 14 <i>s.</i> per head per week ; defrayed from the board money so far as it will go, the deficiency is expected to be made up by contributions of the committee and the public.
57. Is any, and what, money allowance made to the inmates, and any, and what gratuity given to them on leaving the institution ?	
BELFAST - - -	No.
CORNWALL - - -	Sick and destitute men have from 3 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> given them in money and food, when leaving the Home for a distance ; and passages by steam, through the influence of the chairman of the directors, are gratuitously allowed by the London and Irish steam companies ; the Home receiving from time to time sick and hurt from their crews.
DEVONPORT - - -	None.
DOVER - - - -	Distressed seamen, before they are sent on by rail, in addition to the fare paid for them, have from one to eight shillings given to them, according to their respective circumstances.
GLASGOW - - -	None.
LIVERPOOL - - -	No.
PORTSMOUTH - -	None. Seamen residing in the home on coming Home from ships on foreign stations, and waiting at Portsmouth for their pay, are given an advance in money, occasionally to the amount of 1 <i>l.</i> , which is considered a great boon by them.
QUEENSTOWN - -	None.
SUNDERLAND - -	None.
SWANSEA - - -	None.

<i>Names.</i>	58. State what has been the total yearly cost during the last five years.		
CORNWALL - -	In 1862, 721 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; 1863, 438 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; 1864, 561 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; 1865, 647 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; 1866, 594 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> These sums do not show "the expenditure" in each year, from the circumstance, that in some of them there were extraordinary payments, such as in 1865 and 1866, for purchasing the new premises, repairing the old on quittance, and in building the new hospital; but they express what appears to be required, the "cost" of working the establishment.		
DEVONPORT - -	It varies from 300 <i>l.</i> to 350 <i>l.</i>		
DUBLIN - -		£	s. d.
	In 1861 - - - - -	392	5 0
	„ 1862 - - - - -	478	6 5
	„ 1863 - - - - -	424	8 2
	„ 1864 - - - - -	425	15 8
	„ 1865 - - - - -	466	3 4
	Total - -	2,186	18 7
GLASGOW - -	The income which the committee receive, does not meet the expenditure in interest on borrowed money and taxes by from 120 <i>l.</i> to 150 <i>l.</i> per annum. The present debt on the establishment is about 6,200 <i>l.</i>		
LIVERPOOL - -		£	s. d.
	Reopened after the fire in 1862, 9th May	3,233	2 0
	„ „ 1863, 12th May	6,340	13 9
	„ „ 1864, 12th May	7,525	3 0
	„ „ 1865, 12th May	6,712	11 0
	„ „ 1866,	7,349	4 9
LONDON - -	1862, 8,946 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; 1863, 8,559 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; 1864, 7,820 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; 1865, 7,997 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; 1866, 9,801 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>		
PORTSMOUTH - -	1862, 1,177 <i>l.</i> ; 1863, 1,585 <i>l.</i> ; 1864, 1,378 <i>l.</i> ; 1865, 1,773 <i>l.</i> ; 1866, 1,886 <i>l.</i>		
QUEENSTOWN - -	100 <i>l.</i> average.		

59. Is there any provision made to provide for, or encourage—

- a. **Sickness.**
- b. **Education.**
- c. **Religious teaching.**
- d. **Recreation.**
- e. **Temperance.**

BELFAST - -	a. Honorary medical advice. c. Visiting clergy. d. Small library. e. Yes.
CORNWALL - -	a. 1862, 60 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; 1863, 61 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; 1864, 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; 1865, 54 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> ; 1866, 37 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> (See medical officer's agreement.) The doctor is paid 6 <i>s.</i> , or what amount for a fracture it may be, if the inmate has the means of payment. b. A well furnished library which the inmates have at command, containing books in almost every known language, and comprising nautical, historical, geographical, arithmetical (elementary) books; likewise, religious (approved) works, and select light literature.

The visiting clergyman, when in attendance on the inmates, affords instruction in writing and in arithmetic, which enables those confined in bed to pass advantageously many an otherwise dreary hour, and causes their ailments to be partially relieved by the mental exercise. c. The home is open to all

<i>Names.</i>	
CORNWALL— <i>cont.</i>	<p>ministers of religion to attend to the members of their own flock. The bishop of the diocese has licensed a clergyman to attend. The Roman Catholic clergyman is very constant. The seaman's missionary visits daily. Several ladies and gentlemen also attend the bedsides of the sick, and read portions of the Holy Scriptures in various languages. <i>d.</i> Backgammon, draughts and chess boards; the library as referred to. Seamen do not care for exertion in physical strength on shore as a rule. <i>e.</i> By the allowance of a half-pint of beer or porter to each with his dinner, the directors had in view to keep the inmates from the public houses, as a promotion of temperance, and this quantity of beer, as a rule (small as it is) is not requested to be exceeded.</p>
DUBLIN	<p><i>a.</i> In case of sickness the sailor is sent to the nearest hospital. <i>b.</i> Navigation taught by a master who is paid by the young men under his instruction. <i>c.</i> None. <i>d.</i> Encouraged. <i>e.</i> Promoted in every way possible by the committee and secretary.</p>
GLASGOW	<p><i>a.</i> Few cases of sickness have occurred, but when such do occur they are sent to the Royal Infirmary. <i>b.</i> No school connected with the home, but immediately adjoining there is a nautical school, which seamen have the opportunity of attending if so inclined. <i>c.</i> Religious service morning and evening in the home, and a seamen's chapel in an adjoining street about 120 yards distant. <i>d.</i> Library of upwards of 150 volumes, newspapers, and religious and other periodicals. <i>e.</i> No drink except water allowed in the home.</p>
LIVERPOOL	<p><i>a.</i> A medical man is fixed upon by the committee, from whom he gets a small fee, and he gets a small fee from each patient attended. No allowance made them. In case of death or burial the Institution pays the expenses if the deceased has left no funds; the health of the inmates has been wonderfully good during the past sickly year and we have had no cholera, and no deaths. <i>b.</i> A nautical school under the direction of the Arts and Science Department of the Board of Trade, and a local committee. Also a library and reading room. <i>c.</i> A clergyman of the Established Church conducts divine service twice upon Sundays, and attends frequently to converse with the men. Daily morning and evening prayers by the house steward or the manager. <i>d.</i> Concerts and readings, &c., &c., during the winter season of an evening as frequently as practicable. A skittle alley always open. <i>e.</i> No society formed; introduce the subject very often.</p>
LONDON	<p><i>a.</i> A surgeon (paid by the Institution), attends daily to give advice and medicine, and is expected to attend on any special occasion if required. <i>b.</i> A navigation school (now solely supported by the students), is established on the premises; a book repository, and a spacious reading room is provided, with the most modern maps and globes. <i>c.</i> A church built for seamen adjoins the institution; a chaplain and one scripture reader always on the spot, while two city missionaries and another scripture reader give their partial services. <i>d.</i> A good library a skittle alley, and a room specially set apart for chess, draughts, bagatelle, is provided, and a course of useful and entertaining lectures given during the winter months. <i>e.</i> The boarders are surrounded with every possible influence for good which can conduce to this end.</p>
PORTSMOUTH	<p><i>a.</i> Gratuitous attendance is given by medical men in common cases. The Admiralty, on application, always grant admittance to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, in serious cases. <i>b.</i> A good library, a large globe, &c. are provided for the free use of all inmates. <i>c.</i> A room is appropriated for the use of</p>

<i>Names.</i>	
PORTSMOUTH— <i>cont.</i>	those who wish to retire for quiet study of the Bible, and a Bible and Prayer Book are in most of the dormitories and cabins. <i>d.</i> A good skittle alley, bagatelle board, chess, and drafts, &c. &c. for free use. <i>e.</i> One pint of good beer is served to each person at dinner and supper time; but no spirits are permitted within the premises.
QUEENSTOWN	<i>a.</i> Medical attendance regular and free by the hon. physician. <i>b.</i> No answer. <i>c.</i> Clergyman regularly attend the home. <i>d.</i> Library and newspapers. <i>e.</i> No spirits allowed in the home.
SUNDERLAND	<i>c.</i> Visitation of missionaries, distribution of books and tracts, conversation and advice. <i>d.</i> Reading room and large back ground for bodily exercise. <i>e.</i> Yes, by meetings and lectures which have been eminently successful in reforming seamen and other working people.
SWANSEA	<i>a.</i> A medical man is engaged to attend in cases of sickness. <i>b.</i> A library of books and periodicals is provided for the boarders. <i>c.</i> They can go where they like. There is a sailors' chapel and also a sailors' church provided for their use. They are not attached to the home. <i>d.</i> A playground provided with a good skittle alley, quoits, &c. <i>e.</i> Temperance is encouraged. The master of the home is a temperance man, having signed the pledge.

60. What has been the average sum spent, under each of these heads, during each of the last five years?

CORNWALL	- -	For "sickness" hurts, (including broken limbs) 36 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> The clergy and ministers attend voluntarily, and without fee or reward, to instruct and to afford religious consolation, and so likewise do lay gentlemen and ladies. They also often bring fruit or other luxuries for the sick. Books are presented. The institution has an excellent library thus accumulated.
DUBLIN	- -	None.
GLASGOW	- -	Not considerable, books having been mostly given to the institution.
LIVERPOOL	- -	29. Say about 20 <i>l.</i> per annum. 32. Nil. Students pay costs, say 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each, per week. 33. About 130 <i>l.</i> per annum. 34. About 30 <i>l.</i> per annum.
LONDON	- -	Sickness 40 <i>l.</i> <i>a.</i> Religious teaching 200 <i>l.</i> <i>b.</i> Education 80 <i>l.</i> <i>c.</i> Recreation 130 <i>l.</i>
QUEENSTOWN	- -	All freely given and supplied.

61. By whom, and under what control, are the funds managed?

BELFAST	- -	Committee.
CORNWALL	- -	By the directory. By having submitted to them, at their meetings, requisitions; possibly for these, contracts may be issued; the bills on being turned in are examined and attested by the superintendent, and if approved by the board are signed by two members, after which the superintendent pays them, or draws a check on the treasurer; which check must be crossed by two directors before being cashed by the treasurer.
DEVONPORT	- -	Managing Committee.
DUBLIN	- -	The vouchers audited monthly by members of the committee, the annual cash account by others.
GLASGOW	- -	By the committee aforesaid.
LIVERPOOL	- -	The manager and honorary treasurer.

<u>Names.</u>	
LONDON	By the Board of Directors, who give their services gratuitously.
PORTSMOUTH	By the Superintendent and Directors.
QUEENSTOWN	Committee.
SWANSEA	The president, vice-president, and committee.
62. Have you any other information to offer on this subject, or in regard specially to your establishment.	
CORNWALL	From the situation of the port of Falmouth, its noble harbour is open to receive ships of ALL flags, and not a few enter the port in consequence of some matter in relation to their crews. Often vessels have sickness on board through hard weather at sea, bad water for drinking, long passages, or want of anti-scorbutics. This Home therefrom is subject to serious drawbacks, to which other homes are not exposed; because, 1st, from its geographical position; 2ndly, from the large number of sick and hurt shipwrecked and destitute inmates it receives; 3rdly, it benefits those (foreigners as well as British) who do not themselves or their governments pay towards its expenses.
DEVONPORT	This Institution has been particularly commended for its cleanliness, good order, and discipline, and several gentlemen who take an interest in sailors' homes have pronounced this a model for imitation.
DUBLIN	No more than stated in the last report, that for 1866 not being yet printed. Gross sum deposited in the secretary's hands for safety to this date, 12,080 <i>l.</i> Of men being mariners, as boarders and shipwrecked, 8,295. 19th January 1867.
GLASGOW	That it has been productive of a great deal of good in promoting temperance and economy among the seamen, taking charge of their money and other property, which might otherwise be spent unprofitably or even viciously.
LIVERPOOL	We are comparatively empty at present, through the prevalence of easterly winds; at times we have 350, and even more in the establishment. Have separate dormitories for 345 only, but often extemporize beds in the lecture room. The institution cost 30,000 <i>l.</i> The total number of boarders in 1865 was 7,197, and in 1866 the number was 7,808.
	A temporary deposit bank for seamen, which we conducted for many years with very great success, has now at the suggestion of our committee been taken up by the Board of Trade, who are preparing to establish similar banks at the other seaports.
	Apart from the temporary deposit bank, we receive from seamen about 25,000 <i>l.</i> annually, which we place in their current accounts in the home.
LONDON	The opinion of the late Lord Palmerston was, "That these institutions tend to provide the sailor with a home, and it is needless to point out how much his physical and moral instincts are promoted by the reception he meets with therein. They are indeed a part of those great social improvements which have been made in recent times, and I may truly say, that among them few are more deserving of public encouragement, or more conducive to the real interests of the country."
SWANSEA	It is regarded as a great boon to the seamen, of all nations, who would otherwise have no place to go to for board and lodging excepting to the low public houses, where, it is well known, they are robbed and plundered, and where they are

*Names.*SWANSEA—*cont.*

tempted with every kind of vice and immorality to which they are proverbially ready to fall victims. It is believed that each year will prove the great benefit the home is to seamen and also to the cause of order in the town, and under the new management of a committee of thoroughly practical men (merchants and ship-owners) it is hoped that the good results will be even more marked in the future than they have been in the past. The committee have had very up-hill work so far, in battling with the influence of crimps and low lodging-house keepers, who do all they possibly can to get the men away from the home by enticing them with drink and other allurements, but these influences are being gradually overcome.

The total number of men (all seamen, of course), who have boarded at the home since its opening on the 19th May 1864 to the 31st December last, is 3,235.

The average number per day during the

First 6 months was 15, ending, say, 31st December 1864.

2nd 6 " 31½ " 30th June 1865.

3rd 6 " 46 " 31st December 1865.

4th 6 " 41 " 30th June 1866.

5th 6 " 35 " 31st December 1866.

The sole cause of the falling off during 1866 is to be attributed to the fact of the death of our first superintendent in December 1865. The committee were rather unfortunate in the selection of one to succeed him, who, however, was discharged in November last, and under the present superintendent, Mr. Cole, we are getting on very satisfactorily, and hope to show good results this time 12 months.

Particular attention is requested to the printed resolutions just passed at the last committee meeting, of which a copy is sent herewith. Copy of resolution passed at a subsequent meeting on 21st January 1867 is also sent.

Total amount in cash and advance notes received by the cashier from seamen for safe keeping, &c., from the opening of the home to 31st December 1866, is 13,213*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

No case of cholera or any other epidemic has occurred at the home since it was opened.

The cost of building and furnishing the home, upwards of 4,000*l.*, has all been paid by voluntary contributions, but there exists a debt of about 700*l.* on the working expenses, which has accumulated in consequence of the charges to boarders and other income from the rent of the shipping offices and contributions not being sufficient to meet the expenditure.

64. Names of the persons, with their officers, by whom the affairs of the society are managed.

BELFAST	-	-	John Shelly, Esq., Chairman; Sir Ed. Coles, Treasurer; Chevalier Gustavus Hieyn, Hon. Sec.
CORK	-	-	No answer.
CORNWALL	-	-	William Carne (Chairman), J. Baynard, Wm. Broad, A. L. Fox, J. Freeman, W. H. Bond, Esquires, and Major M. V. Bull, are the directors; R. M. Tweedy, Esq., treasurer; Alfred B. Duckham, Esq., secretary and superintendent.
DEVONPORT	-	-	Governors and Managing Committee.
DOVER	-	-	Managed by an annually elected Court of Directors and Vice President. A paid resident Superintendent acts under the orders of the Hon. Secretary.
DUBLIN	-	-	Per Report herewith sent.
LONDON	-	-	Governed by a patron, president, vice-presidents, treasurer, chairman, a managing body of directors, and two secretaries (<i>ex-officio</i>).

<i>Names.</i>	
PORTSMOUTH -	- Board of Directors. Rear Admiral R.F. Gambier, chairman.
QUEENSTOWN -	- Sampson T. W. French, Esq. J.P.; Admiral Kerr; Commander Brereton, R.N.; Captain Corbett, R.N.; James W. Scott, Esq.; W. D. Seymour, Esq., J.P.; Walter Cummins, Esq.; Lieutenant MacDongall, R.N.; Captain Stuart, R.N.; F. Michelli, Esq.; W. Tooker, Esq., R.N.R.
SWANSEA -	- A superintendent, under the direction of a president, vice-president, and committee.
<hr/>	
68. What special means are adopted for securing the object of its formation ?	
BELFAST -	- Giving lodgings and board.
CORNWALL -	- Good seamen (not bereft of their senses) need no special means to draw them to this establishment. The sick and destitute are sure to seek the Samaritan-like care of this home. The home at first had a boat to induce seamen while on board their ships to come to it; its cost of 22 <i>l.</i> per annum was substituted by a payment of 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> to the coxswain of a ship agent's boat for dispensing cards. But this payment is now saved from the directors' conviction that those who have been inmates tell others; and in fact because sailors' homes have attained a standing. The directors, however, encourage watermen to bring inmates (see 47) in continuance by the payment of a small gratuity.
DEVONPORT -	- We send a card, or rather a number of cards, on board each ship on her arrival at this port to be distributed among the crew.
DOVER -	- The Superintendent boards all vessels that come to Dover to be paid off. All wrecked men are brought direct to the Home as soon as landed, either by night or day. Many are sent from neighbouring ports where there is no refuge established.
DUBLIN -	- Only the voluntary contributions of the public, to which the secretary was under the necessity of giving nearly half his salary for several years past.
LONDON -	- Good organization, a perfect system of accounts, and the employment of those various agencies conducive to mature habits of frugality, self-respect, and the love of God. <i>Vide</i> Fundamental Rules and Regulations, &c.
PORTSMOUTH -	- Boats visit all ships arriving at Spithead or in Portsmouth Harbour, and all seamen invalidated on coming home from foreign stations; and the day-hall, library, and skittle alley are open to the seamen, marines and boys of the Navy or mercantile marine, free of any expense, even if they are not living in the Home.
QUEENSTOWN -	- Ships are visited on arrival in port. The seamen sought out and shown the advantages of the Home, over the crimps and lodging-house keeper of a low class, who usually prey upon seamen.
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69. Give a short sketch, with statistics of its progress, development, and present prosperity.	
[Copies of the earliest and latest reports (including the balance sheets) should be filed with this form.]	
BELFAST -	- Enclosed last year's report. To prevent sailors going into bad lodgings, being robbed. The home is very prosperous. Building costs about 4,000 <i>l.</i> and fittings up. Now all free, no debt. Deposited by sailors about 900 <i>l.</i> , and sent to friends.

Names.	
CORNWALL -	<p>This home formed Sept. 1, 1851 in the first five months realized in annual subscriptions 61<i>l.</i> 5<i>s.</i> 6<i>d.</i>, donations 256<i>l.</i> 19<i>s.</i> 1<i>d.</i> On May 17, 1853, the amount obtained was 494<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i> 9<i>d.</i> which included 81<i>l.</i> 13<i>s.</i> 9<i>d.</i> by collecting cards. During 1853 the sum of 3<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i> was deposited in the savings bank to form a nucleus around which to gather a fund for a hospital in connexion; this small commencement bore fruit so rapidly that in ten years notwithstanding many a struggle, the home became in a position to purchase commodious premises, and in its rear to build a splendid hospital. The future <i>fixed</i> outlay now chiefly only being fire and life insurances in addition to rates to the local authorities. In 1854 a ladies' bazaar realized 206<i>l.</i> net. The annual donations and subscriptions have each averaged 150<i>l.</i>, equal to 300<i>l.</i> per annum.</p>
DEVONPORT -	<p>Since its establishment in 1852 125,804 seamen have availed themselves of its advantages; and it must be borne in mind that Devonport is not the head-quarters of the Navy, and therefore Portsmouth, which is, must always have a much larger number of seamen in its port, and also at the Home; but we find our numbers are gradually increasing every year.</p>
DOVER -	<p>The first year five wrecked crews were received. The Reading Room was well attended. In a short time, and as the Institution became known, the house hired for the purpose was found too small. The Harbour Commissioners consented to grant a site for a building. It was then resolved to build a suitable house with every requisite accommodation. In a few years the adjoining premises were added; the whole being freehold, and the Harbour Commissioners the Trustees. There is also a freehold school built by the Honorary Secretary, and presented to the Home. The present prosperity of the Home is very encouraging to the managers. See printed documents.</p>
DUBLIN -	<p>The institution was only by a very great effort kept in operation, owing to the number of beer shops and crimps on the Quays, and the number of charities in Dublin. The natives of all nations are received. Foreigners are paid by their consuls. There is at present a shipwrecked crew—French—in it. The funds being inadequate to meet current expenses, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society in London allow for the board and lodging of the subjects of the United Kingdom.</p>
LONDON -	<p>The foundation stone of this parent "home" was laid in May 1830. In 1835 it was opened for the reception of 100 boarders, and ultimately accommodation was provided for 328 boarders. In 1863, the demand for additional accommodation reached such a crisis that another wing was added, and the same opened in 1865, making the total number of sleeping berths 502. Commodious mercantile marine offices also formed a part of the enlargement. The total number of seamen who have boarded in the home since 1835 is 169,905, of whom 49,286 are old or returned boarders. The total amount of sailors' money which has passed through the cashier's hands during the same period is 1,358,704<i>l.</i>, 496,301<i>l.</i> of which has been remitted by the sailors to their relatives, and 50,062<i>l.</i> invested in the savings' bank. In the year 1830 an effort was made to emancipate the swearing, reckless, and drunken sailor from the chains in which he had been allowed to drag on through a long career of vice and misery, and by providing him with the temporary accommodation of a well-ordered home, to draw him out of those quicksands, the common lodging houses of the day, in which he was sinking into lower and lower depths of profligacy. Though in one sense</p>

Names.

LONDON—cont.

simply a boarding house, sailors' homes must nevertheless be regarded as forming a sure basis for whatever valuable and extensive service it may be hoped to render to seamen.

Sailors' homes are chiefly supported by those (sailors) for whose sole benefit they were founded. Wherever established, they have improved the class of boarding houses, they have considerably tended to diminish a system of extortion and robbery carried on by dishonest slop dealers, and other professions; they have turned money into channels of usefulness, nay more, benevolence, which would otherwise have been squandered in vice or folly; and above all, they have won the confidence of a class of men whose prejudices and vices were written with a pen of iron, and they are producing on that class a most important and lasting effect, socially, politically, and religiously.

The day on which the foundation stone of this home was laid gave birth to a new era in the annals of the sailor. The work went on in the midst of many interruptions from those interested in perpetuating the vice and misery of sailors, until in May 1835 it was opened for 100 boarders. From these humble beginnings it has grown into its present proportions, and now exhibits a fruitfulness and capability of adaptation far beyond anything its warmest advocates ever anticipated. The progress of its moral element has kept pace with its material growth, and the sailors who have learnt to profit by its advantages are now far advanced in the scale of social worth, and brought many stages nearer the ordinary rules of propriety. This institution is also the parent stem or pioneer from whence no less than 35 Homes have taken root in Great Britain and her dependencies, and nine in foreign countries.

To provide a temporary Home, combining security, freedom of action, and social enjoyment for the sailor on his return from a perilous voyage, and to promote his moral elevation, improvement and religious instruction, is the single aim of the directors, whose services are given gratuitously. As a proof that these objects have in large measure been accomplished, they beg to refer to the accompanying plans, reports, rules, circulars, cards, &c., simply drawing attention to the facts that 169,905 seamen have been admitted as boarders since the opening of the institution in 1835, and that no less than half a million sterling, out of a total of 1,358,704*l.* received from seamen, has been directed by their express consent, into legitimate channels during the same period; while 175,000 seamen have attended divine service in the seamen's church adjoining since the year 1849. These facts, together with the corresponding progress in the social and moral element, considering the proverbially careless and improvident habits of the sailor, bears most striking testimony to the remarkable success which has, under Providence, hitherto attended the operations of this particular institution, and invests it with an influence which must make it permanent and self-supporting.

PONTAMOUTH

The two first annual reports, herewith transmitted, will give the best answer to the first part of this question, and the two last reports, also transmitted, will answer respecting its present prosperity. It will be sufficient to state *here*, that after one year's trial, it was found necessary to provide quadruple the accommodation in bed cabins, and that during the Russian war the numbers were so great that every bed was occupied, and sometimes *hundreds* sleeping on the floor besides; that, besides the good effect of temperate habits produced in the men who frequent this Home, its good results are felt throughout the

<i>Names.</i>	
QUEENSTOWN	land in the amount of money saved from the grasp of the worst of both sexes, and sent to be spent <i>at home</i> by the men in the bosoms of their families.
	In 1854 the principal gentry and merchants of the town and neighbourhood, taking into consideration the large number of seamen visiting this port, as well as its rising commercial importance, resolved to establish a home for seamen. These efforts were warmly seconded, and a sufficient sum was raised to purchase a suitable building and fit it up with every comfort for seamen.
	Since the above date the progress and useful development of the Home has increased with every year. In the first year 152 seamen availed themselves of the Home. The sum of 623 <i>l.</i> was lodged by these men with the steward for protection. A continual increase has gone on until during the past year, 880 seamen have been received, 81 shipwrecked men sheltered, and 36 distressed seamen lodged and fed free of all expense. Also the large sum of 1,430 <i>l.</i> was banked by these men in the Home making a total of 14,604 <i>l.</i> sterling received since the first formation of the Home; a large proportion of which, it is much to be feared, had the Home not been in existence, would never have reached those to whom it was legitimately due. The present state of the Home is most prosperous and useful.
SWANSEA	See reports herewith, from 1861 to 1866 inclusive.
BELFAST	70. In what respect does the society fulfil the conditions on which a claim can be submitted on its behalf to the international jury, in accordance with the principles laid down at their first meeting.
	The immense good done to sailors, British and foreign, and the large bonus sent to their friends.
CORNWALL	1st. The institution originated from "the spirit of charity and beneficence." 2ndly. The home was the consequence of a "free and spontaneous initiative," which has been led to a magnificent result. 3rdly. The "praiseworthiness" of this institution. 4thly. The up-hill work this institution has successfully borne the brunt of truthfully illustrates that its prosperity has been energetically sustained and progressive. 5thly. The seamen benefited (of every clime) reckon beyond 10,800, whilst the institution is possessed of, and occupies a splendid property which cost 1,000 <i>l.</i> , but is worth much more. The success attending the home is a constant source of wonder even to the directors themselves.
DEVONPORT	That it was formed for the express purpose of improving the moral condition of <i>all</i> seamen, without any reference or assistance from the Government of the day, and to induce them by example and otherwise to respect themselves.
DOVER	The society has in every respect fulfilled the conditions on which it made its appeal to the public. No distressed sailor of any country has ever been sent away without efficient relief. The following table will show how completely the Home has answered its intended purposes as a refuge. United Kingdom wrecked ships, 129; French, 60; American, 4; Belgian, 4; Danish, 13; other countries, 25. These crews up to January 11, 1867, numbered upwards of 2,000 men, more than 500 were subjects of H. I. M. the Emperor of the French. The lives of 31 persons apparently drowned have been saved by the diligent use of the means recommended by the Royal Humane and Life Boat Societies.

<u>Names.</u>	
DUBLIN - -	By doing all in their power to serve a deserving class of men employed to convey commerce from clime to clime.
LONDON - -	Principle 1. "The spirit of charity and beneficence." " 2. "Free and spontaneous initiative." " 3. "Compatible with sustained and progressive prosperity." " 5. "Durable and prosperous institutions, contributing to the propagation of good feeling and happiness."
PORTSMOUTH - -	A remarkable instance of the usefulness of this Institution occurred on the occasion of the visit of the French fleet to Spithead (in 1865 report), when about 650 of the seamen of that fleet and several officers were entertained there, and the happy sight was witnessed of the social happiness and harmony that existed between the crews of the British and French fleets as they sat together in hundreds at dinner, enjoying themselves soberly and rationally. Another good effect may be legitimately claimed as springing from the establishment of this and other "Sailors' Homes," namely, that the seamen who have this year past met at the Home are arranging a plan for supporting their widows, children, and mothers, by the formation of an Annuitant Society, to be effected by monthly subscriptions from their pay, instead of leaving them, as is so continually the case, to become inmates of the Union Workhouse. The Directors cannot omit to mention that Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort were amongst the first and most earnest of the supporters of this Institution.
QUEENSTOWN - -	1st. That it arose from a spirit of charity and beneficence. 2nd. Its establishment was from a free and spontaneous initiative. 3rd. Its prosperity has been sustained and progressive. 4th. It forms a striking example, whereby good feeling and happiness is promoted amongst seamen. Affording to sailors a comfortable home, who previously were subject to the imposition and extortion of a low set of lodging-house keepers.
SWANSEA - -	It is respectfully submitted that the society embraces all the principles laid down by the International jury, and which it is hoped may entitle it to a claim to consideration.
<hr/>	
80. Are there any relief funds, asylums, or life assurances connected with the society? and is any provision secured in case of future need?	
BELFAST - -	Deposits at interest, and life insurance.
CORNWALL - -	The whole system of this home is one of "relief" more particularly the hospital division.
DUBLIN - -	No.
LONDON - -	The Destitute Sailors' Asylum, established in 1827, under the auspices of the founders of the Sailors' Home, and sharing in the advantages of the latter's administration, supported solely by voluntary contributions and distinct funds, supplies shelter, food and clothing to distressed seamen of all nations. Since its opening it has relieved 43,904 destitute seamen.

Copies of the signatures of magistrates and other persons who certify that they are well informed of the management of the establishment against which their names stand, and that they believe the foregoing statements to be true.

<i>Names.</i>	
BELFAST	- - Daniel Taylor, Mayor; Henry Morney, M.D., and J.P. for County of Antrim.
CORK	- - Not signed.
CORNWALL	- - Thomas Webber, Mayor; N. Fox, J.P.; F. C. Bullmore, J.P.
DEVONPORT	- - J. B. Comerville, Commander, R.N., and J.P. of Devonport; John Briggs, B.A., late Chaplain Royal Dockyard, Devonport.
DOVER	- - W. R. Mummery, J.P., Mayor of Dover; Luke Smithett, J.P.; William Yate.
DUBLIN	- - A. S. Fuller, Curate of St. Mark's, Dublin; E. Kinahan, J.P. Borough of Dublin.
GLASGOW	- - Thomas Murray, Bailie; James Lumsden, Lord Provost.
LIVERPOOL	- - Henry A. Bright, Magistrate for the Borough of Liverpool; C. T. Bowring, ditto.
LONDON	- - Dan. Greatorex, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Whitechapel; Wm. Stutfield, a Magistrate acting in and for the County of Middlesex.
PORTSMOUTH	- Thos. S. Pasley, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief; Lewis Maitland, J.P., Portsmouth; John Knapp, Incumbent of the Parish.
QUEENSTOWN	- W. A. C. Collis, D.D., Rector of Queenstown; W. D. Seymour, J.P. for the County of Cork; William E. Gumbleton, J.P. for County of Cork.
SUNDERLAND	- Wm. Nicholson, J.P.; Robert Elwin, J.P.
SWANSEA	- Thomas Phillips, Mayor of Swansea; S. Padley, J.P. for the Borough of Swansea; John C. Richardson, Magistrate for the County of Glamorgan.

19.

IV.—SAILORS' HOMES.

APPENDIX GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SENT IN WITH EACH RETURN.

<i>Names.</i>	
BELFAST	1. Copy of 11th annual report.
CORK	1. Annual report.
CORNWALL	1. Annual reports since 1852. 2. Placard showing rules and object of institution. 3. Specimen of register used. 4. Specimen of Superintendent's Journal. 5. Balance Sheet for 1866. 6. Returns of Sicknesses and Nationality of Inmates, 1866. 7. Terms of Agreement with the Purveyor. 8. Terms of Agreement with the Medical Officer.
DEVONPORT	1. Specimen tickets distributed to Sailors. 2. Annual Reports for 1854, 1864-5.
DOVER	1. Annual report. 2. Report of the Directors and balance sheet. 3. Extract from the Dover News.
DUBLIN	1. Annual reports.
GLASGOW	1. Report of first four annual meetings.
LONDON	1. Volume of early reports of the Sailors' Home. 2. Reports of the Sailors' Home from 1851 to 1866. 3. Plans, Sections, and Elevations of Buildings.
PORTSMOUTH	1. Annual reports.
QUEENSTOWN	1. Annual reports.
SUNDERLAND	1. Copy of the report for 1865. 2. Copy of "The Ocean and Sailors' Home Magazine," Part I. 3. A letter concerning the manning of the ships. 4. Prospectus. 5. View of building. 6. Letter from Mr. Milne concerning the origin of the institution.
SWANSEA	1. Reports of the Swansea Auxiliary British and Foreign Sailors' Society. 2. Specimens of Seaman's Cash Account.

20.

STATISTICS OF THE SAILORS' HOMES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The returns sent in by the Directors of several Sailors' Homes, as applicants for the New Order of Reward, will be found in the preceding pages.

As the Imperial Commission, however, expressed a special wish to receive full and precise information respecting this class of Institutions, a communication was addressed to the Superintendent of every Home in this country, asking for certain details respecting it, and for copies of the reports which had been published since it was opened. The particulars in the following tables have been obtained from these reports, and by correspondence with the secretaries, or superintendents, who have kindly furnished much interesting information relating to the Homes with which they are severally connected.

The Tables show that 29 Sailors' Homes have been established in seaport towns of the United Kingdom since the year 1835, when the Home in Well Street, London, the oldest and largest of these Institutions, was first opened. Many naval officers, and others interested in the well-being of the 300,000 British seamen who are employed in the Mercantile Marine and Royal Navy, have assisted in the work of establishing and carrying on these Homes; but, in the words of the last report (1865), of the Sailors' Home Society, "it were not easy in speaking of the establishment of Sailors' Homes, both in this country and abroad, to be silent as to the fact that it was to the exertions of "Admiral Hall, R.N." (so long and so well known as Captain Hall of the *Nemesis*), that the success that has been hitherto attained is mainly due."

The seaport towns in which Sailors' homes have been established are :—

IN ENGLAND, 16, viz. :—

1. London, Dock Street, E.
2. " Poplar, E.
3. Bristol.
4. Devonport.
5. Dover.
6. Cornwall (Falmouth).
7. Gloucester.
8. Great Yarmouth.
9. Hull.
10. Liverpool.
11. North Shields.
12. Plymouth.
13. Portsmouth.
14. Ramsgate.
15. Southampton.
16. Sunderland.

IN WALES, 3, viz. :—

17. Cardiff.
18. Milford.
19. Swansea.

IN SCOTLAND, 5, viz. :—

20. Aberdeen.
21. Glasgow.
22. Greenock.
23. Leith.
24. Stornoway.

IN IRELAND, 5, viz. :—

25. Belfast.
26. Cork.
27. Dublin.
28. Limerick.
29. Queenstown.

Homes have also been established,—

IN THE COLONIES, 11, viz. :—

- Sydney.
- Melbourne.
- Calcutta.
- Bombay.
- Madras.
- Cape of Good Hope.
- Mauritius.
- Hong Kong.
- Shanghai.
- St. John's, Newfoundland.
- St. John's, New Brunswick.

IN FOREIGN PORTS, 9, viz. :—

- New York.
- Boston.
- San Francisco.
- Marseilles.
- Havre.
- Amsterdam.
- Rotterdam.
- Hamburg.
- Callao.

No information has been received from *four* of the twenty-nine Homes in this country; but, it appears from the Tables which follow that,—

- (1.) 25 of these Homes accommodate 2,531 boarders.
- (2.) 23 Homes had 44,839 inmates in the course of the last year to which their returns relate, out of which,
- (3.) 18 Homes received 8,317 foreigners.
- (4.) Since they were opened 19 Homes have had 418,207 boarders, of which,
- (5.) In 15 Homes, 65,328 have been foreigners.
- (6.) 22 Homes in the past year had an income of 37,569*l.*, of which the inmates paid no less than 31,062*l.*; so that these Institutions, when once fairly set on foot, are nearly self-supporting.
- (7.) From 13 Homes, the remittances to friends and relations of the inmates amounted, in one year, to 71,852*l.*; and,
- (8.) In 17 Homes, the deposits of the inmates, for safety, also in one year, reached the sum of 162,158*l.*

TABLES.

<u>Name.</u>				
1. LONDON -	I. The Sailors' Home at Well Street and Dock Street, London, opened in Well Street in 1835 for 100 boarders, afterwards accommodated 328, but now has accommodation, since the enlargement in Dock Street in 1865, for 50 officers and 452 seamen.			
	II. In the year ended 30th April 1866 the number of boarders was 11,380, of whom 2,120 were foreigners; their average stay, 9 days. Since the opening of the institution there have been 169,905 boarders, of whom 26,225 were foreigners.			
	The weekly charge, which includes medical attendance, is 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for officers, raised on the 1st January 1866 from 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; 15 <i>s.</i> for men, raised from 14 <i>s.</i> , owing to the increased cost of provisions.			
	In the same year —			
		The number of rations issued	-	88,487
		" beds occupied	-	88,487
		" casual beds supplied	about	2,190
		" casual meals supplied	"	1,500
		" shipwrecked seamen relieved	- - -	56
		" distressed seamen lodged	- - -	657
				}
				Relieved at the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, Well Street.
			£ s. d.	
		III. The gross income for the year was	- - -	10,453 15 8
		of which inmates paid	- - -	9,394 6 4
	Subscriptions, &c. yielded (including a legacy.)	- - -	1,017 2 5	
	Investments yielded	- - -	42 6 11	
	The gross expenditure was or 2 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> per head per diem.	- - -	9,801 16 3	
	The outlay on salaries (staff, 35 in number)	- - -	2,006 13 3	
IV.	—			
		In 1866.	Since the opening.	
		£	£	
	The deposits by seamen	94,811	1,358,704	
	The sums remitted to friends of seamen	36,691	496,301	
	Investments for seamen in savings banks	3,662	50,062	
V.	There are in connection with the Home a navigation class and library, with lectures during the winter months; a Mercantile Marine office, in which 10,978 seamen were engaged, and 11,761 discharged, in 1865-6; a Royal Naval Reserve office;			

Names.
LONDON—cont.

a church adjoining the Home specially for seamen, with sittings free; a post office and Board of Trade money order office. A surgeon attends daily.

VI. Captain W. H. Webb, R.N., is *secretary*.

I. The *Destitute Sailors' Asylum* in Well Street, London Docks, was opened in 1827 for "the supply of shelter, food, and clothing to the distressed seamen of all nations," who, before admission, must furnish proof that they belong to that calling, and that they have not been on shore from their last ships more than 12 months.

II. In the year ending 30th April 1866, the number of shipwrecked seamen relieved was 56, and of distressed seamen lodged was 657, or 713* in all, of whom 169 were foreigners.

Since 1827, there have been 43,904 inmates, of whom 13,397 were foreigners.

The inmates seldom stay more than nine days, and may not, as a rule, remain more than 14 days in winter or 11 days in summer.

	£	s.	d.
III. The gross income for the year	-	602	6 0
of which Subscriptions, &c. yielded	-	218	16 0
Investments	-	117	2 0

The expenditure was 516*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, including 287*l.* for salaries.

IV. This institution is under the control of the same governing body of directors as the Sailors' Home, but has a distinct treasurer and patron. It thus enjoys great advantages in the administration of its domestic and financial economy, and shares in the benefits dispensed by the services of the chaplain and his staff, and the medical officer of the Sailors' Home.

2. POPLAR -

I. The Sailors' Home at Poplar opened in 1841, for 120 boarders, now has accommodation for 150 seamen.

II. In 1866, the number of boarders was 2,023, of whom one-half were foreigners. Their average stay, 14 days.

The weekly charge is 15*s.* for men, boys, and apprentices.

In 1866,—

The number of rations issued	-	8,072
„ beds occupied	-	2,023
„ distressed seamen lodged	-	30

	£	s.	d.
III. The gross income for 1865 was	-	3,054	0 11
of which inmates paid	-	2,750	6 0

The expenditure was 2*s.* 3*d.* per head per diem.

The outlay on salaries, 351*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

IV.

	In 1866.		
	£	s.	d.
The sums remitted to friends of seamen -	-	17,214	12 3
Investments for seamen in savings bank	-	1,721	5 0

V. There were in connection with the Home both a school and a navigation class; but the effects of a Minute of the Privy Council on the Master's salary caused them to be closed in December 1863.

There is a library; and a Mercantile Marine office, which managed in 1866 the engagements of 15,114 men and the discharges of 13,924 men; and Royal Naval Reserve office.

The inmates have sittings in a chapel close at hand that was built by Mr. George Green, father of the present Mr. Green.

There is also a money-order office in connection with the Mercantile Marine office, and a savings' bank under the Board of Trade for remittances and deposits.

There is a hospital.

* The aggregate amount of wages received by these 713 men when paid off from their ships was (by their own statement) 2,398*l.*, giving an average of 3*l.* 7*s.* per man.

Names.
POPLAR—cont.

VI. No reports are issued, as this is a private establishment, supported by Mr. Green of Blackwall.

The foregoing particulars have, however, been kindly furnished by Captain James Furnell, one of Mr. Green's old commanders, who for 10 years has had the direction of the institution.

3. BRISTOL -

I. The Sailors' Home at Bristol opened in 1853, has accommodation for 5 officers and 47 seamen.

II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 1,731, of whom about 150 were foreigners. Their average stay, 4 days.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 15,540 boarders, of whom 1,235 were foreigners.

The weekly charge is 1*s.* for officers and men ; 1*s.* for boys and apprentices.

In 1866 the number of shipwrecked seamen relieved - - - 230
" " distressed seamen lodged - - - 72

III. The gross income for 1866 was	-	-	-	1,101	9	8
Of which inmates paid	-	-	-	748	18	5
Subscriptions, &c. yielded	-	-	-	184	7	5
Voluntary rate from shipping	-	-	-	115	14	6
Sub-rents and investments yielded	-	-	-	52	9	4
The gross expenditure was	-	-	-	1,055	15	1
or 3 <i>s.</i> per head per diem.	-	-	-			
The outlay on salaries	-	-	-	231	16	3

IV.

	In 1866.	Since the opening.
	£	£ s. d.
The deposits by seamen - - -	8,348	45,280 13 0

V. There are in connection with the Home a library and reading room ; and the boarders have gratuitous medical advice.

VI. Captain T. C. Hutchins is *superintendent*.

4. DEVONPORT

I. The Royal Sailors' Home at Devonport opened in 1852, has accommodation for 1 officer and 75 seamen.

II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 272, of whom 24 were foreigners. Their average stay, 7 days.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 2,725* boarders, of whom 160 were foreigners.

The weekly charge is 1*s.* for men, boys, and apprentices.

In 1866,—

The number of casual beds supplied - - - 2,818
" casual meals supplied - - - 1,853
" distressed seamen lodged - - - 24

III. The gross income for 1866 was	-	-	-	427	6	6
of which inmates paid	-	-	-	174	13	1
Donations and subscriptions, &c. yielded	-	-	-	79	18	10
Investments yielded	-	-	-	22	14	7
Admiralty grant	-	-	-	150	0	0
The gross expenditure was	-	-	-	421	15	3
The outlay on salaries and wages	-	-	-	127	14	0

IV.

	In 1866.	Since the opening.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The deposits by seamen - - -	658 7 6	13,251 10 5
The sums remitted to friends of seamen -	50 0 0	3,742 4 6
Investments for seamen in savings' bank -	—	523 11 6

* Since the institution was established, 125,804 seamen and marines have availed themselves of the comforts of the Home.

<i>Names.</i>																																																															
DEVONPORT— <i>cont.</i>	<p>V. There are in connection with the Home a library, a Royal Naval Reserve office, and a post and money office.</p> <p>VI. Staff-commander F. W. Bateman, R.N., is <i>honorary secretary and treasurer</i>. Mr. R. Rowlands is <i>manager and steward</i>.</p>																																																														
5. DOVER -	<p>I. The Sailors' Home at Dover opened in 1853, for 10 boarders, now has accommodation for 8 officers and 42 seamen.</p> <p>II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 101, of whom 9 were foreigners. Their average stay, 6 days. Not many vessels are paid off here.</p> <p>The weekly charge is 18s. for officers; 14s. for men; 10s. 6d. for boys and apprentices.</p> <p>In 1866—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>The number of casual beds supplied</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ casual meals supplied</td> <td>„</td> <td>„</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ shipwrecked seamen relieved</td> <td>„</td> <td>„</td> <td>201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ distressed seamen lodged</td> <td>„</td> <td>„</td> <td>48</td> </tr> </table> <p>Wrecked and distressed seamen are numerous, as the situation of the port facilitates their landing here. The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society pays 2s. each for some of the wrecked men towards the food with which they are supplied.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III. The gross income for 1866 was</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,030 17 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which inmates paid</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">68 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subscriptions, &c. yielded</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">414 17 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investments yielded</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">445 6 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The gross expenditure was</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">948 3 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The outlay on salaries and gratuities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>IV.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">In 1866.</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Since the opening.</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">£</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">s.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">d.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">d.</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The deposits by seamen</td> <td style="text-align: right;">445 6 3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,842 12 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The sums remitted to friends of seamen</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">430 0 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	The number of casual beds supplied	-	-	75	„ casual meals supplied	„	„	180	„ shipwrecked seamen relieved	„	„	201	„ distressed seamen lodged	„	„	48		£	s.	d.	III. The gross income for 1866 was	-	-	1,030 17 8	Of which inmates paid	-	-	68 10 0	Subscriptions, &c. yielded	-	-	414 17 0	Investments yielded	-	-	445 6 8	The gross expenditure was	-	-	948 3 11	The outlay on salaries and gratuities	-	-	60 0 0		In 1866.	Since the opening.		£	£		s.	s.		d.	d.	The deposits by seamen	445 6 3	1,842 12 6	The sums remitted to friends of seamen	150 0 0	430 0 0
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6. CORNWALL (FALMOUTH)	<p>V. There is a library in connection with the Home, and lectures are occasionally given.</p> <p>There is also a church, and a post office for the reception of all sailors' letters.</p> <p>The honorary surgeons attend gratis; and there is a sailors' hospital in Dover, but not connected with the Home.</p> <p>VI. The Rev. W. Yate, Minister of St. John's, is <i>treasurer and hon. secretary</i>.</p> <p>I. The Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home and Infirmary for Seamen of All Nations, at Falmouth, opened in 1852 for 20 boarders, now has accommodation for 54 officers and seamen. Commodious premises have been purchased, and a house built in the rear for a hospital.</p> <p>II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 792, of whom 267 were foreigners. The average stay of the sick, 13 days.</p> <p>Since the opening of the Institution there have been 10,922 boarders, of whom one-third were foreigners.</p> <p>The weekly charge is 14s. for officers and men; if sick, 16s. (including nurses' attendance); 10s. 6d. for boys and apprentices.</p> <p>In 1866—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>The number of rations issued</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>11,257</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ beds occupied</td> <td>„</td> <td>„</td> <td>3,370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ casual beds supplied</td> <td>„</td> <td>„</td> <td>175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ casual meals supplied</td> <td>„</td> <td>„</td> <td>163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ shipwrecked seamen received</td> <td>„</td> <td>„</td> <td>125</td> </tr> </table>	The number of rations issued	-	-	11,257	„ beds occupied	„	„	3,370	„ casual beds supplied	„	„	175	„ casual meals supplied	„	„	163	„ shipwrecked seamen received	„	„	125																																										
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Names.
CORNWALL
(FALMOUTH)
—cont.

III. The gross income for 1866 was - - - - £ 749 1 4
 Of which inmates paid - - - - 453 11 4
 (including medical fees.)
 Donations and subscriptions, &c. yielded - - - 295 10 0
 The gross expenditure was - - - - 830 2 10
 (nearly 200*l.* of which went towards cost of building the hospital, and for doctors' fees 37*l.* 18*s.*)
 For the sick occupant the average cost to the establishment in 1866 per diem was 3*s.* 2½*d.*; of convalescent the cost was 2*s.* 2*d.*
 The outlay as salary to secretary and superintendent was 40*l.*
 The purveyor receives 14*s.* weekly, and sundry allowances.

IV.

—	In 1866.	Since the opening.
The deposits by seamen - -	£ s. d. 1,048 0 9	£ 1,000 annual average

V. There is a library in connection with the Home and also an hospital.

VI. Alfred B. Duckham, Esq., is the *superintendent* and *secretary* of the Institution. He has continued the Secretary from the first meeting of its originators.

7. GLOUCESTER.

I. The Sailors' Home at Gloucester, opened in 1858, has accommodation for 5 officers and 30 seamen.

II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 433, and 50 casuals, of whom about 200 were foreigners. Their average stay, 3 days.
 The weekly charge is 17*s.* 6*d.* for officers; 14*s.* for men, boys, and apprentices.

In 1866 the number of distressed seamen lodged was 5.

III. The gross income for 1866 was - - - - £ 186 10 0
 Of which inmates paid - - - - 134 10 0
 Subscriptions, &c. yielded - - - - 50 0 0
 Shipping fees yielded - - - - 2 0 0

The outlay on salaries, £19 10*s.*, which is very small for the manager, and it will be necessary to give him a donation. The small balance is owing to the dearness of provisions.

IV.

—	In 1866.
The deposits by seamen - - - -	£ s. d. 861 10 0
The sums remitted to friends of seamen - - - -	3,033 15 2

V. Books are supplied to the inmates by the Chaplain of the Mariners Chapel.

VI. This Home was set on foot by the late Mr. Joseph Sturge, who, with the help of a few friends, undertook to contribute a yearly sum to an existing respectable establishment for boarding sailors.

The first manager left in 1864. His successor reports that in 1865 the deposits of the seamen amounted to 1,500*l.* The difference in 1866 is owing to his not having been previously aware of the advantages to the sailors of the Shipping Office at the Custom House. During the past year he has used his influence to induce the men to give their money to their families and clubs through the Shipping Office.

The present manager is Mr. W. C. Lucy.

Names.

8. GREAT YARMOUTH.

I. The Beachmen's and Fishermen's Institute and British and Foreign Sailors' Home at Great Yarmouth was opened in 1859 as a "refuge" for shipwrecked seamen and a sailors' home, and has now accommodation for 80 seamen (although 80 shipwrecked men have been received at once). The charge for boarders is 2s. per day for seamen, and 1s. 6d. for boys or apprentices. In 1864 412 shipwrecked persons were received; in 1865 210; and in the past year 295, being an annual average of over 300. These large numbers must prove the usefulness, and indeed necessity, of the institution, but they prove also that it cannot be self-supporting. The business of the port has very much declined, so that should a vessel from a foreign port arrive here and pay off her crew, they would leave as soon as possible for some larger port where they can obtain berths when they wish to do so.

IV. The shipping office is at the Custom House, so that the amount of deposits received from, and repaid to, the seamen or their friends is comparatively small here, being principally but small sums left for a few days after the greater part of their wages have been transmitted by the shipping master.

V. There are in connexion with the home a signal station, from which the new commercial code of signals is worked, a large reading room and library, and occasionally lectures.

The number of boarders, destitute and casual, received during the past year was 637.

VI. G. T. Watson, Esq., is *secretary*.

9. HULL

I. The Sailors' Home at Hull, opened in 1860, for 40 boarders, now has accommodation for 5 officers and 40 seamen.

II. In the year ending 30th April 1866 the number of boarders was 1,137; their average stay, 4 days.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 5,717 boarders.

The weekly charge is 14s. for officers and men; 12s. for boys and apprentices.

In 1866—

The number of shipwrecked seamen relieved	-	198
„ distressed seamen lodged	-	31

III. The gross income for the year ending 30th April 1864 was	377	19	7
Of which inmates paid	-	-	281 11 6
Subscriptions, &c. yielded	-	-	52 18 1
Investments yielded	-	-	43 10 0
The gross expenditure was	-	-	521 10 7
The outlay on salaries, rates and taxes, &c.	-	-	225 19 1

IV.

	In 1866.	Since the opening.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The deposits by seamen	2,320 13	7,556 6
The sums remitted to friends of seamen	1,057 5	

V. There is in connexion with the home a library for the boarders.

VI. Mr. Thomas Haller is *honorary secretary*.

10. LIVERPOOL

I. The Sailors' Home at Liverpool opened in 1844 as a savings' bank and shipping office, and in 1852 for boarders, has accommodation for 345 officers and seamen.

II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 7,808, of whom 774 were foreigners; their average stay, 14 days.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 57,797* boarders, of whom about 6,500 were foreigners.

* The home was burnt down in 1860, and took two years to rebuild; otherwise this number would have been larger.

Names.
LIVERPOOL—
cont.

The weekly charge is 15*s.* for officers; 15*s.* for able-bodied and 13*s.* for ordinary seamen; 11*s.* 6*d.* for boys and apprentices.

In 1866—

The number of beds occupied	-	87,965	or 241	per night.
" casual beds supplied		500		
" casual meals supplied		650		
" shipwrecked seamen				
relieved	- - -	415		
" distressed seamen				
lodged	- - -	242		

III. The gross income for 1866 was	- - -	£	8,444	<i>s.</i>	17	<i>d.</i>	4
Of which inmates paid	- - -		7,200		0		0
Subscriptions, &c. yielded	- - -		185		12		0
Investments yielded	- - -		890		0		0
The gross expenditure for provisions was	-		7,349		4		9
or 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per head per diem.							
The outlay on salaries	- - -		1,311		1		5

IV.

	In 1866.			Since the Opening.		
	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The deposits by seamen - - -	26,452	0	0	559,061	9	2
The sums remitted to friends of seamen, about - - -	1,000	0	0	Exclusive of the sums remitted by the Local Marine Board and Board of Trade.		
Investments for seamen in savings' bank, the Board of Trade offices, about - - -	5,490	19	2			

V. There is a school for navigation in connexion with the home; a library is provided, with lectures, concerts, and other entertainments. There were 77,326 engagements of seamen at the Mercantile Marine office last year. Church services are conducted by a chaplain in a large room in the hall. Cases of serious illness are sent to the General Hospital.

VI. Mr. Thomas Hanmer is *superintendent*.

11. NORTH SHIELDS.

I. The Tyne Sailors' Home at North Shields, opened in 1856, has accommodation for 100 seamen.

II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 1,383, of whom 565 were foreigners; their average stay, 11 days.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 9,399 boarders, of whom 2,960 were foreigners.

The weekly charge is 15*s.* for men; 13*s.* for boys and apprentices.

In 1866 there were also 602 casual inmates.

III. The gross income for 1866 was	- - -	£	1,669	<i>s.</i>	0	<i>d.</i>	0
Of which inmates paid	- - -		1,377		0		0
Subscriptions, &c. yielded	- - -		118		0		0
Investments yielded	- - -		174		0		0
The gross expenditure was	- - -		1,620		0		0
or 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per head per diem.							
The outlay on salaries	- - -		170		0		0

IV.

	In 1866.			Since the opening.		
	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The deposits by seamen - - -	2,649	0	0	15,957	0	0
The sums remitted to friends of seamen	122	0	0			

Names.		
NORTHSHIELDS —cont.	V. There is a library in connexion with the home, and a Mercantile Marine office and Royal Naval Reserve office under the same roof, but not connected with it. There is also a church near the home.	
	VI. Mr. George French is <i>superintendent</i> .	
12. PLYMOUTH	I. The Sailors' Home at Plymouth, opened in 1853, has accommodation for 6 officers and 50 seamen.	
	II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 644, of whom 106 were foreigners; their average stay, 5 days. Since the opening of the institution there have been 8,665 boarders, of whom 2,050 were foreigners. The weekly charge is 18s. for officers; 14s. for men; 11s. for boys and apprentices.	
	In 1866—	
	The number of rations issued	- 2,978
	„ beds occupied	- 2,994
	„ casual beds supplied	17
	„ casual meals supplied	34
	„ shipwrecked seamen relieved -	27
	„ distressed seamen lodged -	30
		} Relieved and forwarded by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society
	£ s. d.	
III. The gross income for 1866 was	- - -	500 16 5
Of which inmates paid	- - -	291 16 6
Subscriptions, &c., yielded	- - -	67 6 0
Investments yielded	- - -	50 0 0
Donation, rent, and bank interest	- - -	38 3 7
The gross expenditure was	- - -	497 17 8
The outlay on salaries (including rent, 45L)	- - -	145 0 0
IV.		
	—	
	In 1866.	Since the opening.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The deposits by seamen	- - - 1,666 13 1½	17,301 9 6
V. There is a library in connexion with the home.		
13. PORTSMOUTH.	VI. Mr. Richard N. Steward is <i>superintendent</i> .	
	I. The Royal Sailors' Home at Portsmouth, opened in 1851, has accommodation for about 200 seamen.	
	II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 2,084; their average stay, 7 days. Since the opening of the Institution there have been about 31,260 boarders. The weekly charge is 13s. for men and 10s. 6d. for boys and apprentices.	
	In 1866—	
	The number of casual beds supplied	- 6,777
	„ casual meals supplied	- 6,682
	„ shipwrecked seamen relieved -	302
	„ distressed seamen lodged	956
		£ s. d.
	III. The gross income for 1866 was	- - -
Of which inmates paid	- - -	1,049 15 6
Subscriptions, &c. yielded	- - -	540 8 10½
Investments yielded	- - -	167 8 4
The gross expenditure was	- - -	1,487 13 1½
The outlay on salaries	- - -	398 19 5

Names.
PORTSMOUTH
—cont.

IV.

	In 1866.		Since the opening.
	£	s. d.	
The deposits by seamen - -	10,446	2 4½	About 70,000 <i>l.</i>
The sums remitted to friends of seamen - - - -	9,903	15 5½	
Investments for seamen in savings' bank - - - -	591	12 10	

V. A church and an evening school were opened in connection with the Home, and every effort made to fulfil the promise to the public, held out in the prospectus and in the various reports, but from some reasons peculiar to the men-of-war's men, they have failed. There is a library; occasional lectures are delivered; gratuitous medical attendance is given, and Haslar Hospital is available when necessary.

VI. J. L. Thorne, Esq., Paymaster, R.N., is *superintendent and secretary.*

14. RAMSGATE

I. The Sailors' Home at Ramsgate, opened on the 1st of January 1867, has accommodation for 2 officers and 14 seamen.

The charge is 3*s.* for officers; 3*s.* for men; and 3*s.* for boys and apprentices.

V. A library and reading room are provided in connexion with the home.

VI. Henry Knox, Esq., Commander R.N., is *honorary secretary.*

15. SOUTH-AMPTON.

I. The Sailors' Home at Southampton, opened in 1861 for 60 boarders, now has accommodation for 50 officers and seamen. As many as 70 boarders on one occasion were in the home for a week.

II. In 1866 the number of persons using the home was 4,001, of whom 292 belonged to the Royal Navy; their average stay, 4 days.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 19,301 beds occupied by boarders.

The weekly charge is 14*s.* for officers and men; 12*s.* for boys and apprentices.

In 1866—

The number of rations issued - -	11,918
„ beds occupied - -	3,539
„ shipwrecked seamen relieved -	174
„ distressed seamen lodged -	267

	£	s.	d.
III. The gross income for 1865 was - -	486	8	0
Of which inmates paid - -	325	2	1
Donations, subscriptions, &c., yielded 153	18	0	
Investments yielded - -	7	7	11
The gross expenditure was - -	465	15	8
*or 3 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> per head per diem.			
The outlay on salaries - -	73	11	0

16. SUNDERLAND.

I. The Sailors' Home at Sunderland, opened in 1852, has accommodation for 35 officers and seamen.

II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 650, of whom perhaps one-half were foreigners. Their average stay, 10 days.

* The heavy rate per head (apparent here) is due partly to the fact of sundry casual extra expenses, but mainly to the small number of boarders on whom the whole cost of the fixed charges has to be reckoned, as compared with the number capable of being accommodated in the home. The actual cost for victualling is a fraction less than 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per diem after charging the cost of *all* provisions for master, matron, and porter to the general provision account.

<i>Names.</i>		
SUNDERLAND —cont.	<p>Since the opening of the institution there have been about 8,000 boarders, of whom one-half were foreigners. The weekly charge is 14s. for officers and men, and 12s. for boys and apprentices.</p>	
	£	s. d.
III. The gross income for 1866 was	-	780 0 0
Of which the inmates paid	-	660 0 0
Subscriptions, &c. yielded†	-	120 0 0
The gross expenditure was about	-	800 0 0
or about 1s. 9d. per head per diem.		
The outlay on salaries, &c.	-	150 0 0
V. There are in connection with the Home a reading room, occasional lectures, a Mercantile Marine office, a Royal Naval Reserve office, and a Money office.		
VI. Mr. James Milne is <i>superintendent</i> .		
17. CARDIFF—	<p>I. The Sailors' Home at Bute Docks, Cardiff, opened in 1856, for 40 boarders, now has accommodation for 20 officers and 120 seamen. II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 1,748, of whom 349 were foreigners (paid off from British ships); their average stay, about 8 days. Since the opening of the Institution there have been 16,145 boarders, of whom 3,568 were foreigners. The weekly charge is 14s. for officers and men, and 12s. 6d. for boys and apprentices. In 1866—</p>	
	-	14,926
The number of rations issued, about	-	420
„ casual beds supplied	-	1,248
„ casual meals supplied	-	82
„ shipwrecked seamen relieved	-	-
„ distressed seamen lodged and kept until employment was found for them	-	614
	£	s. d.
III. The gross income for 1866 was	-	1,558 10 3
Of which inmates paid	-	978 5 6
Rent and Subscriptions, &c. yielded	-	72 17 0
Investments yielded	-	-
Balance paid by Marquis of Bute	-	507 7 9
The gross expenditure was	-	1,558 10 3
Or 2s. 7½d. per head per diem; daily cost for provisions only 1s. 6d. each.		
The outlay on salaries	-	237 13 3
IV.		
	—	
	In 1866.	Since the opening.
	£	s. d.
The deposits by seamen	965 7 0	5,448 19 10
The sums remitted to friends of seamen	162 4 5	1,379 8 6
V. There are in connection with the Home a library and a church; and various amusements are provided as an inducement for seamen to remain and spend their evenings at the Home.		
VI. This Home was built at the cost of Lord Bute's trustees for 6,000 <i>l.</i> exclusive of the value of the ground. The number of boarders would be larger, but for the fact that a large proportion of the seamen here are deserters from other ports, who cannot be admitted. A system of credit has to be followed here to a considerable extent, because few ships pay off their crews at Cardiff. Upwards of 12,000 men shipped last year at the Board of Trade Shipping office, besides many thousands in foreign ships. Henry McAusland, Esq., R.N., is <i>superintendent</i> .		
† Complaints are made of the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions, which in a town like Sunderland is remarkable.		

Names.			
18. MILFORD	No information has been received from this Home in reply to various communications which have been sent to it.		
19. SWANSEA	I. The Sailors' Home at Swansea opened in May 1864 for 80 boarders, now has accommodation for 23 officers and 107 seamen.		
	II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 1,365, of whom about half were foreigners; their average stay, 9½ days. From the opening of the institution to 31st December 1866 there have been 3,235 boarders, of whom nearly half were foreigners. The weekly charge, since November 1866 has been 17s. 6d. for officers, formerly 16s.; 14s. for men; 12s. 6d. for boys and apprentices, formerly 10s. 6d.		
	In 1866—		
	The number of beds occupied	130	} for general and casual lodgers.
	„ casual meals supplied	462	
	„ shipwrecked seamen relieved	50	
	„ distressed seamen lodged	455	
	III. The gross income for 1866 was, from	£ 1,500	£ 1,600
	of which inmates paid	-	All.
	Subscriptions, &c. yielded, whatever may be voted by the Sailors' Society, of which we hope to receive about	-	50 or 60
The gross expenditure was considerably in excess, say about 400 <i>l.</i> , in consequence principally of the very high price of provisions.			
The outlay on salaries	-	200	
IV.			
	—		
		In 1866.	
		Since the opening.	
		£	
The deposits by seamen	-	£ 5,463	£ s. d. 13,213 11 4
The sums remitted to friends of seamen	-	A considerable portion of the above amount, but no distinct account is kept.	
V.	This Home was established by the Swansea Sailors' Society, now in its thirty-second year of missionary work. It was erected and furnished at a cost of 4,017 <i>l.</i> , raised by voluntary subscriptions. The site was granted by the Corporation at a nominal rent. There is a library in connection with the Home, and lectures are proposed. There are also a shipping office, likewise a sailors' church and a chapel, both now managed by separate and distinct committees and organization.		
VI.	This information has been furnished by James C. Richardson, Esq., J. P., Vice-President. Mr. William Cole is the <i>superintendent</i> .		
20. ABERDEEN	The home at this port, opened in March 1851, was closed several years ago.		
21. GLASGOW	I. The sailors' home at Glasgow, opened in 1857, has accommodation for 123 officers and seamen.		
	II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 2,165, of whom 715 were foreigners; their average stay, 7 days. Since the opening of the institution there have been about 17,000 boarders, of whom about 4,000 were foreigners. The weekly charge is 17s. 6d. for officers; 14s. for men; 12s. 3d. for boys and apprentices.		

Names.
GLASGOW—
cont.

In 1866 the number of beds occupied averaged 42 each night.

Shipwrecked seamen are occasionally relieved and distressed seamen lodged. All the expense has been paid by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. There were about 100 such cases in 1866.

III. The gross income for 1866 was 1,500*l.*, of which inmates paid the whole.

The gross expenditure was 1,200*l.* to 1,300*l.* for food only and servants' wages.

In this home there are two distinct parties interested, with separate incomes and expenditure.

1. That of the Committee, acting for the subscribers who built and furnished the home.

Their income arises (1) from occasional subscriptions and donations, which at present are small (there is no periodical contribution); and (2) from the rents of shops on the street floor of the building; and from the rent of portion of it occupied by the Mercantile Marine Board.

The total income thus arising was in 1866—

	£
Donations - - - -	90
Rents - - - -	250
	340

The expenditure consists of—

Interest of money on bond and open ac-	}	£
counts, which on the bond only in 1866		
was - - - -		221
Tradesmen's accounts - - - -		133
Taxes and fire insurance - - - -		111

465

The debt due by the Committee, 31st December 1866, was 5,000*l.* on a bond on the building, and about 1,246*l.* on advances made by the treasurer, to whom a large amount of postponed interest is still due, none having been paid him for several years.

2. That of the Superintendent, who conducts all relating to the seamen boarders at his own risk and expense.

He receives from them their board money at the rates stated. This in 1866 amounted to 1,500*l.* or thereabouts.

He supplies food, and pays for coal, gas, and water for cooking and washing. No drink but water allowed.

He pays no rent to the committee. The amount of his outlay is not known to the committee, being considered as a private undertaking, with the profit or loss on which they have nothing to do.

The former superintendents all say they lost money by the concern, chiefly owing to seamen going off without paying for their board or giving monthly notes in payment which were not honoured in consequence of the men not joining their ships.

The Superintendent receives no salary, and pays all the attendants.

IV. The deposits by seamen amount to 2,006*l.* 10*s.* since the opening.

V. There is a navigation school in an adjoining building, independent of the home; there is a library; lectures were tried some years ago, but few seamen came; and a Mercantile Marine office and Royal Naval Reserve office in an adjoining building, connected with the Board of Trade; there is a church under the charge of the Seamen's Friend Society, about 20 yards off; there is a receiving house for letters, and money order office in connexion with Mercantile Marine office. There is no hospital in the home; any cases that occur are sent to the Royal Infirmary.

VI. William Euing, Esq., is *chairman* of the committee of managers and *treasurer*.

<i>Names.</i>		
22. GREENOCK	I. The Sailors' Home at Greenock, opened in 1852 for 42 boarders, now has accommodation for 20 officers and 60 seamen.	
	II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 1,480, of whom 500 were foreigners; their average stay, 3 to 10 days. Since the opening of the institution there have been 13,936 boarders, of whom one-third were foreigners. The weekly charge is 17s. 6d. for officers; 14s. for men; 10s. 6d. for boys and apprentices.	
	All expenses are defrayed by the money received for boarding. The home is thus self-supporting, although the Superintendent's remuneration is small.	
	V. There are in connexion with the home a navigation class, library, lectures of a religious nature, and a church.	
	VI. Mr. John Duncan is <i>superintendent</i> .	
	23. LEITH	I. The Sailors' Home at Leith, opened in 1854, has accommodation for 4 officers and 33 seamen.
24. STORNOWAY.	II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 1,041, of whom 467 were foreigners; their average stay, 5 days. Since the opening of the institution there have been 9,891 boarders, of whom 3,437 were foreigners. The weekly charge is 17s. 6d. for officers; 14s. for men; 12s. for boys and apprentices. In 1866— The number of casual beds supplied - - - 959 " distressed seamen lodged - - - 176 £ s. d. III. The gross income for 1866 was - - - 573 15 8 of which inmates paid - - - 533 15 8 Subscriptions, &c. yielded - - - 40 0 0 The gross expenditure (including the superintendent's profit, which is in place of salary*) was - - - 573 15 8	
	IV.	
		In 1866.
		£ s. d.
	The deposits by seamen - - - -	1,154 5 0
	The sums remitted to friends of seamen - - - -	130 0 0
	V. There is a library in connection with the Home.	
	VI. The Home is conducted by the Superintendent Mr. Sharp, who is tenant of the premises. There is a restaurant separate from the Home, but under the same roof and management, to which the working classes are admitted. The Home is conducted on strictly teetotal principles, and is found to work well.	
	25. BELFAST	No reports have been published on this Home. It is under the direction of Sir James Matheson, Bart., who has given the house for the benefit of sailors and fishermen.
		I. The Sailor's Home at Belfast, opened in 1851 for 60 boarders, now has accommodation for 5 officers and about 100 seamen.
	II. In 1865 the number of boarders was 532, of whom about 100 were foreigners. Their average stay, 8 days. Since the opening of the institution there have been about 7,000 boarders, of whom about 1,000 were foreigners.	

* By arrangement with the Committee of the Home, the superintendent is bound down as to the charges to sailors, and takes upon himself payment of rent and all other charges, the Committee allowing him a subsidy of 400. per annum.

Names.			
BELFAST-- cont	The weekly charge is 1 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for officers, 14 <i>s.</i> for men, and 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for boys and apprentices.		
	In 1865—		
	The number of rations issued	- Three per day to each boarder.	
	„ beds occupied	- 10 per diem on an average.	
	„ casual beds supplied	- 10 „	
	„ casual meals supplied	- 13 „	
	„ shipwrecked seamen relieved	53	
	„ distressed seamen lodged	- 53	
		£ s. d.	
III.	The gross income for 1865 was	- - - 364 1 7	
	Of which inmates paid	- - - 160 3 10	
	Subscriptions, &c. yielded	- - - 193 13 0	
	Investments yielded	- - - 97 18 4	
	The gross expenditure was	- - - 343 0 0	
	The outlay on salaries	- - - 62 16 8	
IV.			
		In 1865.	
		Since the opening.	
	The deposits by seamen	94 <i>l.</i>	2,000 <i>l.</i> nearly.
	The sums remitted to friends of seamen	800 <i>l.</i>	—
	V. There are in connection with the Home occasional lectures, a library, a seamen's church (Presbyterian), in the immediate vicinity; and in addition to the services of an honorary physician and an honorary surgeon, the inmates have free admittance to the Belfast General Hospital.		
	VI. The Chevalier Gustavus Heyn, Royal Belgian consul, is one of the trustees and honorary secretary.		
26. CORK	I. The Royal Sailors' Home at Cork opened in 1853 for 20 boarders, now has accommodation for 14 officers and 60 seamen.		
	II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 502, of whom 71 were foreigners. Their average stay, 3 days.		
	Since the opening of the institution there have been 5,402 boarders, of whom 693 were foreigners.		
	The weekly charge is 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> for officers; 14 <i>s.</i> for men; and 12 <i>s.</i> for boys and apprentices.		
	In 1866—		
	The number of beds occupied at one time	- 59	
	„ casual beds supplied	- 130	
	„ casual meals supplied	- 217	
	„ shipwrecked and distressed seamen relieved and lodged	- 196	
	Average income in old house	- - - 275 <i>l.</i>	
	Estimated income required for new house, lately taken	375 <i>l.</i> to 580 <i>l.</i>	
		£ s. d.	
III.	The gross income for 1866 was	- - - 207 15 0	
	of which inmates paid	- - - 20 0 0	
	Subscriptions, &c., yielded	- - - 240 0 0	
	Investments yielded	- - - 11 0 0	
	The gross expenditure was	- - - 375 0 0	
	including repairs, &c.		
IV.	The outlay on salaries was	- - - 53 0 0	
		In 1866.	
		Since the opening.	
		£ s.	
	The sums deposited by seamen	2,501 8	17,666
	The sums remitted to friends of seamen	1,700 0	—

<i>Name.</i>										
CORK— <i>cont.</i>	V. There are in connection with the Home a school and library, and a Mercantile Marine office is shortly to be established. VI. Captain Thomas Stuart, R.N., is the <i>hon. secretary</i> .									
27. DUBLIN	I. The Sailors' Home at Dublin has been in operation for 16 years. II. There is a dining hall for 10 or 12 men, and 16 beds are made up—169 shipwrecked men were forwarded to their destinations in 1865 by the secretary as Honorary Agent to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. III. The income for 1865, 536 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> , included 313 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> from boarders. Salaries and wages, 71 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> IV. The deposits with the secretary, 824 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> V. A Navigation School on the premises is well attended. VI. Richard Marshall, Esq., is <i>secretary and superintendent</i> .									
28. LIMERICK	The Limerick Sailors' Home, of which Mr. James Speight is <i>Secretary</i> , has never been opened, owing to a deficiency of funds and a large debt on the building. It is let as a barrack till clear of its present liabilities.									
29. QUEENSTOWN.	I. The Royal Sailors' Home at Queenstown, opened in 1854 for 17 boarders, now has accommodation for 6 officers and 24 seamen. II. In 1866 the number of boarders was 880; their stay, 1 to 30 days. Since the opening of the institution there have been 6,467 boarders. The weekly charge is 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for officers; 14 <i>s.</i> for men; 14 <i>s.</i> for boys and apprentices. In 1866— The number of beds occupied - - - 880 „ shipwrecked seamen relieved - - - 81 „ distressed seamen lodged - - - 36 £ s. d. III. The gross income for 1866 was - - - 218 7 11 Of which inmates paid - - - 152 2 6 Subscriptions, &c., yielded - - - 66 5 5 The home is catered for by a paid steward; uncertain what his gross expenditure exactly has been. The outlay on salaries - - - 17 10 0 IV. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>In 1866.</th> <th>Since the opening.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>£</th> <th>£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The deposits by seamen - - -</td> <td>1,430</td> <td>14,604</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> V. There is a library in connexion with the home, a Mercantile Marine office, at which 342 seamen were shipped last year, and a Royal Naval Reserve office. VI. The above information has been kindly furnished by Captain J. Moresby, R.N.		In 1866.	Since the opening.		£	£	The deposits by seamen - - -	1,430	14,604
	In 1866.	Since the opening.								
	£	£								
The deposits by seamen - - -	1,430	14,604								

APPENDIX.

N.B.—The following paper, published by the Directors of the Home in Well Street, is printed here, for the purpose of showing the nature of the advantages offered by Sailors' Homes to the class for whose benefit they are established, as well as some of the arrangements for the practical working of such an institution.

ADDRESS TO OFFICERS AND SEAMEN WHO FREQUENT THE PORT OF LONDON.

The Directors of the Sailors' Home are anxious that seamen should clearly understand that the Institution was designed for their sole benefit, and established with a view of protecting them from the systematic extortion of crimps, and other snares to which their circumstances and calling render them peculiarly liable; and, above all, to promote their moral elevation, social improvement, and religious instruction.

The rules by which the Institution is governed are, as far as practicable, adapted to meet the habits of all who participate in its benefits, and to further their best interests. It is conducted on principles of order, comfort, and liberality; and no restraint is exercised beyond that which common prudence and mutual interests require. In the "Home" thus provided, which embraces security, freedom of action, and social enjoyment, the Directors desire to create and sustain mutual sympathy, trust, and goodwill, and to employ those agencies which tend most to mature habits of frugality, self-respect, and the love of God.

Advantages of the Institution.

Protection.—This embraces every possible arrangement for securing the persons and property of seamen, both before and after receiving their wages, from the imposition to which they are exposed.

Comfort.—Under this head are included medical attendance, a separate cabin, four good and substantial meals a day, with excellent attendance, at a fixed and moderate charge, and the best advice of the officers of the "Home" on all occasions.

Recreation.—In-door and out-door amusements, such as chess, draughts, bagatelle, skittles, &c.; a good library, and a course of useful and entertaining lectures during the winter months.

Professional Improvement.—This is provided for in a navigation school established on the spot, and conducted by an able and experienced master, who prepares both officers and seamen for the examinations required by the Mercantile Marine Act.

Religious Instruction.—Comprising domestic prayer morning and evening in the "Home," and Divine service in the seamen's church immediately adjoining; the watchful care and good counsels of the chaplain and his staff at all times; together with the use of Bibles and religious publications, which may be purchased at the repository established on the premises.

Post Office.—A necessary and safe medium of communication between seamen and their families.

Slops.—Tradesmen are permitted to exhibit a list of their prices in the "Home" for the information and protection of seamen; but no slop-seller is allowed to press his solicitations for custom on the premises. Seamen have also the opportunity of submitting their tradesmen's bills to the secretary, cashier, or superintendent for examination, when there is any doubt as to the justice of the claim.

Mercantile Marine Office.—This is under the control of the Board of Trade, and forms part of the establishment. Here seamen may choose their ship, and the voyage they wish to undertake; and, when paid off, they may at once deposit their wages with the cashier. The Royal Naval Reserve Office being also attached to it, seamen may enrol themselves for that service.

Advance Notes.—These, when issued, are dealt with on the most liberal terms, being either cashed at once or collected when due, and the amount remitted to the friends of the seamen. At the same time the Directors wish seamen clearly to understand that they deal with these notes solely to protect them from the extortions of discounters outside the building, and with no intention of countenancing a system of advances, so often fraught with injurious consequences both to the sailor and his employer. Nor can the Directors sufficiently deprecate the conduct of those men who, after receiving cash, or its equivalents in board, &c. for their notes, wilfully fail to fulfil the engagement to which they have solemnly affixed their names, thus inflicting a pecuniary loss upon the holders of the notes, and wronging those who have engaged their services. The Directors are willing to believe that men guilty of this conduct have not seriously considered the enormity of their twofold offence, nor the material injury their own characters sustain by such fraudulent practices.

Allotment Notes.—These notes are intended for the support of the families of seamen, and, when granted, will, if payable in London, be collected and remitted by the cashier to the persons in whose favour they are drawn.

Seamen's Savings' Bank.—This bank is established, under the Board of Trade, for the purpose of encouraging habits of economy and prudence in seamen. Any sum, from 5*s.* to 200*l.*, may be deposited therein at 3 per cent. interest, and withdrawn at any seaport in the United Kingdom.

Money Orders.—These are issued to seamen in order that they may remit their wages to any friend or relative, and, instead of carrying unnecessary sums about their persons, may receive payment at the place of their destination.

Agents.—Persons are employed to attend the principal Mercantile Marine offices in London to receive the wages of seamen, with a view of protecting them from the depreciations of crimps and others.

The Directors earnestly entreat seamen to take advantage of all these precautions and safeguards, which are solely organized to promote their interest and welfare.

Carman.—A man attends the various docks to disembark seamen and convey their chests, &c., to the "Home," at a fixed and reasonable charge. His services are also available for the conveyance of seamen and their luggage from the "Home" to the railway stations, docks, or elsewhere.

Since the opening of the Institution in May 1835, to the 30th of April 1866, 169,905 sailors have been received into the "Home," of which number 49,296 have been old or returned boarders; and the sum of 1,353,704*l.* has been deposited by sailors in the Institution, of which 766,018*l.* has been drawn out by sailors, 496,301*l.* has been remitted to their friends, and 50,062*l.* invested in the Savings' Bank.

To Officers of the Mercantile Marine.

The "Home" is now in a position to offer a separate mess-room and distinct sleeping accommodation to masters and mates, at a trifling additional charge.

Masters attending the Mercantile Marine Office, and the friends of officers boarding at the "Home," may, with the permission of the Secretary, obtain an excellent dinner in the officers' mess-room at a moderate charge.

N.B.—Masters will find the most favourable opportunity of engaging picked men in the Mercantile Marine Office established in the "Home," and every facility for discharging their crews on their return.

Terms.—Officers of the Mercantile Marine availing themselves of the separate accommodation provided will be charged at the rate of 18*s.* 6*d.* per week, washing included.

Seamen, apprentices, and boys will have to pay at the rate of 15*s.* per week for board and accommodation, which will include a reasonable amount of washing.

Seamen arriving at the "Home" after being paid off will be expected to pay at least one week's board in advance.

Each boarder will have a separate account in the ledger, where every cash transaction will be duly recorded; and the Institution is responsible for all monies deposited by the boarders. Sextants, and similar valuables, if lodged with the cashier or superintendent, will be considered in the care of the Institution; but it must be understood, however, that the Institution is not liable for robbery, theft, or loss of any articles from the cabins (whether kept or left locked or not) or dormitories, nor from the mess-rooms, recreation rooms, or any other part of the building.

After a boarder's chest or other luggage has been lodged in his cabin, and while he is waiting to receive his wages, the superintendent is authorized to advance him a sum of money not exceeding 20*s.*, portorage included. All private money transactions with the officers or servants of the Institution are strictly prohibited.

When a boarder's name is entered, his charge for board will go on, unless notice to the superintendent or accountant be given to the contrary at 4 p.m. on the previous day.

Any boarder wishing to deposit property, luggage, &c. in the care of the Institution, during his absence, must give the superintendent the necessary information thereof, when it will be placed in the safe custody of the storekeeper until his return.

Should a boarder, on quitting the "Home," leave any property in his cabin, or in the hands of the washerman, without informing the superintendent, the Institution cannot be answerable; and it will be sold at the expiration of two years as "unclaimed property."

If a boarder go away in debt to the Institution, leaving property, the latter will be sold after the expiration of two years, for the benefit of the "Home," unless the debtor communicate with the Secretary in the interval, holding out a reasonable prospect of redeeming the same.

Hours.—Morning and evening prayers will be held daily in the dining hall at 7.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., punctually and regularly throughout the year; and it is earnestly hoped that the boarders will take part in the worship.

The street door is closed at 11.30 p.m.; but boarders wishing to remain out after that hour are admitted by a pass from the superintendent.

Breakfast will be served at 8 a.m., dinner at 1 p.m., tea at 5.30 p.m., and supper at 9 p.m. Men unavoidably absent at the appointed meal times may be afterwards served in the steward's kitchen, on application to the superintendent. For the sake of regularity, and on account of the servants, it is hoped that the men will attend punctually at meals.

The officers' dinner will be served in their mess room at 1.15 p.m., or as late as 3 p.m. in another apartment.

Divine Service is held in the Seamen's Church adjoining the "Home" on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; also on Thursdays at 7 p.m. A prayer meeting will also be held in the "Home" every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Conduct.—All swearing and improper language, so unbecoming the character of a man, and so dishonouring to God, must be entirely avoided.

Drunkenness, that disgraceful vice which sinks a man to the level of the very beasts that perish, and which is so contrary to order and decency, the men must judge of themselves cannot be permitted.

Smoking must be confined to the reception hall on the ground floor, and the courtyards and recreation room in the basement. In the library, dining hall, and dormitories smoking is prohibited: and lucifer matches, also, are strictly forbidden.

Notice.

Gravesend.—Three boatmen are paid to board all vessels on arrival at Gravesend, and to distribute cards setting forth the advantages of the Sailors' Home; and whereas some boarding-house keepers and slop-dealers, by means of their runners, are in the habit of exhibiting cards purporting to come from the Sailors' Home, seamen are informed that all circulars, cards, &c., issued by the Directors, will be signed by the Secretary, and bear the authenticated stamp or woodcut of the Institution.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. WEBB, *Secretary.*