

B. 193

Miscellaneous

West Hackney to

District 14.

XXIII

18

From Charles Booth,  
9, Adelphi Terrace,  
Strand, London, W.C.



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[i]

Name.	Address.	Description	Page
Holland. H.	Reudlesham Road. Board School	Headmaster	- 1
Dorje Rev. Rev. L.	Royke R <sup>d</sup> - Clapton	Curate to W <sup>r</sup> Sauley	- 15
Sora Wip	63 Linton St. South Islington		- 27
Weyer Wip K.L.	North London Nursing Association	Superintendent	- 35
Travis. S. J.	Hungford R <sup>d</sup> Board School	Headmaster	- 49
Craig. J.		Relieving Officer	- 61
Holmes.	North London Police Court	City Missionary	- 67
Smith. Dr.	79 Essex Road.	Islington S. R. B. Society	- 85
Cufflin M <sup>r</sup> R.	58 Upper Street	S. S. Superintendent &c.	- 97
Stennett M <sup>r</sup> J. A.	109 Albion R <sup>d</sup> , Stoke Newin	Sec <sup>y</sup> Southgate R <sup>d</sup> Phil. Socy	- 101

Sept. 8<sup>th</sup>.

Muscel  
14  
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Interview with Mr H. Hulland, Rendlesham  
Road Board School. (Christchurch Claster)

Mr. Hulland is Head Master of the Rendlesham  
Road Board School, and also Chairman of the  
Sanitary Committee of Hackney Vestry.

He is a man of 50 or a little over: enormously  
fat, with a rather heavy, coarse face: light-  
brown and whiskers, and a fringe of light-hair  
round a bald head.

He came to Adolphus Terrace at 6 o'clock  
and stopped till 8, during which time he indulged  
almost entirely in a monologue, and talked "an  
infinite deal of nothing, more than any man  
in all Hackney; though to say this is perhaps  
to do him an injustice, as, in spite of his  
intense fatness, he has a good deal of rough  
force and ability: but in his stream of talk  
there was very little that was to the point or  
of any use to us, though he was very plain  
spoken, and full of nods, and hints, and

Character of population.

weathered smiles.

His school is in the notorious poor patch known as "the Island" and so much of his talk as it is necessary to repeat refers chiefly to that area.

There is undoubtedly a good deal of poverty in the Island, but it is chiefly the result of drink and improvidence; many of the inhabitants earn very large wages; there are a few decent poor people but not many. The houses with their cheap rents are advertised at several of the railway stations and decent people often come, attracted by these advertisements but as soon as they find what their neighbours are like, they usually move. Post-estate there has been an enormous improvement in recent years, and the children on the whole are very well behaved. On the whole the district is distinctly better than e.g. Hackney Wick.

The place is deluged with visitors from Church and Chapel, and every family without exception participated in the Prince of Wales' Dinner Fund, the managers of which succeeded in

Influence of Religion.

Education.

Spending more money on comparatively wealthy West-Hackney, than on South Hackney, which teems with poverty.

The rents in the Island are from 10/ to 11/ for a house.

A very large number of the wives work in laundries and earn from 10/ to 15/ a week.

Many of the people go to churches or chapels but it is chiefly for the loans and fishes. The Wesleyans who have a mission on the spot; at Rendlesham Hall, probably draw best. Sanky, the parson and Joyce, his curate are both good men, and are working things up, but are much hampered by want of funds; Sanky's predecessor was a very poor creature, who gave doles to all who came to church, but Sanky is much more sensible.

Elementary education was terribly hampered in its early stages by the absurd rules and regulations of the authorities; they attached so much importance

to mere knowledge of facts, and so little to true education that masters became mere mechanics for cramming the children with facts, and did not dare "to waste time" in giving lessons which should make the children think, and rouse their dormant intelligence. There is still a great deal too much of this sort of thing, but all the best masters are breaking away from it and taking their own line without any regard for results which shall please the authorities. "I myself have given a lesson this afternoon for an hour as good as any boy here ever had, which from the point of view of the Department and results is so much wasted time." The tendency of masters now is to look beyond the Board and the Department and to appeal directly to the people, the parents, who after all are very good judges of the schoolmaster's work: if the master has not got about 90 p.c. of the parents on his side he is a failure.

One of the great defects still is that much of the teaching is still too elaborate; the

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Kang, for instance, the cooking and the laundry work ~~both~~ are not of the kind which the people like to perform, or have the appliances for carrying out in their homes.

The growth of intelligence in children is checked to some extent by the very restricted field of vision to which they are limited, while at school age by the folly of their mothers, who would not allow them to go beyond the few streets in which they live and play; though it is close at hand the children never go to Hackney Downs, they play in the streets or in the school yard. In teaching some 4<sup>th</sup> Standard boys the other day Mr. Hubbard found that many of them had never seen a tram line, by which he wished to illustrate two parallel lines.

The attendance at Rendlesham Road is from 80 to 85 p.c. which is as high as you can ever hope to get in a really poor district; but attendance has improved greatly.

Mr. Hubbard has been Chairman of the

Sanitation.

Sanitary Committee for, I think, six years and during that time has done wonders. When he came in there were four Sanitary Inspectors for the whole of Hackney, which then included Stoke Newington; there are now thirteen for Hackney, minus Stoke Newington; each man has about 2000 houses, and in no case is it necessary for him really to inspect more than 1000, so that a man can thoroughly cover the whole of his district every year. Mr. Holland does not trust entirely to the inspectors, but constantly goes poking round himself, and he has himself been into almost every house in Hackney Wick, when the improvements have been very great. But owing to the low level the difficulties of drainage are so great that this district can never be made thoroughly sanitary; owing to this and the fact that it is on made ground building ought never to have been allowed here. But the much of the insanitation of the Wick is due to the character of the people; and a landlord took him into several houses the other day when the tenants



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had not only taken the doors of the water closet,  
but even the wood of the seat for fuel.

Six years ago there was no proper mortuary,  
but bodies were placed in the old Town, without  
any proper sanitary precautions. Mr. Hubbard at  
once insisted on a proper mortuary being built.

Now that wood and asphaltic paving is  
spreading so much the chief want of the  
parish is a Dust Destructor, as the Dung is  
pattened up and piled in heaps, instead of being  
allowed to sink into the earth.

Altogether Mr. Hubbard is intensely satisfied  
with the sanitary arrangements of Hackney.

Character of population.

Sept. 16<sup>th</sup>.

13/14

CP (2)

Interview with Rev. S. Joyce, Brooke  
Road, Clapton.

Mr Joyce is Curate to Mr Sanky at  
Christ Church, Clapton. Though the bulk of  
Mr Sanky's parish is in District 13 Mr  
Joyce is almost entirely responsible for "The Island"  
which is in 14, and with reference to this portion  
Mr Sanky recommended me to see him.

Mr Joyce is a man of about 28 of the  
young English type; clean shaven with a  
light pleasant face; cheerful, energetic, athletic.

The people in The Island <sup>(Clapton)</sup> are almost without  
exception poor or very poor: Mr Joyce knows  
of none who earn over 25/- a week: from 20/  
to 25/- is the usual thing: & some of the  
live by working, but the majority do not  
work. Wellington St. used to be far the worst  
street, but some of the worst houses have been  
rebuilt, and the roughest tenements have now

Garbling and Police.

away. There is now little to choose between  
Wellington St. and Ottawa St. The district has  
improved since Mr. Jozu came, but the police still  
give it a bad name, and one of them referred to  
it as "worse than Hatchiff Highway." Most of  
the houses contain two families, some with a  
lodger, but most not. But there is little room  
for lodgers as the place "is like a rabbit warren"  
for breeding. The main characteristic of the  
people is shiftlessness and ~~helplessness~~ helplessness:  
there is not a good workman in the place:  
for any work that wants doing in the  
church buildings it is always necessary to  
go outside the parish.

There used to be a great deal of gambling  
at the corner of Wellington St. and in the  
Beer House: in order to cope with this and  
the rodyism in the streets three or four  
constables were sent to live in the Island:  
suspecting however that things were not right  
a raid was made on the House for Lead  
quarters, and all the police were found

Drink.

The Children.

Influence of Religion.

gambling with the net: their only punishment was removal to another part of London.

The gambling has now been largely stopped.

Mr Joyce knows that a great deal is spent in drink both by men and women, but he seldom sees a drunken man, and considering how small are the wages, the homes are generally well kept.

The children are very keen witted and in their way immensely attractive but like their parents very helpless and fond of loafing. Mr Joyce has tried to get up cricket and football clubs, but the boys won't turn up.

At present Mr & Joyce's work among them is chiefly social: they don't and won't come to church: they always want of clothes: but when he has provided clothes they come no better. This state of things arises partly from the utter neglect of the Church in the past: the last Vicar never went near them. They

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are utterly ignorant and untaught: "they  
can't understand prayer book language: it is a  
sealed book to them". The only thing which could  
touch them would be rousing mission preaching.  
Mr Sarty is a most beautiful preacher but  
totally devoid of this gift and far above their  
heads, nor has Mr Joyce the gift. "None at  
all susceptible to religion in these are nearly  
always countrymen".

Mr Joyce's chief hope is to get hold of  
the children: he is mainly responsible for the  
Sunday School, which is run on the Dupanloup  
system: "it is the only system" it means  
"method as opposed to chaos". The children are  
kept engaged all the time: they have to take  
notes, or pretend to take notes: "they can't  
fidget, talk, or play". The teaching as given  
by the Priest is much more doctrinal than under  
the old system, which mainly consisted of  
reading the Bible. Mr Joyce's aim is to have  
a year for doctrine, a year for novels, and  
a year for sacraments and grace. During the

23  
week each child has to write an analysis of  
the previous instruction, and at the end of the  
analysis a resolve and a prayer. ~~And~~ I saw  
several analyses on Confession and Contrition. The  
following is the very remarkable prayer of a boy  
of 13 from one of the poorest families in the  
Island:-

O God, give me love to see thy works to  
deny myself, and to stand up and fight for  
something that is good, and against all  
that is evil. God preserve us all through  
the long night of life and take us into thine  
arms at the Dawn. O God, preserve us all  
from Hell through the Lord Jesus Christ:-

Mr Joyce is a tremendous champion in  
Confession for boys: "it is the one thing that  
keeps them straight": he notices that boys who  
don't come to Confession drop out of communion  
and go to the bad.

The influence of the Baptist Mission in the  
Island is greater than that of the Church:  
"the people go there a great deal": but they

Charitable Relief.

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have been there a long time and give a great deal ~~and~~ away. They too have a flourishing Sunday School and most of the children go to school somewhere. Ask: "What do you think the joy is the motive of parents in sending their children?" A (very quickly) "To get them out of the way."

The people understand now that the clergy give nothing directly, but when they first came they were beat on "grey sides". At the first Harvest Festival there was a kind ~~and~~ scene in the Church, the women coming into the Church screaming and for the ~~bread~~ bread.

Miss Jona. Friendly workers of the Poor.

Branches.

Object

Area of work.

October 18.

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G.H.D

Miss Jona. 63. Linton Street. South Islington Associate  
of Friendly Workers of the Poor.

This branch was started last Jan. Miss J. has been here since  
the beginning. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> & last.

Spitalfields.

Soho.

North Kensington

Staggsen.

Islington.

Secretary & Visitor of Friendly  
workers.

Each branch has a Committee. The chairman of each represents the  
branch of the Mansion House Committee

Object to prevent overlapping.

They do have to have visitation. Com. only investigate  
cases which come to them. Here they go around & make  
the Society & its ~~names~~ aims known & give relief  
where necessary.

The 4 Parishes of-

St James.

St. Bartholomews.

St. Philip

St. Peters.

} over 32,000 people. Supposed to be  
visited. Have no voluntary  
friendly workers here.



The bad streets of the neighbourhood.

Bad reputation of Buildings

Womens work.

Drink

Not much overcrowding

Has not been much about the Dist.

Dobben St.

Newhall - v. bad.

Greenmans St.

San Row.

Adelaide Square.

Pickering.

Popham.

South Street - Brothels -

Grosvenor St.

Elliott Place & Gardens -

Sidney Street - Thieves -

The cottages are pretty respectable. It's the Buildings that's the worst.  
Not many skilled artisans. Mostly labourers on jobbing work  
paters in timber yards etc.

Much tie work & furriers amongst the women. Also washing and  
Chasing for those that can get it. Many built a hole  
for city firms & the shops in the High Street.

Earnings of men vary from 18/- to 30/- very few earn more.  
The wives usually work.

There is much drink. Does not know the public houses frequented.  
Women drink about as much as the men.

Not much overcrowding 'the authorities interfere too much for that.'  
Large families & men out of work are the causes of poverty.

Effect of Religion.

Relief offered.

Many girls marry between 16 & 18. Some under 16. Men about 18 or 20.

A few are religious. But most go nowhere. 'They have not time, they say.' For the few religion is a great deal in their lives.

St Peter St. 'a god-forsaken street'. Salvation Army have a barracks here. No hostility is shown to the army.

Does not know what influence education has had. 'Some coming here can't sign their names.'

Visitors wear uniform. Uniform is a protection. Do not visit home to home if they know home has a bad reputation. Much immorality in the District.

Are not supposed to relieve in money. Only do so in extreme cases. It is more advice, letters for hospitals & homes that they give. Also they try to find work. Loans are given (not very satisfactory. 'I don't think any have paid up what has been lent to them').

They have a grant from the Mansion House but we not say how much.

Know nothing about the Police.

Miss Davison, 9 Park Place. Weston Super Mare.

Miss Jackson, now at the Haggerston Branch - Mansfield, Ltd.  
were the two former visitors.

Miss Jona.

Midway Deaconesses work in this district.

Miss Jona is a paid secretary. Her staff is supposed to be one paid 'friendly visitor' & voluntary workers. The object is to give each worker 10 houses to visit. At present there is only Miss Jona to do everything. 'Volunteer workers want volunteers'.

Miss Jona is about 35. Jewish looking. She has been here 9 months but only been visiting during the last 3 weeks. She knows practically nothing about the district & does not profess to know any thing.

Oct. 20th.

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CD

Interview with Miss K. S. Meyer, Superintendent  
of the North London Nursing Association.

The North London Nursing Assoc<sup>n</sup> is an  
offshoot of the Bloomsbury Nurses, and has been  
~~it~~ settled in North London for over 20 years; it  
has been a separate body for 17 years. It now  
covers only the whole of Islington, though originally  
its area was larger.

Miss Meyer the Superintendent is a lady  
of about 40 with the beautiful, calm, strong  
face of the typical nurse.

There are 10 nurses in the Home all  
thoroughly trained, and all ladies of education:  
they had at one time nurses of a lower class,  
but they were a failure. The idea of the founder  
was that the nurse should be something more  
than a nurse, that she should exercise an  
educative influence: to what extent they do so  
is very difficult to estimate, but Miss Meyer  
thinks that from a sanitary point of view  
at all events, the work of a trained nurse

is often a turning point in the life of a patient; while seeing the poor as they do unaided and without any of the humbug and hypocrisy which is put on for the clergy and the district visitors they are able to bring to them "friendship and all that friendship means," and can exercise an ~~an~~ educating and refining influence which extends far beyond the nursing.

For these reasons and others Miss M. objects strongly to the Parish nurse; she is never a lady; never properly trained; nearly always inefficient; and usually a terrible gossip. But the clergy prefer to have them, because they like to have everything under their own thumb, and also because they make use of them for many other purposes, district visiting, tract distributing etc. The trouble of the system is that the nurse is under the control of the clergy instead of the doctor who alone should be over the nurse. Some of the clergy too are prejudiced against the Association on the ground that it is Unitarian, though as a matter of fact 9/10<sup>ths</sup> of the nurses belong

to the Church of England. The Assoc. Nurses  
are frequently called in by the doctor to cases  
which a parish nurse has been attending, and  
nearly always find that the work has been  
hopelessly neglected.

Miss Meyer has the strongest objection too  
to Medical Missions: they usually employ a  
nurse of the servant class who brings remedies  
and reads the Bible to the patient instead of  
doing the work. The doctors too are usually "the  
drugs of the profession". They all adopt the  
abominable practice of making their chief contingent  
on attendance at a service.

The nurses of the Assoc. do not sit up  
with a patient except in exceptional cases; they  
have no fixed time for staying; it may vary  
from 10 minutes to ~~quarter of an~~ <sup>two</sup> hours according  
to what wants doing. Beyond "putting the room  
in nursing order" they do not do cleaning:  
"it is not a matter of being above the work,  
but it is a bad principle". The duty of the  
nurse is to make the relations of the patient

realize their responsibilities, and to insist that they shall keep things clean and decent. Many nursing associations profess to keep the room clean, but on this point "their reports are not to be trusted".

The poor as a rule never have any difficulty in getting a nurse if they require one, though of course they are frequently not efficient. There are many more nursing associations, as well as more parish nurses than there used to be. Of the cases sent to the Assoc<sup>n</sup> a large majority come from the doctor, the next largest number from the patients and their friends, and only a minority from the clergy.

Speaking of the churches in Irlington Miss Meyer characterized them as "totally sleepy": for the most part they seem quite unconcerned as to the condition of the poor. The traditions are Evangelical and for some reason the Evangelicals are much stupider than the Anglicans: however things are better than they were, and ~~now~~ now

and then an energetic curate wakes things up.

Miss Meyer complains of the difficulty of raising funds: they are always in debt.

EXTRACTS FROM RULES REGULATING THE DUTIES OF NURSES.

5.—Nurses are not permitted, under any circumstances, to accept payment or presents from patients or their friends.

11.—The Association being established on a thoroughly unsectarian basis, the Nurses shall be strictly forbidden to use their position as attendants on the sick and dying for the purpose of proselytism.



THE  
NORTH LONDON NURSING ASSOCIATION  
FOR PROVIDING TRAINED NURSES FOR THE  
SICK POOR.

REPORT

*for the year 1896.*

The Executive Committee of the NORTH LONDON NURSING ASSOCIATION, in submitting to the Subscribers a statement of the work undertaken by the Nurses during 1896, are glad to be able to report an increase in the number both of cases and of visits during that year as compared with 1895.

The following particulars are extracted from the Case Book, and show the number of cases nursed each month:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
108	136	132	116	139	123	78	91	77	109	109	105

showing a total (including 62 on the books on January 1st, 1896) of 1,385 cases, or an average of 115 per month.

The number of visits was as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1,375	1,520	1,808	1,765	2,300	1,760	1,373	1,485	1,916	1,945	1,679	1,959

making a total of 20,885, or an average of 1,740 per month.

The average cost of the nursing of each patient was 11s. 1d., and of each visit 9d.

Sample extracts from the Register of Cases are given on pages 12 and 13.

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

The illnesses from which the patients suffered were, as usual, of a very varied character, and the following list will serve to indicate the chief kinds of diseases that have come under the Nurses' care:—

Abscesses ... ..	74	Influenza ... ..	24
Accidents ... ..	47	Pneumonia ... ..	71
Brain Disease ... ..	47	Phthisis ... ..	67
Bronchitis ... ..	63	Puerperal Illness ... ..	113
Burns and Scalds ... ..	34	Rheumatism ... ..	82
Cancer ... ..	57	Scrofula ... ..	39
Diphtheria ... ..	44	Ulcers... ..	65
Eczema ... ..	72	&c., &c.	
Heart Disease ... ..	33		

The result of the cases was as under : —

Recovered or Convalescent... 666	Removed from books for	
Transferred to Hospital ... 175	various causes ...	271
Died ... .. 197	Carried forward to 1897 ...	76

It will be seen from the list set out below that the medical men of the neighbourhood avail themselves largely of the Nurses' aid on behalf of their poor patients, and that they continue to do so from year to year in considerable numbers is a sure proof that they appreciate highly the services which the Nurses render. It will also be seen that 65 cases were undertaken at the request of teachers of Board and other schools, and it is hoped that teachers of all schools which number poor children among their scholars will assist our work to a greater extent than they have done in the past, by informing the Superintendent of any cases which they consider to come within the scope of the Nurses' operations.

The Doctors under whom the cases were nursed numbered about 252, and more than half of them applied themselves for Nurses to be sent to their patients. The Superintendent, at the request of the doctors of the Great Northern Central Hospital, undertook the nursing of 63 patients who could not be accommodated at the Hospital, but who yet required skilled treatment, and whose needs could be best attended to by their being visited at their own homes.

The applications were made as under :—

By Medical men ... ..	483 cases.
„ Patients and their friends ...	581
„ District visitors, Bible women, &c. ...	115
„ Clergymen and ministers ...	71
„ Board School teachers and officers ...	65
„ Others ... ..	8

#### THE NURSES' WORK.

The Committee wish again to impress upon all who take an interest in the poor of the neighbourhood that the nursing is entirely gratuitous, that no letters of introduction or recommendation are required, but that anyone can apply to the Superintendent with the certain knowledge that a prompt response will be given, and that every attention that skilled district nursing can supply will be afforded to the patient. While, however, no charge whatever is made or asked for, the Superintendent is always ready to receive any thankofferings which patients or their friends may like to give, and it is gratifying to see that no less than £16 5s. 10d. has been received in small sums from this source during the year. It is some recompense, too, to the Nurses to find that their efforts are appreciated and to receive hearty testimonials expressive of their patients' gratitude.

## LIST OF GIFTS FOR 1896.

**Money for Relief and for Convalescents:**—Marjory and Philip, for a little Convalescent, 10s.; Mr. Powell, £3; Mrs. Powell, 10s.; The Rev. J. Bicknell, £4 10s.; H. B., £4; M. H., £1; Mr. McLeod, £1; Miss N. Shaw, 10s.; Miss McLeod, 10s.; Miss Garrett (for two Convalescents), £2 12s. 6d.; Dr. H. Murray (for three cases), £3; Miss Bartley (for nine cases), £9 9s.

**New Clothes:**—Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Thorold, Mr. P. Blyth, Miss Budden, Miss Milman, Mrs. Barham, Miss Farmiloe, Hersilia and Gladys Collingwood; Santa Claus Society, per Miss J. F. Charles; St. Saviour's Work Party (69 articles); Two Anonymous Donors (42 articles).

**Old Clothes:**—Miss Newman, Mrs. Smithett, Miss Palmer, Miss Alice Evans, Miss Budden, Miss Moreland, Mrs. Donald Craig, Mrs. A. Holt Barber, Miss Moseley.

**Old Linen:**—Mrs. Smithett, Miss Tyson, E. D., Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Carey Foster, Miss Preston, Anonymous.

**Books, Scrap-Books, Christmas Cards:**—Miss Newman, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Thorold, Mrs. Matthews, H. and G. Collingwood.

**Blankets:**—Mrs. Bartram, Miss Farmiloe.

**Comforts for the Sick:**—Miss Tyson, Miss Moreland.

**Toys:**—The Santa Claus Society, per Miss J. F. Charles.

**Letters for Convalescent Homes:**—Miss A. Garrett, E. D., and the Santa Claus Society, per Miss J. F. Charles.

**Flowers and Plants:**—Miss A. Garrett, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Thorold; St. George's, Holloway; All Saints', Holloway; St. Mary Magdalene, Holloway; Holloway Congregational Chapel; Working Lads' Institute, Poole's Park.

**Soup and Pudding (frequently):**—Mrs. Milman.

**"Graphic" (weekly):**—Mrs. Bushnell.

**"Black and White" (weekly), "Quiver" (monthly):**—Mr. P. Blyth.

**"Sunday Magazine" and "Good Words" (monthly):**—Isbister & Co., Limited.

**Clinical Thermometer:**—Mr. Lee.

P.T.O.

## REGISTER OF CASES.

No.	When first visited.	NAME OF PATIENT.	Age	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATURE OF CASE. DISEASE OR INJURY.	Under care of		BY WHOM SENT.	If in receipt of Parish Relief.	If not in receipt of Parish Relief, how Supported during illness.	NURSING TREATMENT.	Result and Date.				No. of Days on Book.
							NAME OF NURSE.	NAME OF DOCTOR.					Convalescent.	Transferred to Hospital.	Died.	Removed from Book for other cause.	
68	Jan. 23	B— L—	37	127, B— Road.	Needle- woman.	Cellulitis of Leg.	Miss B—	Dr. P—	Friend.	No.	By earn- ings and help from friends.	Put room in nursing order. Placed patient on water-bed. Assisted at operation. Daily wash patient, comb and arrange hair. Twice daily take temp. and pulse, syringe and dress leg; take precautions against bedsores. (Sent to Convalescent Home April 16).	April 15				74
98	Jan. 29	E— G—	7	43, R— Street.	Father, Night- Watchman.	Acute Pneumonia.	Miss O—	Dr. W—	Doctor.	No.	By father.	First visit, put room in nursing order. Daily wash patient. Twice daily sponge patient to reduce temperature with water at 70° F, cleanse mouth, make bed, take precautions against bedsores, take temp., pulse, and respiration.	Feb. 11				14
202	Feb. 20	E— S—	24	27, C— Street.	Husband, Silversmith's Assistant.	Instrumental De- livery. Septi- kæmia, Cystitis.	Miss B—	Dr. D—	Doctor.	No.	By hus- band.	Daily wash patient, comb and arrange hair, make bed. Twice daily take temp., pulse, and respiration; give intra-uterine or vaginal douche; pass catheter, irrigate bladder.	March 16				25
312	March 10	E— D—	22	15, E— Street.	Husband, Leather- cutter.	Puerperal Septikæmia.	Miss M—	Dr. R—	Doctor.	No.	By hus- band.	Daily sponge patient. Twice daily take temp., pulse, and notes for doctor; give intra-uterine or vaginal douche according to temperature; apply poultice with bella-donna over lower abdomen; give enema as required. (Removed to Hospital on account of insanitary condition of house.)	March 30				21
451	April 20	F— K—	4	9, H— Road.	Father, Bookedge Gilder.	Phlyctenular Ophthalmia.	Miss W—	Mr. S. M— G.N.C. Hospital.	Doctor.	No.	By father.	Twice daily syringe eyes and insert ointment.	June 1				42
967	Sept. 18	S— T—	3	39, T— Terrace.	Father, Furniture Finisher.	Diphtheria.	Miss M—	Dr. M—	Doctor.	No.	By father.	Twice daily syringe throat and nose; take temperature; give nourishment.	Sept. 26				9

Oct. 27<sup>th</sup>.

$\frac{14}{15}$ .

Interview with Mr J. T. Evans:

CR ②

Until 18 months ago Mr Evans was Headmaster for 13 years of the Popham Road Board School; he is now at Hungerford Road School, Camden Town. He is a middle-aged Welshman, with a strong face.

Character of population.

The chief characteristic of the people in the Popham Road district is ~~there~~ their hopeless improvidence, using the word in its widest sense. They never look beyond the day.

Almost without exception they are exceedingly poor, the two great causes of their poverty being casual labour and drink. During the fee days, though it was a penny school,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the fees were always remitted.

Of the children in the school only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  were from decent respectable homes, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  were of the lowest and most disreputable class, and the remaining half were samples of the bulk of the population in the

neighborhood, that is low and rough. Most of the children were badly clad, clothes ragged and boots in holes. But this is much less noticeable among the girls than the boys as Miss Shaw, the head mistress insists on clean pinafores, which she makes the girls wash themselves. Anyone going into the girls' school would imagine they came from a much better class than they do.

The men are nearly all casual laborers, costers etc, and then used to be a number who called themselves dockers, but since dock work became more regular this is not so. The mothers of the less respectable children rarely always work at washing or charring. They put the baby in a crèche in the morning, give the other children some food in a handkerchief and go out for the day shutting up the house or room. The result is that the children have no home life and live in the streets. This leads too to an enormous amount of tramping, and it is no use trying to get at the parents, as they are always out. It was a common thing too

for children to be lookt-on to their parents for  
a week or two, during which time they no  
doubt lived by begging or pilfering.

Of the works of building, Prabodh Building was  
the best and China Building the worst.

So migratory was the population that for  
the first three or four years of Mr Evans' time  
out of 360 boys about 300 moved every year  
but latterly they became much more settled,  
though there was always much more shifting  
than in a district such as that round Camden  
Road.

Comparing the present with the past Mr  
Evans said that during the 13 years there was  
certainly a great improvement, which he attributed  
in the main to education as all other influences  
in the district were very weak.

The religious influences practically went for  
nothing; the two churches (St. Matthew and  
St. John) were quite inactive. Mr Matthew  
Smith and a lady helper Miss Enckly did a good

Religion.

Education.

Deal but with small result; Miss Busby especially was a kind hearted old lady, without any discipline who was constantly imposed on. The only way to get hold of these people would be by good sound concerts and so on; the series are too dull for them.

When Mr. Swan, next the attendance was below 70 p.c.; he raised it to about 79 p.c. but trusting always remained the great difficulty in the school.

Almost without exception the children left as soon as they could, and scarcely any of them ever went into any trade or respectable place: he was seldom applied to for a character.

At first the discipline was hopelessly bad. Mr. Swaen, the divisional member, had a theory that moral suasion was alone necessary to tame the most savage child, and Mr. Swan's predecessor had worked on these lines with the result that he was eventually degraded, and



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is still an undermaster in another school. Mr  
Swan introduced corporal punishment, & without  
which in his opinion it is impossible to carry  
on a board school. The effect of allowing the under  
master to cane has been admirable.

The attitude of the parents generally towards  
the Board School was one of great hostility,  
caused not so much by any objection to education  
as such which even the roughest usually now  
desire for their children, but by all the state  
organisation of visitors, summonses etc.

There are no evening classes at the  
School, but some of the children go to Seaborn  
Road.

Speaking of education more generally Mr  
Swan in common with all the other schoolmasters  
he has seen spoke of the enormous improvement  
that has resulted from the substitution of  
inspection for examination and on this point  
his evidence was identical with that of Mr  
Addiscott. The chief defect of the system  
now is the attempt to crowd too many subjects

Charitable Relief.

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into the time. I suggested that a majority of the children at all events could very well get up with longer hours than those now in practice. He agreed, but said that opinion was not yet ripe for increased hours.

Mr Evans spoke with some bitterness of the fact that <sup>the law for</sup> compulsory attendance is practically a dead letter.

The school did a good deal in the way of giving boots and dinner in the winter. The boots which were stamped were scarcely ~~even~~ even paid for.

Mr Evans said he did not think much was given in the district but on this, and on all connected with the interior of the home, he evidently knew little.

Oct. 30th.

14/15.

(2)

Interview with Mr J. Craig, Relieving Officer.

Mr Craig has for 14 years been in charge of the district including the Popham Road Shams and the poor streets surrounding the parish church.

There has been an enormous improvement in the Popham Road district during recent years. Adelaide Sq. which he called Black, and which was the worst bit, now contains very decent people. The improvement here is due entirely to the landlords who finding they seldom got their rent cleared the whole of the old gang out and Mr C. thinks that most of them moved to Shams in Hoxton. The improvement in the dwellings is the work of Mrs Blyth and the other ladies who collect the rents. The rents have been lowered but the landlords get more than they used to. The worst street in the district now is Pickering St.

Throughout the district there is no lack of money; few of the men earn high wages, but

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Most of the women work at washing, churning,  
ironing, cooking, etc. and the children can nearly  
all get work at an early age, many of them  
at Lipton's or at paper staining. The street  
market too in Essex Road is extraordinarily cheap.  
The chief cause of the poverty which exists is  
drink, and the women ~~is~~ are worse than the  
men; the Pickering Arms is the curse of the  
neighbourhood.

The religious agencies have practically no  
influence; only a few old people go to the  
churches, and those only for what they can  
get. Mr Stanham is hopelessly old fashioned.  
Mr Home is rather more sensible. The Medical  
Mission does good work, and looks well after  
the cases it takes up.

The Board School is excellent and has  
effected a great reformation in the manners  
and appearance of the children.

There are a large number of youthful men,  
especially among the costers, but it matters less  
with them as they carry on trade jointly; still

the early managers are a faithful cause of applications for relief

Mr Craig mentioned the <sup>unusual</sup> difficulty parents with large families have of getting rooms at any rent, as so many landlords refuse to take them in. So much is this the case that he is convinced any act on the L.C.C. will be soon obliged to build Municipal Dwellings.

The houses are decent and sanitary as far as the landlords are concerned. Any insanitation is the fault of the tenants.

Speaking of the police Mr C. said that their relations with the public were very friendly, and no doubt most of them had something to be proud of that there was less of this than there used to be; within his experience the morale of the police had greatly improved.

Mr Craig is a bright little man likely I should think to deal justly but kindly with applicants for relief.

Personal.

Mr. Holmes, police court missionary.

Personal.

Method of work

Nov. 1. 1897  
H. .... miscell 14  
2

Mr. Holmes is in the employ of the Church of England Temperance Socy, & has <sup>been</sup> for some years missionary at North London Police Court. He has an erect & active bearing, & impresses one as being an alert, practical man. His knowledge of human nature is "extensive & practical" - he is intimate with many of its strongest specimens - he is full of his work, talks <sup>of it</sup> very readily, & has an apparently inexhaustible budget of incidents to relate in connection with it.

He is, he says, allowed greater freedom than any other class of missionary - he is in fact a practically free hand, & <sup>usually</sup> apparently is not stinted where he feels it necessary to use it.

He has exceptional opportunities of dealing with the classes who frequent police courts. He attends the ~~N. London~~ Court every day & hears the cases. In the morning people come to the magistrate to ask for advice, in the afternoon those who come are brought there.

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He makes such inquiries as he deems requisite  
- he may talk with the prisoners in the cells, - & is  
quickly able to decide what cases are sufficiently  
important to be taken up.

once he has decided to deal with a case,  
no parties are spared to go through with it.  
In some instances a little temporary help is all  
that is required; <sup>assistance</sup> in others, nothing but the  
most thorough help & treatment will suffice.  
Long journeys may be involved, & much labour  
& expense, but the case is watched &  
tended with remarkable patience & resource.  
Not merely the person charged, but more  
often the unfortunate wife & children are cared  
for.

He has had a good deal to do with  
street women, all of whom find their way to  
the police court sooner or later; also with cases  
of attempted suicide, many of wh. are never  
heard of in the newspapers, wh. only give  
the most sensational examples. He has been  
enabled to give a fresh start to many who

Stories Illustrating the work.

had broken down in this way. Those who have fallen from a respectable position he often takes to his own house - <sup>he</sup> has had some of the most notorious characters in London staying with him - yet he has never missed anything, nor has his wife <sup>be</sup> insulted in any way. He finds that those who have come down <sup>from</sup> their lofty or evil courses are affected for good by the confidence shown in them & their restoration to decent, comfortable surroundings. For a similar reason he never gives second-hand clothes to those who have <sup>been</sup> in good circumstances, but gives <sup>of them</sup> them new ones, as he finds that to be well-dressed again has a great influence in restoring their self-respect, & inducing them to live up to a better standard. <sup>many</sup> mentioned an instance in which the gift of a new suit of clothes & a clean shirt was the means of giving a man a new start in life, this being one of several stories which Mr. St. told <sup>as</sup> illustrations of his work.

As showing its pathetic side, he quotes



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the case of a poor widow whom he first met  
at the police-court, where she was charged  
with attempted suicide. She had been placed  
in a cell, & was crying bitterly because the  
key had been turned upon her. He found she  
had been living some years in one room in  
~~Osborn Rd, Hackney Wick~~, supporting her  
four little children by making matchboxes, working  
Sunday & weekday & making 7 gross a day at  
 $2\frac{3}{4}$  a gross. Her husband, before his death,  
had made her promise not to let the children  
go to the workhouse, so she worked on, making  
no appeal for help, & becoming simply a machine.  
She had not once been visited by any religious  
agency, nor did <sup>either of these agencies</sup> they know anything of her.  
The magistrate discharged her, & Mr. H. sent the  
children into the country & took her & 2 others  
with him to a quiet seaside village in Sussex,  
where he went for his own holiday. He sat  
her down in a chair on the sands, & it was  
a pitiful sight to see her: she did not know  
what to do with her hands, but kept working

or twiddling their thumbs about as when making  
matchboxes. Subsequently he got some help  
from the guardians, paid her rent for 4 years,  
(extracting as a condition that she shd. not work  
more than 10 hrs a day or out at all on  
Sundays) until her eldest boy attained a situation  
at a printer's <sup>getting</sup> £7/- a wk. <sup>works</sup> Then he told her  
that in the improved times she must rely  
on herself.

Another story was that of a well-  
educated woman & her little nephew, whom he  
found living over a news ~~in~~ laundry.  
This woman had by letting lodgings & had  
unwittingly signed a bill of sale when she  
obtained some furniture. One day some man  
came & took her furniture & sold it. An action  
was brought against the man & £200 damages  
obtained but the defendant became bankrupt  
next day; she was literally staring blank  
waiting & hoping for something out of the  
estate. He put her into a house, & now  
she has a large lodging house at <sup>a</sup> ~~Weston~~ <sup>proportion</sup>.

severe part,

super-nature, & in that way supports herself.

Amongst other duties Mr. H. undertakes <sup>at the</sup> is that of taking care of men's ways. <sup>for</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>the same</sup> ~~cases~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~take~~ <sup>take</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~men's~~ <sup>men's</sup> ~~ways~~ <sup>ways</sup> for them, & ~~see~~ <sup>see</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~they~~ <sup>they</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~properly~~ <sup>properly</sup> ~~applied,~~ <sup>applied,</sup> because for some reason the man cannot be trusted with money themselves. He gave <sup>one</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>of these</sup> ~~instance~~ <sup>instance</sup> of an able & very intelligent man who ~~ed.~~ <sup>had</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~take~~ <sup>take</sup> a drinkful of spirits without being transformed into a demon, but who yet <sup>had</sup> ~~had~~ a great craving for drink. He had ~~be~~ <sup>been</sup> several times ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> trouble for drunken assaults. ~~The~~ <sup>The</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~possible~~ <sup>possible</sup> ~~way~~ <sup>way</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~dealing~~ <sup>dealing</sup> with the man is to keep money entirely out of his reach. ~~Mr. H.~~ <sup>Mr. H.</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~indeed~~ <sup>indeed</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~let~~ <sup>let</sup> ~~him~~ <sup>him</sup> ~~take~~ <sup>take</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~salary,~~ <sup>salary,</sup> & this ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~Mr. H.~~ <sup>Mr. H.</sup> ~~pays~~ <sup>pays</sup> ~~over~~ <sup>over</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~wife~~ <sup>wife</sup> ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> ~~coupons,~~ <sup>coupons,</sup> & for immediate use.

Asked if he had experienced any failures, Mr. H. admits there had ~~be~~ <sup>been</sup> many, & immediately commenced a remarkable story <sup>apropos</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup>. It was of a little man, a bookbinder, who altho' but 42 years

a story of Failure.

old when Dr. H. met him, had served 25 years  
 imprisonment. Burglar had an extraordinary  
 fascination for this man - he described it as  
 equal to the passion for drink & for gambling  
 voted into one - yet he was a very clever  
 workman & a man of ability, fond of reading  
 & study. In this case Dr. H. took no end  
 of trouble - stayed with the man & read with  
 him, got his tools & with the greatest difficulty  
 got him <sup>obtained for</sup> a capital private connection & industry  
 work from the judges who had convicted him,  
 & a very comfortable home. The man was most  
 grateful, & repaid all the money spent on him  
 for furniture, &c. His wife, however, was the  
 means of his downfall again. Whilst he was  
 in prison she went out to the streets, &  
 got into the habit of drinking. Prostitution  
 she readily gave up, but not so the other vices.  
 Served at first by the novelty of her new  
 surroundings, &c., she after a time took to  
 drinking again, & became an awful drunkard,  
 leading the man a miserable life. He stood

it quietly for some time - "it was a great  
wonder he didn't kill her," said the missionary,  
but he never touched her nor wd. he leave  
her or have her <sup>put</sup> into an institution.  
But one day she struck him, & he <sup>then</sup> went off.  
The same night - altho having £6 in his  
pockets, & half a dozen pairs of boots at  
home, <sup>with</sup> a bunch of good work to do -  
he broke into a boot factory in Hackney  
Rd. was chased for hours by the police  
& ultimately captured, & is now serving 6  
years penal servitude. He writes the  
missionary pitiful letters from goal.  
Within a week the woman had sold up  
every stick of the home!

Mr. H's work seems to be more  
philanthropic than religious. After he had  
helped in every way the man whose case is  
just quoted - the man asked him if he was  
expected to be religious now? "Why do you  
ask?" said the missionary. "Because," was the

It is a very common thing to see a man who is  
in the habit of going to church, and who is  
in the habit of reading the Bible, and who is  
in the habit of attending to his duties, and who is  
in the habit of being kind to his neighbors, and who is  
in the habit of being honest in his dealings, and who is  
in the habit of being temperate in his eating and drinking,  
and who is in the habit of being sober in his mind,  
and who is in the habit of being pure in his heart,  
and who is in the habit of being true in his words,  
and who is in the habit of being faithful in his promises,  
and who is in the habit of being diligent in his work,  
and who is in the habit of being industrious in his business,  
and who is in the habit of being frugal in his expenses,  
and who is in the habit of being generous in his charity,  
and who is in the habit of being patient in his afflictions,  
and who is in the habit of being meek in his anger,  
and who is in the habit of being lowly in his estimation of himself,  
and who is in the habit of being humble in his opinion of his own merits,  
and who is in the habit of being gentle in his speech,  
and who is in the habit of being peaceable in his temper,  
and who is in the habit of being merciful in his judgments,  
and who is in the habit of being forgiving in his injuries,  
and who is in the habit of being kind in his words,  
and who is in the habit of being sweet in his countenance,  
and who is in the habit of being cheerful in his spirit,  
and who is in the habit of being content in his lot,  
and who is in the habit of being thankful in his heart,  
and who is in the habit of being obedient in his duty,  
and who is in the habit of being diligent in his prayer,  
and who is in the habit of being fervent in his love,  
and who is in the habit of being pure in his heart,  
and who is in the habit of being true in his words,  
and who is in the habit of being faithful in his promises,  
and who is in the habit of being diligent in his work,  
and who is in the habit of being industrious in his business,  
and who is in the habit of being frugal in his expenses,  
and who is in the habit of being generous in his charity,  
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and who is in the habit of being kind in his words,  
and who is in the habit of being sweet in his countenance,  
and who is in the habit of being cheerful in his spirit,  
and who is in the habit of being content in his lot,  
and who is in the habit of being thankful in his heart,  
and who is in the habit of being obedient in his duty,  
and who is in the habit of being diligent in his prayer,  
and who is in the habit of being fervent in his love,

Mr. H. is a man who is  
in the habit of going to church, and who is  
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and who is in the habit of being pure in his heart,  
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and who is in the habit of being diligent in his prayer,  
and who is in the habit of being fervent in his love,

reply, "I tell you at once that I believe in  
neither God nor Devil." Mr. H. returned  
in something of the same spirit, & does not  
seem to have tried greatly to influence the  
man religiously. Indeed, neither in this  
nor any other case did he speak of spiritual  
influences.

Islington Relief Society.

ms. 14

Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> 1892

CP 2

Islington Sick & Relief & Benevolent Society.  
Interview with W. D. Smith. Hon. Sec. & members of the Committee.

W. D. Smith invited me to attend a Committee meeting of the Society at his house & I arranged to meet him a little beforehand. He belongs to an old established firm of builders [J. Wootton Smith & Sons. New North R.] & is a tall broad shouldered stoutish man of 50 or so with a pleasant face & the mild manner of an ideal parson, silver grey hair & full beard. He was very courteous & most anxious to give the fullest information, showing his cheque book, bank book, cash book, case book.

The Society which is ~~nearly~~ a hundred years old is under the patronage of the Vicar of Islington, of several of the local clergy ministers &c. & combines the religious & philanthropic objects of "alleviating human suffering & offering the consolations of the Gospel." Of its ~~absolute~~ <sup>absolute</sup> bona-fides & good intent there can be no question. Its method is thus described.

Method of Relief

**The Sick Relief Fund** is dispensed in grants of 2/- per week, for eight weeks, to the poor and deserving sick. Each case is enquired into and visited weekly by one of the Committee who reports on it at the fortnightly Committee Meetings. The period of visitation is prolonged or shortened at the discretion of the Committee.

**The Widows' and Benevolent Fund.** This Fund enables poor Widows to obtain a livelihood by granting them means to purchase sewing machines, mangles, &c., or setting them up in business. The amounts are varied at the discretion of the Committee. The benevolent objects are two-fold, one

## Adequacy of Relief

87  
assisting a number of permanent pensioners at the rate of ~~2~~ 8/- per month, and the other granting temporary help in sums of 2/- per week for eight weeks to any person in affliction or distress.

All service rendered to the Society is honorary and the expenses are very small.

Subscribers of 5/- and upwards are entitled to recommend cases and those of one guinea to the Widows' and Benevolent Fund are entitled to recommend one case each year.

I questioned Mr. S. pretty closely with a view of finding out to what extent they tried to ensure the 2/- a week. They themselves give should be so supplemented as to afford adequate help. He seemed a little but said that the Society co-operates to a certain extent with other agencies. In the giving of pensions it acts sometimes the Widows' Friend Society in Coleman St. City [which gives £6 a year in annuities to widows & assists this class in other ways. Mr. S. is a member of Committee of this Society]. In other instances it is asked by the C.O.S. to assist, & does so if its own independent inquiries are satisfactory. It does not however approve altogether of C.O.S. methods, which are too harsh & inquisitorial. The Society will also take steps to secure out-relief for people to supplement [or instead of] its own help, or to secure <sup>help</sup> from relations, & it subscribes to the Wellington Soup Kitchen & gives soup & coal tickets & obtains letters for Convalescent Homes. They try to prevent overlapping



Nos. Relieved & cost.

Main Object Spiritual

The Committee Meeting.

but are occasionally imposed on.

During 1894 [the last report yet published] 41 cases were relieved from the Sick Funds; at a cost of £24, & 45 from the Widows & Benevolent Fund, cost £71. The total expenditure was £123.

W<sup>m</sup> S emphasized the fact that the chief object of the Society was spiritual, the relief given being but the means to that end. Many of the Sick cases they relieve are not those of severe poverty, but where the 2/- is very useful to get nourishment &c for the patient. Advantage is taken of the illness to speak of the Gospel at a time when people are more willing to listen than at any other.

I stopped to the meeting of the Committee, which was opened & closed with prayer. There were present W<sup>m</sup> S & a young fellow who acts as his assistant, one married lady & her husband & 4 single ladies of "uncertain age". These 5 ladies apparently divide the visiting & alms giving between them & combine it with visiting on behalf of the particular church or chapel with which they are connected, the Society being quite undenominational, & aiming at securing

representatives from each of the principal sects.

The visitors are supposed to fill in the particulars of each case on cards similar to that herewith, but on Mr S producing it for my information each & all present declared they had never seen the card before! They have been overlooked of late said Mr S, but each visitor gets these particulars in her own <sup>book</sup> ~~note~~ & he showed me the entries duly made in each instance in the case book.

**ISLINGTON SICK RELIEF SOCIETY.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1801.)

VISITED BY

	187		
Name .....			
Residence .....			
Age .....			
Disease .....			
Trade .....			
No. in Family .....			

JAS. E. SMITH, Hon. Sec. 79, Essex Road.

Some routine business was transacted including arrangements for annual meeting & lecture at Salters Hall Baptist Chapel. The acceptance of a quotation for supply of coals & then Mr S placed a small <sup>pile</sup> ~~plate~~ of money on the table & produced the case book, from which he

he ~~received~~<sup>read out</sup> about a dozen names of persons who are being relieved by the Society. Each case was answered for by one of the ladies, a fortnight's allowance handed to her for the recipient. Two or three new cases were also mentioned & these were given over to the ladies for inquiry, with 2/- for each case to be given at their discretion. In no case was there an adverse report, or any sort of objection raised, but the people are mostly old stagers in receipt of pensions. There are not so many sick cases now as during the severe part of winter. In one instance complaint was made that the C.O.S had asked the Society to co-operate with them in giving relief, & that as soon as they did so the C.O.S withdrew its own assistance & left the case inadequately dealt with.

There was one rather amusing incident. One of the ladies present was a new volunteer, W.S., anxious to give her a start, wanted to hand over to her one or two of the old cases, but the other ladies objected to having any of their pensioners taken from them, & so the new comer has to wait for what may turn up from fresh cases.

The Society makes the usual complaint of being hampered

95  
for want of funds & says it has to refuse many applications  
on this account.

My

My impression of this Society is that though in some  
respects it may lack thoroughness, it is undoubtedly a considerable  
improvement on the promiscuous method adopted by many  
religious organizations. It claims to have ~~reduced~~ induced  
many to lead a better life; it undoubtedly does good, & very  
little harm.

Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>

Musee 14

97

Interview with Mr R. Cuffin, 58 Upper St. (2)

Mr Cuffin is a Jeweler in Upper St. a man of about 35; born and bred in the house in which he lives.

He is a superintendent of Sunday School at the parish church, and it was for this reason mainly that I saw him in the hope of supplementing my interview with Dr Barlow. He is however a shy and reticent man, and I did not get much from him.

He spoke of Dr Barlow as a man of bright and learning, but a wretched parish priest. He gives up a great deal too much time to outside Societies and Committees, and all the parish organisations are sadly neglected. The church is very thinly attended: if the parish was vigorously visited the church with its central and prominent position would be certain to fill well.

The Sunday Schools have also greatly declined in numbers: for this Mr C. gives two reasons: (1) The general slackness in the parish (2) The change in character of district: there are an

99  
Enormous number of young men and women  
lodgers (3). Children don't attend Sunday Schools  
so well as they used to; the use of Sunday as  
a day of pleasure is extending from the parents  
to the children; the younger generation are not  
only more difficult to get hold of, but more  
irregular in their attendance.

# Southgate Road Philanthropic Society,

"THE LORD RAGLAN,"

139, SOUTHGATE ROAD, N.

Officers of the Society for the Season, April, 1894, to April, 1895.

**President.**

Mr. F. STALLARD.

**Vice-President.**

Mr. W. J. PACKER.

**Treasurer.**

Mr. A. MULLORD.

**Committee.**

Mr. ALLARDYCE.

„ S. W. ALLARDYCE.

„ R. P. DAVIS.

„ W. DAVIS.

„ W. GOODLEY.

„ T. H. MARSH.

„ MORRISON.

„ J. H. MOSS.

Mr. J. OLDIS.

„ J. PENNIKET.

„ R. PEACE.

„ D. REEKIE.

„ J. STANDEN.

„ J. SMITH.

„ G. F. SHEATH.

„ A. W. VOKINS.

Mr. J. A. STENNETT, Secretary, 109, Albion Road,  
Stoke Newington, N.

**Important.**—A General Meeting will be held at the LORD RAGLAN, on Thursday, the 18th April, 1895, at 8.30, for the purpose of Electing Officers for the ensuing year, and other important business. Your attendance is particularly requested.

P.T.O.

Dated this 28th March, 1895.

Nov. 29 - J.A.

Southgate Rd Philanthropic Socy. (102)  
Interview with Mr. J. A. Stennett, Secretary.

The Society was established 26 years ago by a number of elderly men in good circles who frequented the parlour of a public house in Southgate Rd. Its object is the distribution of bread & coal to the poor at Xmas time. Meets now at "The Jolly Farmers", Southgate Rd. 102 members, of whom 20 form the officers & committee of management. Each member pays a subscription of 5/- a year, donations are obtained from a few others, & a benefit is held each year at the Grand Theatre & at the Parkhills, a profit of £60 being realised on these last year.

£158 was realised last year in all, & about £80 spent in bread & coal tickets. (See balance sheet attached). These tickets are distributed equally amongst the members (about 16/- worth to each) & they give them away to whoever they please, the only

"LORD RAGLAN,"

SOUTHGATE ROAD,

April, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

On the opposite page you will find copy of the Balance Sheet for the year ending March, 1895, shewing a balance after paying all liabilities of £2 4s. 9d., which, I think you will agree with me, is very satisfactory, this being the first year of the Society under the new arrangement.

The Committee are very anxious that you will do all in your power to make it successful in the future, and I shall be pleased if you have any friends for election as Members, to receive their names, accompanied by the usual subscription of 5/-

Please address all communications to 109, Albion Road, Stoke Newington.

I am,

Yours obediently,

JNO. A. STENNETT,

Secretary.

The Southgate Road Philanthropic Society.

Balance Sheet for the year ending March, 1895.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1894.			
By 102 Member's Subscriptions for 1894	25 10 0	To Messrs. Rickett, Smith & Co., 2 Tickets for Coal not included in 1894 account	0 2 8
" 2 do. do. for 1895	0 10 0	" Cheque to Grand Theatre for Benefit	45 5 0
" Donations	26 0 0	" Messrs. Potter Bros., Printing Special Circular, Monthly Notices, Theatre Tickets, Programmes, Posting Bill, &c.	
" Sundry Donations	1 1 0	" Printing and Binding Bread and Coal Tickets, &c., and Cash Book	3 15 0
" Society Box	3 4 6		
" Benefit at Grand Theatre	0 14 0		
Sept.	102 4 0		
		1895.	
		Jan. Present to Waiter	5 8 0
		March " Messrs. Rickett, Smith & Co., Cheque for Coals Account	0 7 6
		" Mr. G. Hester, Cheque for Bread Account	59 13 9
		" Secretary—One year's Salary to 25th March, 1895	13 1 8
		" Expenses for Monthly and Committee notices, Correspondence Stationery, &c. for the year	5 0 0
		" Balance in hand	2 0 2
			2 4 9
	£133 3 6		£133 3 6

We the undersigned Auditors having examined the foregoing accounts with the Books and Vouchers produced, certify the same to be correct.

JNO. STANDEN,  
ALEC. MULLORD, JUN.

Dated this 28th March, 1895.

Nov. 29 - J.A.

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103  
conditions being that they must be distributed before Mar. 25, & that goods will not be delivered more than 3 miles from the club house. No inquiries are made by the Secy officially & no record of recipients is kept, but the Secy knows that many of the same people get tickets year after year, & that some are eaters, getting help from various quarters. A good many people apply to him direct, & he gets tickets for them from the members. If he knew any of these applicants to be really bad, he wd. refuse. Very rarely does so as a fact.

The Society co-operates a little with a Benewick Socy for South Hornsey, where Mr. S. lives. The S. Hornsey Socy is held at the Local Bd. Office, Milton Rd. It is confined to resident poor, who are visited at their homes.

Mr. S. is a very common-place type of man, & I cd. get nothing else from him worth recording.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the plane was the humidity. It was  
 a relief after the dry air of the desert.  
 I had heard that the humidity was bad,  
 but I was glad to feel the moisture on  
 my skin. The people here were friendly  
 and the food was delicious. I was  
 surprised to find that the humidity was  
 not as bad as I had heard. In fact,  
 it was perfect. I had found a new  
 home.

The humidity was just what I needed.  
 I had been so dry for so long. I was  
 glad to be here. The people were  
 so nice. I was in luck. I had found  
 a great place to live. I was so happy.  
 I was finally home.

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