Miscellaneous B 283

Districts 31 – 42

Book No. 117 (CXVII)

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Miscellaneous Districts 31,- 43 Book CXVII

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Feb. 2nd. 1900.

Interview with Rev H. V. Topsham, Newington

C.O.S.

I saw Rev Topsham to-day to go through his list of workers in this district. They are as follows:-

The Saints, Rev Harrison:- It is sympathetic with C.O.S. objects and methods but has had little touch with the Committee on a personal matter. Miss Neilson the late Hon. Sec. of the Committee seems to have quarrelled with the Central: she was unpopular with some of the clergy and left the C.O.S. transferring her allegiance to Rev Harrison in whose parish the new exchange works. I gather that though the breach was due to some departure from orthodox C.O.S. basis the staff suppose a standard much higher than is attained among the clergy.

The Souls, Rev Dale:- Keen friendly: sends his difficult cases to committee: his own relief doubtful: probably does.

Trinity, Southwark, Rev Clay: worked for

years closely with Committee but has left it on the Neilson split: but his curate still comes. His own relief careful.

Pembroke Mission Mr Milward: a new comer: All at sea: things in a muddle.

St Stephen ~~Matthew~~ Mr Johnston (vice Mr Trousdale):- "Great hopes of Mr Johnston: alive to the necessity of care". Refuses to have a Slate Club "a sign of grace". Under Mr Trousdale all "haphazard and promiscuous".

Lady Margaret Mr Robertson:- new: has joined committee: very friendly: "anxious to do well".

St John Mr Jephson:- friendly: sends representative.

St Mark Mr Forster:- on committee: friendly: but his own relief all doles.

St Mary Canon Palmer: years ago very antagonistic: now friendly and sends curate to meetings and gives money for cases. Has a large staff of visitors, and prides himself on the complete visitation of his parish.

St. Mary Magdalene, Rev Pitt: "hopeless": "says he much helps those who come to church." Was a working man.

St. Matthew, Rev Cadman:- friend: cooperates: wife used to be on committee.

St. Paul, Rev Sprig:- has his own which committee: wife comes to C.O.S.: careful.

St. Peter, Rev Horsley:- on committee: "hardly comes when he has a grievance": rather cantankerous: and "likes to work for himself".

St. Stephen, Rev Dodge:- very poor parish: "not with us": "says he cannot work on C.O.S. lines": "good many free dinners."

St. Stephen, Rev Kimbell:- strange secretive man: no touch: probably idle.

Islington Mission, Rev Mackay: on committee: friendly: probably dole.

St. Agnes, Rev Holland: very few cases: had collection for C.O.S. and meeting of visitors to discuss question.

Hon. Conformists:-

The Tabernacle:- Hon Dames friendly and prepared to help: has a considerable amount to give away: large amounts given in Christmas gifts and pensions.

Haddon Hall Hon Olney:- gives largely in doles: large Mothers' Meeting, always a sign that much is given. Hon O. has been more friendly to C.O.S. lately and has subscribed for pension cases.

Walworth Rd. Baptist. Hon Miles: friendly but gives doles.

Sutherland Hon Keary: a Guardian: not keen about C.O.S.

Wesleyan Mission Hon Hector: works cooperate: gives largely.

Pilgrim Fathers Hon Docker: is heartily friendly but at the command of his Deacons has just withdrawn from cooperation with Society.

Cambrewell Road Wesleyan Hon Harvey: hands representatives: had meeting of visitors: enlightened.

Browning Hall:- had a meeting, Stansfeld

One Trm. Inst'd did not- come. Dr Richard, gives a good deal. Inst'd more practical than husband. They "want- to be popular" and "play to the gallery"

R.C.s. Father Dowlday :- had meeting: invisible, but gives relief on usual R.C. lines

Spectre, generally the clergy are apathetic but not antagonistic: the non- cons "very difficult."

Friendly Societies are strong in district: 15 Foresters and 7 Manchester Oddfellows besides a number of lodges of different societies. The Society has lately had a conference with the Friendly Societies as a result of which some working men are joining the Committee.

The Guardians are better than in St Clare's but there is a great deal of out relief most of it inadequate. The workhouse is well managed.

See next page for article referred to

SUNDAY AT THE BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH WEEKLY.

SIR,—I have read with interest your contributor's kindly notice of us under the above heading. May I say, first, that if he will come here at 8.30 one Sunday evening in March—*after* the first Sunday—he will be able to "hear the Warden in his own hall."

And, secondly, may I be allowed to correct one—I am sure most unintentional—small misrepresentation, which is yet of sufficient consequence to make some of us desire its correction.

Your contributor, in writing of Mr. Lidgett's sermon to the Boys' Brigade, says: "Mr. Lidgett is clearly no Little Englander, for he praised the faith of the British heroes, who believed that God was always on the side of England, because England was the land of freedom. 'Keep in mind, when you hear of Russian and German and Austrian tyrannies, that England is the friend of progress and the friend of liberty, and so God is on the side of England. When that faith got into the minds of our greatest soldiers they were ready to smash into anyone—whether Spaniard or other foe—believing that God was the strength of their right hand,'" and goes on to comment, "Was not this passage a little in the tone of the German Emperor?" Standing alone, as it does in your contributor's article, it certainly does sound a little like the Kaiser, but the first thing that struck me when I read it was that it did *not* sound like Mr. Lidgett. Having been absent from the chapel service last Sunday, I could not correct or contradict it on my own authority, and I therefore appealed to some of Mr. Lidgett's hearers. I found your contributor's quotation had caused some amusement to those who had seen it. One of the officers of the Boys' Brigade, himself a bit of a soldier and a resident here, told me that what Mr. Lidgett said was, "England is" (in the sense—quite clear from the context—it is England's ideal to be) "the friend of progress and the friend of liberty, and *so long as* England is so, God is on the side of England" And, I was further told, the lesson the whole sermon taught plainly was, Remember that as Englishmen if you want to truly serve your country and keep England great, you must stand on the side of truth and liberty, for when England is with the cause of freedom and right, then, *and only then*, God is with England; and if God be with a nation it matters little how many are on the other side, for "they that be with us are more than they that be with them." The words I have italicised make all the difference to the spirit of the sermon, which was not so much to arouse patriotism as to impress upon the boys what true patriotism meant.

We recognise gratefully your contributor's sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties of work in this district, and we trust he will pay us another visit.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

A SETTLEMENT RESIDENT.

Bermondsey Settlement, S.E.,
Feb. 12th, 1898.

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Prescott
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Feb. 9th. 1900.

Interview with Rev. J. Scott Lidgett.
Bermondsey Settlement. Farncombe St. Bermondsey.

Mr Scott Lidgett is a Wesleyan minister and the Bermondsey Settlement was founded by Wesleyans, but the Warden I am sure would repudiate any statement that it is a Wesleyan Mission: for quite generally I am sure he regards religion from a very detached standpoint, and has striven in the whole matter to make this Settlement perfectly undenominational in its aim and methods. I have therefore included it in the Miscellaneous rather than the Non-conformist.

Mrs. L. had sent me the Report of the Settlement. It was so full that to have asked him any questions as to detail would have been a waste of his fully occupied time: and I therefore went only with the object of some general talk which might perhaps show the character of the man and the organisation more

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liked to hear the Warden in his own hall and with his own poor about him.

The fact is, there are in this corner of London a very great number of churches, chapels, and mission halls, and Mr. Scott Lidgett shows a generous reluctance to draw people away from their present religious connection. He remembers the struggling little halls in the side-streets, and hesitates to thin their benches on a Sunday. But perhaps this generosity may be carried too far.

A word or two may suffice about the later services of the day at Southwark Park. They were taken by Mr. C. T. O. Sanders, a stranger from East London, and a very pleasant speaker. I was not present in the evening, but attended the P.S.A. Women as well as men are allowed to be present, and the numbers were about equally divided. There is, it seems, an unsectarian "Men's Own," which meets in the Rotherhithe Town Hall, and has no connection with the Settlement. This may possibly have drawn away some from Southwark Park. The Wesleyan P.S.A. seemed to me very bright and interesting. The address was earnestly religious in tone.

A CHAT WITH THE REV. J. SCOTT LIDGETT, M.A.

In the course of Sunday afternoon I had the pleasure of a short talk with the Warden. It was natural that our conversation should turn first to Dr. Moulton, whose loss will be nowhere felt more keenly than at Bermondsey.

"I have known him intimately for many years," said Mr. Lidgett. "His death has come as a great shock to me, though perhaps his illness of two and a half years ago might have in some degree prepared us. At the meeting of the Leys School on Thursday night Dr. Moulton was present. On that occasion, you will remember, Mr. Balfour had promised to speak, but was kept away, and Mr. Asquith made the speech of the evening. Dr. Moulton did not come to the dinner, but he attended the after-meeting. It was noticed that during his speech he seemed somewhat nervous."

"Dr. Moulton used to come to our house many years ago," Mr. Lidgett resumed. "I remember so well seeing him sitting on the other side of the fireplace reading his Greek Testament. He used to come from Richmond College to visit us at Blackheath, where I then lived. It would be difficult to exaggerate the services he rendered to Methodism. As a Biblical scholar he held the highest place, ever since in 1870 he published a translation of Winer's Grammar of the Greek New Testament, brought up to date. You will remember that he was one of the most influential of the Revisers of the New Testament. When the Leys School was founded it was felt that no one but Dr. Moulton could make it succeed. He sacrificed much by giving up his own plans in the region of pure scholarship, in order to [illegible] of building

Settlement. He is hoping to build a mission hall in this neighbourhood.

"There are two distinctive features in our work," Mr. Lidgett said in reply to a further question. "First, its generally unsectarian character, and next, the absence of party politics. I determined from the first that our religious work must have a perfectly unsectarian tone. I am president of our Free Church Council, and at present I am arranging with the members of other denominations for a united mission to be held in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe in the course of the year. Before long we hope to have some of our local ministers and city missionaries here for a conference on the subject."

I gathered that Mr. Lidgett is careful to reserve Sunday for distinctly religious purposes. Sometimes he gives the men lectures on Savonarola and other Christian heroes, but these lectures always have a religious character. The art exhibition at Bermondsey is not opened on Sunday, "but," said Mr. Lidgett, "when we had a collection of pictures here, I invited a number of our neighbours on the Sunday afternoons and gave them an address on some of the religious pictures." At one time Mr. Lidgett used to give open-air addresses in Southwark Park, but after an attack of influenza his throat became too delicate to allow of such an effort.

"Do you find it easy to keep out party politics from the Settlement?"

"Well," answered Mr. Lidgett, "I am known here as a Progressive; I sit as a Progressive on the London School Board; and our magazine contains articles on such subjects as land reform, the appointment of women as guardians, etc. But we draw a sharp line at the introduction of merely party questions into the Settlement."

"Are there many Socialists in Bermondsey?"

"No, not many; and those we have are not very influential. The working men of this district are of all shades of opinion. Some are Conservatives, some Radicals, and, of course, we have a few Socialists.

"This is a dull part of London. There is no very great industry going on, and our population is not recruited from the outside. The result is that the people become blasé and apathetic. In Bermondsey and Rotherhithe a skilled workman has not much opportunity of advancement. There are no highly skilled industries here. Many of the population are employed in leather works and tanneries, others again in jam and biscuit factories. Lipton, Pink, Ord, and Peak and Frean have their factories here. With the establishment of the Settlement there have come to this neighbourhood men and women whose education and associations have been those of the well-to-do, who live among the poor under the ordinary conditions of life, and are able to report how things are and what needs doing."

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"What will be going on at the
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Canning Town Settlement there is
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will take one into Plaistow, and that
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But the workers at Bermondsey h
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little French girl spoke of England
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The huge [illegible]

SUNDAY AT THE LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

BERMONDSEY.

Soon after half past ten on Sunday morning I found myself at South Bermondsey Station, on my way to the Wesleyan Settlement. If I had read more carefully the sixth annual report, published last November by the Warden, I should have found, tucked away in a corner, directions to intending visitors. The best way to reach Farncombe-street is by train to Spa-road station, or by tram from Tooley-street, or by omnibus from Liverpool-street over Tower Bridge. May I suggest that in future reports it might be well to print the directions plainly on the cover? In approaching a new part of London nine out of ten [illegible] red walls, bu[illegible] board to tell u

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SOUTHWARK PARK WESLEYAN eror? Sti

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SUNDAY AT THE LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

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Rain was falling heavily as we left the station, and no one seemed to know the way to the Settlement. At last a policeman informed us that it was about a mile further on. He seemed surprised when we asked if there were any cabs about. "There might be a stray one in half-an-hour or so." Bermondsey is, indeed, as one of the Settlement reports confesses, "a district without cabs and without booksellers' shops." Every one travels by tram car, and you are taken an immense distance for a penny.

"What will be going on at the Settlement this morning?" we wondered, as we plodded along through the mud. We had plunged into the vast wilderness of South-East London—a wilderness gloomier and more terrifying than even the closely peopled districts of the real East. At the Canning Town Settlement there is always the cheering thought that a short walk will take one into Plaistow, and that Essex country scenery is within easy reach. As for Browning Hall in Walworth, I, for one, could never feel dull or dispirited there, because of the nearness of the City. But the workers at Bermondsey have a much less interesting position. "Shadwell," "Rotherhithe," "Bermondsey"—what dreary associations all these names call up! Miles upon miles of little low houses, a labyrinth out of which there seems no escape—such was South-East London as we saw it on Sunday. If the rain is pouring, and the stranger of whom you inquire answers, "Oh, a long way beyond here," you feel as Stevenson felt on the banks of the Oise, when a little French girl spoke of England as *bien loin d'ici*.

The huge bulk of St. James's Church rises above the houses, and we know that we are nearly there. Farncombe-street twists sharply round a corner, and we see in the distance the Board School, and next to it is the Wesleyan Settlement. On the opposite side of the road a long row of little houses stretches away towards Rotherhithe.

I was surprised, as a stranger to Bermondsey, to find the Settlement such a handsome, beautiful house. It stands well back from the road, with a spacious courtyard in front of it. Building operations are still going on, for a new wing is being added, and the Warden, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, is anxious to be entrusted with another £1,500 for the completion of the structure. Timidly I rang the little bell beside the massive arched door, which might be the entrance to a monastery or an Oxford College. Could this be the Settlement after all?—for there was not a single poster nor the faintest hint of what was happening inside. Flaring [illegible] would look out [illegible] red walls, [illegible]

housekeeper came and said that
eryone had gone to church. S he did not
know what meetings were to be held, but
suggested that we should find c ur way to
Southwark Park Wesleyan Chu ch, where
Mr. Lidgett was preaching. A t the end
Jamaica-street, about ten min utes' walk
from the Settlement, we found ourselves
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SOUTHWARK PARK WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The shockingly bad weather ha d thinned
the congregation, but still there was a fair
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The text was, "They that with us
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Mr. Lidgett's address had many stirring
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Was not this passage a little in the tone
of the German Emperor? Sti ll, I am
sure the grown-up people enjo yed the
sermon as much as the children , and it
was interesting to see that Mr. Lidgett,
who looks so grave a scholar, nd who
might even be mistaken for a p rofessor,
could stir patriotic enthusiasm.

After the service the boys marched
away to the sound of the d um, the
Warden watching them from t he pave-
ment with eyes full of interest.

My chief regret in connect on with
Sunday is that I did not see the poor
gathered together in great nu mbers to
listen to the Warden. I know th at during
the week Bermondsey Settlemer t carries
on most valuable work among he poor.
To give any detailed accoun t of its
agencies would carry me far be yond the
limits of this article. I could w ite much
about the educational work, t clubs for
men and women, the boys' B ade, with
its Sunday evening service in the large
hall of the Settlement, the hildren's
meetings, and, most admirable of all,
perhaps, the "Guild of the Br ave Poor
Things." But I wonder whethe the men
and women who take the bene fit of the
Settlement during the week com e to hear
Mr. Lidgett on a Sunday either at South-
wark Park or at his other church in Silver-
street. The principles on w hich the
Settlement was founded are a dmirable,
and here, at any rate, there is no doubt
that the spiritual side of the wo k has the
foremost place. But is the e not a
slight danger of frittering way the
energies of the workers on a crowd of
little meetings, while there is no great
central gathering on a Sunda y, which
shall attract the masses? Migh t not the
Settlement itself be thrown op en to the
poor on Sunday afternoon? Its beautiful
rooms, so lofty, so pleasantly urnished,
so full of air and sun, are fil ed all the
week through, but empty on Su nday. Is
it not the case that the very po r will not
go to church or chapel, but wi l come to
the hall that they feel belongs to them-
selves? I speak, of course, a an out-
sider, and my criticism may e wide of
the mark; but as these articles are to be
quite candid, I must say I sh uld have

EXTRAORDINARY COUGH URE.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed—For Cou hs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed—For Cold Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed—Coughs. Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed—Coughs. ubles.
Powell's Balsam of An —Lun oughs.
Powell's Balsam —Influenza.
ell's Instantly.
Reliable.
ed 70 years.
mitations.
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on Wrapper

liked to hear the Warden in his own hall and with his own poor about him.

The fact is, there are in this corner of London a very great number of churches, chapels, and mission halls, and Mr. Scott Lidgett shows a generous reluctance to draw people away from their present religious connection. He remembers the struggling little halls in the side-streets, and hesitates to thin their benches on a Sunday. But perhaps this generosity may be carried too far.

A word or two may suffice about the later services of the day at Southwark Park. They were taken by Mr. C. T. O. Sanders, a stranger from East London, and a very pleasant speaker. I was not present in the evening, but attended the P.S.A. Women as well as men are allowed to be present, and the numbers were about equally divided. There is, it seems, an unsectarian "Men's Own," which meets in the Rotherhithe Town Hall, and has no connection with the Settlement. This may possibly have drawn away some from Southwark Park. The Wesleyan P.S.A. seemed to me very bright and interesting. The address was earnestly religious in tone.

A CHAT WITH THE REV. J. SCOTT LIDGETT, M.A.

In the course of Sunday afternoon I had the pleasure of a short talk with the Warden. It was natural that our conversation should turn first to Dr. Moulton, whose loss will be nowhere felt more keenly than at Bermondsey.

"I have known him intimately for many years," said Mr. Lidgett. "His death has come as a great shock to me, though perhaps his illness of two and a half years ago might have in some degree prepared us. At the meeting of the Leys School on Thursday night Dr. Moulton was present. On that occasion, you will remember, Mr. Balfour had promised to speak, but was kept away, and Mr. Asquith made the speech of the evening. Dr. Moulton did not come to the dinner, but he attended the after-meeting. It was noticed that during his speech he seemed somewhat nervous."

"Dr. Moulton used to come to our house many years ago," Mr. Lidgett resumed. "I remember so well seeing him sitting on the other side of the fire-place reading his Greek Testament. He used to come from Richmond College to visit us at Blackheath, where I then lived. It would be difficult to exaggerate the services he rendered to Methodism. As a Biblical scholar he held the highest place, ever since in 1870 he published a translation of Winer's Grammar of the Greek New Testament, brought up to date. You will remember that he was one of the most influential of the Revisers of the New Testament. When the Leys School was founded it was felt that no one but Dr. Moulton could make it succeed. He sacrificed much by giving up his own plans in the region of pure scholarship, in order to undertake the difficult task of building up a great school from the foundation."

Mr. Lidgett told me that Dr. Moulton had from the first taken a keen interest in the Bermondsey Settlement. All the philanthropic agencies of Methodism claimed his sympathy, in fact he wore himself out by his efforts on behalf of temperance, social purity, and other causes. When Mr. Lidgett about ten years ago formed the plan of the Settlement, he laid it before Dr. Moulton. At that time Toynbee Hall, Oxford House, and the Women's Settlement in Southwark were still young, and it remained to be seen whether they would justify their existence. Dr. Moulton entered eagerly into the proposals, discussed them from every point of view, and threw his great influence into the foundation of the Bermondsey house. At every stage of the progress he was consulted. He used constantly to attend the committee meetings. Only a few weeks before his death he was planning to go to Bermondsey again. About five years ago he visited it and addressed a meeting.

I also learned from Mr. Lidgett that Dr. Moulton had shown a very keen interest in his recent book, "The Spiritual Principle of the Atonement." "It all went to him in MS.," Mr. Lidgett said, "and every chapter was submitted to him in three different stages. He made many valuable suggestions, which I carried out. In fact, but for Dr. Moulton I may say that the two most important undertakings of my life—this Settlement and that volume—would probably never have been completed."

"The death of Dr. Moulton," Mr. Lidgett continued, "will be greatly felt among our younger ministers. He was always ready with wise counsel and sympathetic interest in all their plans. How greatly many of us looked forward to visiting him at Richmond! My own acquaintance with him ripened into close friendship when, ten and a half years ago, I became a minister at Cambridge. I used constantly to see him in those days."

I asked Mr. Lidgett about the work of the Settlement, and he spoke of some of its agencies. He is much interested in the Boys' Brigade, which meets in the Hall every Sunday evening. His own hands appear to be very full with preaching and lecturing. Sometimes on Sunday evenings he gives religious addresses on such subjects as "Christian Evidences," "The Life of St. Paul," "The Bible," and other topics likely to help religious workers. These lectures usually attract a number of working men. "My lectures on 'Christian Evidence' are published in the local paper," he remarked, "and I have letters from working men thanking me for them."

Mr. Lidgett has, of course, [illegible] to do in managing two church[illegible] in Silver-street is two miles a[illegible] Settlement. He is hoping to build a mission hall in this neighbourhood.

"There are two distinctive features in our work," Mr. Lidgett said in reply to a further question. "First, its generally unsectarian character, and next, the absence of party politics. I determined from the first that our religious work must have a perfectly unsectarian tone. I am president of our Free Church Council, and at present I am arranging with the members of other denominations for a united mission to be held in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe in the course of the year. Before long we hope to have some of our local ministers and city missionaries here for a conference on the subject."

I gathered that Mr. Lidgett is careful to reserve Sunday for distinctly religious purposes. Sometimes he gives the men lectures on Savonarola and other Christian heroes, but these lectures always have a religious character. The art exhibition at Bermondsey is not opened on Sunday, "but," said Mr. Lidgett, "when we had a collection of pictures here, I invited a number of our neighbours on the Sunday afternoons and gave them an address on some of the religious pictures." At one time Mr. Lidgett used to give open-air addresses in Southwark Park, but after an attack of influenza his throat became too delicate to allow of such an effort.

"Do you find it easy to keep out party politics from the Settlement?"

"Well," answered Mr. Lidgett, "I am known here as a Progressive; I sit as a Progressive on the London School Board; and our magazine contains articles on such subjects as land reform, the appointment of women as guardians, etc. But we draw a sharp line at the introduction of merely party questions into the Settlement."

"Are there many Socialists in Bermondsey?"

"No, not many; and those we have are not very influential. The working men of this district are of all shades of opinion. Some are Conservatives, some Radicals, and, of course, we have a few Socialists.

"This is a dull part of London. There is no very great industry going on, and our population is not recruited from the outside. The result is that the people become blasé and apathetic. In Bermondsey and Rotherhithe a skilled workman has not much opportunity of advancement. There are no highly skilled industries here. Many of the population are employed in leather works and tanneries, others again in jam and biscuit factories. Lipton, Pink, Ord, and Peak and Frean have their factories here. With the establishment of the Settlement there have come to this neighbourhood men and women whose education and associations have been those of the well-to-do, who live among the poor under the ordinary conditions of life, and are able to report how things are and what needs doing."

We spoke a good deal of the various agencies carried on by the Settlement, but to these I have already referred in the earlier part of this article. Later in the afternoon I had the pleasure of a short conversation with Miss Simmons, the head of the Women's House; and the impression left upon me by my talk with the Warden and with her was that the work of the Bermondsey Settlement could not be judged or understood in one visit. It would be necessary to spend at least a week there, attending the classes and the evening meetings, and following the workers from house to house and from hall to hall. Certainly no man in London is doing more to help the poor and to brighten a dark region than the Warden of the Bermondsey Settlement.

...ve side ... sacrificed much by giving up his own plans ... into ... ...sion of pure scholarship, in order ... ...ey ... ...people choose the wrong way.

...whe... Rain was falling heavily as ... ...hat ... station, and no one seemed to kn... ...ad." ... way to the Settlement. At last ... ...the ... man informed us that it was ... ...ll, ... mile further on. He seemed ... ...yed ... when we asked if there were ... ... about. "There might be a str... ... half-an-hour or so." Bermon... ... indeed, as one of the Settlemen... ... confesses, "a district without c... ... without booksellers' shops." Ev... ... travels by tram car, and you are t... ... immense distance for a penny.

"What will be going on at the ... ment this morning?" we wondere... ... plodded along through the muc... ... had plunged into the vast wilder... ... South-East London—a wilderness g... ... and more terrifying than even the ... peopled districts of the real East. ... Canning Town Settlement there is ... the cheering thought that a sho... ... will take one into Plaistow, and tha... ... country scenery is within easy reac... ... for Browning Hall in Walworth, I, ... could never feel dull or dispirited ... because of the nearness of the ... But the workers at Bermondsey ... much less interesting position. "... well," "Rotherhithe," "Bermonds... what dreary associations all these ... call up! Miles upon miles of ... low houses, a labyrinth out of ... there seems no escape—such was ... East London as we saw it on Sunda... the rain is pouring, and the strang... whom you inquire answers, "Oh, a... way beyond here," you feel as Stev... felt on the banks of the Oise, w... little French girl spoke of Englan...

SUNDAY AT THE LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

BERMONDSEY.

Soon after half past ten on Sunday morning I found myself at South Bermondsey Station, on my way to the Wesleyan Settlement. If I had read more carefully the sixth annual report, published last November by the Warden, I should have found, tucked away in a corner, directions to intending visitors. The best way to reach Farncombe-street is by train to Spa-road station, or by tram from Tooley-street, or by omnibus from Liverpool-street over Tower Bridge. May I suggest that in future reports it might be well to print the directions plainly on the cover? In approaching a new part of London nine out of ten ... happening inside." ... would look out of ... succeed. He ... red walls, bu... board to tell u...

We s...housekeeper came and ... agenc...eryone had gone to church. ... know what meetings were to be ... suggested that we should find o... Southwark Park Wesleyan Chur... Mr. Lidgett was preaching. A... Jamaica-street, about ten min... from the Settlement, we found ... there.

SOUTHWARK PARK WESLEYAN

The shockingly bad weather ha... the congregation, but still there ... attendance. One aisle was enti... pied by the members of the Boys... who were their uniforms. Th... more successful Boys' Brigade i... than that carried on in connec... the Bermondsey Settlement.

We remembered, as we took ... that the day was one of deepest ... in Wesleyan circles. The be... Moulton had been suddenly ... away, and the telegram annou... death would have come that mo... the hands of many of his bretl... Lidgett, one of Dr. Moulton's ... friends, had received the news, ... early part of the service he rea... gett more than once are aw... deeply thoughtful character of ... ing. Few sermons better rep... than his. On Sunday morning ... simple address to the memb... Boys' Brigade, of whom about ... present.

The text was, "They that ... are more than they that be w... Mr. Lidgett turned to the boys ... his whole attention upon them ... is a prophet?" he asked. "O... kind of parson—shall we say ... his best? He was nothing re... look at; he had no particular ... and yet in another sense he was ... ful that the king said, 'My fa... father, the chariot of Israel and th... men thereof.' That was just as ... said, 'The Woolwich and the F... and the Portsmouth of England.'

Mr. Lidgett's address had many ... passages. He advised the boys ... "Deeds that Won the Empire," ... mised them a copy for their libra... told the story of the Gordon Hig... at Dargai and of Nelson at T... Altogether it was a sermon to ... blood of his young hearers, an... interesting to notice how they se... hang upon his lips. The Boys' ... must be a fine recruiting ground ... Army.

Mr. Lidgett is clearly no Lit... lander, for he praised the faith ... British heroes, who believed that ... always on the side of England, ... England was the land of freedom. ... in mind, when you hear of Rus... German and Austrian tyranni... England is the friend of progress, ... report how things are and what needs ... doing."

...various ...nt, but ...Sin the ...in the ...o build a ...short ...ood. ...the ...features in ...o God is only to a ...hat faith go...nerally ...st soldiers th...t, the ...o anyone—...rmined ...—believing ...k must ...eir right ha... I am ...e a little in...cil, and ...eror? Stie mem... ...eople enjo... united ...he childre...ey and ...e that Mr. ...ar. Be... ...scholar, our local ...en for a pre... for a ...husiasm. ...he boys ...areful to ...of the di...religious ...m from t...the men ...interest. Christian ...connect...s have a ...not see ...bition at ...great nu... Sunday, ...I know th...we had a ...Settlemen...d a num... ...among ...day after... ...accoun...on some ...me far be...time Mr. ...could w...dresses in ...work, the...tack of in... ...boys' brig...elicate to ...vice in ...out party ...admirable ...f the Brtt, "I am ...whethe...I sit as a ...ben...ool Board; ...k co...articles on ...either ..., the ap... ...churchmdians, etc. ...are as into the ...ere is ...e wo...ts in Ber... ...the ...have are not ...men of this ...is...inion. Some ...unda...cals, and, of ...Mighsts. ...op...of London. ...Its...lustry going ...tly not recruited ...fill...lt is that the ...Sympathetic. In ...pone a skilled ...opportunity of ...gs highly skilled ...a the popula... ...y father works ...lesh in jam and ...s Pink, Ord, and ...factories here. ...the Settlement ...neighbourhood ...education and ...ose of the well- ...poor under the ...and are able to

fully and candidly than is possible in a Report.

On reaching the Settlement I was shown into the drawing room, a large and cheerful room, hung with excellent engravings after Burne Jones, Rossetti, Walker, George Mason, Roberts, Turner etc. and a number of books in the corner. Dr. Len & I were taken to the library where, with the exception of a set of prints of The Good Shepherd over the mantel piece, all decorations were again secular in character. It was clear that in the furnishing of the Settlement pains had been taken to eliminate anything which might suggest ecclesiasticism.

Mr. L. came to the library and took me off to his study, where for about an hour and a half he talked with great fluency: he has indeed a tremendous gift of speech, and even when I wished to put a word in I found it difficult to do so.

Mr. L.'s talk was mainly directed to the condition of the neighbourhood and the complete failure of the religious agencies around both in the past and present. The people he thinks are

more apathetic and less responsive than in any other part of London: this is due to the fact that it is recruited much less than other districts from the country, most of them who come here live from other poor parts of London; to the precarious casual character of the employment in the docks and on the waterside; and to the large admixture of Irish blood in the population.

Partly from this abnormal apathy of the people and partly from the fact that since the departure 12 years since of Mr Laurence the Rector of Bermondsey there has been no one of any mark in the district the work of the churches and chapels has been utterly ineffective. Mr K. enumerated those who at present had any influence: chief among them is the Rev. Body, whose church has long been a great Evangelical centre, who is a hard worker and who is helped by his means and connections: his church attracts most of the low churchmen of the neighbourhood, and he was contrasted with the "high and dry" Rector of Rotherhithe (Canon Peck) whose congregation is "a few children and a verger".

Mr Stobart works hard in his parish but is odd, cantankerous, and tactless. "My friend and neighbour" Coulthard is doing good work: so also is O'Hara Lee "an excellent fellow" who runs on very high lines. Of the Non-Cons the most successful is "that strange phenomenon" the Rotherhithe Free Church started by "a rather not to say very coarse-grained fellow called Goulding" and after his death financed by Charrington: of Mr Richardson Mr L. evidently had not a high opinion but thought that he alone among the workers in the district had got any of the indifferent to his meetings. As to the work of the Wesleyan Mission he was doubtful: Meakin had been successful in Walworth but the success of the new venture in Bermondsey was less certain: as to the Wesleyan P.S.A. in Bermondsey Town Hall all who go there are chapel goers.

The failure of the churches and the suspicion in which they are held by the working classes is largely due to the fact that in the past they were so completely dominated by the middle class spirit.

Scott Lidgett Bermondsey Settlement

When Rev L. came here the Wesleyan Chapel which is now connected with the Settlement was universally known in the neighbourhood as "Walters' Chapel". A Walters was a dock official in the busy Commercial Docks, and though "a good man after his lights" was identified with all that the Docks stand for in the district i.e. commercialism at its worst in the treatment of employés, and alone all things the keeping down of assessments; and other churches and chapels here in a similar way middle class persons. All this has had intimate suspicion of the person and on the first opening of the Settlement. men commonly held off "to see" as they said "if it was a parson trap". This suspicion, Rev L. says is now beating down and men know that "they don't look on him as a parson." Indeed Rev L's object like Dr Stead's is "to break free from ecclesiasticism" and "to preach a broader Christianity which shall touch life at all points."

In working the Settlement Rev L. has two

Scott Lidgett - Bermondsey Settlement

most careful "to do nothing to sever the churches" and though at first he was regarded with grave suspicion & many of the surrounding clergy said to the writer is working down. Mrs Stewart even went so far as to send spies to classes and meetings to see whether proselytising went on. As a matter of fact the workers are recruited from all churches and schools of thought.

No relief is given from the Settlement officially: and individual workers are asked to be as careful as possible in this regard. Mr Lidgett's own position is anti C.O.S. and in Poor Law administration he is in favour of liberal out-relief

Wr Am Co
Jan. 9
Report
Received Jan. 12. 1900
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The Eighth Annual Report

of the

Bermondsey Settlement.

Farncombe St. Bermondsey

BY

J. SCOTT LIDGETT

(*WARDEN*).

London.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

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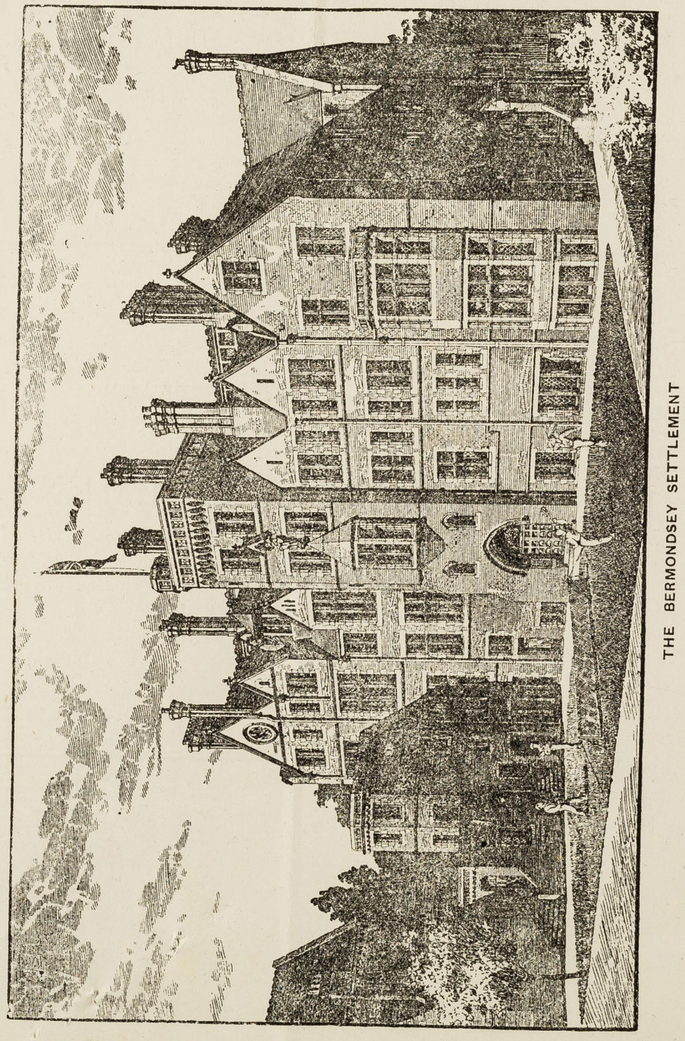
REPORT

OF THE

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1899.



THE BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT

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MR. E. H. PASCOE, St. John's Coll.

GENERAL AIMS.

1.—To bring additional force and attractiveness to Christian work.

2.—To become a centre of Social Life, where all classes may meet together on equal terms for healthful intercourse and recreation.

3.—To give facilities for the study of Literature, History, Science and Art.

4.—To bring men together to discuss general and special social evils and to seek their remedy.

5.—To take such part in Local Administration and Philanthropy as may be possible.

6.—And so to do all this that it shall be perefectly clear that no mere sectarian advantage is sought, but that it shall be possible for all good men to associate themselves with our work.

REPORT.

THE review of the work of the Bermondsey Settlement for the past year, contained in the following pages, will show those who have kindly followed our history during preceding years, that never before have we been able to report such an advance, whether in expansion, in efficiency, or in success.

But such an annual report invites and almost compels the inquiry how far the spirit and principles which have led to the foundation of Settlements are gaining ground in the community. And here the answer cannot be confidently favourable. It is true that Settlements are multiplying both in Great Britain and in America; that they have become recognised institutions and are treated as holding a foremost place among social agencies, because embodying some principles most vital to effective dealing with social problems; that those of us who are in charge of them are brought into communication with philanthropists in every leading country of Europe, who are seeking means of, at least partially, following our example and of profiting by our experience. Yet, so far as England is concerned, it may be more than questioned whether the multiplication and recognition of Settlements have not proceeded more rapidly than the growth of the social spirit which is necessary to sustain and develop them. It has yet to be ascertained whether, for the present, the movement is to be crystallized and stereotyped, like so many which have gone before it, or whether it is to be vivified and carried forward to new and larger issues by the growing power of the Christian sympathies, which originally inspired it.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that two books, which during the past year have most powerfully affected the public mind have, in different ways and appealing to different classes of readers, presented once more the supreme problems with which Settlements have to deal. I refer to Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5, John Street," and to Mr. Charles M. Sheldon's "In His Steps."

The practical outcome of the religious revival, described by Mr. Sheldon, was the establishment of a Settlement. Mr. Whiteing, it is true, speaks slightingly of Settlements. His hero says, "I had been

invited to join a University Settlement at the East End. I went down to look at it, but it proved to be a mere peep-hole into the life I wanted to see, with the Peeping Tom still a little too much on the safe side. The inmate did not live the life, he observed it merely from the standpoint of all the comforts of home. And if he sometimes plunged into the waters of tribulation, it was only in corks." Yet it is significant that the book represents the spiritual causes which awaken the true nobility of 'Tilda, as working through her friendly association with a man of higher education than her own, through the dissatisfaction with herself awakened by her failure to enjoy the higher attractions of art, music and literature, brought within her reach by him, coupled with the sense that she ought to enjoy them, and by her contact, for the first time, with a lady of refinement and kindliness, in a West End Drawing-room. I say nothing as to the complete or general sufficiency of these modes of higher influence; but the account exactly conveys the view taken by those who advocate Settlements on the ground,—sometimes, perhaps, stated with exaggeration and onesidedness, sometimes with a lack of humility and the sense of humour, sometimes in disproportion to the effect produced,—of the awakening effect produced when those who represent sympathetically the nobler ideals of higher civilization are brought into close personal contact with those who have had no previous opportunity of enjoying them.

But, whatever may be said of the solution, both books are at one in presenting to the world the great problem, and on its more personal and human side. "No. 5, John Street" describes, with perfect fidelity, two realms of life, parted by an almost impassable gulf. It shows the heroic spirit, which often dwells even in the slums, hidden from the casual observer by the coarseness, the *abandon*, and the truculence, which prevail there, well-nigh crushed by adverse conditions, most of which might be remedied if Society effectively willed their transformation. It shows higher possibilities buried beneath the luxury of the rich. It depicts a *human* intercourse between rich and poor, vital to the higher education of both. "In His Steps" confronts the wealthy, and hitherto complacent congregation of the First Church of Raymond with the presence and indictment of the famished and dying out-of-work, shows how the process of commerce and industry is wrought out in terms of human life, involving too often its anguish and despair, and suggests that these things are of overwhelming Christian concern, uttering an

imperative call to Christian service and sacrifice. The art, the remedies, the theology of the book may all be criticised. *But the problem is* THERE.

The first impulse of a philanthropic Englishman, when such human problems stir his conscience and his heart, is to found an institution, a mission or a charity, or, at least, to give a subscription to the first agent of such, who finds him while in the mood. But, not only the books to which I have referred, but above all the real experience of those who grapple with the facts of life among the poor, shows that what we really want is men and women,—strong, wise, voluntary, and devoted personal influence and service. Institutions and organization are the necessary instruments of persons. But it is *persons* that the human and social problem needs, persons, coming forward out of a great sympathy, as the leaders and guides, the friends and stays of those whose higher nature perishes under the stress of life. And it is the fact that Settlements emphasize this need, and seek, so far as society will heed them, to supply it, that makes them of such immense importance to the task of social transformation.

The complaint of "No. 5, John Street," quoted above, must be taken account of. It is a useful reminder. It marks the danger of organization, the shortcoming of a first start, the weakness of all movements which have to be carried on by the average possibilities of better human nature, rather than by the heroic self-devotion of the few. Settlements are starting-points, not goals; bases of operations rather than the most advanced positions. Let them but be made really strong, and further advance, still closer contact, more powerful assimilation, will ultimately result from them. But first the base must be made strong, if the attack on social evils is to be comprehensive and steadily progressive.

Two other introductory remarks must be made. In the first place, it must not be supposed that either Mr. Whiteing's 'Tilda, or Mr. Sheldon's out-of-work represent the only types with which the Settlements have to deal. There are multitudes deriving needful help from this Settlement who are not, like them, the victims of extreme conditions. The Settlement exists for the neighbourhood and not for any particular class. It is catholic, and therefore represents a fellowship in and for the higher life, comprehensively understood, in which all may claim a share.

And, secondly, the Settlement aims at balancing the work of leadership and organization with that of personal friendship, as must needs be done where general social progress is in view. We touch, more and more, all the interests and concerns around us,—religious, educational, social and administrative. This we hold to be vital to religion itself. We believe in the deep truth of Dr. Hort's saying: "Religion can rule only in proportion as it becomes worthy to rule, and the due honour which it learns to pay to all departments of human action in their several places is on one side the measure of its worthiness" (Hort, "The Way, The Truth, The Life," p. 185). In such a neighbourhood, at least, our *apologia* for the Gospel must be in spirit and in action; must set forth the catholicity of the Christian aim, both by our ministry to every human power and need, according to the measure of our opportunities and in due proportion; must witness to that catholicity also by laying stress on principles which promote general co-operation and fellowship, avoiding, above all, the spirit of sectarian narrowness, self-seeking, and needless strife.

But it is now time to pass on to the detailed account of our work.

Our Workers.

The Settlement Buildings have been full during most of the year, and the Women's House has overflowed to such an extent that we have been obliged to make separate arrangements for a number of ladies elsewhere.

The Residents at the Settlement have been, in addition to the Warden and his family, Messrs. J. M. Rippon, J. B. Ronald, J. E. Borland, Mus.B., F.R.C.O., J. C. Wheat, B.A. (Sub-Warden), J. E. Stratton, J. H. Jenkins, B.A., Frank Hoole, P. S. Kenyon, E. G. Goldie, Alfred Salter, M.D., C. A. H. Thompson, M.B., B.Ch., N. G. Gedye, Percy M. Weston, and M. C. Lamb. Dr. and Mrs. Kimmins have occupied the Settlement Lodge.

Owing to changes brought about in the ordinary course of events, we have, at present, vacancies for two or three Residents.

The following pages will show how many-sided are our undertakings and how many opportunities for social service are presented to men of the most diverse gifts and training. The diversity of our work fills the life of the Settlement with interest, and constitutes a practical training

of the highest value, carried on under the most favourable conditions, I shall be glad to hear from any suitable men, who may be drawn to assist us.

Applications should be made to me by any desiring to come into residence with us. The general tariff of charges is as follows:—

For two rooms, with use of common rooms, and board ...	28/-	Weekly.
For one combination room, with ditto, and board	24/-	
For bed-room, with ditto, and board	21/-	

The following have been the Residents in connection with the Women's House (149, Lower Road, Rotherhithe): Miss Mary Simmons (Head), Miss Emuss, Miss Andress and Miss Allen (Queen's Jubilee Nurses), Miss Ethel Emuss, Miss Knowles, Miss I'Anson, Miss M. E. Smith, Miss Frank, Miss Pepper, and Miss Robinson.

Our Flat in Russell-Scott Buildings—a block of Artizan's Dwellings near the Settlement—has been occupied throughout the year by Miss Dale and Miss Brown. A reference to the nature and value of their work there will be found later on.

Applications to become Residents at the Women's House should be made to Miss Simmons, or to me at the Settlement.

Miss Barlow has continued to act with me as Joint-Treasurer of the Women's House during the year. We have had, without ceasing, invaluable help from her counsel, her unfailing sympathy and her generous support. To be able to count on such friends in an uphill task is indeed a priceless blessing.

Our **Workers' Association** has continued to grow both in numbers and efficiency. Our old helpers have stood faithfully by us and new friends have been added to them. Some come for one or even two days weekly, and many others come for one or two evenings weekly. It is impossible to exaggerate our debt and that of the neighbourhood to them. We thank them all from the bottom of our hearts.

As the years pass, it is a growing pleasure to become conscious of the advancing *esprit de corps* of those who co-operate with us, of their increasing insight into and sympathy with the ideals which guide the Settlement, and of the diffused influence they are exerting in many circles in support of those ideals. Intimacy with such a band, and contact with the enterprises they are carrying on, will, I can safely say, be of the greatest value to those who may cast in their lot with us.

A recent domestic event must be mentioned. In July last the wedding of Mr. J. E. Borland with Miss Wildman took place. Mr. Borland has been connected with the Settlement from the beginning, and has for nearly five years been a Resident. His services to Musical education here and in the neighbourhood are well known, and will call for notice later in the Report. He has for long been ably seconded by Miss Wildman. We wish them every kind of happiness, and rejoice that though they cease to reside in the neighbourhood for the present, their work for the Settlement will be continued with unabated interest.

A word must again be spoken about the *Bermondsey Settlement Magazine*, the monthly record of our life and doings. It is edited with great skill and care, and presents a living and moving picture, month by month, of the principal Settlement events, to which a report like this can do but scant justice. Its use to our friends at a distance is that it conveys news of what we are doing; between all our people here it forms a bond of union and a channel of communication. Its circulation is increasing. The annual Subscription, including postage, is 2/-, and those who subscribe to it assist us not only by establishing relations between themselves and us and gaining information as to the spirit and undertakings of the Settlement, but by supplying the financial help needful to the maintenance of a publication which is locally, in our judgment, of great importance.

It is necessary to again inform our readers that the full address of the Settlement is Farncombe Street, Bermondsey, S.E., and that we are easily reached by train from Charing Cross and Cannon Street Stations (S.E.R.), to Spa Road Station, which is only a few minutes' walk distant; or by tram from Tooley Street to the end of Farncombe Street, or by omnibus from Liverpool Street over Tower Bridge.

Evangelism.

THE UNITED MISSION.

The **Bermondsey and Rotherhithe District Council of the Evangelical Free Churches** has its headquarters at the Settlement, and I have again acted as its President throughout the past year. The most important work which it has undertaken was the holding, at the end of last October, of a great United Mission at the Bermondsey Town Hall. The Mission was conducted by Mr. W. R. Lane. His straight-

forward manliness, his common sense, and above all the spirit in which he spoke, were of great effect, and the large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity during many of the services. The Settlement organized beforehand a house-to-house visitation of the whole district of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Horselydown, in which almost all the Free Churches and Undenominational Missions took part. A Special Choir was brought together and trained at the Settlement by Mr. Borland, who also acted as the Musical Director throughout the Mission. Our work in this connection was one instance out of the many, of the service which the Settlement is growingly able to render to the cause of Christian union and progress, now that the nature and breadth of its aims are understood and trusted throughout the neighbourhood.

SOUTHWARK PARK CHURCH.

Throughout the year there have been most gratifying signs of sound and steady progress in our Church work here; and we owe, under God, a great debt to my colleague the Rev. T. Nicholson Ritson for indefatigable work carried on in the best possible spirit. All our ordinary agencies are being successfully maintained.

The **Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Service** has been vigorously carried on during the year, and has been of great advantage, both for Evangelistic teaching and also for the application of such teaching to the practical duties and to the social problems of life. We have again to thank most heartily Mr. J. W. Thompson, and his Band and Choir, for the very valuable services they have rendered towards the attractiveness of the services.

The **Sunday School,** superintended by Mr. Wildman, has continued to do good and painstaking work throughout the year. The number on the books remains about the same as in previous years, viz., a little under 250, and the average attendance is about 180. More than 100 of the children are members of the International Bible Reading Association.

The **Rotherhithe Children's Mission** has carried on throughout the year a most interesting and successful Sunday Evening Service, under the direction of Mr. F. C. French, with a devoted band of helpers. About 400 children, not connected for the most part with the ordinary Sunday Schools, have been members, and the average attendance has

been nearly 250. The kindness of the Fresh Air Fund enabled the whole number to enjoy an excursion to Loughton during the summer.

The **Band of Hope** has had about 40 members, the average attendance having been about 25. An enlarged programme of instruction and recreation is now being carried out, and the numbers are increasing weekly.

The **Mothers' Meeting**, carried on by Mrs. Austin and others, has 62 names on the books, and an average attendance of about 30. This is a considerable reduction on the year, owing to the opening of a similar meeting in the immediate neighbourhood on the same day. But the meeting is doing a very good work, and its numbers are recovering from the loss. The amount in the Savings' Bank last Christmas was £28; and in the Clothing Club, £20. In July the members and their friends went for their Annual Excursion to Shirley Hills.

The **Girls' Parlour and Sewing Class**, conducted by Miss Huggins, has a membership of about 40, and a good weekly attendance. Much interest is taken in the meetings.

The **Men's Slate Club** has a membership of 92, a considerable increase on the year.

The **Women's Slate Club,** has 15 members. In connection with this we have also a Savings' Bank and Loan Club with 67 members holding 157 shares.

The **Penny Bank** has 175 depositors.

Several Old Clothes Sales have been held, the proceeds being devoted to some of our funds. We renew our appeal for parcels of garments for those sales, which are a great help to many of our poorer friends.

Two features of the year's work here call for special mention. A very successful **Branch of the Wesley Guild** has been established by my colleague the Rev. T. N. Ritson, whose good work is making itself felt most of all among the young men and women whom he has gathered round him. A very successful series of services, lectures, and entertainments, was carried through during the winter, and during the summer several excursions were arranged. But above all the members have been brought into closer fellowship with the Church and into more active co-operation with its work. The prospects both of the future

success of this branch of the Guild and of its influence upon our Church are extremely cheering.

In the second place, we are just bringing to a close a **Twelve Days' Mission**, conducted by Mr. Ritson and me, in Rotherhithe, which commenced on Friday, 22nd September. A house-to-house visitation of the whole district was carried out previously. In addition to the ordinary evening service, each night we have held a series of Open-Air Services, at which my colleague or I have preached, and in the afternoons meetings for Bible study and for considering some of the practical aspects of Christian life, have been held. On Thursday, September 28th, a Special Meeting was held in the Rotherhithe Town Hall, at which Mr. R. L. Stuart, J.P., the Chairman of the Vestry, presided, and addresses were given by the Rev. J. E. Wakerley, Mr. Pomeroy, L.C.C., and me on "Christ: the World's Hope." There was a large audience and an impressive opportunity was given to some who are recognised leaders in the social questions of the neighbourhood to give expression to those spiritual convictions on which their hope of progress is based. We are deeply thankful for the manifest benefits received through this Mission, which afford hopeful prospects for the year to come.

SILVER STREET.

The work here has been carried on throughout the year with great steadiness and patience. The improvement and growth mentioned in former years have been well maintained. The **Mothers' Meeting,** the **Slate Club,** the **Girls' Club**, and other social agencies have all been carried on with encouraging success. We are deeply indebted to all those who, in spite of many disadvantages, so persistently carry on the various activities of the Church.

POPULAR CHRISTIAN TEACHING.

In former years I have so fully dealt with the necessity of supplying in this neighbourhood broad Christian teaching, including Theological and Biblical subjects, the Religious Aspects of History, and the Spiritual Conditions of Social Life and Progress, that I need not greatly enlarge upon the subject this year. Suffice it to say that the work of the Theological Teacher is in its way as important as that of the Christian Evangelist, or the Ecclesiastical Organizer. To give utterance, if it

may be, with something of prophetic power, to the great spiritual presuppositions which underlie Christianity and are fully revealed in it, to expound them in their bearing upon individual and collective life, to illustrate their working in the past, to discern their influence in the present, and in their light to make preparation for the future, this is one of the highest and most needful tasks to which enlightened and Christian citizens can devote themselves. A Settlement, with its many-sided enterprises, revealing wide and humane sympathies, with its opportunities of translating living Christian ideals into practical social effort, and with the broadly undenominational temper and conditions of its work, is especially fitted to become a centre of such thought and teaching. Its testimony is the more impressive for its comparative freedom from ordinary denominational and ecclesiastical interests; while it has enlarged scope for making both teaching and practical work mutually explanatory, so as to give the freest expression both in word and deed to the Christian idea of life upon which it is founded.

Such teaching should be given in three forms. In the first place, it should be carefully, though popularly, elaborated, and delivered from time to time under such conditions as to present the reasoned faith, which is the key to our social aims. Such teaching should go forth in our Settlement Literature and affect the neighbourhood through the press. In the next place, it should be more popularly presented so as to reach the average of the working men around us. And, lastly, regular classes should be provided for the careful instruction of select bodies of Christian workers, in the hope that such may be led to a larger insight into the meaning of the Christian Faith, and thus to increased efficiency of work. Such teaching should be neither denominational nor prevailingly controversial: but should rather seek to bring out the comprehensive facts and principles of a truly catholic view of religion and life.

Under the three following heads, I report something of what has been done during the past year, and of what has been arranged for the coming season.

Sunday Night Lectures.—The Course for last Autumn was on "Champions of Freedom," and dealt generally with the faith and struggles of (1) the Early Christians, (2) the Reformers, (3) the Puritans, and (4) the Modern Philanthropists. The Course for the Spring was entitled "The Religious Problem of the Twentieth Century." In these

Lectures an attempt was made, after summing up the progress of the 19th Century, to show that the problem of the future lay in at once carrying over Evangelical faith, and in using it for the transformation of social conditions, and to investigate the nature of the Christian temper—as exhibited in the teaching of our Lord—by which this can alone be accomplished.

These Lectures, delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Settlement after service hours on Sunday evenings, attracted a large attendance, in which all forms of belief were represented, and an outline of them was published both in the *Southwark Recorder*, which always courteously affords us full space, and in the *Settlement Magazine*.

The course for this autumn is on "The Influence of Religious Ideas on Progress." I hope to find the means shortly of making these lectures weekly, throughout the Educational Session of the Settlement.

Open-Air Lectures. The more popular teaching of which I have spoken, while given as occasion has served here and there, has been specially reserved for the open-air. During the summer I delivered a Course of Lectures in Southwark Park, on Sunday mornings after service, on "The Spiritual Hindrances to Social Transformation, and how to remove them." In these I dealt with Undutifulness, Unbrotherliness, Indifference, and Love of Excitement (including frivolous amusements, drunkenness, and gambling), and with their spiritual causes, and attempted to show how Christ supplies the remedy for these evils, while inspiring, satisfying, and harmonising the desires from whose absence or perversion these evils result. Large and attentive audiences gathered each morning, and listened throughout to the lectures, which usually lasted nearly three-quarters-of-an-hour.

Theological Classes. My Morning Classes in Theology and Bible Study, which are attended by a little band of Church workers, City Missionaries, etc., have been held on two mornings in the week. The subjects taken have been "The Fatherhood of God in the New Testament," and the Epistle to the Colossians. This autumn we propose to continue the former subject, especially in its relation to the teaching of the Old Testament, and to enter upon the Epistle to the Ephesians.

My Class for Sunday School Teachers has led to a very important development for the coming year. The Bermondsey Auxiliary of the

Sunday School Union recently requested me to assist them in starting a **Training College for Sunday School Teachers,** on the lines of the scheme recently adopted by the Sunday School Union, and to allow the Settlement to become its head-quarters. Nothing could have given me greater pleasure. It is of the first importance to assist Sunday School Teachers so to equip themselves for their work that its efficiency may fairly keep pace with the advance of elementary education. And, further, I could not but deeply value so great a mark of the local confidence in the Settlement, entertained by so important a body of Christian workers. I have, therefore, arranged to provide Courses of Lectures at the Settlement on Saturday evenings. Two Courses on "The Principles and Art of Teaching" will be given, the *Advanced* by Mr. H. Barriball, who, having been originally a distinguished Student of Westminster Training College, has since had the two-fold experience of Headmaster of a Day School and Superintendent of a Sunday School; the *Elementary* by Mr. William Taylor, also doubly qualified as a very successful Board School Teacher and an old Sunday School Teacher. The Biblical and Theological Classes I am taking myself. They include a series of lectures on "The Bible: its structure and characteristics," on "Scripture History and Teaching," and on "Christian Evidences." Correspondence Classes will, if possible, be arranged for those who cannot attend the lectures. I am establishing a small Reference Library for the use of students attending these classes. We hope for a successful inauguration of this new undertaking, but even if at first is should attract but a few, we shall steadily pursue what is of such great importance to Christian progress.

OUR TEMPERANCE WORK.

It is somewhat difficult to give a report as to this, because the influence of the Settlement, or of its individual members, is exerted on behalf of many of the Temperance movements in the neighbourhood, and belongs, therefore, rather to their work than to ours.

The Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Branch of the **National British Women's Temperance Association** has its headquarters at the Settlement. Miss Simmons is the President, and Miss A. Huggins and Miss Brown are the Hon. Secs. There is a membership of about 100. Monthly Prayer Meetings of the members have been held. During the Free Church Council Mission mentioned above, the members of the

N.B.W.T.A. spent each evening in visiting the public houses in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall in order to give a kindly invitation to those frequenting them to attend the services. Some successful meetings have also been held, of which Dr. Salter's lecture on "Alcohol and its effect on the Human Brain," calls for special notice.

A Settlement Lodge of the Phoenix Order has been established, in order to give the advantages of a temperance Friendly Society to our Ambulance Brigade and others.

Our Educational Work.

The last session may fairly claim to have been the most successful of our history, so far as this department of our work is concerned, and this from every point of view. Our students were more numerous, more regular, and more responsive than in previous years. The work was more extensive in range and more thorough. There were more satisfying indications of the presence of life and development, and a marked increase of sympathy on the part of our students, with our highest aims. I have so often spoken of the necessary and important place of educational work among the aims of the Settlement that I need say little here. In a depressing neighbourhood, where life tends to become apathetic or frivolous, and where knowledge is too often sought merely for utilitarian and selfish purposes, few lessons can be more usefully taught by the Settlement than that of the nobility and sacredness of the pursuit of truth, and of the inseparable relation between truth and life. And this lesson, I hold, can be taught more effectively by a Settlement than is possible in Evening Continuation Schools or Polytechnics, valuable and indispensable as they both are. Our Educational Work is intended to have, and I think growingly has, something of this meaning in it. For the progress of this branch of our work we are deeply indebted to our Secretary, Miss Knowles, for her most efficient and untiring services.

The **College for Working Men and Women** at the Settlement. During the last session there have been 1364 entries, a large increase on the preceding year, and this notwithstanding the freeing of the Evening Schools of the London School Board, which came into operation last autumn.

The following is the list:—

ART:	
Drawing and Colour	19
Art Needlework	14
Wood Carving	9
COMMERCIAL:	
Book-keeping	54
Shorthand	88
Type-writing	47
Writing and Dictation	13
Commercial Geography	22
GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTION AND PRACTICE	81
HISTORY:	
University Extension Lectures—	
(Autumn Term)	100
(Winter Term)	59
(Summer Term)	35
Historical Reading Class	9
LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE:	
Literary Society	7
Elocution (Advanced)	25
Elocution (Elementary)	28
English Grammar	11
English Literature	5
French (Advanced)	15
French (Elementary)	24
German	17
Greek (Elementary)	1
Latin (Elementary)	2
Composition	7
MATHEMATICS:	
Arithmetic	29
Euclid	1
MUSIC:	
Choral Society	81
Orchestra	26
Solo-Singing	12
Glee and Part-Song Choir	46
Sight-Singing	41
Violin	63
Viola and Violoncello	2
Cornet	4
Clarinet	4
Flute	1
Mandoline Classes and Band	67
NATURAL SCIENCE:	
Chemistry	5
Electricity and Magnetism	13

POLITICAL SCIENCE:	
Parliamentary Debating Society	50
TECHNICAL:	
Ambulance, First Aid (St. John)	79
Nursing (St. John)	27
Cookery	14
Dress-making	31
Millinery	12
Building Construction	11
Drawing for the Workshop	11
Use of Tools	11
THEOLOGICAL:	
Sunday School Preparation	7
Biblical Reading Society	12
Christian Doctrine and History	12
	1364

Our **University Extension Lectures** were singularly attractive and instructive. They were given by Mr. E. L. S. Horsburgh, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, his subject being "The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era." The general importance and interest of this chapter of history need not be pointed out. Mr. Horsburgh dealt with it not only with great fullness of knowledge but with remarkable clearness, and the lectures were made still more valuable by the lime-light views which he exhibited, reproducing portraits, battle-pieces, and caricatures of the period. The interest of the class was maintained throughout the 25 lectures, and it may be mentioned that a number of Pupil Teachers of the London School Board, in their Scholarship year, attended, at the request of the School Board. The results of the examinations by Mr. T. F. Tout, Professor of History in Owen's College, Manchester, were very satisfactory. A good report was given of the work; twenty students passed the examination, of whom eight gained distinction. This season our lecturer is Professor Woods Hutchinson, M.D., of Buffalo, U.S.A., and his subject is "The March of Animal Life."

The work of our **Choral and Orchestral Union** and of our other Musical Classes again calls for special mention. I need say nothing as to the general aims of this branch of our work, since these were dealt with at great length last year.

Two great Concerts were given in the Bermondsey Town Hall during the season. In December the programme consisted of some of

Dr. C. Villiers Stanford's principal works, including "The Revenge," "Phaudrig Crohoore" and the "Irish Symphony," and of some popular selections from Wagner. Dr. Stanford himself conducted the performance of his own works, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the way in which they were rendered. In the spring Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was given. On both occasions there was a large attendance.

A new departure was made by the performance of Sir John Stainer's "The Crucifixion" at St. James' Church, Bermondsey, in February. The great church was crowded with nearly 2,000 people on this occasion, and the service was most impressive. A second performance of this work was given at Easter in Southwark Park Wesleyan Church, by its Choir, under Mr. J. W. Thompson, augmented by members of the Settlement Society.

The Union was rendered more efficient by the formation of an Association, including friends from a distance, who have for some years steadily assisted at our Concerts. Their organic connection with us gives promise, as will be seen from the arrangements for the coming season, of a large extension of our engagements. We are greatly indebted to them all for their sympathy and help.

The formation of a **Glee and Part-Song Choir**, under the conductorship of Prof. John Taylor, of the Guildhall School of Music, laid the foundation for extended study of lighter musical work, at once supplying greater variety and meeting the wants of less advanced students. This choir did good service on several occasions, including help at the Nursing Concert mentioned below.

Our Classes in Sight-Singing (according to Prof. John Taylor's Method), in Solo-Singing, as well as in the Violin and other instruments, by which our younger students are prepared to enter the Orchestra, all did very useful work during the session.

For the direction of all our Musical work, and especially for the training of the Choir and Orchestra, we are under the greatest obligations to Mr. J. E. Borland, Mus.B. (Oxon.), F.R.C.O., to whose extremely able and untiring efforts from the first the success of our Musical department is due.

A Series of Chamber Concerts, arranged by the People's Concert Society, was given in our Lecture Hall, on alternate Saturday evenings, enabling lovers of music to hear the best string music well performed. Crowded and enthusiastic audiences filled the hall on every occasion.

Our best thanks are again due to the Society, and especially to its Secretary, Miss Ethel L. Robinson, for their services to the Settlement and to this neighbourhood. To the latter we are further indebted for the kindness with which she arranged a Popular Concert at the Bermondsey Town Hall, in aid of our Nursing Funds.

Our Musical Programme for the coming Session is very extensive and important. Two Concerts will be given at the Bermondsey Town Hall; the first will be in November, when Mendelssohn's "Athalie," Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, and Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," (the last conducted by the Composer), will be rendered. The second will be in May, when Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Golden Legend" will be performed.

In addition to these, a series of Oratorio Services has been arranged in some of the largest Churches of our district. On December 13th, Spohr's "Last Judgment" will be given at St. James' Church, Bermondsey; on January 25th, Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be performed at the Church of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark; on March 14th, Stainer's "The Crucifixion" will be repeated at St. James' Church, and on April 2nd, "The Messiah" will be rendered at St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey. All these works will be again given at Southwark Park Wesleyan Church by its Choir, augmented by members of the Settlement Choir. In this way our Musical Society will at once render help in revealing to the neighbourhood the glories of the highest sacred music, will do so in the way best suited to make such performances devotional, and under conditions which testify to and promote that growing spirit of co-operation between Christians of different Churches, which the Settlement recognises as one of the highest and most important ideals.

The **Glee and Part-Song Choir** is preparing Cowen's "Rose-Maiden," and other minor works, for a Concert at the Rotherhithe Town Hall. The possibility of such a programme shows how successful has been the labour expended during the past eight years, and gives promise of the growing realization of our plans for the musical advancement of the neighbourhood.

A few words must be said of the successful work of the **Elocution Classes** under Mr. W. H. Jones. The principal work studied by them was Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," of which recitals were given in February. This season "Hamlet," and Tennyson's "Becket" have been selected. These Classes not only supply an evening's valuable

recreation in the week, coupled with most useful teaching as to voice-production, etc., but create a taste for great literature which can be aroused among our people, according to my experience, by no other means.

Our **Parliamentary Debating Society** had a very vigorous session during the winter. The Conservatives and Liberals who have, in their turn, enjoyed preponderance in previous sessions, were for a considerable period obliged to give way to a Socialist majority, which gave opportunity for many advanced social proposals to be discussed. The best personal relations were maintained throughout, and from time to time evenings for recreation brought the members together. I am told that ours is the only similar institution in South East London which has enjoyed six years of continuous existence. We enter upon the new Session with every prospect of a successful year; and I am convinced that good work is being done in awakening interest among our young men in public affairs, in training them for debate, and in fitting them for future service on some of our local administrative Boards.

Special mention should be made of our **Ambulance Brigade** (The Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade), which, under the very able and devoted instruction and oversight of Dr. Salter, has come into existence during the past year, with every prospect of great and growing success. The Brigade, which now numbers more than 100 members, has been recruited from our Ambulance Classes of previous sessions and from the various industries around us, and especially from the water-side. The members have attended classes in First Aid, Nursing, and Physiology, and have received weekly instruction in Military Stretcher Drill. Valuable testimonies have been received of the efficient help which members of the Brigade have rendered from time to time in accidents at the Docks and Wharves; and they have given evidence on more than one occasion of their smartness in drill. I need not point out the great value of such training in a neighbourhood where accidents are unfortunately frequent.

The Brigade has been of great social, as well as educational and practical use. The members have formed a Social Club at the Settlement, under the ungrudging care of Dr. Salter, and their most successful "free-and-easy" Concerts have been attended by their wives and friends. A considerable number of the wives have come together weekly to an "At Home" for them, held by Miss Simmons and others, and help

has been given to many of the members in times of sickness or distress. I have alluded above to the Phœnix Lodge which has been established for them, and I shall refer later on to other services rendered by the Brigade to the Settlement. But enough has been said to show how many ends—moral and charitable as well as recreative—are being served by the Brigade, in addition to its primary object of qualifying men for practical service to their fellows in the emergencies of industry.

A similar enterprise for Women is being set on foot this autumn by the inauguration of our "Nursing Guild." This Guild is composed of past and present members of our Women's Ambulance and Nursing Classes. Its objects are to preserve and increase the knowledge and skill its members have gained in class-work, to give them increased opportunities of fitting themselves for the ordinary duties of domestic nursing, and eventually to form a roll of members, willing and fit to be called upon to render subordinate nursing assistance to their neighbours, under the direction of the District Nurses, and as supplementary to their work. The arrangements include Lectures and Practice in Surgical Bandaging, in Scientific Bed-making, in the Management of the Sick Room, and other most important subjects.

These last two Societies are a striking illustration of the principle of growth in our Educational work, as well as of its subordination to the practical needs of the district, and to that spirit of social service which we seek to inculcate as the true outcome of all knowledge and power.

Our **Athletic and Recreative Societies** have flourished during the Session. The **Gymnastic Club** gave a most successful display at the Bermondsey Town Hall, over which Viscount Morpeth kindly presided. Cricket, Football anl Swimming Clubs have all been in vigorous operation.

The **Rambling Club** grew in popularity, having nearly 50 ordinary members. Among the more important events of the season may be mentioned the visit to Westminster Abbey, where the members were shown over by the Dean, who was good enough to devote a Saturday afternoon to the party. Besides this, the Charterhouse and St. Bartholomew's Church were visited, under the guidance of Dr. Kimmins, as well as other places of interest in London; while country rambles were arranged to Hayes, Chingford, Richmond, Kew, etc., and a joint excursion of the Rambling Club and the Choral and Orchestral Union was made to Down, where Sir John Lubbock's park and the house of Charles Darwin were visited.

On Whit-Monday a large party went up to Oxford, where we were received by members of the Oxford University Wesley Guild, who showed us over many of the objects of interest connected with the University. Our best thanks are due to the Rev. W. H. Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, and to the other friends, whose kindness made this excursion memorable in the case of all who took part in it.

The monthly "At Homes" arranged by the Students' Entertainment Committee, and the Conversaziones secured frequent opportunity for valuable and pleasant social intercourse between large numbers of residents and students. The final one was presided over by Lord Reay, and on that occasion the Viscountess Morpeth very kindly distributed the Prizes and Certificates for the Session.

In connection with the Nursing Sale of Work to be mentioned later on, the students of the Settlement rendered most valuable service, providing three stalls, for which they worked hard and ungrudgingly for months beforehand, thus affording a valuable proof of their loyal attachment to our work.

The **Southwark Branch of the London Pupil Teachers' Association** has continued to meet at the Settlement on Saturday afternoons, under the leadership of Miss Simmons and Miss Ethel Emuss, and latterly of Miss Robinson. The members have had gymnastics, a painting class carried on by Miss Lloyd, and in the summer excursions and rambles. Such influences as have been exercised upon those who will be the teachers of the future are of very great advantage.

Our Exhibitions.

Our Third Picture Exhibition was held at Whitsuntide. The important educational, recreative and social ends which are served by such exhibitions have been dwelt upon by me at such length in former reports and are coming to be so generally recognised that I need say little on the subject this year. One remark, however, should be made. It is said by some that the effect of exhibiting pictures for so short a period of time is evanescent, and that therefore it hardly warrants the trouble and expense which are necessarily involved in bringing a collection together. Such criticism seems to me to be hasty and unsound. The effort to bring beautiful objects within reach of the crowded populations living in the depressing surroundings too familiar to us, cannot be satisfied with the arrangement of Art Exhibitions for a fortnight; but only by

such a beginning can the demand for more be awakened, and the influences be fostered which, working along various lines, will in the end satisfy that demand. The very evanescence of the pleasure given tends to produce regret that the opportunities of seeing beautiful things are so rare, and those, who have enjoyed the opportunity occasionally near home, gradually begin to seek it farther afield. The effect produced on a school by visiting a local Picture Exhibition makes its teachers more anxious to seek similar opportunities whenever and wherever they occur, and so with the ordinary visitors who come to spend an hour in the galleries. Thus slowly but steadily we produce the impression upon multitudes hitherto without it, that beautiful things were meant for them, and that life needs to be enriched by visions of beauty. When the seed thus sown has had time to grow, the harvest will be rich beyond what we can imagine now, and we are working not for the moment, in this and in all other matters, but for the future with its larger gifts in store.

Our Exhibition was opened on May 17th by Lord Welby, Chairman of the London County Council, and it remained open until May 31st, during which time more than ten thousand persons visited it. The Collection, which on the whole greatly surpassed its predecessors, included works by Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A., the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, G. R. Watts, R.A., Frank Holl, R.A., W. W. Ouless, R.A., Val Prinsep, R.A., Alfred East, A.R.A., Henry Moore, A.R.A., Alfred Parsons, A.R.A., Copley Fielding, Yeend King, R.I., Clara Montalba, Israels, Daubigny, The Earl of Carlisle, Hubert Herkomer, Clausen, Carl Haag, T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., etc.

Among the lenders were The Duke of Sutherland, The Earl of Rosebery, The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., The Marchioness of Northampton, The Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Hobhouse, Sir John Brunner, M.P., Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, M.P., Mr. Alexander Young, Mr. James S. Budgett, Mr. J. S. Forbes, Mr. S. S. Holland, and Mr. T. Nettlefold. Mr. Nettleship again gave us some valuable help by superintending the hanging of the pictures. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of his artistic skill in securing the total effect of the Exhibition. Parties of School-children visited the pictures daily under the guidance of their teachers and of friends who placed their services at our disposal. Mr. Selwyn Image again assisted us by giving a lecture to teachers on the leading features of the exhibition

and the use of it to be made for the children. The pleasure given by the exhibition was very great, and afforded ample compensation for the trouble which it involved. The balance sheet is given at the end of the Report. We were again deeply indebted to Mr. J. C. Wheat for his untiring services in organising the work and securing subscriptions.

THE SETTLEMENT COTTAGE FLOWER SHOW.

The Second Flower Show was held at the Settlement on July 15th, and was opened by Lady Osborne Morgan. The Show was a considerable improvement on its predecessor. The Settlement was bright with plants which revealed the increased care which had been spent in their cultivation. Among those who showed were the old people from the St. Olave's Workhouse, connected with our Brabazon Society, the children of Guilds, and the children of a number of the neighbouring Board Schools. Particular mention should again be made of the beautiful collection of flowers brought by the children of the Laxon Street Board School, Long Lane, whose Head Mistress, Miss Gill, had taken her elder scholars into the country to obtain them, and had given them instruction in the art of arrangement. Prizes were also given for the best kept window of plants, the best kept back garden, the best kept fore-court, and the best kept school garden attended to by children. Our best thanks are due to Miss Lomas and Mr. P. M. Weston who acted as Honorary Secretaries, and also to the Kyrle Society for gifts of roots and seeds during the year.

Owing to a change of date in holding the Exhibition of Drawing and Colour Work in the London Board Schools, the local Southwark Exhibition has not yet been held this year, but it is hoped that it may be arranged during the winter at the Settlement as last year. Such exhibitions stimulate the teachers and scholars, awake the interest of the parents in the work of education, and assist promising pupils in getting a start in life.

External Educational Work.

The **Bermondsey Working Men's Institute.**—During the winter we again arranged miscellaneous lectures at this Institute. The attendance was not large, but it is of great importance to endeavour to strengthen educational influences in such clubs, and as far as possible to prevent amusements crowding out everything besides.

During the autumn the Settlement undertook the local organization of a course of ten **Free Science Lectures** at the Rotherhithe Town Hall on "Air, Fire and Water," given by Prof. Vivian B. Lewes, under the joint auspices of the Technical Education Board and the University Extension Society. The lectures were well attended and eleven students successfully passed the examination at the close.

During the coming winter Courses of Lectures have been arranged for the readers at the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Free Libraries. The Settlement is taking a considerable share in this new undertaking, several of us having promised to furnish lectures during the season. We are thankful that the position taken by the Settlement in the Educational Work of the district causes outside bodies naturally to invoke our help whenever educational movements are set on foot.

Our Social Work.

In passing to this department of our work I would repeat what I said last year, that the institutions classed under this head are placed there because of their predominant attribute. The classification is imperfect because much of the work already spoken of is highly social, and many moral and educational influences are brought to bear through our Social Work.

OUR CLUBS.

We are deeply convinced of the great importance to the higher interests of the neighbourhood of well managed club life, where strong and good personal influences are present. Social life must be made a possibility in these densely crowded districts, and it must be brought about by such common co-operation as shall not only quicken the interest, but deepen the sense of responsibility and increase the power of united action in the case of all who take part. Where satisfactory conditions prevail, the club is a powerful factor in raising the standard of thought and effort, and becomes a school of good manners in the noblest sense of the term.

St. George's Social Club.—This club, the only temperance club within reach of the water-side, is now in the sixth year of its existence. It has not been quite as vigorous during the past year as it should have been, owing to a variety of causes, but it has continued to do good work. It has a Library, Reading and Games Room open to members, and a

Refreshment Bar open to the public. It has continued to be the local headquarters of the Dockers' Union, and a successful Slate Club has also been carried on there. There is an Athletic Club formed from its younger members, which took part in the Settlement Gymnastic Display last spring, and has held more than one Rowing competition on the river. We value greatly the opportunities which it has created year by year for free and intimate intercourse and co-operation between members of the Settlement and a number of those who live along the water-side.

I must again express my obligations to Mr. F. Foster, the Hon. Secretary of the Club, who is also Secretary of the Dockers' Union, and to Mr. J. B. Ronald, its Treasurer and one of our Residents, for their very valuable services.

Our **Working Girls' Clubs** have again carried on most valuable work during the year. They now number six, without counting the Young Servants' Guild, and are scattered in various parts of the district particularly the poorest part. They are composed of all classes of factory girls down to the very roughest. They are all of moderate size, a condition which is essential to the exercise of those higher personal influences which they bring to bear. Many of the girls belong to an altogether rougher class than even Mr. Whiteing's 'Tilda, and are not always redeemed by her great qualities, though underlying the coarseness of their exterior the presence of good qualities is often revealed, as soon as higher influences are brought to bear upon their lives. Such girls, and the lads who correspond to them, represent the children who throughout their youth were engaged in dodging the School Attendance Officer, and never enjoyed the civilizing influences of the Day School. They are not the failures of our elementary education, they are the sad examples of what multitudes of others would have been without it. This lack of education and training sends them into the world only fit for the lowest and most poorly paid labour, the conditions of which go to intensify the evils of their bringing up. It is a problem which ought not to exist, and all well-considered social effort must be directed to destroy the causes rather than to modify the results. But while the conditions last there is but one means at all hopeful of training to some measure of self-control, and awakening to some standard of self-respect, and that is by the methods exemplified in our Clubs.

The **Beatrice Working Girls' Club,** to the members of which the above remarks do not apply, meets in Southwark Park School-room

on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A great loss has been sustained during the past year by the withdrawal, we hope temporarily, of Miss Farrar Smith, through ill-health, and of Miss I'Anson, owing to family claims. To both we have been greatly indebted for the most valuable service. Their places have been taken by Miss Baynton, the Misses Leaf, and Miss J. Andress. The Gymnastic Class was again vigorously carried on under the very efficient instruction of Miss James, and at a competition between six of the London Girls' Clubs, in March, the Beatrice Club won the Silver Challenge Shield presented by Mrs. Nathaniel Cohen. They were, however, not so successful at the Northampton Institute, later in the season, winning only one ordinary medal. The girls took an interesting part in the Settlement Gymnastic Display at the Bermondsey Town Hall, besides giving one of their own at Southwark Park School-room. Mr. Morgan has again carried on a Singing Class, which has been well attended and popular. The girls prepared and performed a Cantata, "The Rose Queen," and have since given it to the old people at the St. Olave's Workhouse. During the summer the girls had bicycle lessons and practice in the Settlement courtyard.

The work of this Club has always given great satisfaction. Its members are composed of the best class of factory girls, some of them very intelligent and fairly educated, but depressed by the monotonous conditions of factory life, with long hours, at low rates of wages, which leave no margin for self-improvement and recreation. Life under such conditions is full of moral dangers, and a club which helps them to recreation, brings to them valuable friendships, and opens up to them a prospect of larger and better life, does for them truly Christian work. Recently one of the old members has, by the help given to her, been able to take up the work of Assistant Matron in a Training-Home for Girls, and another has obtained her certificate from the British College of Physical Education, which entitles her to instruct both in the theory and practice of Physical Education. She is now employed as an instructor in some of the Evening Schools of the London School Board. Except for a few final lessons, all her instruction has been gained at the Beatrice Club. Besides these one of the members has efficiently instructed the St. George's Club girls in drill, another has taught the "Junior Sesame" girls and a third is undertaking to teach the "Stephen-the-Yeoman" girls this session. These appointments are evidence, not only of the efficiency of the Club, but of the way in which its best

members learn the Settlement ideal of sharing their own advantages with others.

The **St. George's Girls Club** has been carried on during the year by Miss Brown. Its membership is composed of the roughest class of water-side girls, who earn their living by wood-chopping and similar occupations. They represent the most difficult type of the most difficult class which I have described, being almost entirely uncivilized, and exposed, from their earliest years, to the worst temptations to intemperance. For them drill is valuable, not so much as physical education or recreation, but as giving a little of that discipline which they so sorely need. It was a great night when they gave their first display in the Settlement Lecture Hall, arrayed in the scarlet blouses which Miss Brown had taught them to make for themselves in their weekly meetings at the Settlement Flat. To the Flat also they came on Sundays to tea, there to enjoy an hour's quiet and talk with Miss Brown, while on Bank Holidays they were taken out of Bermondsey, and thereby kept out of the public houses.

The **South Bermondsey Working Girls' Club** is carried on by Miss Lomas and some of her friends in Alexis Street Board School. The members are, many of them, employed in Lipton's jam manufactory. They meet together weekly for drill, games, and quiet entertainment. During the year a Lending Library was established for them. In the summer a few of them were enabled, by the help of the Factory Girls' Holiday Fund, to get a few days at Hastings. Such an event not only opens up a world of new life to the girls who have enjoyed it but stirs their fellows to seek similar enjoyment, and hence there comes the improvement due to their realizing the nearness of a world of larger opportunities, and to the cultivation of the habits of resolution, thrift, and management, by which these opportunities may be obtained. These things seem small as they fill a line in a report, but in reality they mean volumes in the training of individual lives.

"Stephen-the-Yeoman" Club has been carried on by Miss Frank and Miss Ethel Emuss, in connection with the undenominational Mission of that name, and in association with its workers. Singing, needlework, drill, and games have been engaged in, and the girls have come to the Settlement once a week for cookery instruction.

The **"Junior Sesame" Club** established by ladies of the West End "Sesame" Club, has been held at Farncombe Street Board School

for the benefit of the Working Girls who, during their school days were members of Sister Grace's Guilds of Play. The Club has had a large membership, and by its means, much of the good already secured for the girls has been maintained. The members have had an evening weekly for drill, singing, sewing and games. We are greatly indebted to Mrs. McNeill, Miss Hobhouse and other ladies for their help.

Senior and Junior Girls' Clubs have been carried on at Silver Street by Miss Brown and other helpers. They have been largely attended. The programme for the Seniors has been similar to that of our other clubs, while the Juniors have been entertained with games and stories.

The **Young Servants' Guild,** for the young servants who have been placed out in situations by the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, has been carried on by Miss Dale, who has encouraged the girls to spend their evening out with her at the Flat, thus lessening the temptations of aimless wanderings in the streets, and giving them the sense—new to some of them—of having *friends* to whom they may at any time have recourse. This autumn a club-room, comfortably furnished and provided with games and books, is being opened for them by Miss Robinson.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

Successful as the work in connection with the Settlement Company of the Boys' Brigade has been in past years, the last season has surpassed them all in the number of the boys and in the all-round efficiency of the work. It is impossible to speak too highly of the admirable work which has been done by the Captain, Mr. Rippon, aided by his Lieutenants, Messrs. Ronald, Jenkins, Bernard Hoole and Frank Hoole. The help given to the boys has been manifold, the personal influence exerted upon them, judged from every standpoint, has been most powerful and beneficial. It has been a joy to see the large assembly of boys gathered together weekly in all weathers for the Sunday Night's Service, to listen to their choir-practice beforehand, and to their hearty singing in the service. The Company came out second in Mr. Day's Bible Competition for London Companies.

In addition to the Sunday Services, the Drills, Educational Classes, and the Drum and Fife Band have been carried on with equal vigour. Athletic, Football, Cricket, and Swimming Clubs have all been most

successful; while indoors, during the winter, cheerful entertainments have been held from time to time. The Reading Room has been open nightly when other occupations have not been going on. About 100 boys went into Camp at Lancing, during the week of August Bank Holiday, and were assisted by the glorious summer weather to have a thoroughly enjoyable time. The old boys have been kept in close association with their old officers, and this autumn a Brass Band is being formed for those of them who are musically inclined. Thus from every point of view, spiritual and moral as well as social, in the efficiency of all its enterprises and their popularity, as well as in the establishment of permanent relationships between the officers and the boys, the work must be pronounced an unqualified success. Indeed it is embarrassed just now by its success, for our premises are growing too strait for the growth and multiplication of our enterprises, and one of the most important claimants for some enlargement is the Boys' Brigade.

St. Christopher's Club for Boys.—This Club has been carried on in Southwark Park School-room by Miss Ethel Emuss and Miss Frank, assisted by Miss Salter, Miss Richards and Mr. Yule. It has had a membership of about 40 of the rough water-side boys. A marked improvement has taken place in the boys during the year. During the winter they have had drill and games, and in the summer cricket in Southwark Park. On one Saturday an excursion down the river to Greenwich, organised by Miss Richards and Miss Salter, gave great enjoyment to the boys. It is a matter of great regret to the boys and to us all that Miss Ethel Emuss, the founder of the Club, has been obliged to give it up, owing to her removal from the Settlement. We are much indebted to her for her valuable work.

THE GUILD OF PLAY.

The Guild of Play, in its work for girls, corresponds to the Boys' Brigade and St. Christopher's Club in their help to boys. It has branches in East Lane, Farncombe Street, Albion Street, and Neckinger Board Schools, and in Stephen the Yeoman Ragged School; all in the neighbourhood of the water-side. It is under the direction of Mrs. Kimmins (Sister Grace) assisted by Miss Maude Brailsford and Miss Nora Hoole. The weekly meetings, at which Old English songs are sung and games played, are crowded with children eager to take part. The work is most carefully thought out, to make it at once the vehicle

of higher teaching, of refining influence, and healthful recreation. I have in previous years alluded to its delightful results in improving the manners and games of all the youngsters in the streets around us. Its influence in this respect can hardly be exaggerated.

The Guild held two great Festivals during the year. The first was the Yuletide Festival at the Bermondsey Town Hall, over which the Countess of Warwick presided, when a beautiful performance of carols and of games, and a charming representation of Cinderella were given. The second was the May Day Festival which this year was held in the courtyard of the Settlement. A Maypole was set up in the centre, and a series of May Games was gone through to the great enjoyment of a crowd of relatives, friends, and neighbours, who crowded not only the courtyard, but the street, the windows of the houses, and even the roofs. At the Town Hall some 400 children took part, and on May-Day some 250. The May Games were repeated in the courtyard of the Bermondsey Workhouse for the benefit of the old people. Saturday Afternoon Excursions for the girls were arranged weekly during the season through the kindness of members of the Sesame Club.

THE GUILD OF THE BRAVE POOR THINGS.

This Guild has had another successful year's life under the management of Sister Grace, assisted by Miss Collins, Miss Taylor, Miss Underwood, Miss Maude Brailsford, Miss Nora Hoole, Miss Allen, Mrs. Benson, Miss Rennie, and Mr. Bernard Hoole. As is now well known this Guild has branches in various parts of the country, and those who desire to understand its origin and aims should read Mrs. Ewing's "Story of a Short Life," and Sister Grace's pamphlet showing how she turned that story into practical account.

The Settlement Branch of the Guild has about 200 members and meets every Friday afternoon at the Settlement. Thither come the blind and lame, and suffering of all ages, and when they come an afternoon of mingled education and recreation is provided for them, enabling them to some extent at least to forget and live above their troubles. The whole ends with a short service, which is deeply impressive as representing the pledge and prayer of those who are banded together to be "happy in their lot." To watch a little company of blind men and women listening to a lecture—say on the troubles in South Africa—to see the cripple boys going through their drill in the Gymnasium and

enjoying it to the full, notwithstanding their bodily infirmities, to see the deaf girls learning to represent some fairy tale in dumb show, while the younger children are entertained with toys, is a striking revelation of how much enlightened sympathy can do to give back to sufferers the interests and joy in life which if they had been left to themselves would probably have been lost in brooding over their sorrow. Sympathy and comfort are great; but the sympathy that helps sufferers so to reconstruct their shattered life as to get out of it much of its pleasure and usefulness, and therefore of its peace, is immeasurably better still.

For such work there are not wanting helpful friends, and the special features of the work may be best marked out by the thanks which we have to give. Dr. Salter has acted as the Guild Physician, giving much time and care to the work. Dr. Peart-Thomas has helped by teaching the art of bent iron-work, etc. Miss Manley and her staff at Stockwell Training College kindly gave a Garden Party to the Guild, as also did Mrs. Brailsford at Chislehurst. Lady Katherine Somerset, President of the Guild, has again proved an invaluable friend, bearing the expenses for 30 of the children to spend a fortnight at Duxhurst, besides sending gifts of clothes and library books. Miss Joan Upcher and Miss Marnham very kindly invited some of the Guild for a long holiday in the country bearing all the expenses, while others were helped in a similar way by the Ragged School Union. Messrs. Truslove and Hansome sent gifts of books to the Library, and Mr. R. L. Stuart contributed a bath chair. Flowers and bulbs were sent from time to time by friends in all parts of the country. A series of most enjoyable Concerts and Entertainments were given by numerous visiting parties, of whom it is only possible specially to mention the Old Girls of the Blackheath High School, who came more than once to help us. The deaf children spent a happy day at the Zoological Gardens.

The **Industrial Exhibition** was unavoidably postponed until this autumn.

The bare recital of these facts will show how many-sided is the work of the Guild and how wide-spread and helpful is the sympathy it has aroused.

The **Mothers' Meeting**, which has grown out of the Guild, has continued to increase in numbers during the year. It has now 150 members, and is conducted by Mrs. Bloomfield and Mrs. Matthews, of the Sesame Club, to whom our best thanks are due. A most successful excursion to Southend was one of the features of the year's work.

Copies of the Accounts and Subscription List for the Guild of Play and the Guild of the Brave Poor Things may be had on application to Mrs. Kimmins (Sister Grace).

Our Work in Local Administration and Philanthropy.

The work and influence of the Settlement in this department grows year by year and is of great importance from every point of view. The interests of Christian Evangelism, of higher education, and of righteous administration, informed by high ideals and carried out by capable administrators, are inseparable. Therefore our participation in such work is necessary to the full manifestation of our Christian ideal, to the furtherance of those causes which tend to the healthful tone of public opinion and to the effective improvement of the social environment. A successful Settlement must play an increasing part in all such work in a district which is being so steadily denuded of any leisured class. It is here that perhaps our influence is most powerful and beneficial, though it is least capable of exact measurement and description. The bare facts must be stated and allowed to speak for themselves.

1. The **London School Board**.—As one of the members of the Board for the Southwark Division, I am a member of the School Management Committee, which supervises the strictly educational part of our work, of its Sub-Committees charged with the training of Pupil Teachers, with the teaching of Special Subjects (including Science and Art and the management of Higher Grade Schools), and with the oversight of Special Schools for blind, deaf, and defective children, and also of the General Purposes Committee. I am also a member of the Teaching Staff Sub-Committee of Higher Grade Schools and of the Managing Sub-Committee of the Brentwood Industrial School. In addition I have served on a considerable number of Special Sub-Committees appointed from time to time, as for instance, on the salaries of Teachers, the teaching of Science, the position of Higher Grade work, the means of dealing with underfed children. During the past year I have been appointed to represent the School Board as a Governor of the Foundation of St. Saviour's Grammar School, and also of the Borough Polytechnic. I am also on the Committee of the Leather Trades Technical Institute in Bermondsey maintained by the Leather Sellers Society.

Locally I am in charge of eight neighbouring Board Schools, being thus brought into constant contact with the Committees of Management, the Teachers, and the whole organization and work of the Schools. It is obvious what large demands are made on time and thought if this work is to be done with any measure of efficiency.

But, in addition, the Settlement is represented on four Groups of Board Schools in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe; Miss Dale, Mrs. Lidgett, Miss Lomas, Miss Ritson, the Rev. T. N. Ritson, Miss Simmons, Miss Farrar Smith, and Mr. Wheat all being Managers. All these owe their appointment to outside influences and not to any initiative of my own.

On the East Bermondsey, North Rotherhithe, and South Rotherhithe **School Attendance Committees** we are represented by Miss Simmons, Miss Farrar-Smith and Miss Dale, respectively, and thus those Committees are each furnished with a lady, who may be specially useful in assisting cases where absence from school is explained by trouble or sickness at home.

Mrs. Lidgett has conducted the Penny Bank in Farncombe Street School.

2. **Poor Law.**– As a co-opted Guardian of the St. Olave's Union I have continued to act as Chairman of the Rotherhithe Infirmary Committee. I have valued this position greatly as enabling me to do something to help the suffering poor of this district and also for the confidence so kindly given me by my colleagues for the past seven years. I have also acted on the Schools Committee which is preparing the plans for dealing with our 700 children, consequent upon the dissolution of the South Metropolitan District and the supersession of Sutton Schools.

Miss Simmons, Head of our Women's Settlement, is a Guardian for Rotherhithe, and has taken a most active and useful part on all the Committees of the Board, especially the Relief Committees, the Workhouse Visiting Committee, the Infirmary Committee, and the Children's Committee. Miss Simmons has also been a Manager of Sutton Schools. The service which she has rendered to Poor Law work both on the Board and outside has been very great.

The **Ladies' Visiting Committee,** which I was enabled to form more than seven years ago, continues to visit Parish Street Workhouse to read and to entertain the aged and infirm inmates.

The **Workhouse Girls' Help Committee,** of which Miss Simmons is the Secretary, meets at the Parish Street Workhouse. It has continued to do good work in giving a new start in life for some of the poor girls for whom it has cared. Mrs. Harding has done most useful work in visiting the girls and in careful consideration of the means by which they may best be assisted. Funds are urgently needed for carrying on this branch of work, and I shall be glad to receive subscriptions from any who are interested in it.

The **Brabazon Employment Scheme** continues to work successfully at the Parish Street Workhouse and the Rotherhithe Infirmary, under the Secretaryship of Miss Dale. The value of finding light and pleasant occupation for old and sick people who are in danger of sinking into senility and ill-temper from the lack of any pleasant interest in life can scarcely be over-estimated. The old people enjoy the various arts and crafts which they are taught, and especially enjoy the pleasant intercourse with one another and with the visitors who organise it. These ties of unofficial friendship are much prized by those who have passed out of the ordinary relationships of the world. Further advantages are secured for them by the sales of their work, which are held from time to time, the proceeds of which go to furnish little entertainments and luxuries for those who have made the articles. Orders for work may be sent to Miss Dale, and will be heartily welcomed by her, while those who purchase of her will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money goes to brighten the closing days of many sick and old men and women.

At Parish Street Workhouse two parties have been given, one in December and the other in April, and gifts have been distributed to the workers in the Infirmary. A number of the inmates competed at our Flower Show, and several gained prizes. Some of the old people who have no relatives to visit come to tea on Sundays with Miss Dale at the Flat. An hour by the cosy fire-side makes them feel at home; they enjoy a pleasant chat, or listen to an interesting book. At the close all join in simple family prayer, and the old people return to the Workhouse with hearts made lighter by the friendly sympathy which they have received. In this work Miss Dale has now six assistants.

3. The **Children's Country Holiday Fund.**—The Settlement has continued to take a most active part in carrying out the work of this Society. Mr. Wheat has again acted as Hon. Secretary to the Ber-

mondsey Committee, and devoted a great portion of his time during the summer to this work; organising the services of helpers, many of them connected with the Settlement, for the different schools of the neighbourhood, arranging the country homes, and seeing off parties of children. Miss Dale filled the same post for the Rotherhithe Committee, where, however, the activity of the Committee leaves her less responsibility than falls to the Secretary in Bermondsey. About 1,500 children are thus annually sent away from our neighbourhood. What it means to delicate children—for it is these who are first selected—to enjoy a fortnight in the country away from the heat of London in August, it is almost impossible to exaggerate. But it is very difficult in the poorer districts to get this work organised and carried out, and such institutions as the Settlement are most necessary to secure the efficient work of such undertakings.

4. The **Women's Holiday Fund.**—The Settlement has again undertaken the local agency for this Fund, started by Miss Burt, and Miss Knowles has acted as the Secretary of our Branch. The object of this Society is to enable older women, who are usually left out of holiday arrangements, except, perhaps, for an annual day in the country, to get a week or two of rest and refreshment when their health is in danger of breaking down. Arrangements are made to collect from them week by week the small payments which they can afford, and to find homes for them in the country. Miss Knowles was most efficiently helped by our Nurses, Miss Emuss and Miss Andress, many of the women having been patients of theirs during the year. More than 30 women and children were thus sent away to such places as Herne Bay, Eastbourne, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Felixstowe, etc. As a diminution of income prevented the Women's Holiday Fund from giving sufficient help to meet all the cases, a supplementary effort was made by Miss Emuss, who collected £10 from friends, enabling her to send an additional 17 women and children away. I gladly take this opportunity of calling attention to the work of the Women's Holiday Fund, and to solicit additional contributions, which may be sent to Miss Burt, 47, St. James' Square, W.

5. The **Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.**—The St. Olave's Branch of this Society is worked by ladies of the Settlement. Until recently Miss Dale has been Hon. Secretary, and Miss I'Anson the Agent of the Society; but since Easter Miss

Robinson has become the Hon. Secretary and Miss Brown the Agent. This Branch has had 150 girls under its care during the year; situations have been found for 80, three have been placed in Training Homes, one sent to a Convalescent Home, and 26 helped with clothing. A Club Room has been opened for the girls on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Miss Robinson hopes to extend the work of the Society during the coming year.

6. The **Association for Befriending Boys.**—During the year I have actively worked in connection with this Society, which is doing valuable work in looking after the boys coming out of Poor Law Schools into situations in different parts of London. The work of the Society for the St. Olave's Union has been undertaken by Mr. Wheat. Assisted by several members of the Settlement, he has kept in friendly touch with all the boys who are placed out in this district, seeking to advise them in difficulty, and to secure their joining churches, evening schools, and clubs, according to their circumstances. The Association is working successfully to create a body of workers who will prevent any boy placed out by the Guardians from being lost sight of, and sinking in life for lack of a helping hand.

7. The **Charity Organisation Society.**—Miss Dale and Mr. Wheat have continued to give regular help to this Society in inquiring into and relieving cases of distress.

8. The **Invalid Children's Aid Society.**—Miss Lomas, who is Hon. Secretary for this Society, both in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, has given most valuable service to its work. She has been greatly helped by a number of our Settlement students, who have taken charge, each of them, of a few cases. As I said last year, the children are helped in various ways; among them by the provision of surgical instruments; the loan of carriages for those who are unable to walk; and delicate and convalescent children are sent to country and sea-side homes for change of air. Toys and picture books are also circulated among the children, while ill; and Miss Lomas would be grateful if gifts of such articles could be sent by kind friends to her at the Settlement.

9. Our **Nursing Work.**—Our two District Nurses, Miss Emuss and Miss Andress, have worked in Rotherhithe during the year with the greatest vigour and success. In Miss Emuss's district 2,614 visits were paid to 111 distinct cases; Miss Andress paid 4,081 visits to 203 patients; a very large increase on the year. They represent the Queen's

Jubilee Nursing Institute in Rotherhithe, and act under the Superintendent of the St. Olave's District Nursing Association. Their services are equally well received by the doctors and by the patients.

In many cases the Nurses have formed permanent relations with their patients, as has been seen from my notice of their work in connection with the Women's Country Holiday Fund. Very pleasant parties of old patients were held at the Settlement at Christmas, and at Mr. Brailsford's, Kemnal Manor, Chislehurst, in the summer; another of the many acts of kindness for which we are deeply indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Brailsford.

During the year we have added to our Nursing Staff a **School Nurse** who is appointed, and in part maintained, by the **London School Nurses' Association**, which grants £50 annually to the cost of the work. We are much indebted to Miss Allen, who started work in January and is a Queen's Jubilee Nurse, for her excellent services. She visits, weekly, Albion-street, Belvedere-place, The Chaucer, East-lane, Farncombe-street, Laxon-street, Midway-place, Pocock-street, Riley-street, Silwood-street, and Webb-street Schools, all of which are situated in the poorest districts of Southwark. Her business is to attend to those comparatively trifling ailments of children which, while they are neither infectious nor sufficiently serious to keep children from school, yet cause much discomfort to the children, and in various ways hinder their education. Sometimes the existence of ailments requiring medical attention is detected by the Nurse. In many cases slight wounds are dressed. The Nurse has about 400 patients weekly, and both H.M. Inspector for Southwark and the Teachers are warm in their appreciation of the benefits which have been received. Care is taken, by sending home directions, to develop rather than to supersede the sense of paternal responsibility, and the general testimony is, that the result of the Nurse's work is that the children come to school better cared for than before.

All the Nurses are taking an active part in the work of the Nursing Guild at the Settlement, and Miss Andress has given a very useful and popular course of instruction in Home Nursing to a large Girls' Club in connection with the Manor Free Methodist Church.

Of course the Nursing branch of our work, while most useful, is most costly, including not only the maintenance of the Nurses, but considerable expenses for appliances.

During the year we were forced to hold a Sale of Work. It took

place on May 4th, 5th, and 6th, being opened on the first day by Miss Balfour, to whom we are greatly indebted for finding time, amid the various social duties entailed upon her by Mr. Arthur Balfour's public position, to pay us a visit. The Sale realized nearly £120. We are specially indebted to Mrs. Charles Parker, of Penketh, for help, without which this successful result could not possibly have been attained. But still more pleasing was the effort which was made by the working men of the district, when they heard that our Nursing Fund was in need. The men of the Ambulance Brigade informed a number of the Trade and Labour Unions of the district, and a Saturday and Sunday collection was made on the 13th and 14th of May, which brought in £60. Such a spontaneous and generous demonstration of sympathy is matter of deep thankfulness not only for the immediate relief it brings, but for the evidence it affords of the wide-spread confidence of the working-men which the Settlement enjoys. I shall refer to this subject later on. Subscribers to the Nursing branch of our work will be eagerly welcomed by Miss Simmons and by me.

10. The **St. Olave's Nursing Association**.—The Association undertakes the District Nursing for Bermondsey and Horselydown. Mr. Wheat and I are on the Executive Committee.

11. **Free Legal Advice.**—During the year we have, from time to time, secured legal advice for our neighbours, and this branch of our work will, in future, be undertaken by Mr. A. Glynne Jones, B.A., late of Aberystwith University College, who has kindly promised to attend at the Settlement one evening a week to render assistance to our neighbours in this way.

12. The **Relief of Distress**.—Every year, as our knowledge of the district becomes more intimate and personal, we find more people to help in a friendly and neighbourly way. We are again specially obliged to Mrs. Charles Parker for the regularity of her quarterly parcel of clothing, boots, etc. I wish also to express my indebtedness to my old friend Mrs. Sargent, of Southport, for her help in this way. Miss Simmons wishes me to say that more help of this kind is very much needed. Parcels should be addressed to her at the Settlement.

13. We have been glad to lend our rooms from time to time to the Hospital Saturday Fund and to other philanthropic bodies for the promotion of their work.

14. **Local Movements.**—To an increasing degree every year the Settlement is called upon to take part in guiding the opinion of the district and assisting its expression on matters of public moment.

During the past year two such leading occasions arose. The first was at the time of the agitation in support of the Tsar's Peace Proposals. Then the Settlement made all the arrangements for the successful meetings which were held at both the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Town Halls. Apart from any immediate service which such demonstrations afford to great causes, they have a great effect in awakening and educating the mind and conscience of the community. And this work is not least necessary in those poorer neighbourhoods where men are tempted to narrow their consideration to the social and political problems, tending to the immediate improvement of their own well-being. The wider and more unselfish outlook needs to be cultivated, and an organisation like the Settlement is particularly fitted to undertake this task, not only because of the general convictions of its members and its practical aptitudes, but because it is essentially free from sectarian or party interests.

The second occasion was the campaign held in the summer on the Housing and Rent questions, which are acute throughout the district. A rise of rates gave the opportunity to many landlords to raise their rents, in many cases, it is understood, at least two or three times what the rise of rates in itself would account for. Naturally this provoked local agitation in which both Miss Simmons and I felt bound to take a considerable part, not so much in protest against the landlords as in enforcing the immediate urgency of the Housing problem. It is impossible here to enter into the subject, but this much must be said, that it lies at the root of all improvement of the spiritual, moral and social conditions of the people. Until the community is prepared to face it and to deal adequately with it, as a subject calling for the highest efforts both of legislators and administrators, a large proportion of our philanthropic effort is thrown away. We are hoping before long to present to the public the results of our experience on this and some other subjects dealing with the condition of the people in South-East London; but meanwhile we shall not fail on all suitable occasions to raise our voice as to this most pressing need.

Local Confidence in the Settlement.

It is not for me in this report to speak in detail of the many signs of the kindly feeling, in which the Settlement is held by men of different shades of opinion in the neighbourhood and of the way in which we are appealed to for help. But one striking instance must be mentioned affecting the workmen of the district. I have spoken of the collection made on behalf of our Nursing Fund. That effort led, unknown to me, to the formation of a Committee consisting of representative men from a large number of the Labour Unions and Benefit Societies of the district, having as its object "To help the Bermondsey Settlement whenever called upon and for whatever purpose." We had the pleasure of entertaining these men, to the number of about 60, to supper in the early autumn. During the evening I related to them the history of the Settlement from its start, explaining its motives, as they were set forth at the opening, eight years ago, in words which the biographer of Dr. Moulton has quoted as representing his attitude, as well as my own. "The reasons which have led us to build this House and Institute "are not sectarian. We are urged by Christian motives to do what in "us lies to bring together classes too much separated by distance, by "apparently conflicting interests, and by misunderstanding; to promote "a fuller co-operation of all those who care for the condition of the "people, to proclaim the duty which all privileges impose on those who "enjoy them to serve the common weal, and to help those who are gaining the blessings of shorter hours of toil and better wages to obtain a "growing share in the highest good of life. For us everything that "tends to perfect the spiritual, mental and physical powers of men and "women, and to bring about improved social relationship, is a good in "itself and part of the redeeming will of God. And we shall welcome "the counsel and help of all who, with us, seek the coming of the "Kingdom of God, when His will shall be done on earth as it is in "heaven, and we shall be ready according to our power, to render "assistance to them."

I went on to tell them of the local clergyman who, at that time, said to me that though the Settlement and its plans were just what the neighbourhood needed, we should fail because of the prejudice against parsons, and advised me that our only chance of success was that I

should lie low and do everything through laymen. I quoted to them my answer that my course of action would be entirely opposite, and that when a man's motives were absolutely sincere, the more he was in evidence until all men became aware of his sincerity the better for him and for his work. I told them that to me it would be disgraceful to allow the livery of Christ to be perpetually suspected because of the shortcomings of those who wore it and of the misconceptions of those who watched them; that in my judgment it were better to fail in trying to make the purposes of Christ better understood, than to succeed by shrinking from that endeavour. The ringing cheers with which this declaration was received were to me the greatest encouragement that has come to me throughout the ten years during which our work has been built up.

Our Finances.

The audited accounts show, as will be seen from the balance sheet, a deficiency on the year's working of £581 12s. 9d. Of course our Maintenance Accounts do not include the many special funds which are raised for branches of our Settlement Work, particulars of some of which are given at the end of this Report. All our sources of income show an increase; but this is more than counterbalanced by the growth of expenses caused by the expansion of the work. During the past year, also, Repairs have been a heavy charge, as was natural after eight years' work.

The yearly deficit is on the average caused by the interest paid upon our Mortgage, and if the Settlement is to be maintained it is absolutely essential that this mortgage should be swept away in the almost immediate future. While this burden is a source of ceaseless anxiety, I have to thank the many generous friends of the Settlement for their continued help. Especially do I thank one old friend whose name I am not permitted to reveal, who recently, at a time when our income was low, gave me £105, and has, since our accounts are closed, subscribed 1 per cent. of the interest of our mortgage till January 1st, 1901. Such generous acts are an assurance that our work will not be allowed to fail for lack of support.

We are deeply indebted to the Rev. Walford Green, for continuing to act, as our Treasurer during the past year. His kindness and help have been unfailing, and we owe to him our most grateful thanks.

And now once more I must close with an appeal. Greatly as we have been helped by comrades, whose splendid work is a matter for constant thankfulness, our numbers are too few and our support too small to enable us not merely to hold our ground, but to take advantage of the growing opportunities before us. The strain of our work is heavy, as those who know South-East London are well aware. But the immediate rewards are great, and the future is bright with a growing hope. Of all the motives which may inspire the noblest chivalry in men and women of the highest mind, none can surpass the endeavour to show forth in word and deed the glories of the Kingdom of God, in the redemption and perfecting of all our social life. Life is short, and this task is long. But if the difficulties are great, the goal is certain and in view. In ministering to the needs of poorer London we not only help to redress the injustice of prevailing conditions, social and economic, and to uplift many individual lives, but we take our part in displaying the abiding power of Christ, the Life, to inspire all life for the truest and most imperishable ends. Will not those who feel how sacred is the cause rally to our ranks?

J. SCOTT LIDGETT.

October, 1899.

Time Table of Lectures, Classes, &c.

Subject.	Day.	Hour.	Teacher.
ART.			
Clay Modelling.	Mon.	7.30–8.30	Miss Lomas.
Drawing and Colour.	Wed.	8–9.30	Miss Brailsford.
Freehand Drawing.	Wed.	8–9.30	
Art Needlework.	Tues.	8–9.30	Misses Bell & Rodwell.
Wood Carving.	Thur.	8–9.30	Mrs. Lidgett.
COMMERCIAL.			
Book Keeping (*Advanced*).	Tues.	8.15–9	J. B. Harrold, H.M.C.S. (*Tutor at the Birkbeck Institution*).
,, (*Elementary*)	Tues.	7.30–8.15	
Geography (*Physical and Commercial*).	Tues.	9–9.45	
Shorthand (*Speed Class*).	Thur.	7.30–8.15	E. T. Harwood, F.S.H.S., F.N P.S.
,, (*Elementary*).	Thur.	8.15–9.15	
,, (*Intermediate*).	Thur.	9.15–10	
Type Writing (*Time Table for Practice arranged*).	Mon.	8–9	Miss Wales.
CIVIL SERVICE.			
Second Division Clerks. Excise. Assistant Clerks. Boy Copyists. Telegraphists and Sorters. Female Appointments.	Tues and Fri.	7 30 to 9.45	J. B. Harrold, H.M.C.S. (*Tutor at the Birkbeck Institution*) and Miss Taylor.
LANGUAGES & LITERATURE.			
Elocution (*Advanced*).	Fri.	8–10	W. H. Jones.
,, (*Elementary*).	Wed.	8–10	W. H. Jones.
Literary Society (fortnightly).	Mon.	8.30–10	Miss Simmons.
English History.	Mon.	8.30–9.30	Miss Martin, B.A.
English Grammar.	Fri.	8 15–9	Miss Lomas.
English Literature.	Tues.	9–10	Miss Taylor.
French (*Advanced and Conversational*).	Wed.	8–9	Miss Leaf.
,, (*Elementary*).	Wed.	9–10	Miss Leaf.
German (*Advanced*; *Correspondence and Conversation*).	Wed.	7.15-8	Miss Lomas.
,, (*Intermediate*).	Wed.	8-8.45	Miss Lomas.
,, (*Elementary*).	Wed.	8.45-9.30	Miss Lomas.
Greek ,, (*For Greek Testament see Theological*).	Fri.	7.30–8.15	Miss Lomas.
Latin (*Advanced*).	Tues.	9–10	
,, (*Elementary*).	Mon.	8.30–9.30	
MATHEMATICS.			
Arithmetic (*Advanced*).	Thur.	9–10	Miss Taylor.
,, (*Elementary*).	Thur.	8–9	Miss Taylor.
,, (*Civil Service*).	Tues.	7.30–9	Miss Taylor.
Algebra.	Fri.	8–9	J. E. Stratton.
Euclid.	Fri.	9–10	J. E. Stratton.
Higher Mathematics.			
MUSIC. Under the direction of J. E. Borland, Mus. B., F.R.C.O.			
Choral Society.	Thur.	8.45–10	J. E. Borland, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.
Orchestra.	Wed.	8.45–10	
Lectures on Music, including harmony and history.	†		
Glee and Part Song Choir.	Thur.	8–8.45	
Sight Singing (*Old Notation*) Taylor's System.	Wed.	8–8.45	

† Arranged during Session.

LIST OF CLASSES, LECTURES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Subject.	Day.	Hour.	Teacher.
Music—*continued.*			
Solo Singing.	Fri.	7.30–10	Miss F. Morgan.
Violin (*Elementary*).	Fri.	7.45	C. Stuart.
,, (*Intermediate*).	Fri.	8.30	
,, (*Elementary Orchestral*).	Fri.	9.15	
Viola.	Fri.		C. Stuart.
Violoncello.	Fri.		
Flute.	Mon.	8–10	G. Butcher.
Clarinet.	Mon.		
Cornet (*Instruction and Practice*).	Mon.		
Mandoline (*Elementary*).	Sat.	3–4	Miss A. Purser.
,, (*Advanced*).	Sat.	4–5	
Mandoline, Banjo, and Guitar Band.	Sat.	5–6	
NATURAL SCIENCE.			
University Extension Lectures— "The March of Animal Life."	Mon.	8.15	Prof. Woods Hutchinson, M.D.
Practical Class in connection with the Lectures.	Thur.	8–9	
Chemistry Class.	Thur.	8–9	
Chemistry Laboratory.	Thur.	9–10	
Electricity and Magnetism.	Wed.	7.30–8.15	L. Birks, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.
Electricity (*Practical*).	Wed.	8.15–9	
Mechanics. Physiology Sound, Light and Heat. Botany.	Tues.	8–9	E. Ivens Spriggs, E.Sc., M.D.
POLITICAL SCIENCE.			
Parliamentary Debating Society.	Tues.	8–10	
TECHNICAL.			
Ambulance (St. John) 1st Aid (*Women*).	Tues.	8–9	F. E. Freemantle, M.A, M.B.
,, ,, ,, (*Men*).	Thur.	8–9	A. Salter, M.D., *Gold Medallist.*
,, ,, Nursing (*Women*).	Tues.	8–9	F. E. Freemantle, M.A., M.B.
,, ,, ,, (*Men*).	Tues.	9–10	
Ambulance Brigade.	Fri.	8–10	
Nursing Guild (*see Syllabus*).	Tues.	9–10	
Cookery (*Practical*).	Tues.	8–9.30	
Dressmaking.	Mon.	7.45–9.15	Miss Appleton (*County Council Instructor*).
Millinery.	Thur.	8–9.30	Miss Elphick.
Use of Tools.	Mon.	9–10	W. H. R. Jones, *1st Hon. Medallist, City and Guilds Institute, 1st Class Certificate and Medallist, Carpenters' Co., etc., etc.*
Drawing for the Workshop.	Mon.	8–9	
Building Construction.	Thur.	9–10	
THEOLOGICAL.			
Biblical Reading Society.	Wed.	9.15 a.m.	The Warden.
Church History.	Thur.	9.30 a.m.	
Greek Testament.	Fri.	9–10	
Sunday School Preparation.	Fri.	8–9	
Gymnasium (*Instruction*).	Wed.	8–10	H. Thomson
,, (*Practice nights*).	Mon. Thur. Sat.		
Popular Lectures and Concerts (*See List*).	Sat.	8.30	

Free Popular Saturday Evening Lectures and Concerts.

1899.
Oct. 14.—Chamber Concert

PEOPLE'S CONCERT SOCIETY.

,, 21.—Musical Lecture: "Song in a Work-a-day World," (with musical illustrations).

Miss ANNIE GLEN.

,, 28.—Chamber Concert.

PEOPLE'S CONCERT SOCIETY.

Nov. 4.—Poetic and Humorous Recital.

W. H. JONES, Esq.

,, 11.—Chamber Concert.

PEOPLE'S CONCERT SOCIETY.

,, 18.—Popular Lecture: "The Living Denizens of the Air," (with specimens and lime-light illustrations).

A. SALTER, Esq., M.D.

,, 25.—Chamber Concert.

PEOPLE'S CONCERT SOCIETY.

Dec. 2.—Popular Lecture: "The History of a Cup of Tea," (with experiments and lime-light illustrations).

C. W. KIMMINS, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.

,, 9.—Chamber Concert.

PEOPLE'S CONCERT SOCIETY.

,, 16.—Concert and Entertainment in aid of the funds of the Settlement Cricket Club.

ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEETS.

Subscriptions and Collections.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend	15	15	0
A Friend	5	0	0
A Friend (Oxford)	5	0	0
A Thank-offering	105	0	0
Archer, Mrs.	1	1	0
Armstrong, Percy, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Bainbridge & Co., Messrs....	20	0	0
Barber, The Rev. W. T. A.	1	0	0
Barker, John Lees, Esq. ...	3	3	0
Barlow, J. R., Esq. ...	25	0	0
Barlow, Miss	2	10	0
Barnes, Miss	3	0	0
Barnsley, T., Esq., J.P. ...	1	1	0
Barrett, C. A., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Barton, The Rev. H. S. ...	0	10	6
Bate, J. P., Esq., LL.D. ...	1	1	0
Bayliss, Wm., Esq.	10	0	0
Bayliss, Wm., Esq. (Special Donation)	10	0	0
Beach, T. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Beecroft, E. R., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Beet, The Rev. Dr. ...	0	10	6
Bevan, Prof. A. Ashley ...	5	0	0
Beves, Edward, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Besley, Edward, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Boodle, Dr. R. M.	0	10	0
Bowden, The Rev. Dr. ...	1	1	0
Brailsford, S., Esq.	2	2	0
Brough, Prof. J., LL.D. ...	1	1	0
Brown, Messrs. C., & Co....	2	2	0
Brown, Miss	1	1	0
Brunyate, The Rev. Wesley	1	1	0
Brunyate, Dr. T. T. ...	1	1	0
Brunyate, W. E., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Budgett, J. S., Esq. ...	25	0	0
Budgett, Mrs. W. H. ...	5	0	0
Cadbury, Mrs. George ...	2	2	0
Cannington, Edwin, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Carr-Gomm, Mr. & Mrs. F. C.	5	0	0
Clough, Robert, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Clough, W. O., Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
Clulow, C. A., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Cole, Thomas, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Cole, Thomas, Esq. (Special Donation)	5	0	0
Cole, T. Skelton, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Coleman, Percy, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Collection, Aberystwyth ...	3	10	0
Collections, Leeds and Southport	10	17	6
Collection, Lytham ...	6	8	11
Collection, Watford ...	0	16	9
Collins, William C., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Corderoy, Mrs.	2	2	0
Corderoy, George, Esq. ...	5	5	0
Cory, J., Esq., J.P.... ...	25	0	0
Cory, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Craigmore College (per Dr. Ralph)	11	0	0
"Cymro"	5	0	0
Dale, J. K., Esq.	0	10	6
Darlington, Thomas, Esq....	5	0	0
Davey, J. W., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Davies, Dr. Andrew ...	1	1	0
Dixon, Prof. A. C.	1	1	0
Dixon, A. L., Esq., M.A....	1	1	0
Early, C. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Early, J. V., Esq.	1	1	0
Edge, J. Wilcox, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Ferens, T. R., Esq., J.P....	2	2	0
Fiddian, A. P., Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
French, C. H., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Geden, The Rev. A. S. ...	1	1	0
Gibbs, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Gibbs, W. B., Esq.... ...	10	10	0
Goodwin, T. Arnold, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Griffith, Isaac C., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Harrold, J. Blake, Esq. ...	0	10	6
Haydon, J. H., Esq. ...	0	10	6
Haworth, John F., Esq. ('98)	1	1	0
Hay, Major	2	0	0
Helme, Norval W., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Hepworth, Pliny, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Herford, Prof. C. H. ...	1	1	0
Hill, Messrs. J. R. & E. ...	20	0	0
Hincksman, Major ...	1	1	0
Holloway, Bros., Messrs. ...	5	0	0
Houghton, T. Usher, Esq.	0	10	0
Howard, Sir F.	1	1	0
Howorth, John, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Hoyle, Isaac, Esq.	2	2	0
Hudson, J. F., Esq. ...	0	10	6
Hutchinson, A. E., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Ingham, S., Esq.	2	2	0
Isard, J. C., Esq., M.A. ...	5	0	0
Kenny, Dr. Courtney S. ...	1	1	0
Kiddle, R. N., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Kilner, G. W., Esq.... ...	1	1	0
Kimmins, C. W., Esq., M.A. D.Sc.	2	2	0
Kimmins, Mrs.	1	1	0
Lewis, C. J., Esq.	1	11	6
Lidgett, Miss	10	0	0
Lightwood, Mr. & Mrs. E. R.	2	2	0
Lofthouse, The Rev. W. F.	2	2	0
Lofthouse, W. B., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Lomas, Miss	2	0	0
Mack, J. A., Esq. (1897-98)	1	1	0

Subscriptions and Collections—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
McArthur, Alexander, Esq.	5	5	0
Macdonald, The Rev. F. W.	1	1	0
McDougall, J., Esq., L.C.C.	5	0	0
Matthews, C. J., Esq. ...	3	3	0
Mills & Knight, Messrs. ...	5	0	0
Morgan, Lady Osborne ...	5	0	0
Moulton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Moulton, The Rev. J. H., M.A.	1	11	6
Moxey, T. E., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Munt, G. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Oats, The Rev. J. G. ...	0	10	0
Osborn, T. G., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Osborn, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Osborn, S., Esq.	2	2	0
Parker, C. E., Esq. ...	20	0	0
Parker, Dr. J. Gordon ...	2	2	0
Parker, W. W., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Pembroke House School (per E. R. Lightwood, Esq.)	1	10	0
Perks, R. W., Esq., M.P....	10	10	0
Perry, E. Cooper, Esq., M.D.	1	1	0
Per Mrs. Parker	5	0	0
Posnett, W. A., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Purvis, G., Esq.	5	5	0
Rabbits, C. J. Whittuck, Esq., J.P.	5	5	0
Rawlings, Dr. J. A. ...	1	1	0
Raworth, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Reacher, J. W., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Reed, A. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Richards, F., Esq., M.A. ...	1	1	0
Roberts, Principal	1	1	0
Roe, J. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Rogers, Samuel, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Ropes, A. R., Esq.	2	2	0
Rushbrooke, W. G., Esq., M.A.	2	2	0
Sankey, Messrs. J., & Sons	10	0	0
Scovell, A. C., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Shawcross, Ellis H., Esq....	1	1	0
Sheers, The Rev. William...	1	1	0
Sindall, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Smith, Sir Clarence... ...	2	2	0
Snape, H. Lloyd, Esq., D.Sc.	1	1	0
Southern, Mrs.	1	1	0
Southwell, Messrs. Charles, & Co.	2	2	0
Stephenson, Alderman W. H.	1	1	0
Swaffield, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Taylor, Robert, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Taylor, Samuel, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Thomas, C. J., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Thompson, Miss A. de J. ...	5	0	0
Thompson, Owen, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Tucker, The Rev. A. ...	0	10	6
Turner, Hawes, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Vanner, Messrs. J. E. & W.	20	0	0
Walker, Gilbert T., Esq., M.A.	5	5	0
Walker, Thomas, Esq., J.P.	5	0	0
Walker, T. Wesley, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Walker, W. H., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Wardale, The Rev. J. ...	1	0	0
Waterhouse, Mrs.	3	0	0
Wesley College, Sheffield, Collection	7	17	2
Wheat, J. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Widdicombe, J. B., Esq. ('98)	2	2	0
Williams, W. Lisle, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Wilkes, E. T., Esq.	1	1	0
Wilkinson, J. M., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Wiseman, The Rev. F. L.	1	1	0
Wood, Miss	5	0	0
Wood, Miss E. M. P. ...	10	0	0
Wood, Miss F. H.	5	0	0
Wood, J. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Workman, W. P., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Young, Prof., F.R.S. ...	1	1	0
	£710	16	10

Treasurer's Report.

THE Maintenance Accounts for the year ending September 30th, 1899, have been duly audited by Messrs. Champness, Corderoy and Co., and are presented with this Report. Unfortunately, they show a deficiency on the year's working of £581 12s. 9d. The income from Subscriptions shows an increase on the year of £64 9s. 5d. The fees of residents show an increase of £66 16s. 3½d., and from classes of £32 9s. 6d. The very large sum of £265 12s. 10d. has been paid as interest on the mortgage and other borrowed money, and, generally speaking, the yearly deficiencies are due to this heavy payment of interest. But this year a large sum has necessarily been spent on repairs after eight years' work, and the general expansion of the work has caused some necessary increase of general expenses. The utmost economy of management is being exercised. It is absolutely necessary that the work should be speedily freed from its present financial liabilities, and I earnestly appeal to all who are interested in the Settlement and its work, and in the crowded district of London to which it ministers, to give support in making the annual income sufficient to meet the liabilities.

WALFORD GREEN,

Treasurer.

Dr. THE BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT.—MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT, *Oct. 1st, 1898, to Sept. 30th, 1899.* **Cr.**

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
To Fees from Residents for Board ...	615	9	11	By Provisions	320	10	6½
Fees from Classes	166	4	6	Wages	130	3	7
	781	14	5	Rates	127	4	4
Subscriptions and Collections ...	710	16	10	Taxes	27	7	2
Grant from Society for the Extension of University Teaching...	25	0	0	Gas	86	4	1
	735	16	10	Water	20	17	3
Rent for use of rooms	10	0	0	Insurance	8	16	6
Deficit	581	12	9	Fuel	34	8	8
	£2,109	4	0	Repairs to Premises and Furniture ...	130	15	9
				Laundry	27	1	9½
				Garden	0	7	5
				House Incidentals	38	18	0½
				Travelling and Carriage	23	14	7
				Stamps and Stationery	34	18	8½
				Printing (including Report) and Advertising ...	134	10	4
				Magazine Account	26	0	3½
				Class Tuition, Lectures, etc.	350	5	11
				Social Work Expenses	67	7	11½
				Rev. J. Scott Lidgett: one year's Stipend ...	140	0	0
				Connexional Assessments	18	14	0
				Salaries and Clerical Assistance...	60	8	0
				Auditors' Fee	14	16	3
				Grant to Circuit	20	0	0
				Interest on Mortgage	190	0	0
				Interest on Loans from City Bank ...	75	12	10
					£2,109	4	0

We have prepared and audited this account and certify it to be correct.

J. H. CHAMPNESS, CORDEROY & Co., *Chartered Accountants.*

103, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
November 30th, 1899.

House for Women's Settlement, Bermondsey.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND.

October 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1899.

	£	s.	d.
Acland, Mrs. A. H. D.	3	0	0
Barlow, Miss	50	0	0
Barnes, Dr. & Mrs.	1	1	0
Barnes, Miss (Edgworth)	2	2	0
Barnes, Miss (Southport)	2	0	0
Barratt, Mrs.	0	5	0
Barrett, The Misses	2	2	0
Bayliss, Mrs.	10	0	0
Bruford, Mrs. Froggatt	2	2	0
Bazett, Mrs.	1	0	0
Berry, Mrs. (1898)	0	10	0
Berry, Mrs. (1899)	0	10	6
Brailsford, Mrs. S.	10	0	0
Calvert, Mrs.	0	10	0
Chester, Miss F.	0	5	0
Chudleigh, Miss	1	0	0
Cole, Mrs. Skelton	1	1	0
Dale, Miss	1	1	0
Davies, Mrs.	10	10	0
Davis, Mrs. R. H. Hart	0	10	6
Graham, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hall, Miss	2	2	0
Janion, Miss	2	2	0
Johns, Miss	0	10	6
Musgrave, Mrs. J. (1898)	1	1	0
Musgrave, Mrs. J. (1899)	1	1	0
Page, The Misses	0	10	6
Sargent, Mrs.	1	1	0
Schloss, D. F., Esq.	2	0	0
Sharpe, Mrs.	1	1	0
Stead, Mrs. Fishwick	1	1	0
Stott, Mrs.	1	1	0
Sumner, The Misses	1	1	0
Sugden, Miss	0	5	0
Swindells, The Misses	5	0	0
Todd, Mrs.	1	1	0
Treharne, Mrs.	1	1	0
Turner, Mrs. Hawes	0	10	0
Walker, Mrs. Thomas	1	1	0
Waterhouse, Mrs.	2	0	0
Wilkinson, J. R., Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson, Miss	5	0	0
Wood, Miss	5	0	0
Wright, Mrs.	0	10	6
Small sums	0	12	0
	£138	2	6

Nursing Account.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Bate, Mrs. Pawley	1	0	0
Bretherton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Dugdale, Miss	1	0	0
Gilligan, Mrs. G.	1	1	0
Grateful Patients	1	15	0
Ingle, Mrs.	2	2	0
Lloyd, Miss. W. E.	0	5	0
London School Nurses' Society	36	8	1
Matthews, Mrs.	2	2	0
Maxwell, Mrs.	1	1	0
Nicholls, Dr.	0	2	6
Oakley, W. R., Esq.	0	10	0
Osgerby, Miss	0	5	0
Pascall, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Per Miss Ritson	0	5	0
Sharpe, Miss	5	5	0
Sumner, Miss	0	10	0
	£55	12	7

Nursing Account—*continued.*

COLLECTIONS AND SALES.

	£	s.	d.
"Armoury Swifts" Football Club Collection	3	10	0
Collection *per* The Misses Sharpe and Hall	4	4	0
Kent College, Folkestone	0	13	6
"Laleham" Collection	2	0	0
Proceeds of Town Hall Concert	16	10	9
Sale *per* Miss Sumner	2	2	0
Sale of Work at the Settlement	117	10	9
Sale of Clothes, Southwark Park	1	0	0
Settlement Ambulance Brigade Collection	60	0	0
	£207	11	0

Flat, Workhouse Visiting and Girls' Club Work Account.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Carr, Mrs. R.	5	0	0
Helby, J. T. Esq.	1	1	0
Leppington, Miss B.	1	0	0
Per Mrs. C. Parker	5	0	0
Smith, Miss	5	0	0
	£17	1	0

HOUSE FOR WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, BERMONDSEY.

CASH ACCOUNTS—*1st October*, 1898, *to 30th September*, 1899.

Treasurers:—Rev. J. SCOTT LIDGETT and MISS BARLOW. *Head of House*:—MISS MARY SIMMONS.

HOUSE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from last year		22 14 3	By Rent	68 13 4	
Subscriptions and Donations ...	138 2 6		Rates	14 3 4	
Amount received for Board and Residence	84 6 2		Taxes	1 12 2	
Amount received for Nurses' Board and Residence	74 8 1		Gas	5 12 2	
Amount received from Collections	5 4 9		Water	2 4 0	
		302 1 6	Housekeeping	225 11 3	
Deficit to carry forward		16 4 7	Repairs to Premises	3 1 0	
			Stamps and Stationery	3 8 6	
			Fixtures and Fittings	5 16 8	
			Fares	2 11 7	
			Sundries	8 6 4	
					341 0 4
	£341 0 4				£341 0 4

NURSES' ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions	55 12 7		By Balance from last year		74 12 10
Collections and Sales	207 11 0		Salaries	62 6 1	
			Nursing Apparatus	2 6 4½	
			Nurses' Uniforms	5 2 10	
			Washing	9 14 6	
			Printing	1 15 6	
			Fares	2 4 5½	
			Amount paid to Women's Settlement for Board	74 8 1	
					157 17 10
			Surplus to carry forward		30 12 11
	£263 3 7				£263 3 7

FLAT, WORKHOUSE VISITORS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions	17 1 0	By Balance from last year		16 15 3½
Deficit to carry forward	79 18 4	Rent	18 4 0	
		Housekeeping	52 15 0½	
		Salaries	9 5 0	
				80 4 0½
	£96 19 4			£96 19 4

GENERAL ACCOUNT (SUMMARY).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nurses' Account—			*House Account*—		
Receipts	263 3 7		Payments	341 0 4	
Less Payments	157 17 10		*Less* Receipts	302 1 6	
	105 5 9		Deficit for the year	38 18 10	
Less Deficit last year	74 12 10		*Less* Surplus last year	22 14 3	
Net Surplus as per Nurses' Account		30 12 11	Net Deficit as per House Account		16 4 7
Balance, being *Total Net Deficiency* on all accounts, made up as follows:—			*Flat, Workhouse Visitors', and Girls' Club Work Account*—		
Overdraft at Bank	64 13 2		Payments	80 4 0½	
Petty Cash overdrawn ...	0 16 10		*Less* Receipts	17 1 0	
	65 10 0		Deficit for the year	63 3 0½	
			Add Deficit last year	16 15 3½	
			Net Deficit as per Flat Account		79 18 4
	£96 2 11				£96 2 11

I have prepared and audited the above accounts, and certify the same to be correct.

CHISWELL HOUSE,
FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.,
30th November, 1899.

JOHN BAKER, *Chartered Accountant*,
Hon. Auditor.

The Guild of Play, The Guild of the Brave Poor Things, and the Mothers' Meeting Account for the Session, 1898-99.

Dr. **Cr.**

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance of account for Session 1897-8	4	1	7
Subscriptions and Donations (as per list) ...	190	7	1
Members of Mothers' Meeting for Excursion ...	5	13	6
Sale of Clothes	2	11	2
Branches of the Guild for Challenge Shield ...	1	13	0
Yule Tide Tickets and Programmes	22	2	5
Balance due to Treasurer	16	1	11
	£242	10	8

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Expenses in connection with girls sent to Servants' Training Homes	34	10	0
Expenses of Children's Holidays in the Country, including Duxhurst	22	5	6
Excursion of members of Mothers' Meeting to Southend, Guild of Brave Poor Things Excursions, Teas, and Yuletide Parties ...	37	2	9
Expenses in connection with three special cases, sending to the sea-side, etc.	19	0	8
Renting of Rooms (London School Board, etc.), for Guild of Play and Sesame Junior Girls' Club, cupboards for clothes, general printing, stationery, lantern slides, Secretarial work, etc.	48	5	8
Expenses in connection with Children's Yuletide Festival, including hire of Town Hall, printing, children's dresses, Christmas tree, presents for children, etc.	42	6	2
General expenses, including postage, carriage of parcels, Guild Challenge Shield, etc. ...	38	19	11
	£242	10	8

Examined and found correct,
PERCY MOSS WESTON.

2nd December, 1899.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Montresor, Miss	27	0	0
Somerset, Lady Katherine... ...	16	0	0
Garnett, Mrs. (Drawing-room Meeting)	15	0	0
Brailsford, Miss, collected by	13	1	0
Burton, Lord	10	0	0
Llangattock, Lord	10	0	0
Sharpe, Miss (Harold House Girls)	6	13	0
Harmer, Mr. E. G.	6	6	0
Rennie, Miss A.	6	0	0
Warwick, The Countess of...	5	0	0
Collins, Mr.	5	0	0
Palmer, Mr.	5	0	0
White, Mrs. (Natal)	5	0	0
Jonson, Mrs. Ashton ...	4	9	6
Blomfield, Mrs.	3	14	0
Taylor, Miss, collected by ...	3	4	0
Collins, Miss F.	3	1	0
James, Mr. Alfred	2	2	0
Holman, Mrs.	2	2	0
Sutton, Miss (Young Helpers' League)	2	2	0
Buxton "Y" Branch	2	2	0
Congreve, Mrs.	2	0	0
Greener, Miss	2	0	0
Embelin, Mr. E. F. (Carol Singers)	1	18	2
McNeill, Mrs.	1	13	0
Upcher, Mrs.	1	10	0
Stockwell Training College, (Infants' Money Box)...	1	6	0
Hoodle, Miss, collected by ...	1	5	0
Tyler, Mrs.	1	1	0
Congreve, Miss	1	1	0
Stone, Miss Alice	1	1	0
Stables, Miss	1	1	0
Reid, Mrs. J. F.	1	1	0
Lidstone, Mr. W.	1	0	0
Hobhouse, Miss	1	0	0
Campbell, Miss Annie ...	1	0	0
Pearsall Smith, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Arkwright, Miss	1	0	0
Thornycroft, Miss	1	0	0
Lethaby, Mr. W. R.	1	0	0
Wintringham, Mrs.	1	0	0
Small Donations, etc. ...	12	16	5
£190	7	1	

Picture Exhibition, 1899.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
The Leather Sellers' Co. ...	10	10	0
Col. Bevington ...	5	0	0
J. S. Budgett, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Lord Llangattock ...	5	0	0
Charles E. Parker, Esq....	5	0	0
R. V. Barrow, Esq. ...	3	3	0
Lady Osborne Morgan ...	3	3	0
Messrs. Newman & Newman	3	3	0
W. A. Posnett, Esq. ...	3	3	0
Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co.	2	2	0
Messrs. Boutcher, Mortimer & Co.	2	2	0
F. C. Carr Gomm, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Messrs. Courage & Co. ...	2	2	0
J. H. Jenkins, Esq. ...	2	2	0
C. W. Kinnins, Esq. ...	2	2	0
G. W. McArthur, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Dr. J. Gordon Parker ...	2	2	0
Messrs. Charles Southwell & Co.	2	2	0
J. C. Wheat, Esq.	2	2	0
A Friend (per J. C. W.) ...	2	2	0
The Misses Bevington ...	2	0	0
W. H. Bosanquet, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Messrs. McCorquodale & Co.	1	11	6
Professor A. A. Bevan ...	1	1	0
A. E. Bretherton, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Edwin Ellis, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss M. M. Eve	1	1	0
Oscar Gridley, Esq.	1	1	0
G. O. Herron, Esq.	1	1	0
Stephen Holland, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. W. F. Lofthouse...	1	1	0
David Miller, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Noakes & Co.	1	1	0
A. Pomeroy, Esq.	1	1	0
The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf	1	1	0
J. W. Rabbits, Esq.	1	1	0
Vivian Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
Seth Taylor, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Welch, Margetson & Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. Wests, Jones & Co.	1	1	0
Sir F. Wigan...	1	1	0
J. P. Bate, Esq.	1	0	0
Messrs. Dixon, Son & Taylor	1	0	0
J. Kitchen, Esq.	1	0	0
F. S. Macaulay, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Rev. H. Russell Wakefield	1	0	0
W. Beech Johnston, Esq., M.D.	0	10	6
W. R. Lethaby, Esq. ...	0	10	6
Mrs. Habershon	0	10	6
C. Heal, Esq.	0	10	6
F. Richardson, Esq.	0	10	6
S. Taylor, Esq.	0	10	6
J. M. Wilkinson, Esq. ...	0	10	6
Mark Mayhew, Esq.	0	10	0
J. T. Nettleship, Esq. ...	0	10	0
Messrs. Simmons & Co. ...	0	10	0
Henry Trengrouse, Esq. ...	0	10	0
	£101	5	0

PICTURE EXHIBITION, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions (as per subjoined list)	101	5	0
Collections in boxes	8	11	7
Sale of Catalogues	8	16	0
Overdraft at Bankers	2	18	6
	£121	11	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Carriage of Pictures to and from the Settlement	26	17	6
Hanging, hire of materials for ditto, unhanging, etc.	14	9	0
Fixing barriers, swing door, racks for storage, etc.	3	10	1
Insurance of Pictures	28	10	0
Hire of Turnstile	1	10	0
Printing circulars, handbills, catalogues, etc. ...	21	6	6
Advertising and posting, distribution of handbills, etc.	3	8	0
Postage and Telegrams	1	18	8
Police Services	3	15	0
Night Watchman	4	6	0
Payment for extra services	5	12	6
Sundry Expenses	0	17	4
Payment on account of last year's deficit ...	4	8	11
Balance in hand	1	1	7
	£121	11	1

BALANCE SHEET.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid on account (as above)	4	8	11
Cash in hand (as above)	1	1	7
Deficit	9	9	2
	£14	19	8

	£	s.	d.
By Deficit from 1898 Exhibition	12	1	2
Overdraft at Bankers	2	18	6
	£14	19	8

17th November, 1899.

Examined and found correct,

J. BLAKE HARROLD.

Fund for the Completion of the Building.

THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Rabbits, C. J. W., Esq.	50	0	0
Walker, William, Esq.	25	0	0
Thompson, Miss	1	0	0
	£76	0	0

Miscell
31
15a

Feb. 12th. 1900.

Interview with Jno Francis O'Connor Sligo. Headmaster of Lant St. Board School, Borough.

In spite of his name Jno Sligo is apparently an Englishman; he has no trace of a brogue, and is a quiet, undemonstrative unemotional little man. He has been here as a teacher for I think 24 years.

I had given him a copy of our Form D. on which he has made a few notes.

Of the Vestry he thought it progressive both with a large and small P and very much better than it was in the past. Lant St. is kept daily, and the frequent ~~litter~~ litter in the streets is due to the fact that they are so large used as a dustbin.

His answer to our second question that the "Hooligan" is a "nightmare" is rather ambiguous: it should read "myth": so far from rowdyism & the night-time hood having increased it has greatly decreased. The so-called Hooligan so far

from this the unmitigated ruffian that he has been pictured is often a very good fellow whose energies are merely misdirected: in the army he would be invaluable.

With regard to the Police - I asked them for their attitude to the drink question. He said that they would never take steps against a publican. Opportunity was taken lately to the renewal of the ~~licence~~ licence of a house just opposite the School which was notoriously badly conducted but the police would give no help, and the licence was renewed. Chief S. is a moderate drinker and no great talker in temperance work. He is of the school who think that sports and overcrowding are the cause of drink much more than the cause.

As to drink - he thinks that both among women and men there has been a distinct decrease: not only are there fewer cases of it in the streets but the visits of drunken parents are much less frequent than they used to be. Not that there is not still much excessive drinking in the neighbourhood,

often accompanied by the most hasty scenes especially among the women, who when drunk lose all sense of decency, and not infrequently expose themselves among the school children in the street.

As to the influence of the Churches Mr S. made enquiries among three classes of the boys and found that 66 p.c. attended some Sunday School and 38 p.c. a Band of Hope. The ~~&~~ school is in the parish of St Michael: the late Vicar was absolutely inactive: lived away and seldom came near the parish: even on Sunday on finding no congregation he frequently closed the church. Mr Longsdon thus came to "virgin soil": he is working hard and well but is inclined to claim too much for "the Church". The Non-Cons in the days of Mr Murphy and Mr McCree used to be strong, but no one has taken their place.

As to Education. Mr S. ~~frequently~~ frequently has now in the school the children of parents who have been there, and says he cannot

call to mind a single instance in which they are not better, cleaner, and more civilised than their parents were: the school influences told on the home, and when the father came almost in rags the son will come with a collar.

The school attendance is about 80 p.c. and if there were any efficient machinery for dealing with truants should be 85 p.c. at least 5 p.c. of the absentees are almost permanent truants and are almost given up as hopeless by the attendance officers who summon most frequently the more respectable parents. The J. favours fewer summonses and more directed rather at the worst cases: the number of summonses at present irritate the magistrates, and the only alternative to issuing fewer is to have special magistrates for school board business.

It may be expected in this manufacturing town that the children are not very receptive of knowledge: as one of the masters said lately "You not only have to put knowledge into their heads but to hold it in": you cannot get anything into them

without constant repetition; and Mr Halligan a former well known Head Master at this school (C. Morley's 'School Board Studies') who has now gone to Drake St Deptford says the children there (by comparison) "suck learning in". There are too in the school always a number of mental degenerates, who will always be incapable of earning a living: these fellows are often physically capable, marry and produce offspring, and in such cases Mr S. would recommend castration as the only remedy. With reference to these degenerates Mr S. told me of a woman who came to see him lately and narrated how her landlord had "knocked her down with her own fender because she could not pay more than a week's rent." "But did not your husband help you" said Mr S. "Oh! 'e's no more" was the reply "'e got under the lid."

As to Housing - though Mr S. thinks that overcrowding is the great cause of degeneracy he thinks that there is less crowding in the immediate neighbourhood of the school than formerly. This is

Due partly to more activity on the part of the officials, but also to some extent to a higher standard of comfort and decency forbidding the one roomed life for families.

Apart from the Free Dinners given at the Farm House Mission Mr S. thinks that not a large amount is given in charity in the district. In the School 100 tickets daily are given for the Farm House dinners. With this provision Mr S. thinks that very few if any children are underfed; they suffer much more from bad feeding than underfeeding.

...nvited on—	Vestry. St. Georges. Enlightened. Progressive.
...l Government.	Roads well kept, but bad habits of throwing refuse into Streets, etc. allowed. Good roads broken up for Gas. Public Health Act enforced.
...ce—Licensed Houses—Drink, and ...emperance Organization.	The "Hooligan" a nightmare. Police efficient & wonderfully kind to Children. Licensed Houses decreasing, but the Brewer is Big. Drink a sign of low standard of life. Temperance Organizations many & active.
...influence of the Church and other ...ligious bodies.	Too much touting & bribery. Sunday School treats etc.
...influence of Education.	Second Generation better cared for than the first.
	Self help. Sports. Cricket.
...ift and Friendly Societies.	Children encouraged to take advantage of P.O.S.B. More families go away for a week. Beanfeasts languishing.
...asing and Social Condition generally.	Overcrowding the cause of intellectual, moral, & physical degeneracy.
...e relief of distress.	C.O.S. active. Guardians. Farmhouse. Free Dinners & Breakfasts for about 4 months. Private efforts in direction of helping those who hold their heads up.

Mscell
41

Feb. 14th. 1900.

Interview with Rev. W. F. Daisy, Cambridge House, Camberwell Road.

Rev Daisy is a man of about 35: tall, thin, fair, clean shaven: clerical looking. He first came to Camberwell in 1895 as head (?) of the Trinity Mission, and in 1897 became the first head of Cambridge House, late Trinity House.

Though the matter did not arise till half way through our interview it may be well here to give Rev D's explanation of a personal matter as to which he was somewhat concerned. Though he says he knows Mr about Rev Booth and knows "life and letters" "almost by heart" yet a year or so since in a moment of controversy with Jephson he, by a lapsus calami, referred in the Westminster Gazette to "General Booth's poverty map of London". He was invited in the same paper by "the Rev Hornby" but on principle made no reply. He now however wished to apologize and assured me that it was a pure slip made

late at night when he was tired out. His letter to the Westminster was in reply to one from Stephen complaining that through Cambridge House knowledge of the help which it was giving to poor parishes in South London it had been sent anyone to assist him. Mr D. replied that if Stephen would look at "Smith Doctor's poverty map" he would see that his parish was one of the least poor in the neighbourhood.

Mr D. gave me the last two Reports of Cambridge House and I did not attempt to question him as to the details of the work which will be found therein. Mr D. warned me however that the Reports contained only an account of organised work, and that the real spirit of the House's energies it was impossible to reproduce in print: to attempt to do so leads to "the gas which deprives most reports and makes them so sickening to read".

Cambridge House resembles Oxford House in the fact that "it is on a definitely religious

basis" but it differs from Oxford there in that there is no attached parish and that hitherto all attempts the starting of clubs or other organisations has not been attempted: coming to a district where "no effective work" was being done the aim has been rather (owing mainly to lack of workers) - the aim has been rather to unify and strengthen the parishes and organisations already at work in South London, (for to them there is no attached parish for D. was emphatic that there was no connection between Cambridge House and the Trinity Mission (St. George's Camberwell) that there with other parishes. Trinity men who come to the House naturally choose their College Mission as their field of work if they wish to direct their energies into religious channels: but beyond this there is no connection.)

Cambridge House looks upon the whole of South London as its field of operations but its aim is "to touch the lowest" it does not want to import from Peckham". There is therefore "no

advanced educational work" now at present is there likely to be. The object as I have said is to help any poor parish in South London, and so far as the immediate neighbourhood of the House is touched to assist mainly the poorest.

The workers connected with the House consist of 11 Residents: of these three are at present in Rome: of whom three ~~are~~ have been in residence for some years, the chief being Mr Underhill who knows more about the Boys' Clubs of London than anyone. He has been in the Settlement for 10 years. The bulk of the residents are known as Probationers: few stay a year: many are preparing for orders. These kinds of passage through getting much good themselves are of no great assistance otherwise, but they do a good deal of club work and are all tenants to some C.O.S. ~~com~~ committee. (2). Visitors, 24 in ~~number~~ number, who each do some regular weekly work for one or more nights. Of these the most important are Mr Reginald Brett and Mr Grant Wilson. Mr Brett, who is a man of

great ability and only just missed a fellowship at Trinity, is concerned chiefly in School Board ~~&~~ work as manager and so on. He is engaged in a particularly interesting inquiry suggested by Sir John Gorst: a certain number of children in ~~the~~ elementary schools have been chosen and, without the knowledge of them or ~~and~~ their parents a complete record of their lives is being kept. Mr B. recommended us to see Mr Bray on this and other matters. Mr Grant Wilson manages the Boys' Club in Hollington St. and has, according to Mr B., exercised ~~a~~ a wonderful influence for good on the boys of the Sultan St. area. (3). Some 50 members of Committees such as C.H.F., Children's Evenings, Concerts and so on. These are not Cambridge men, but either local or West End people. The Concert Committee is composed of the working men.

As noticed in the Report it is found necessary to have a Women's Settlement: "We have noticed" said Mr B. "that all the boys in the

clubs for girls and that practically nothing is being done for the girls."

No direct religious work for the locality has been undertaken at the House, but it is generally used as a central meeting place for the clergy of the district. There is however a Chapel with two daily services for residents and workers; the bulk of the residents have always been churchmen who have regularly attended Chapel, but no one is expected to and nothing is said to those who do not. The House belongs as yet to Agnostics and non-conformists as to Churchmen. I understand that Mr Bray, who was at one time a resident, is an Agnostic.

The two most effective ~~pieces~~ pieces of work on which Cambridge House men are engaged are (a) their connection with the Children in the Children's Happy Evenings and the Hollington St. Club. As an instance of the effect of the latter on a family I mentioned four brothers named Mahoney: of the two elder

Baily— Cambridge House

The brothers both are now in gaol: the two younger men young enough to be their members: one is now in the Civil Service, the other in a good position at the Army and Navy Stores.

Cambridge House has "no relief fund," and no relief is given at the door: such cases as seem to require assistance which come under notice of workers are referred to the C.O.S. and residents or visitors at the House are forbidden as far as possible to do anything without reference to the Head. Mr B. looks upon the C.O.S. system as an ideal system if you could get the ideal workers."

As to the work of the churches in South London I have quoted Mr B's remarks as to them ~~last~~ week, nothing effective. Later he said each parishes were "never organised all through". St John the Divine is "exactly organised as an ecclesiastical institution". ~~Holy Trinity and St Michael Southwark~~ Mr Carné (Holy

Of Mr Longsdon Mr D. had the highest opinion and described him as "the pluckiest little fellow".

Trinity, Southwark) and ~~St Micha~~ Mr Longsdon (St Michael, Southwark) are about the two best men among the clergy. The Pembroke Mission, the St John's Mission and the Wellington Mission are more effective than most parishes because the work is new. At Lambeth Parish Church the curate Mr Lindsay is a power, but from the Rector Mr Reeve "you will get nothing but platitudes". The parish of St Luke, Camberwell (Mr Chapman) is unusually well organised and successful; but Mr Chapman is scarcely a man to see; "he does not do himself justice". In this parish there is a large Men's Service, conducted by a Mr Waldron, who "never ~~[illegible]~~ shrinks from being vulgar." Mr ~~[illegible]~~ Jephson and Mr Horsley Mr D. distrusts: "I look upon them as parish priests and in that capacity they have utterly failed".

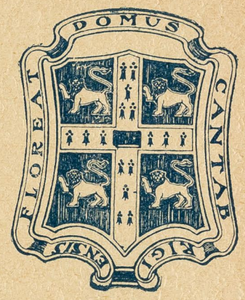
The test of numbers in estimating success in South London is utterly fallacious; large numbers are usually due to "bribery or catchpenny oratory".

Mr D. thinks that no parson should stop in South London for more than 5 years: an impression

Baily- Cambridge House

can only be made of "constant efforts": the people have no stay or grip of anything, and something must be made constantly to be started to hold them: in 5 years a man has come to the end of his efforts, power and subsequently such life as there is in parochial work is due to his curates: so clubs and other organisations ebb and flow in their failure and success.

1898.



Cambridge House Report.

LYNN & SON, PRINTERS, 10, CAMBERWELL ROAD.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE (INCORPORATED).

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Head of the House—REV. W. FALKNER BAILY.

Hon. Treasurer—

Assistant Hon. Treasurer—A. M. DUCROZ, Cambridge House, Camberwell.

Hon. Secretary—MONTAGUE BARLOW, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

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Cambridge Hon. Secretary—Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY, Emmanuel College.

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W. GRANT-WILSON.	J. S. UNDERHILL.
H. B. HOPGOOD.	W. B. YATES.
C. J. B. HURST.	

And the Officers ex-officio.

The Incorporated Society of Cambridge House consists of Life Members, Vice-Presidents, and ordinary members. The Composition for Life Membership is £10 10s.*; Vice-Presidents subscribe* £5 5s. *annually, and Members* £1 1s.

Cambridge Associates (Bachelors or undergraduates in residence) subscribe annually 2s. 6d. *Subscribers of not less than* 10s. *to their College Mission will, if they wish, be placed on the list of Associates.*

Members and Cambridge Associates are entitled to receive a copy of the CAMBRIDGE HOUSE MAGAZINE *monthly, and to dine and sleep at the House and make use of the public rooms as a club. (See tariff.)*

Subscriptions are due on October 1st, and should be sent to the HON TREASURER, *Cambridge House.*

Subscriptions for the Hollington Club should be sent to MR. C. MACKINTOSH *at the Club, 30, Crown Street, Camberwell.*

Gifts of Books, Music, Old Clothes, Toys, Cricketing Materials, Footballs, &c or the House or any of the Clubs, should be sent to the HEAD.

TARIFF.

The charge for Residents is 30s. a week inclusive; private sitting room 10s. extra.

The charge for Visitors is 6s. 6d. a day, or 32s. 6d. a week. Visitors staying not less than a fortnight count as Residents.

Dinner (2s.) is served daily at 7 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is 6.30 and Sundays 1 p.m.

The Station for the Cambridge House (131, Camberwell Road) is Walworth Road, L. C. & D. R., from Victoria, Ludgate, King's Cross, Finsbury Park (G. N. R.), Kentish Town (M. R.), or Aldersgate (Met. R.).

Trams from all the Bridges, except Vauxhall, pass the door (fare 1d.), Omnibuses from Oxford Circus, Charing Cross, Westminster Bridge ("Times"). King's Cross, Chancery Lane, and Waterloo Bridge ("Waterloo"), from the City over London Bridge, and from Liverpool Street over the Tower Bridge pass the door

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE REPORT

1898.

CHAPTER I.

WE have often been asked to state concisely and definitely what Cambridge House is. It is always an unwise policy to presume too much. The process of time may make such a question unnecessary, but at present the need of a definite answer is imperative. At the risk of wearying the well-informed, we venture to explain our exact position for the sake of those who are less enlightened.

Let us clearly sweep away certain deep-rooted but false impressions, that are continually coming up.

Firstly,

WE ARE NOT A MISSION, NEVER WERE A MISSION, AND NEVER CAN BE A MISSION.

The species Mission and the species Settlement are absolutely distinct. If we could only drive this elementary fact home, we should have killed the most fruitful cause of confusion. We have expressed ourselves clearly on this point already elsewhere, but make no apology for repeating ourselves. Anything is better than haziness.

"The Missions, *seniores priores* we briefly define them first, are worked by six Colleges, namely, St. John's, Trinity, Clare, Pembroke, Caius, and Corpus. Each of these Missions has pastoral charge of a specially poor district, and seeks to bring, where help is most needed, the personal sympathy and substantial assistance of the members of the College.

"The House, whilst it technically only came into being on Lady Day, 1897, was really the successor of the old Trinity Settlement, which was founded in 1889. The feeling in favour of founding an University Settlement came to a head in 1896, and in the following year the House was an accomplished fact, and the old Trinity Settlement, by a process of merger, became part of the wider undertaking. Nothing else became merged. The Missions go on as before, only growing in their usefulness. The House as a Settlement for Laymen, for all Cambridge men, past and present, is endeavouring to carry out the terms of its commission, to help in the religious, educational social and philanthropic work of South London."

Secondly,

WE ARE NOT A THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

It would seem absurd to suggest that it would be possible for people to think of us as a sort of Seminary, but the question has been asked, "Does the Head always go about in a cassock?" This is the

profoundest depth to which human ingenuity has so far penetrated. But in a lesser degree this misconception is sufficiently widespread to demand our attention. As we are not a Mission, much less are we a Theological College. We neither aim at nor despise the title. It is enough that the facts of the case do not admit of our claiming it. There is nothing better for a man who will afterwards have to meet men in his everyday work than to find experience here. But it would be as unwise for us to represent ourselves as a definite school for orders, as it would be for a Theological College to profess to be a training-ground for the study of Social subjects.

Thirdly,

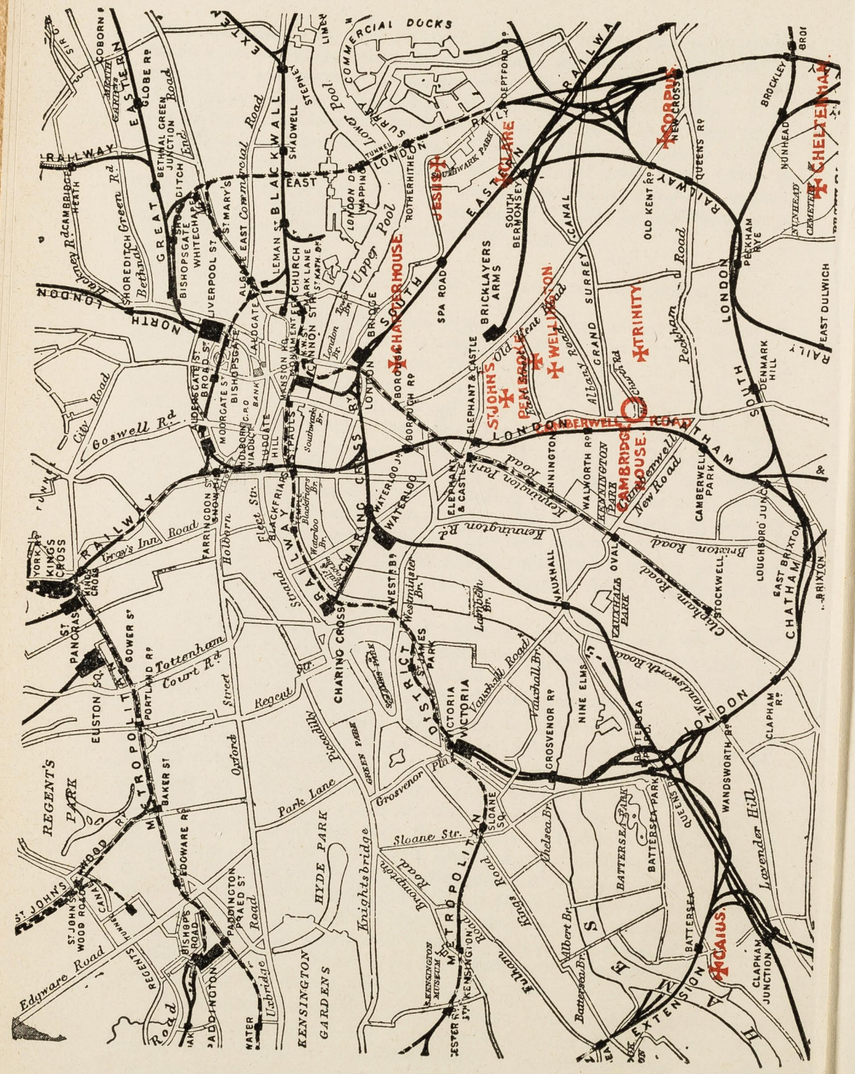
IN THE BEST SENSE OF THE WORD WE ARE NOT DENOMINATIONAL.

Our University opens her doors to all. We have taken the name of the University with all that it implies. We do not claim for any Church, views, or propaganda the monopoly of interest in the problems of South London. All we say is that South London demands Cambridge's best, and all who are in earnest in their wish to leave our district better than they found it are welcome. We are, in a word, inclusive, and not exclusive. We have our Chapel. What College at Cambridge has not? But neither University nor Settlement regards the Chapel as an excluding test. On this point there is a danger of protesting too much. We may, to some, appear to minimise; to others, to patronise. The real test of a scheme is found in its working. With us it has worked admirably in the past, and will continue to do so in the future. But it thrives better in the province of practice than theory.

If, then, we are not any of these things, what are we? The answer has been given in words that were spoken some years ago by one who is an acknowledged authority. His words cannot be improved upon, and we quote them *mutatis mutandis*.

"A few men with their own bread to earn, with their own lives to enjoy, with their own sense of social debt, come to live together. No one surrenders what he has found to be good for his own growth; each man pursues his own vocation, and keeps the environment of a cultured life. There is no affectation of equality with neighbours by the adoption of mean and dirty habits. There is no appearance of sacrifice. The men live their own lives in Camberwell instead of in West London, and do—what is required of every citizen—citizen's duties in their own neighbourhood. If those duties seem to a man to include the preaching of his Faith, he delivers his own soul, and tells his gospel when he visits in a Club, or teaches in a class, or speaks at a Mission service. There is no limit put on any true form of earnestness so long as it is the man and not the place who is committed."

We think that the last point is most important, as it would be most disastrous should the House ever become identified with any particular political or municipal party. In our individual members we long for the day when we may be represented on local bodies, but as a House we have no municipal or political policy.


COMMERCIAL DOCKS
EASTERN
GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY
LONDON
NORTH
SOUTH
BLACKWALL
RAILWAY
METROPOLITAN
DISTRICT
RAILWAY
CHARING CROSS
SOUTH LONDON
CHATHAM & DOVER
RAILWAY
ST JOHN'S
PECKHAM
WELLINGTON
TRINITY
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE
ARCADIUS
Commercial Road
Upper Pool
Lower Pool
Whitechapel
Aldgate
Cannon St.
Mansion House
Queen Victoria St.
Ludgate Hill
Holborn Viaduct
Farringdon St.
Blackfriars
Waterloo Bridge
Southwark Bridge
London Bridge
Borough
Elephant & Castle
Walworth Rd.
Camberwell New Road
Camberwell Park
Peckham Rye
Old Kent Rd.
Queens Rd.
Brockley
Lewisham
Blackheath
Greenwich
Deptford
Rotherhithe
Bricklayers Arms
South Bermondsey
Grand Surrey Canal
Peckham Road
Old Kent Road
Camberwell Road
Kennington Rd.
Kennington Park
Kennington Oval
Vauxhall
Stockwell
Brixton
Clapham Junction
Clapham Rd.
Wandsworth
Lavender Hill
Battersea Park
Battersea
Nine Elms
Victoria
Grosvenor Rd.
Pimlico
Chelsea
Sloane Square
Sloane St.
Knightsbridge
Hyde Park Corner
Piccadilly
Park Lane
Oxford Street
Regent's Park
Baker St.
Portland Rd.
Euston Rd.
Gower St.
Tottenham Court Rd.
Great Portland St.
Paddington
Praed St.
Bishop's Road
Edgware Road
St. John's Wood Road
Hampstead Road
Mornington Crescent
Euston Sq.
Pancras
Kings Cross
Gray's Inn Road
Holborn
Chancery Lane
Fleet St.
Strand
Aldwych
Temple
Victoria Embankment
Westminster Bridge
Lambeth
Albert Bridge
Chelsea Bridge
Hyde Park
Kensington Gardens
Kensington
Addison Road
Latimer Road
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Notting Hill Gate
Bayswater
Lancaster Gate
Marble Arch
Edgware Road
Paddington
Victoria
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Chelsea
Battersea
Clapham Junction
Wandsworth
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Deptford
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Brockley
Crystal Palace
Sydenham
Norwood
Dulwich
East Dulwich
Herne Hill
Loughboro Junction
Denmark Hill
Peckham Rye
Queens Rd.
Old Kent Rd.
Grand Surrey Canal
Bricklayers Arms
South Bermondsey
Rotherhithe

work. In asking Cambridge men to do Cambridge work, we do not appeal *ad misericordiam*, but offer it as a privilege. If it be not accounted sacrilege to adapt the words, we would say *Cantabrigiam nactus es, hanc exorna.*

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The year 1898 has been, in a quiet way, a year of progress. We are able to record certain new departures, which, we hope, will prove of permanent value to the House and district. There is also a sense of stability growing with time and experience. Our roots seem to be striking deeper and establishing themselves. Our neighbours are beginning to understand a little better who we are, and why we are here. So far as residents are concerned, we have rarely fallen below double numbers. At the same time, we must not lay too much stress on mere numbers: many were only here for a very short time, and, in our opinion, it takes at least a year to constitute a real resident. It is possible to help one's self a good deal in six months; it is possible to help someone else in twelve. So we set no store whatever on the fact that our average may have been above ten. Numbers are not the test, but permanency; and it is obvious that one man for six months is infinitely more effective, so far as work is concerned, than two men for three, and so on in proportion. The year that is closing has been far too much a short timer's year. Thanks to a solid backbone of old-seasoned hands the permanency is preserved, but the strain grows heavier every year. As our work grows solidified, our staff of workers must become more dependable. It is demoralising to stir up new work and then let it fall through. Steady work can only be done by a staying staff, and what we want is a few men who can be in residence for at least a year.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

A year's work contains in it the record of a year's changes. We have lost friends; we have gained friends. And in the roll of losses one name stands out above all the rest—John Richardson Selwyn, Bishop and Master of Selwyn, died on February 12th. When the story of Cambridge House and its beginnings is told, he will be regarded as the leader. It was his spirit that inspired, his energy that promoted, and his enthusiasm that roused fellow workers at Cambridge to carry the scheme through. In times of ill health, when he was paying the penalty for days of self-neglect in Melanesia, he rose superior to pain and guided us with his manly and shrewd counsel. We, who passed through those days, can remember visits paid to him, when he would lie and listen to the report of progress as though he were longing to be free and in the thick of it himself. Once it was possible for this to be so. He came down to us for a week. He lived with us and shook down at once into the life. Whether it was at a meeting of a friendly society, or at a gathering

called together in one of the Mission districts, to hear of the work to which he had devoted health and strength, his old life in his Islands, he seemed to stir men's hearts by his fresh, brave, and manly enthusiasm. It is no small matter that we number first among our founders one who so perfectly represented the strongest type of Cambridge man. We only saw the shadow of the magnificent physique that stood him in such good stead on the river and later in the Mission field. But there was the manliness and honest straightforwardness that even bodily disease could not crush, and he was a fighter till the ending of the day. His place as Chairman of the Cambridge Committee has been taken by the President of Queen's College, who has from the very first been one of the House's keenest champions at Cambridge.

Turning to our London side, we have to report the fact that we have now completed all the business connected with our Incorporation, and the full title of our Settlement for the future will be The Cambridge House (Incorporated). The change of name implies the securing of the Body against certain inconveniences that might arise from time to time with regard to the tenure of our property. So far as our subscribers are concerned, the only difference is this: we ask them, on subscribing, to also become members of the Company. By becoming such they may be liable, in the event of the House being wound up if in debt, to a call of £1 0s. 0d. But as this is such a remote contingency, it will hardly prove an obstacle to a would-be member.

On March 23rd Mr. Hopgood resigned the Secretaryship of the House. He felt that his duties as Secretary of the Trinity Mission, which he had lately taken up, would not leave him the time necessary for the work of the House. This was beyond the reach of argument. Either work was enough for one man. However, in losing him we could not but feel regret at the loss of one who had served the Settlement well for many years. His place has been taken by Mr. Barlow (King's). In him the House has already found evidence of energetic work, and to him, to a great extent, much of the developement of the House is due. Stagnation will never be one of the faults of the Settlement so long as he is in office.

The Council has been augmented this year by the addition of F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C. (King's); Edmund Boulnois, M.P. (St. John's); Thomas H. Blakesley, Esq. (King's); the Provost of King's; Guy Lushington, Esq. (Univ. Oxford); The Master of the Temple (Trinity Hall); Very Rev. F. E. Ridgeway, D.D. (Clare); Chancellor P. Vernon Smith (King's); Rev. John Storrs (Pembroke); J. J. Withers, Esq. (King's.)

In April Mr. Hurst, as Treasurer, secured the help of Mr. DuCroz, who has virtually had the whole of the financial business of the House on his shoulders. We have only to call the attention of our readers to the Accounts that they may see for themselves what a good account he can give of his stewardship. To Mr. Hurst we owe, in the first place, the fact that our financial position was at all assured. He brought light out of darkness and order out of confusion in the early days of

Settlement finance. But it was left to Mr. Du Croz to pilot us through what at one time seemed to be a disastrous year. So well did he do it that he brought us through with a balance. The amount of labour involved in the task seems incredible when the size of our income is taken into consideration. But even to raise that small sum is a task in itself, and to manage it when we have so many detailed accounts to work requires a vast amount of patience and accuracy. The infinite pains with which he protected every past subscriber from losing his privilege of membership by lapse of his subscription has been rewarded by the fact that our leakage has been infinitesimal. We have again to thank Mr. J. A. Kempe, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs, for his kind services as Auditor.

ANNUAL MEETING.

In May we held our first Annual London Meeting. It was with no little fear and trembling that the task was undertaken. But when once we had committed ourselves to it, the zeal of those who were commissioned to work it guaranteed its success. So far as their energy could do anything they were rewarded. The Meeting was held in Bridgewater House, which was lent to us for the occasion by the Earl of Ellesmere. A gathering of some 280 met in the picture gallery under the presidency of the Marquis of Lorne. The speakers were the Bishop of Rochester, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, our President, the Earl of Hardwicke, Professor Jebb, Lord Ashcombe, and Lord Macnaghten. The proceedings were fully reported in the May number of our Magazine. It is only necessary here to sum up the one or two points that struck us as being suggested by the meeting. In the first place, if nothing else were done, it was worth our while to bring together those that are interested in the work of the Settlement. There were also new friends discovered; and the fact that we tried, so far as possible, with the fragmentary lists at our disposal, to appeal to all Cambridge men, brought our claims before the notice of a very wide range of possible supporters. The financial results were comparatively disappointing. We attribute this rather to the fact that we did not directly appeal for funds, and no one who spoke actually felt where the shoe pinched. Even the glamour of the University does not raise us above the sordid level of finance. Yet we feel that the ice has been broken. South London and the wants of South London will now be heard from year to year. East London can well spare us a little of the sympathy of the West. We hope we may be able to regard this as an annual occasion. The work of organizing is far from trifling, but we must state our case to those from whom we hope to draw support.

BRUSSELS.

The Head again preached at Brussels this year for the House. As this is the second year in succession that he has been invited, we hope that we may be able to regard it as another of our annual opportunities. The

offertories, both morning and evening, were given to us, and formed a welcome addition to our exchequer.

CAMBRIDGE ORGANISATION.

The problem of our organization at Cambridge has always been a difficult one. Our Sister Settlement, Oxford House, is, we believe, worked entirely from Oxford. We, on the other hand, are worked in London. Roughly speaking, we may say that London engages to administer the House, and we look to Cambridge to organise the Cambridge support. As this includes the task of organizing those who may in days to come be residents, our very life depends on this branch of our work being perfect. In the Lent term the Head spoke in nearly all the Colleges, and the aggregate number of those who attended came to about 500. The immediate result of the meeting showed itself in the enlisting of some 280 Associates. But the machinery to hold them together, or even to supply them with the Magazine, was conspicuous by its absence. The result was inevitable. A wave of interest was roused only to subside in a week or two, and the purpose of the meetings was defeated. There was no guarantee that interest would be maintained, and it waned. The cause was not far to seek. Senior men at Cambridge are rarely leisured men, and the need was felt for some one who would consent, and could consent, to give some time to the task. We are glad to be able now to report that we have found such a friend in the person of Dr. Dalton, founder of Trinity Court, now resident in Cambridge. He has expressed his willingness to act as Organizing Secretary in conjunction with the Revs. J. O. F. Murray and A. H. McNeile, who joined Mr. Murray during the year. His work will lie largely among the Undergraduate Representatives. These Representatives are men, one or more out of each College, who have consented so far as possible to further the claims of the House in each College. We believe that Dr. Dalton has already shown his mastery of his task by the fact that every College is represented. We hope that this will mean that every man who subscribes as an Associate will have a chance of knowing about the House. The meetings will be worked up, and afterwards the interest will not be allowed to drop. Informal meetings will be, and already are being, organized by this agency. There will be less time wasted in looking up the wrong men, and those who are keen will have a chance of learning more about the work. It is not too much to say that if only the scheme is worked properly we shall be able to double our usefulness. What we want—and before our readers have read far into this report they will realise it—what we want are *men*. And what Cambridge men want is information. They naturally want to know what they are committing themselves to when they come here. Here, then, is our chance, and we are grateful for it.

CHAPTER II.

CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

For a full account of the methods and working of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, we must refer our readers to the October number of our Magazine. Here we are concerned with a more plain and unvarnished statement of bald facts. The House has again for the eighth year in succession been the head quarters for our District Committee. The secretary was a resident, Mr. E. F. Tallents, and an old resident, Mr. R. Bray, acted as treasurer. There is a committee of some twenty-five to thirty members, which holds its meetings at the House. The Camberwell district, from which the children are drawn, comprises twenty Board and Church schools, where there is a total attendance of about twenty five thousand children. Of this number some eleven hundred were sent away.

It would be too long a task to repeat the details of the work, already so well described in the article to which we have referred. But there are one or two points that call for close consideration, and, may we add, congratulation. Spite of the fact that an outbreak of measles in London, and loss of homes in the country through the same cause complicated matters considerably, our organization was never at fault. The children all left on the days arranged. And what is almost miraculous, where so many children were concerned, there was not a single case of illness, and no complaint of any kind has yet reached us from our hosts in the country. This all points to careful work on behalf of our town visitors and to the excellence of our country homes.

Another satisfactory phase of the work on which we lay great stress is alluded to in our secretary's report. "Every case is considered separately, and the amount of the parents' payments assessed. All must save something towards the cost of the holiday; it is a satisfactory feature of each season's work to find that the average of parents' payments increases; this year it is two fifths of the total expense."

The inspection of homes this year was done so thoroughly that the comfort of the children was insured from the first. Dr. Dalton took in hand the villages round Cambridge and visited every house. The secretary made a personal tour of nearly all the others, the balance being entrusted to capable members of the committee.

The secretary was helped considerably during the heaviest part of the season by Messrs. Armstrong and Lonsdale of Trinity, and Whytehead of Selwyn.

Mr. Clayton and Mr. Head gave their help to the Newington Committee, which covers the district north of ours. There the want of workers is most keenly felt.

So far, we are in want of a secretary for the Camberwell Committee. We hope that this post will not long be vacant, as the work is most important.

CHILDREN'S GERANIUM CLUB AND FLOWER SHOW.

The Children's Flower Show was opened on July 11th. The Duchess of Devonshire, who performed the ceremony, was introduced by the Head. After a short speech declaring the Show open, and the presentation of a bouquet by one of the children, the Attorney-General next spoke, as an old friend of the House, to the pleasure that Cambridge House felt at welcoming the wife of our Chancellor into South London. He was followed by Colonel Dalbiac, our Member, and Mr. Bailey, the Member for Walworth. In the Countess of Jersey we found one whose acknowledgement of the vote of thanks was conveyed in a most graceful and kindly speech, short but very much to the point.

A guard of honour was supplied by the Camberwell Battalion of the Church Lads' Brigade and the Royal West Surrey Cadets. Amongst those present, whose names were legion, were the Countess of Gosford, Lady George Hamilton, Lady Kennedy, Lady Walker of Sand Hutton, Lady Blomfield, the Very Rev. F. E. Ridgeway and Mrs. Ridgeway, Mr. Bosanquet, Q.C., Mr. Rawlinson, Q.C., Mr. E. M. Pollock, and others.

The Children's Geranium Club, founded by Miss Edith Heather Bigg, numbered last year some 1,200 members: 1,200 small geraniums, all duly labelled to prevent cheating, were given out early in the Spring to eager claimants in the adjacent Board Schools. There were fifty prizes for the most successful growers, and the Duchess of Devonshire very graciously gave the prizes away.

The best thanks of the House are due to Miss Edith Heather Bigg for organising the Club and Flower Show for us, and for taking all the financial responsibility off our hands; and also to Messrs. Wills and Segar for the beautiful decorations they placed round the Hall.

The band of the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment was present, and played during the afternoon, being succeeded in the evening by a very good string band provided by friends. It was said by the conductor that the band had never played to such a quiet and appreciative audience. It was certainly striking to mark the hush that came over the people during the song or playing.

On Tuesday afternoon the Flower Show was opened by Mrs. Julius Wernher, who was supported by the Hon. Lady Fitzgerald, Mr. Charles E. Tritton, M.P., and Mr. H. A. Morton, M.P.

The Head, in introducing Mrs. Wernher, briefly recapitulated the main objects of the work undertaken by the members of the

Settlement, particularly pointing out that some 1,100 children would be shortly sent into the country for a holiday, and that a large contingent of lads would go into camp.

Mrs. Wernher, in a very graceful speech, expressed the hope that the Show would act as an encouragement alike to the child exhibitors and to their parents. She had much pleasure in adding her advocacy in support of the Settlement, which was doing so much good work, especially in the matter of the boys' camp, and in providing for the needs of lads and children.

Mr. C. E. Tritton, M.P., as an old South Londoner and an old Cambridge man, naturally took warm interest in the work of the Settlement. He was glad to find his old 'Varsity sending some of her sons to Camberwell to impart knowledge and extend sympathy to over-burdened lives, and to help them to make a fresh start on life's pathway. He proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Wernher for her kindness that afternoon.

Mr. H. A. Morton, M.P., seconded the vote, and, as another old Cambridge man, concurred in the previous speaker's expression of delight at finding his *Alma Mater* turning attention from mere athleticism to the more serious subjects which comprised the work of the House.

CHILDREN'S HAPPY EVENINGS.

A newly-formed association was at work during the winter months of last year, and did admirable work. A first meeting was held on October 29th, 1897. An association of workers was formed, and "The Cambridge House Guild for Happy Children" was adopted as its name. The Head was elected chairman; Mr. Venning, Head Master of Southampton Street Board School, hon. treasurer; and Mr. Kendall, Head Master of Leipsic Road Board School, hon. secretary. A series of entertainments commenced forthwith: nine in all were given at fortnightly intervals. Two were magic lantern entertainments, four were performances of children from the schools, one was provided by the Bellenden Road School boys, and was the same as they had previously given at a Guildhall festivity, whilst the Rev. R. Pulleine and the Rev. R. B. Jameson provided one each. For the financing of this series there were no funds, so a charge of one penny each ticket was made, but quite one-third of the tickets were for free distribution. In all 2,595 tickets were taken, and a small balance on the right side is in the hands of the hon. treasurer. A rota of helpers from the schools made the control of the audiences a comparatively simple matter. The experience of the season suggested that future arrangements might be varied advantageously, so as to bring in some organised play, games, and dancing. For this, however, it was felt to be undesirable to make any charge, and there was danger that the operations of the Guild might be much hampered

thereby. Best thanks are due to the many teachers and friends who gave such effective and willing help in the working out of the plans. Without the loyal co-operation of all, the success obtained by them would have been impossible.

BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.
1897.				
Nov. 10,	Rec. Sale of Tickets	0	19	3
22,	,, ,,	0	19	9
Dec. 6,	,, ,,	0	18	7
20,	,, ,,	0	14	9
1898.				
Jan. 17,	,, ,,	0	14	10
31,	,, ,,	0	19	3
Feb. 14,	,, ,,	0	16	11½
28,	,, ,,	1	2	3½
Mar. 14,	,, ,,	0	14	9½
April 6,	Balance at Cambridge House ...	0	15	0
		£8	15	5½

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
1897.				
Nov. 13,	Printing 1,200 Tickets ...	0	9	0
19,	Minute Book ...	0	2	0
29,	100 Memo. Forms.	0	0	6
30,	Postage (Secretary)	0	0	8
Dec. 1,	Rent of Hall for Nov. 10 and 22.	1	0	0
1898.				
Feb. 16,	Rent of Hall for Dec. 6, 20, Jan. 17 and 31	2	0	0
Mar. 1,	Printing 1,400 Tickets ...	0	10	6
April 6,	Hire of Magic Lantern, &c. ...	0	11	3
6,	Printing 380 Tickets	0	3	3
6,	Mr. Mawbey, part Expenses of Entertainment on November 10 ...	0	5	0
	Balance in hand ...	3	13	0½
		£8	15	5½

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,
October 17th, 1898.

H. KENDALL,
Hon. Sec.

At a meeting held in October the Guild was reconstituted as a branch of the Children's Happy Evenings Association. By a special vote of the C. H. E. Committee we were allowed to continue using the House as a centre. As the work that is now going on belongs more properly to the present than the past year, we can only say that any help on these evenings would be most warmly welcomed. We have 150 boys one Wednesday, 150 girls the next; and when the doors open at six, there is enough work for many hands and brains to really amuse the children. The teachers are very good, but they can hardly be expected to spend so much of their scanty leisure among the children, whom they have been teaching all day. Besides, it does the children good to see new faces. We are sure that many of our readers could help us; and the work is as bright and happy as any we have. Will would-be helpers communicate with the Head immediately on reading this, as the need for workers, whether gentlemen or ladies, is pressing?

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

The object of this Society is to secure supervision and assistance for the invalid and crippled children of the London poor. An excellent article on the subject appeared in the *Charities' Digest* of the present year by Warrington Haward, Esq., F.R.C.S. As the scope of our Report does not admit of any lengthy explanation, we must refer our readers to it for fuller particulars.

A meeting was held at the House to enlist the sympathy and help of the district. The speakers were Warrington Haward, Esq.; Miss Hughes; Colonel Dalbiac, M.P.; Canon Daniel; Miss Forestier Walker; C. E. Mallett, Esq., and the Head. The Hon. J. G. Talbot was in the chair. The objects of the Association were fully explained, and the speakers appealed for local help. The immediate result was seen in a wakening of interest, and there was a distinct willingness among those present to be led on further. We are sorry that the Committee at headquarters have decided against appointing another paid worker for our district. We are now asked to find a representative, or somebody, to organise the work in Camberwell. This is certainly more than we bargained for when we offered to have a meeting to rouse interest. At the same time, we would welcome the chance of helping the work if we could only find a lady who would accept the duties for our district. Unless this can be done, we are afraid that the action of the Committee will necessitate at least the temporary dropping of the work.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Throughout the summer months we have been able to send away four women on alternate fortnights to the Princess Mary Memorial Home of Rest at Bognor. We are indebted for this benefit to an offer that came through Mr. Sawyer. The Home does not aim at taking the place of a convalescent institution. It is rather for the sake of the poor, jaded, and overworked mother who is not broken down but fagged out. As such it will prove, and has, proved a great boon. We have sent to Bognor many cases this year of women who have never for years had a real rest. We may add that from the time that the women leave their doors to the time of re-entering they have no expense.

We are indebted to a kind friend at Shelford for taking four children for a month's holiday, free of charge. The same kindness has also been shown to us at Horsham; and at Watlington we found free holidays for eight little invalid children for a month each. To all of our kind friends we tender our thanks. There is always a handful of children who are too delicate to be dealt with by means of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, and they need our help more than any. They are not strong enough to go away with the other children, and not weak enough for a convalescent home. To such children these extra homes are a Godsend.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

2ND BATTALION, ROCHESTER REGIMENT.

Towards the close of the year 1897 a newly-formed company at St. Saviour's, Herne Hill, was added to the Battalion; except for this, there has been little outward change. Our numbers may now be considered as complete, for ten companies are as many as can be conveniently worked together; and the eight parishes from which they are drawn lie so close together that new companies are not likely to be found within our district. The Battalion work of the future must consist of maintaining our existing strength at the highest possible level of efficiency.

Considerable changes have taken place in the officers of the Battalion, we trust more than the normal quantity; for however good the discipline, these will always entail a severe strain upon a company. Some of the officers who have had to give up the work have left places that are still unfilled, and several of the companies are, in consequence, practically dependent upon a single officer, a position which is always dangerous, and which, we trust, may be obviated in the coming year.

Of the occasions when the Battalion has displayed itself and its numerous bands, it is not necessary to speak in detail, for several of them have been mentioned from time to time in the Magazine. Whit Monday will always remain a red-letter day in our calendar, for we stood this year over 500 on parade, a strength we are not likely often to exceed. We were not quite so successful in winning competitions as in 1897, but in every one we were well placed. For the Sports Cup we stood second, third in the new competition for Physical Drill, and second in both the band competitions.

In the matter of camps, this year saw a decided advance. It was the first year a regimental camp was formed, and to this five of the companies went; it was held at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, near a spot that had somehow been christened Pig Tail Corner—a delightful place for a camp, and one which will be a source of delight to look back on to everyone who attended it. The other five companies all went to company camps, where no doubt they enjoyed themselves equally.

The year has seen the formation within the Battalion of a cricket league, a football league, a swimming competition, the establishment of swimming certificates for those who can swim a test length, and also of a competition for the best team of draughts. In addition to the Harrison Shield, presented to us at the close of 1897 for the best company at drill, we have been given a fine cup for the winning team at cricket, and another for the best football eleven. Some friends got up a pincushion sale, of which the proceeds have provided us with the Swimming Cup and the Draughts Trophy; and lastly, we have been presented, in memory of the late Mrs. Oakley, with a most magnificent Battalion Colour, of Cambridge blue silk, with the arms of the diocese in the centre. It is a Challenge Colour, and is to be earned by the company standing strongest at each Battalion parade.

All this shows strength and life. It shows more clearly still the work which is being done in the companies by the company officers, which it is the work of the Battalion staff to supervise, to encourage, to help and to strengthen; but in this company work there is room for more to take part, and their help is urgently needed. There are companies in the Battalion which have to be worked single-handed; and how is it possible for any one man to carry on alone all the different forms of activity that constitute the life of a good strong company, and yet bring to bear on his work that freshness and keenness which are essential to its vitality? And even if, instead of crippling the company, he attempts to do so, it must turn into a grievous burden what would otherwise be a delightful recreation. To the charm of the work any man who has worked as a Brigade Officer can testify, and its value, though the future will show it more clearly, is rapidly becoming apparent in its capacity to counteract South London apathy by its peculiar combination of brightness, smartness, and discipline, in the enthusiasm that it arouses among its members, and in the strength with which it enables them to meet the moral degradation of the workshop.

FEDERATION OF LONDON WORKING BOYS' CLUBS.

The Federation of London Working Boys' Clubs and Institutes has its headquarters at the House, and its objects are—

(1) To enable all interested in the management of working boys' clubs to interchange opinions as to the best means of conducting them.

(2) To promote competitions between the several clubs in both indoor and outdoor games, and as far as possible to provide entertainments.

(3) To furnish the federated clubs with lectures, to help in the formation of classes, and to encourage the members in whatever of a religious character may seem to be desirable to the Federation.

The Federation is managed by a committee—elected annually by the Council—or general body of managers. For convenience, clubs are grouped into three districts—East, West, and South. Competitors first play off in districts, and the heads of districts play the finals.

The past year has been one of a good deal of life and activity, and the interest taken generally in the work by the managers, as well as the keenness displayed by the boys in the competitions, shews how useful the Federation is.

During last winter competitions were arranged in individual and team draughts and chess. Some twenty-five clubs entered for these, and the finals caused great keenness and excitement.

Seven clubs entered for the Map Drawing Competition. Some of the maps were extremely good, showing great skill and care.

The entries for Essays were not so numerous as we could wish, although those who wrote essays shewed that they had exercised thought and care.

Six clubs entered for Freehand Drawing, and there were eight competitors in the Recitation Competition.

The Football Competition is seriously handicapped by the lack of grounds on which to play. Grounds are far off if they exist at all, and darkness soon sets in during the winter.

The Cricket League had sixteen clubs competing, and for the second year in succession the Trinity Club won the cup.

The annual sports at Wembley Park in July were keenly contested and a great success. There were eight events.

The form shewn in the Gymnastic Competition perhaps was not quite so good as in previous years, three or four of the leading clubs not competing.

The Life-saving Competition had only three entries, and the Swimming Competition in the West India Docks brought competitors from six clubs.

From these facts it will be seen how much labour is involved in arranging these competitions, and yet the Federation is not pretending to accomplish one half of its work. Why? Simply for lack of workers.

We hope next season to extend our work a little more by having two divisions in the Cricket League, for stronger and weaker clubs. We think this also necessary in the Gymnastic Competitions.

We propose also to hold a proper Swimming Programme, instead of our one great race in the Docks.

But these advances can only be made if men will come forward and help us. There is enough work for a man in every separate branch of our work. At present the hon. secretary is pinned to his desk, arranging competitions on paper and answering enquiries. He ought to be visiting the clubs, encouraging managers and boys, learning the clubs' requirements and how they can be met.

The Eastern and Western District Secretaries give us most valuable help, but they have their own clubs and a great deal of other work. Mr. Horne gave us a great deal of time, too, during the Long Vacation. But are there no Cambridge men in London who can help us? We require many more workers at headquarters. Each club requires workers.

OPEN SPACE (LONDON PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE.)

One of the most crying needs of South London is that of Open Spaces—vast districts like the Boro', Walworth, Camberwell, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, etc., scarcely know what an Open Space is for playing purposes. They have a few pretty but small spots like Camberwell Green, and the churchyards that have now been turned into gardens—mainly through the energy of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. Some three years ago the L.P.F.C. were

generously met by the Christ's Hospital Commissioners, and they obtained the lease of twenty-five acres of ground at Brockley. The ground was perfectly useless for cricket and football at that time, but about £1,000 has been spent in levelling, filling up pits, draining, and erecting dressing pavilions. As a result to-day we have twenty-four cricket pitches, five tennis courts, and, in the winter, half-a-dozen football grounds.

We have just started levelling another strip, and we hope to add two or three more pitches before next season. It will be seen that the ground affords room for nearly a thousand persons—at least 600 every Saturday for cricket. Applications for pitches are very numerous, and they could be let twice over easily.

Last year we succeeded in getting the loan of a waste piece of ground in the Albany Road. It was levelled, and nets were provided with a pitch of matting. Every night the nets were occupied from 6.30 till darkness set in. The spot is built over now.

The centre of the work for this district is at the House, and a man is urgently needed to carry it on. It is rumoured that a new field could be got if we had a man to conduct negotiations. It is certain that the "nets" could be started in a score of different places if men would become responsible for working them. It does not require a Resident. He is too valuable where work demands continuity. Are there no Cambridge men in London who would feel disposed to take this really useful work up?

GYMNASIUM.

In the Hall at the back of the House, a gymnasium is held once a week, open to all comers, at the cost of 1d. for Juniors, and 2d. for Seniors. The Juniors commence at 6 o'clock and go on till 8, when the Senior Class begins and goes on till 10, the dividing line of age between Seniors and Juniors being 16.

The Hall is well fitted with all gymnasium appliances—horse, horizontal and parallel bars, bridgeladder, rings, stirrups, ropes, etc., and an able instructor is in attendance.

Monthly competitions are held among the juniors for belts, and at the end of each season there is a final contest; the seniors compete for a Silver Challenge Cup presented by Dr. H. M. Tickell, and the juniors for a Challenge Medal, the gift of the late Mr. Justice Denman, each winner receiving a medal for himself.

Last season Mr. G. H. Barnsdale was in charge, but owing to his work he could seldom be present at 6, and he found he had not enough spare time to make a real success of the work.

The great need is for someone who will take a keen interest in the boys and men, hunt them up at the beginning of each season, keep their addresses and try and get them to come to some of the various Mission Clubs and Classes. If the "someone" is a gymnast so much the better, as he can then be of great help to the instructor, or might

take his place; but the chief need is that he should be energetic and regular and try to get to know each individual.

When the gymnasium first started Mr. Underhill looked after it, but owing to press of club and other social work he had to give it up to Mr. Cornwall. Mr. Cornwall put his whole heart in the work, and the gymnasium was as full as ever and a great help in many ways, but work called him to India, and since then we have been waiting for the man to succeed him. It is interesting and pleasant work. Who will help?

FEDERATION OF WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

The work of the Federation of Men's Clubs during the past year has practically been at a standstill for want of a man to work it. The Head has, so to speak, held the office of secretary in commission, waiting for the man to turn up. As this never happened, the report must necessarily be short. The number of clubs federated in our district amounts to eleven out of the seventy federated in London. They are associated in games competitions of various sorts, indoor and outdoor; and though few in number have acquitted themselves well, the Baroda Club, situate in the Lambeth Road, coming out winners for the cup that was presented by Dr. Dalton for competition among South London clubs, after a close contest with the Wellington Club, whilst the others all showed by the results a close and enthusiastic interest in the trials. The Social Evenings, held during the winter in the Hall, again drew large numbers, and were useful in bringing together clubs from districts far distant from one another. We believe that acquaintances thus made developed, and clubs have been in the habit of paying each other visits. The House Lectures this year have been used by members of the clubs, and we hope to find all our efforts in this direction increasingly useful to them.

There can be no doubt that there is a large field of work here open to anyone who could give the time necessary. It need not be much if it were regular. The need of someone who could be continually in touch with all the clubs is witnessed in the fact that early in the year we had to drop the Club Supplement in the Magazine. We know that many of the clubs were interested in this record of their doings, and when we can find an editor and secretary, our readers will again have a chance of knowing what our clubs are doing.

The work of the Federation is such as would naturally appeal to a man interested in men. Games—indoor and outdoor—in all their aspects have to be encouraged. Competitions are arranged. Sports are organized, and competitors trained. Outdoor excursions vary the programme of cricket matches in the summer. Swimming, boxing, and bicycling, with all the things that develope true manhood, fall within the scope. The winter brings football outside, gymnasium inside, with all the many indoor games and social evenings when all meet and entertain and are entertained. This is too

much to add as an extra to the Head's work. It is one man's work, and if he did it well it would be as good a field of enterprise as there is in London to-day.

HOUSE LECTURES.

A course of five lectures was begun on November 6th, when Mr. George Russell took for his subject "Mr. Gladstone; a leader of Englishmen." The audience was in number about 150, and in character was quite what we wanted. It consisted chiefly of working men, and they showed a hearty appreciation of Mr. Russell's points. The results of these lectures will be seen in our next report. A notice of the subjects, etc., will be found in the August number of the Magazine. We may add that it will always be a pleasure to see any of our readers who care to hear any of the lectures.

We only regard these lectures, excellent as they are, as a beginning. It is evident that the formation of a nucleus of people, interested in subjects that appeal to the more serious and thoughtful, will be a work of time. The majority of our neighbours at present "care for none of these things." We have first to teach them to come, before we can begin to teach them to learn.

CONCERTS.

The Saturday Evening Concerts continue to be as popular as ever. We continue to draw large houses, and our audience is a thoroughly appreciative one. The presence of the same people week after week, very often occupying the same seats, is satisfactory as showing that we are supplying an entertainment that is regarded as a regular institution in certain people's lives These regular supporters form the permanent element in all our work, and as they increase we feel that the effort is acting on the life of the place.

Our programmes were of the most varied kind The indispensable element of the "sketch" was represented at nearly every entertainment, and we enjoyed scenes from Shakespeare, and plays of a lighter sort at most of our evenings. We are glad to welcome as new friends this year a concert party from St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens. In their tour of poor districts of London we found ourselves happily included, and hope that their visit may prove an annual one. One other evening calls for special attention. The boys of one of our large Board Schools gave a musical play, the words written by one of their own masters, and the musical part composed by another master of the same school. The music was tuneful, the words good, and the acting spirited. It is not only our great Public Schools that have their speech days; and the Board School that can produce its own play, its own music, and boys to act and sing like the Bellenden Road Board School boys, is showing a spirit that is worthy of all praise.

The concerts are worked by a body of local helpers called "Associates," a term not to be confused with the Cambridge body of that name. But the brunt of the work falls on the shoulders of Mr. Charles Baker, who has spared himself no pains to make the concerts what they are, the best entertainment on their scale in our part of the world. He is energy's self, and the House owes him a great debt of gratitude for his unfailing zeal and courtesy. The task of keeping order, which grows lighter every year, has been performed by the body as a whole. On their recommendation, the committee have this year raised the stage to a height that admits of the "back seats" knowing what is going on without standing up on their chairs at the critical moment when a hero is dying below the line of sight. It was also at their instance that the lighting arrangements of the Hall were improved.

Disappointed we have been in one respect. Last year witnessed a slight falling off in the number of programmes volunteered by friends in other parts of London. We welcome this little opportunity of co-operation in our work, and feel that if those who could help us would offer, it would strengthen the bond that ties us to our supporters. There is something real in the presence of friends on such an occasion. A programme should last for two hours. The first part usually consists of music, that is to say, songs, serious and comic, and instrumental music, violin, 'cello, banjo, mandoline, etc. This is leavened with recitations, tableaux or any other variation that will break up the succession of songs. The second part generally consists of a farce, or on occasion a scene from one of Shakespeare's plays. The short play at the end, humorous or serious, is regarded as the bonne bouche of the evening. May we ask all our readers who can entertain us to make a note of this appeal?

POOR MAN'S LAWYER.

The giving of legal advice to the very poor, which has proved such a success at other Settlements, was revived in 1898 by a member of the committee, who attended every Wednesday at the House. Upwards of 200 persons, of whom a majority were women, availed themselves of the opportunity of stating a case and obtaining an opinion.

The problems for solution comprised every imaginable legal point, from tracing a supposed title to dormant Chancery funds, to the proper treatment of an incorrigible boy. But the greater number were pitiful tales of unfaithful husbands and unfaithful wives, domestic quarrels, nagging women and drunken men. The House could not undertake legal aid, and in all these cases could only advise on the case as stated without hearing the other side. And only too frequently a reference to a magistrate was the only solution for the applicants' difficulty. Next in frequency were the woes of ejected weekly tenants, whose grievance seldom was that they had paid rent

up to date. All weekly tenants with rare exceptions seemed to think that undisturbed occupation of their rooms for say a year and upwards gave a sort of tenant right, and the vague hope that there might be something in this was their reason for seeking legal advice. Some genuine cases of oppression by rich relatives came to light, of trustees refusing to account, and of solicitors putting off the enquiries of poor clients. Of the Employers' Liability cases, the rights of a Drury Lane renter, of shares in bankrupt building societies, of lunatics with stories of imprisoned ladies, of rights of domestic servants to railway fares home from a "place" after dismissal, and of breaches of contract to incubate babies, space is wanting to tell.

The result of the year seems to shew, so far as can be judged from the tales of applicants, that there is much injustice suffered by the very poor—partly by injured workmen, and by weekly tenants. Many were the complaints of illegal distress, of insanitary tenements, of defaulting debtors and of objectionable lodgers; and it was not often that encouraging advice could be given. The working man cannot spare the broken days involved in taking out the plaint in the County Court, beating up his witnesses and attending the trial. He cannot spare the time required for taking out the judgment summons, and attending the hearing of it. He cannot afford to throw good money after bad in County Court fees to obtain an order for payment by monthly instalments, knowing perhaps from personal experience, and from that of his friends, what a farce that order frequently is to the debtor. In other cases he naturally fears the risk of fighting a rich opponent.

Our legal adviser is unfortunately unable to continue his audiences this year, and the committee would be glad to hear of a successor to him. Our premises are not altogether suited for the purpose, but it is hoped that some better arrangement for the sittings may be made so that a closed door and the timidity of applicants may not diminish their number.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

We have again supplied workers to help in the carrying on of the objects of this Society in our district. During the course of the year the following workers have taken part from the House: H. R. P. Tringham, at St. Olave's; H. G. Hallett and H. E Munby, Camberwell; H. G. Marten, J. C. Nunns, G. W. Douglas, G. J. MacGillivray, H. J Boyd, Newington. Mr. R. Bray, a past Resident, keeps up his active interest in the work by regular visits. During the summer months for some time he was in charge of the Camberwell office. His long connection with the work and knowledge of its details have qualified him for representation on the central body. Mr. H. Taylor, an old member of St. John's College, must rank as our senior worker. Having retired from the Indian Civil Service, he put himself into our hands, and is now acting as treasurer for the district office of St. Olave's Union.

The experience afforded by the training in a well-worked office is so valuable that we feel that we, in common with all other Settlements, owe a deep debt of gratitude to secretaries who are willing to take our raw material and show them the method of relief. The knowledge gained is invaluable, and the principles of the Society are only abused by those who regard relief as a pleasant diversion and a field for sentiment. Those who have the true interests of the poor at heart, and study the poor, see the need for organisation. We are glad to identify ourselves with a society that helps the poor effectively, and protects the really charitable. We are on the spot, and can help a case after taking the pains to make inquiry and devoting some thought as to the best method of help. Capricious help done from a distance without inquiry cannot, by its very nature, be so effective; at times it is positively mischievous, as we who work among the poor too often find to our cost. Character is lost and independence ruined. After that, the Rates.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

"The growth and extent of friendly societies are evident to the most careless observer; their value and importance are attested by the experience of millions of industrial classes." These are the words of George Howell, written in 1890. The total number of societies at that date, registered and unregistered, in the country was about 32,000; the total number of persons directly interested in them was computed at over four and a half millions. The benefits paid annually amounted to over two millions sterling. This was some years ago. What the growth has been since can be seen in the Friendly Societies' Report of the past year. It is sufficient for our present purpose to show how great a question that of the friendly society must be. The true inward importance of the movement as concerns us lies in the fact that by becoming members of the more firmly established societies we can join in their members' councils. It must inevitably be the case that the entrance to Trades Unions will be closed to us, so that we can never take other than an outside interest in their transactions. But within the doors of a friendly society's lodge an informal and friendly talk will often do more than any amount of reading to clear the brain of misconceptions and show the different points of view of employer and employed.

The lodge of Oddfellows which meets in our lecture-room week by week is one of the strongest in South London. They have shown their vitality during the year in many ways. Financially the accounts show a sound condition of things in both the adult and juvenile branches. The social side has not been forgotten, and concerts and suppers, birthday parties and other festivals have all been given due attention. Now and again a debate takes place, and outsiders are welcomed on these occasions. Common ground is a necessity for mutual understanding between ourselves and working men. In a friendly

society we find a distinctly useful common ground. It is a complementary ground, so to speak, to the club. There we are in a sense the hosts, here we are the guests. We come into the heart of one of the men's own organizations and are able to share what they provide.

The lodge of the Sons of the Phœnix will take up its abode here in January. It is significant as showing the importance of keeping in touch with these bodies, that the leading spirits in each society are members of the local vestry. If these associations can run candidates successfully for posts which are so intimately connected with the public good, we are wise in cultivating the most friendly relations with them.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION.

This Society, which aims at helping the wives and families of all branches of our land and sea forces in times of peace and war, as well as widows and orphans of men who die or have died in the service since the Association was founded, has a Branch Committee at the House. The Head is secretary, and the Committee have from time to time voted help of one kind or another to people coming within the area of the Association's objects. The help has been either in money—when it is always granted with a view to permanent benefit—or else the applicant has been assisted to find work. It has also been found useful in suggesting cases to other societies of a like nature, that can help more effectively by adopting children in the case of widows with large families.

HELP GIVEN IN PARISHES AND MISSIONS.

This comes last, but is by no means least. We have relegated it to this place simply because by its very nature it admits of no possible classification. The criticism has been made that the pages of our monthly Magazine do not report progress or work of a definitely religious kind. We think the answer is not far to seek. The most striking incidents that mark such work are, in the judgement of a man of good taste and reverence, the very incidents that he would guard most jealously from publicity. We cannot offer either tabulated results or interesting statistics of work such as this.

The House is situated in the Parish of St. George's, Camberwell. This being the Trinity Mission Parish, naturally makes a strong claim on Trinity men. In one or other of the many organisations connected with the spiritual work of this parish we have had representatives. The Sunday School staff is helped, Bible Classes are taken; Residents have taken Children's and Mission services; have visited among the poor, and, in many ways which do not admit of description, lightened the heavy burden of the parochial clergy. The same has been the case at the Clare Mission, to which we are glad to know that a past Resident

will shortly be going as Assistant Missioner. The Pembroke Mission has also employed our men St. Mary Magdalene, Southwark—a vast parish of some 20,000 inhabitants with two clergy—was another spot selected for the exercise of our energy. Further north still, and within measurable distance of the city, in the district that lies on this side of London Bridge, we have had, and have, men working in Holy Trinity, Southwark, and others at St. Michael's. Lant Street.

In these districts, whether by Bible Class, Sunday School, children's or Mission services, house-to-house visiting—the work has been done; and, we may add, when the balance is struck, the most important work. "Sin, ignorance, poverty—these make up what has been so pathetically called the pain of the world; these are the chief evils which, directly or indirectly, we have to try to remedy. Never let us be tempted to forget that the Gospel, with all its ancillary and subsidiary activities, is the divine method for healing this anguish; and not how to escape circumstances, but how to endure them, is the true problem for man." These words were written by a man who did more for South London than any man before or since. They are worthy of the consideration of men who are trying feebly to do their little best in the same wide field.

The House is the headquarters for the South London Committee of the Cambridge University Mission to Delhi, of which the Head is chairman. So far the body has been entrusted with no power, but an annual gathering at the House, beginning with a celebration, draws together the supporters at least once a year. We have not yet been allowed to see how much might be done by the committee, but feel that the opportunity of breaking ground in South London is one that should not be missed.

In view of a united Mission that is to take place in the early part of next year, a committee of clergy has been meeting at the House, and all the necessary arrangements have now been made.

CHAPTER III.

CLUBS.

We further append a report and balance-sheet of the various clubs which are being worked, either partially or entirely, by members of Cambridge House. While doing so, it must be clearly understood that the House does not arrogate to itself the credit of either founding or carrying on such clubs; that credit must, of course, be paid to the missions or societies under whose charge they are. The object is to show one of the many duties which the House usefully fulfils. Appeals are made to it by clergymen and others to send down men to help in the social and other work of their districts; and the clubs enumerated are those in which the controlling spirits have been either directly sent by, or are closely connected with, Cambridge House.

To the workers themselves Cambridge House is a great boon. There they can meet other members, compare notes as to managing their various clubs, discuss the rules they find necessary, attend meetings of the Federations of both Working Men's and Boys' Clubs, and make it a centre from which they can carry on their work. Cambridge House is anxious to be able to increase their funds and their usefulness, and so develope their work; and for this purpose the House appeals earnestly to its subscribers.

TRINITY MISSION BOYS' CLUB AND TRINITY MEN'S CLUB.

There are two clubs still located in the same building at 265, Albany Road—the ground floor and large Billiard Room at the rear being used as the Men's Club and the premises upstairs as the Boys' Club.

For some years there has been only one Secretary to both Clubs, and the Men's Club consists largely now of those who have passed through the Junior Club. The dividing age is 18. There are advantages, inasmuch as such things as Dramatic Classes and Minstrel Troupes, Cricket and Football can be worked together, but the disadvantage has been the retarding, if not the actual stoppage, of the growth of both Clubs for the past year or two.

The membership of the Boys' Club has always been founded on a Bible Class or Service, held on Sunday afternoons between three

and four in the Cambridge House Hall. This class has been eminently successful, and for two or three years there has been a membership of considerably over a hundred, and an attendance varying from seventy to one hundred. In connection with the class is a committee who, in addition to their duties of marking attendance sheets, collecting and distributing books, promise to visit any sick member, etc. This work has been well done. There is a collection each Sunday, devoted to a Sick Fund, Hospitals, Foreign Missions, etc. Boys who attend the class regularly use the club and pay 2d. a week. The usual games of chess, draughts, and billiards are played with zest, and for some years we have easily beaten the other South London Clubs in the Federation of Working Boys' Clubs. Each year the Indoor Games Championship is determined by each boy playing every other boy three games in each competition, and the largest aggregate winners win the much-coveted silver and bronze medals. C. Emerick and H. Northcroft are the winners this year, whilst C. Scales and A. Garton distinguished themselves. Our Map-Drawing Classes have been successful; S. Corby has been placed second two years in succession in the Federation Competition, and this year he was awarded a bronze medal as a special prize.

We were not successful in winning the Federation Competition in Recitations this year as we had previously done, but C. Emerick, G. Garton and W. Newnham were placed well up. The Fretwork Class has been very useful, and is fully taken advantage of. The Slate Club and Bank held on Saturday nights are extremely useful. Corby and Scales have given us a great deal of help in collecting subscriptions and visiting sick members. Our Camp was held this year at West Worthing during July, the Secretary being in command, assisted by Mr. C. W. E. Horne (Selwyn) and Lieut. J. G. Horne; and a most successful ten days we spent. There is only one thing we regret, viz., having to pay so much for Railway Fares, 8s. 4d. each. We could not make better terms with the Railway Company.

In outdoor games we have done extremely well. For the second year in succession we have won the Federation Cricket Cup—no easy victory. Edwards in 1897 and Corby in 1898 deserve all credit as Captains of the eleven. Three or four other elevens were kept going with various degrees of success.

The same remarks apply to Football. We won no cup—but we played our games and enjoyed them. In the Federation Sports at Wembley Park in July, Packer secured two Challenge Cups for us, and we are sure Corby would have added a third—the quarter mile—had he not 'crocked' a day or two before the event. Mr. Whytehead (Selwyn) helped us much for a fortnight in the long vacation by encouragiug the boys to train. Many things more might be added. Social and Happy Evenings have been held and thoroughly enjoyed, boys and parents have been visited at home, and the best possible feeling and affection exists between the Secretary and the boys. But, alas! how much remains undone that might be done?

We have had hard struggles to get money—but of that we do not complain. What we cry for most is men—Trinity men. For years past the secretary has had not only the Boys' Club, but the Men's Club to run. Mr. A. M. Du Croz (Trinity) has visited the club once or twice a week from Weybridge. He is now a resident at Cambridge House. Mr. C. W. E. Horne (Selwyn) has spent nearly every night during the vacations in the club.

But where are all the Trinity Men who must be resident in London?

In our Men's Club we have the Games Championship determined by the best players in chess, draughts, billiards, bagatelle, cannon and dominoes. We have done well in the Men's Federation Tournament—Messrs. Veneer and Brant winning prizes. We have won the Dalton Challenge Cup as the best all round Club in South London in indoor games.

Our Junior Cricket Eleven under W. Edwards beat all the South London Clubs in the Men's Federation, whilst other Cricket Elevens did well.

The Minstrel Troupe has had a most successful season, and the members have frequently helped us to provide necessary entertainments. We have many other enterprises in the club, but the secretary is always responsible for keeping them going. G. Osborne and G. Keyse (members of the club) have rendered invaluable aid—the former in arranging Tournaments—the latter in managing the Sick Club of about 130 members.

We have started the present season on new lines. The clubs could no longer be worked by one man, so Mr. Du Croz has taken the Boys' and Mr. Underhill the Men's Clubs. We should be quite truthful if we said both had their hands full without this work.

The Bible Classes have been divided on Sundays, and there is a large attendance at both. The work increases. For a long time the club premises have been too small, and the Trinity Committee has at length agreed to extend the Buildings at a cost of £500 or even more. How is the increase of room and work to be met? Only by Trinity Men coming to the rescue.

We used to have a Dramatic Class in the Boys' Club and our reputation spread far and wide. Will somebody come and help us.?

We used to have an excellent Parliament and Debating Society in the Men's Club. Will two or three men come and help us?

We ought to have Ironwork, Carving and other Classes in the Boys' Club—and Illustrated Lectures and Reading Classes in the Men's Club.

We were unable to enter the boys in the Freehand Drawing Competition this year as we had nobody to take the class We had to drop our Life Saving Class and much of our work in Swimming for the same reason.

Last, but not least, let us appeal for men who will devote some

Saturday afternoons to help us with our cricket and football elevens. One Secretary cannot support and watch three or four teams playing on grounds a mile or miles apart. They need not play—to referee or umpire, and so make things go pleasantly, is a great help. Will any men come one or two nights a week at 6.30 to coach our fellows and help them to maintain their high position?

We hope we have said enough to show how much work there remains to be done. We shall be most grateful if men would come one night a week only—either Mr Du Croz or Mr. Underhill would give them suitable work Mr. A. Russell has kindly promised to look after the Minstrel Troupe. We should be grateful for old cricket materials, footballs, boys' clothes, and subscriptions.

TRINITY MISSION CLUB, NEW CHURCH ROAD

Revenue Account.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	5	2	6
Billiards	24	6	11
Entries to Billiard Handicap	0	11	6
	£30	0	11

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Wages to date	5	15	0
Rent to September 29th ...	7	2	6
Three Quarterly instalments of loan from the Federation	11	5	0
Papers	2	1	7½
Entrance Fee to Competitions	0	6	1
Prizes	1	2	6
Sundries	0	5	0
Balance in hand	2	3	2½
	£30	0	11

Balance Sheet.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from Revenue Account	2	3	2½
In Savings' Bank	5	0	0
Balance	49	2	9½
	£56	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Billiard Table Purchase Account—due to Secretary .	17	10	0
Balance of Loan of £30 from Federation, repayable by Quarterly instalments of £3/15/-	18	15	0
Cricket Club (estimated deficit)	4	0	0
Football Club (estimated deficit)	3	0	0
Camp Fund deficit	13	0	0
	£56	5	0

This club for young men from eighteen years of age and upwards is still under the management, as it has been for the last

four years, of Mr. Guy Lushington, of Cambridge House. It is held in a room in the Mission Buildings in New Church Road, which is rented from the Mission at an annual rent of £9 10s. 0d. There are no subscribers, and the cost of keeping it up is derived from the subscriptions of 2d. a week from members, numbering between forty and fifty, and the proceeds of the billiard table. The past year has been a most successful one in the annals of the club. The Cricket Club has won every match but one, and that was a federation match, which was given as a loss against them, owing to their playing an ineligible player through ignorance. The Football Club so far has only lost one match. The grounds for both cricket and football are rented from the London Playing Fields Committee, and are situated at Crofton Park. The rent of £6 15s. 0d. to each club is a heavy item of expenditure, which has to be covered by money raised by the manager. The success of the Cricket Club is entirely due to the interest and help of the Rev. R. Pulleine, the Missioner.

A new billiard table has been provided. the old one being completely worn out, and has proved a profitable source of income. The money for it was raised partly by a loan of £30 from the Federation, the repayment of which was guaranteed by the manager, and three quarterly instalments, amounting to £11 5s. 0d., have been paid off out of the receipts; and partly by a gift of £5 from the Trinity Mission Committee; who have promised a further sum of £5. A Holiday Fund was started at the commencement of the year, and on August 6th some twenty who had the time at their disposal went into camp at West Worthing with the manager. The camp was entirely successful, but a deficit of £13 remains on the accounts, towards which any sum would be gratefully received. Each member paid 25s. towards the cost of the ten days' camp, which is the largest sum which they can or ought to be called upon to pay. The balance-sheet is not made up till the end of the year, but on the Club Account there is a balance in hand of some £7. This, of course, does not include the deficits on the cricket and Football Clubs, the Camp, and the liability to the Federation on the Billiard Table Account.

Many of the members are members of the Bible Class held by the Rev. R. Pulleine, to whom so much of the success of the club is due. There are, however, *two great wants* to be supplied. The first and foremost is some Trinity men, athletes if possible, who will undertake the management of the Cricket and Football Clubs, and give instruction one night a week in the small gymnasium which adjoins the club room. This room has been entirely disused for some time, as there has been no one who could or would instruct the class. The fittings are there, the members are ready, all that is needed is an instructor. The second want is naturally money, especially in aid of the Cricket and Football Clubs, and the Camp Fund.

It is quite impossible for the two former to pay for themselves. The rent and other expenses are very heavy, and it must be

remembered that clubs of this nature rarely consist of more than eighteen members, as members do not care to join unless there is a reasonable chance of their being able to play any Saturday on which they may wish to do so. As to the Camp Fund, the members being over eighteen years of age, it is impossible to obtain railway tickets at reduced fares except on conditions which are impossible to fulfil, consequently a large proportion of the sum subscribed is spent in carriage. Men and money are wanted, but if men come who will take an interest, money will follow. The present manager may have to resign his position any day for numerous reasons, and it would be a misfortune for the club which has reached such a successful career to be allowed to decay because there is no member of the College, of which it is proud to bear the name, to come forward and carry it on.

THE HOLLINGTON SOCIETY'S CLUB.

Hollington Society General Fund.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous	0	2	8
Balfour, A. E.	7	0	0
Barran, J. N.	1	0	0
Berge, Mrs.	0	10	0
Brown, Miss E.	0	5	0
Childers, R. E.	3	0	0
Collins, Mrs.	5	5	0
Collins, J. C.	9	2	0
Collins, J. G.	5	0	0
Croall, D. A.	5	0	0
Daldy, F. F.	1	1	0
Ducroz, A. M.	1	0	0
Evans, Miss	10	0	0
Fletcher, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fletcher, Miss	1	1	0
Fletcher, Miss D. M. ...	1	1	0
Grant-Wilson, Mr. and Mrs.	7	7	0
Grant-Wilson, W.	5	1	7½
Greenwood, Miss	18	10	0
Greenwood, Miss M. B. ...	18	10	0
Greenwood, R. M.... ...	4	12	8
Harrison, A. L.	5	5	0
Hastings Jay, E. A. ...	1	0	0
Luxmore, L. A.	1	1	0
Mackintosh, Miss	0	3	0
Mackintosh, C.	2	2	0
Maples, Mrs.	0	10	6
Martineau, M. R.	5	5	0
Molteno, Lieut. V. B., R.N.	0	10	0
Morrell, W. W.	2	0	0
Padwick, Mrs.	2	0	0
Pickthall, Miss	1	1	0
Pollock, E. M.	2	2	0
Previté, H. F.	3	3	0
Prowse, R. T., C.B. ...	1	1	0
Rawlence, Mrs.	2	2	0
Roberts, F. O.	1	1	0
Shearme, Miss	0	2	0
Spensley, H., Junr. ...	4	4	0
Squires, Miss	9	12	0
Stupart, Miss	0	10	0
Teesdale, Miss	1	0	0
Teesdale, E. T. M.... ...	1	0	0
Teesdale, J. H.	1	11	6
Threlfall, Miss	0	10	0
Tregoning, W. E.	3	0	0
Tuckett, I. L.	5	0	0
Valentine, A. L.	1	1	0
Waldegrave, J.	2	2	0
Wills, A. W.	3	0	0
	£168	8	11½

Hollington Society General Account, October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898. Balance Sheet.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Deficit brought forward	32	2	5½
Rent of Houses	21	7	4
Rent of Field at Dulwich	26	0	0
Rates, Taxes and Water	17	18	4
Wages of Matron and Housekeeper, and extra help .	58	3	1¼
Residents' advances for food returned to them	11	7	9½
House Fittings, Repairs and other expenses ...	21	17	0
Housekeeper's Expenses (Provisions)	112	2	8¼
Medical and Surgical Appliances	4	0	5
Papers	3	2	7
Coal, Coke and Wood	7	3	10
Gas	27	6	3
Games, Stationery and Printing	6	5	6
Band	3	17	10
Grants to Members and Cost of Outfits for Two Boys	5	14	6½
Charity Organization Society, towards a Boy's Emigration	7	0	0
Transferred to Furniture Reserve Account	10	0	0
Sundries	9	14	5¼
Petty Cash in hands of Matron, Oct. 1st, 1898 ...	0	16	5¼
	£386	0	7

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Petty Cash in hands of Matron, 1st Oct., 1897... ...	1	2	11
Donations and Subscriptions	168	1	11½
Balance of 1897 Camp Fund transferred	7	10	7
Rent of 32, Crown Street...	22	1	0
Rent from Resident Members	15	11	3
Rent of Cricket and Football Pitches, and Grazing Rent	16	8	0
Sales of Food	77	7	2
Sales of Clothes	3	18	11½
Bagatelle Payments	7	15	3
Members' Club Subscriptions :—Seniors	7	4	0½
,, ,, Juniors	6	17	3
Sundries	1	7	2
Deficit on Housekeeper's a/c, Oct. 1st, 1898	0	0	8¼
Deficit	50	6	4¼
	£386	0	7

Furniture Reserve Account.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
New Cooking Range	4	13	0
Balance	5	7	0
	£10	0	0

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Transferred from General Fund	10	0	0
	£10	0	0

C. Mackintosh,
Treasurer.

October 31st, 1898. Audited and found correct,
C. J. B. Hurst.

Hollington Society Donations to the Seaside Camp Fund, 1898.

	£	s.	d.
Atkinson, H. W.	1	0	0
Baily, Rev. W. F.	1	1	0
Barran, J. N.	0	10	0
Bretherton, E. G.	0	5	0
Brigg, J., M.P.	1	0	0
Brigg, Mr. and Mrs. T. ...	1	0	0
Brown, R. C.	1	1	0
Burton, Dr. A.	1	1	0
Carey, E.	0	10	0
Collins, J. G.	2	2	0
Croall, Mrs.	5	0	0
Croall, D. A.	5	0	0
Cunningham, Rev. B. K. ...	1	0	0
Evans, Mrs.	1	0	0
Fletcher, Mrs.	2	2	0
Fletcher, H. M.	2	2	0
Grant-Wilson, Mr. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Greenwood, Mrs.	0	10	0
Greenwood, Miss	5	0	0
Greenwood, Miss M. B. ...	5	0	0
Hare, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. ...	1	1	0
Hodgkin, Mrs.	5	0	0
Hodgkin, Howard	2	0	0
Hodgkin, T. E.	5	0	0
Mackintosh, J. S.	3	0	0
Mackintosh, C.	0	10	6
MacSwinney, R. F.	2	2	0
Mason, H. P.	0	10	0
Moltens, Mrs. P. A. ...	1	0	0
Nankivell, Mrs.	0	2	6
Norris, R.	1	0	0
Pollock, E. M.	3	3	0
Preece, P. J.	0	10	0
Prowse, R. T., C.B.... ...	1	9	0
Reid, D. D.	0	10	0
Scrutton, Mr. and Mrs. T. E.	2	2	0
Smyth, H. W.	5	0	0
Spensley, H., Junr.... ...	2	2	0
Squires, W. H.	1	1	0
Squires, Miss	2	10	0
Terrean, Col. and Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Teesdale, Miss	5	0	0
Teesdale, Miss F.	0	10	0
Teesdale, M. J.	1	0	0
Threlfall, Mrs.	0	5	0
Trotter, H. A.	2	0	0
Tuckett, I. Ll.	5	0	0
Valentine, A. L.	1	0	0
Vaughan Johnson, R. ...	1	0	0
Walford, H. S.	3	0	0
Wills, A. W....	5	0	0
Wills, C. P.	5	0	0
	£107	14	0

Hollington Society Seaside Camp Fund, 1898.

BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Donations	107	14	0
Payments by Members	12	18	8
Payments by Officers and by and for Visitors ...	21	8	9½
Stores returned unused..	1	2	1
Fines	0	1	0
	£143	4	6½

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Railway Fares	12	12	0
Transport	7	11	10
Hire of Tents, Blankets, Mattresses, &c. ...	19	10	0
Food	49	13	10½
Purchases:			
Crockery, &c.	4	10	6
Tents	2	18	9
Stores	3	14	0
Jerseys, &c.	4	16	1¼
Games	1	3	1
Repairs	1	9	3
Washing, &c.	1	9	9½
Wages and Gratuities ...	3	5	0
Medicine	2	11	6
Balance	30	7	5¼
	£143	4	6½

Audited and found correct,
October 31, 1898. C. J. B. Hurst.

The Hollington Society's object is to enable boys of the poorer classes to improve their condition and to maintain that improvement as men.

The Society's Club is situate in a block of streets which for poverty and crime are among the worst in London.

The Society holds a lease of two adjoining houses—30 and 32, Crown Street, Camberwell. The latter is let; the former contains besides the attendants' quarters, two senior club-rooms, two junior club-rooms, a room which is used as a gymnasium. a bath-room, a bed-room for resident members, and a store-room. The lease of the premises, which has about seventy years to run, is vested in some friends who let them to the Secretaries at a rent which is covered by subletting one of them. The fabric is in a bad state, and needs constant repairs. A considerable sum has recently been expended in this way by the Misses Greenwood, the exterior having been painted and improvements having been made in the interior.

The Matron and Housekeeper live at the Club, and are always ready to help any member who is suffering from any illness or injury: For this purpose they have a small medical store of bandages and simple remedies, for which there is daily demand.

During club hours meals are provided for members at about cost price, and several thousand basins of soup or porridge and milk, at ½d. each, were sold last winter.

A Penny Bank, in connection with the Post Office, is open during club hours, and members are encouraged to pay their savings into a Camp Fund, with a view to providing against illness during the winter and for a seaside holiday in the summer, a high rate of interest being given and money being withdrawable only for these purposes.

One or other of the General Committee is at the Club every night to superintend and to give advice and assistance to boys who are ill, out of work, or in trouble.

Dr. Gallie continues generously to deal with cases which are beyond the simple scope of first aid.

Clothes (gifts of which of any kind are asked for) are given out in suitable cases on small payments where they can be afforded. There are many boys in the Club whose parents cannot or will not clothe them properly, and an occasional gift of clothes (followed by supervision to see that they are not sold) is of great service to such boys.

For gifts of clothes, food, etc., received during the past year, the Society's thanks are due to Mrs. Bosanquet, Miss Briggs, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Grant-Wilson, Miss Greenwood, Miss M. B. Greenwood, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Howlett, Mrs. Huntington, Miss Jevons, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Maples, Mrs. Nankivell, Mrs. Previté, Miss Prowse, Mrs. Shearme, Miss E. Stupart, Mrs. Teesdale, Mrs. Turner, Rev. B. K. Cunningham, Rev. J. A. Forrest, Messrs. J. N. Barran, E. G. Bretherton, W. A. Brigg, A. Fletcher, E. Wilson Gates, R. J. E. Hanson, A. T. Hare, C. Head, T. E. Hodgkin, W. T. Lloyd, A. B. Marten, M. R. Martineau, J. R. Rawlence, W. W. Tarn, H. S. Walford.

Committee men, chosen by the boys from amongst their number, help to keep order in the rooms and report any cases of illness, which are at once visited. On several occasions during the past year boys whose home circumstances were hostile to their recovery from illness were taken into the House, and with proper food and careful nursing made a rapid recovery. Some of them were afterwards sent to convalescent homes, tickets for which are earnestly asked for.

A sum of £7 has been spent on assisting a lad who had been a member some time to go to friends in New Zealand. He was very delicate, and could not have stood the climate here. Reports of him are favourable.

In the Bath Room hot baths are provided free of charge. Considerably over a thousand baths were thus given last winter. Few of the houses in the neighbourhood are properly supplied with the means of getting water or any accommodation for such a purpose.

Residents.—At present there are four resident members, whose conduct has been, with one exception, completely satisfactory. Only boys of good character who have been some time in the club and are without habitable homes are admissible. Care is taken, as far as possible, not to relieve parents or boys of their liabilities or responsibilities.

The number of members of the two clubs on the books at present is 156, but some boys work late, and many do not come in regularly.

Football and Cricket attract increasing numbers to the Society's field at Dulwich, each camp-time adding to the number of those who are willing to walk the two miles to the field for a game in fresh air, instead of standing at street corners. There is greater keenness about the indoor games, in which there are frequent competitions.

The Gymnasium, though in very cramped quarters, continues to draw a large attendance.

The Band has been suspended, as lack of application made its progress slow and costly.

The question of Employment continues to be one of the chief difficulties with which the Society has to cope. Whilst many boys are made to work early in the morning and late at night while they are still at school during the day, there is with many a dangerous gap between leaving school and starting work, and far too many intelligent boys drift into the worst paid kinds of unskilled labour.

To allow boys to remain in the Club when they have been for long out of work has been shown to result in the domination of the Club by loafers, so no one is allowed to remain a member unless he is in work or *bona fide* looking for work, or at school.

The Society invites the assistance of Subscribers in getting boys into work immediately on their leaving school, and in apprenticing boys to skilled trades in suitable cases. Work has been obtained for a number of boys during the year.

The Seaside Camp was, for the third year in succession, on the

Downs between Eastbourne and Seaford, and fifty-eight boys went—some for a week, most for a fortnight, and a few delicate boys for three weeks. The numbers were larger than last year, in spite of the levying of a minimum payment of 5/- except in special cases, and the Camp was, both as regards weather and the absence of any unpleasant incident, the most successful in the Club's history.

This year the Camp reverted to its original plan of being self-contained, and instead of hiring a room for meals hired a large marquee. This proved a more economical method, and as the weather was perfect, and all meals were out of doors, a pleasant one.

Of the boys who have been sent to Canada two are doing very well, and write frequently and cheerfully, one asking that a brother might be helped to go out "if he was willing to work." Two boys (brothers) have returned, and one has not written for some time.

The boy who was apprenticed at sea is well spoken of, and writes frequently and cheerfully.

At the beginning of last winter the Committee, feeling that the work to be done was more than could be carried out by the Matron single-handed, engaged her sister to act as housekeeper, and to superintend the junior Club. The result has been in the highest degree satisfactory, Miss F. Bacon having obtained as considerable an influence over the younger boys as her sister has for some time had over the lads of the senior Club. Sewing, knitting, netting, picture-frame making, iron-working, and other handicrafts have, to some extent, ousted the mechanical playing of games, which used to be the boys' sole occupation throughout the long winter evenings.

Cleanliness and an improvement of manners distinguish the older member from the new-comer, who admitted at 11 years of age, is capable of much greater improvement than when (as used to be the rule) he was not admitted until he had reached his fifteenth year.

In conclusion, the Committee wish to acknowledge the able and ungrudging way in which the Matron and Housekeeper have devoted themselves to the Club's work, and the assistance they have received from the Manager and the leading members of the Club.

Without such work and help the greatly increased influence and usefulness which the Club has acquired could not have been gained.

It is for the Subscribers to decide whether it shall be maintained.

THE CAMBRIDGE JEWISH LADS' CLUB.

ACCOUNTS FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO OCTOBER 30TH, 1898.

	£	s.	d.
By Members' Subscriptions, weekly	3	16	8
,, Cricket & Football Subscriptions received to date	0	6	6
,, Billiard Money ...	2	14	2½
,, Proceeds of Concert at Cambridge House ...	7	7	6
,, Donations from Managers and their friends ...	45	10	6
	£59	15	4½

	£	s.	d.
To Rent for 4 months at £2 16/6	11	6	0
,, Do., 5 months at £2/10/-	12	10	0
,, Gas	0	12	1
,, Cleaning Rooms ...	0	19	0
,, Laying on Gasfittings at 126, Walworth Road.	4	12	0
,, Furniture	11	19	10¼
,, Repairs	1	6	6
,, Pictures	0	14	0
,, Books for Library ...	1	15	7½
,, Magazines and Newspapers .	1	5	0½
,, Stationery and Postage	0	15	3
,, Club Games	0	19	11
,, Billiard Table & Billiard Sundries	4	13	6
,, Cricket ...	2	9	9
,, Football	2	6	6
,, Entrance Fees, Federation of Working Boys' Club	0	11	6
,, Sundries ...	0	4	11
	59	1	8¼
Balance	0	13	8¼
	£59	15	4½

The Jewish population in South London is comparatively small—two hundred families, spread over a somewhat large area, make up the colony. Without being a leisured class—though there are many families far from poor, and some might even be termed "rich"—they depend for refinement on contact with the outside world. Unpaid work must therefore come from without.

Unlike most other districts, the Jews here are almost exclusively of English origin. They appear to be, if possible, more English than their Anglo-Saxon neighbours. Excitement amongst them is higher when discussing the battle of Omdurman, than in considering the Dreyfus case. They take to cricket and football as if they were the hereditary amusements of their race; in fact, the boys will sacrifice more for "sport" than for anything else. Here is a field, then, for energetic Cambridge Jewish men.

An address given by the Head on the work of the Settlement suggested to an old Hall man that similar work might be done for the Jews. Some twenty Jewish Undergraduates are always in residence at Cambridge, and, with their great taste for communal work, there seems no reason to doubt that they will be able to find

men to represent them in South London. Life in Walworth and Camberwell concentrates near the "Elephant and Castle," at the synagogue and schools. The latter do good educational work under the presidency of Mr. Albert Jessell, an old Oxford man, who is only too glad to get the assistance of Cambridge in the managing committee.

The Club was started last January, and recruited from the old boys of the school. The difficulties at first were great, the idea being quite foreign to them. Certainly dullness does not force a boy in South London to such institutions. Life in the streets, the numerous booths, the music-halls and theatres afford them plenty of amusements. More fun is to be seen in the Walworth Road than perhaps any other part of London. But what fun! Not much good to be obtained from it. The very fact that some of the boys have a certain amount of money in their pockets has made the task more difficult. Nor were the parents especially favourable to the idea; they looked with suspicion on it, and one master forbade his boys to join the club on pain of dismissal.

As the founder was originally alone, his task was the more difficult. The boys had to be trained to manage the club themselves. By good fortune two of them had been pupil teachers, and these were of great assistance. The work at times was very disappointing, attendance sinking to as low as five a night. There are now forty members, but the attendance is still very erratic—one night some thirty boys, the next perhaps only twelve.

The club is managed by an old Hall man, a Caius man, and the local schoolmaster. The cricket club suffered from being without a ground and without a coach. Four matches were played, in each of which the Cambridge boys suffered defeat. In football they have been more lucky. The use of the Hollington Society ground has been obtained for Sunday play. The schoolmaster is himself an energetic player, and the boys are exhibiting great keenness. A whole series of matches has been arranged, and a victory of nine goals to nil over the teachers of the Jews' Free School has created quite a stir.

Two days deserve special notice. Twice on a Sunday, Mr. Albert, well known in the district for his good work, organised expeditions in the country. To walk in the fields, to play in the woods, to have tea at the village inn at Shoreham, were pleasures the boys will never forget. Those were great days—out in the air from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m., and yet the boys never seemed to tire. All the objects of interest were pointed out and explained to them. Everything was appreciated, even the lectures on flowers and plants. One boy showed a marvellous taste for natural history, and while his fellows fought a mimic battle of Omdurman lost himself in the woods searching for frogs. Why should not other clubs imitate this open-air manner of spending the boys' holidays?

Practically every feature common to a boys' club is found in the

Cambridge Jewish Lads' Club. It only wants more men to make it a permanent and successful institution. The population is an increasing one, and the need for it will be ever greater. Let it not die, as it threatens to do, through want—not of money, but of men, to carry on the work.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Balance on General Fund, No. II ..	67	5	1
,, House Furniture Account ...	9	3	11½
,, Hall Furniture Account ...	8	12	7
,, Trustees Repairs	37	14	11
,, Reserve Fund ...	60	8	6½
,, Children's Fund	19	9	8
,, Magazine Account	1	9	8½
Amount due Dr. Dalton: (Mortgage Account)	3,550	0	0
Sundry Creditors ...	348	1	7½
	£4,102	6	1

Assets.	£	s.	d.
Balance at L. & S. W. Bank	347	3	0
,, Cheque Bank ...	5	14	7
,, Army and Navy Stores	3	10	9
Cash in Hand	26	7	3½
Stock in Hand	10	14	9
Purchase Debt	3,560	18	3½
Sundry Debtors... ...	147	5	9
Deficit on General Fund	0	11	8
	£4,102	6	1

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. JOHN A. KEMPE.

Purchase Account.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 30th Sept., '97	3,800	0	0
	£3,800	0	0

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Life Subscriptions:—			
Rev. W. H. Longsdon	10	10	0
J. F. P. Rawlinson, Q.C.	10	10	0
	21	0	0
Cambridge Fund	31	10	0
W. Austen Leigh	5	0	0
Miss Clark	50	0	0
A Friend	20	0	0
Master of Trinity Hall ...	10	0	0
S D.R S.D.	50	0	0
A. E. Western	1	1	0
Balance Bridgwater House Meeting a/c	50	10	8½
Balance Debt ...	3,560	18	3½
	£3,800	0	0

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. JOHN A. KEMPE.

Reserve Account.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance	... 60	8	6½	Balance, per last Account	50	9	9½
				Balance of House Account	9	18	9
	£60	8	6½		£60	8	6½

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

General Fund.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Deficit brought forward...	39	10	8½	Subscriptions and Donations	350	2	3
Stipend of Head	150	0	0	,, Cambridge Fund	98	6	5
,, Bursar (3½ qrs.)	67	1	3	Rent from No. 135, Camberwell Road ...	33	17	10
Clerk (¼ quarter) ...	1	18	0	Deficit	0	11	8
Interest on Slate Club Deposit	1	4	9				
"At Homes" & Expenses at Cambridge, &c. ...	8	13	8½				
Postage	4	5	2				
Stationery, Printing, &c.	12	2	3½				
Entertaining Guests ...	7	0	10				
Magazine	21	13	1½				
Interest on Mortgage ...	117	16	3				
Plan of House	3	3	0				
Cost of Incorporation ... 43 9 0							
Less Interest on Deposit ... 9 6 0							
	34	3	0				
Deficit on Hall Account...	8	10	6				
,, Gymnasium Account	5	15	7				
	£482	18	2		£482	18	2

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

Cambridge Fund (Accounts from commencement).

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure of Guild Hall Meeting:—				Donations	55	3	0
Hire of Hall	3	8	6	Annual Subscriptions ...	75	7	6
Printing, etc.	42	6	3	College Associates:—			
To Purchase Account:—				Sidney Coll.... 4 5 0			
Life Subscriptions ...	31	10	0	Christ's Coll. 3 7 6			
To General Fund	98	6	5		7	12	6
				Life Subscriptions:—			
				Rev. O. Glover 10 10 0			
				C. M. Tatham 10 10 0			
				Rev. C. J. Bayley 10 10 0			
					31	10	0
				Offertories:—			
				Riverhead ... 1 4 7			
				Selwyn Coll.... 2 4 1			
				Queen's Coll. 2 9 6			
					5	18	2
	£175	11	2		£175	11	2

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

General Fund, No. 2 Account.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance...	67	5	1	By Balance, October, 1897	38	13	2
				Offertory at Brussels 20 5 2			
				Less Expenses 3 4 3			
					17	0	11
				Miss Daniel	0	10	0
				Mrs. Frank Harrison ...	5	0	0
				W. H. G. Padfield ...	1	1	0
				W. W. Skeat	5	0	0
	£67	5	1		£67	5	1

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

House Account.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Value of Stock Oct. 1, 1897	10	17	0	Fees	690	7	10
Rates and Taxes	51	18	4	Sundries	0	6	3
Food	343	0	2	Value of Stock, Sept. 29, '98	10	14	9
Wages	119	11	3½				
Washing	33	9	9				
Coal, Coke, &c.	15	6	0				
Gas	17	19	4				
Annual Contribution to House Furniture A/c ...	25	0	0				
Annual Contribution to Trustees' Repairs A/c ..	30	0	0				
New House Goods ...	8	0	11				
Petty Repairs	4	19	3				
Sundries	16	10	6½				
House Necessaries ...	6	14	11½				
Fire Insurance	1	6	6				
Newspapers	2	17	0				
Flowers and Garden ...	1	8	8½				
Postage	0	18	4				
Rent of Bedrooms ...	1	12	0				
Balance carried to Reserve Account	9	18	9				
	£701	8	10		£701	8	10

Examined and found correct,

November 8, 1898. John A. Kempe.

Hall Account.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Wages	21	2	6	Fees...	70	11	8
Fire Insurance	1	5	7	Profit on Pianos	0	8	0
Rates and Taxes	17	19	0	Deficit carried to General Fund	8	10	6
Annual Contribution to Hall Furniture Account ...	10	0	0				
Do. Trustees' Repairs a/c	10	0	0				
Gas	11	15	9				
Coke	2	0	0				
Petty Repairs	1	16	6				
Sundries	3	10	10				
	£79	10	2		£79	10	2

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

Gymnasium Account.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Rent of Hall	5	5	0	Fees...	5	13	8
Instructor's Fees	4	16	0	Deficit carried to General Fund	5	15	7
Belts and Medals	1	1	6				
Gymnastic Materials ...	0	6	6				
Sundries	0	0	3				
	£11	9	3		£11	9	3

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

Bridgwater House Meeting.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Clerk	7	1	0	Plate at Door	25	7	6
Stationery, &c.	8	0	9½	Lord Macnaghten ...	10	0	0
Printing	6	2	0	W. E. Hubbard	10	0	0
Expenses at Meeting (Chairs, Police, &c.)	10	19	0	J. F. P. Rawlinson, Q.C.	10	10	0
Balance to Purchase Account)	50	10	8½	Rev. O. Glover	10	10	0
				Lord Justice Henn Collins	5	0	0
				F. D. Fox	5	0	0
				D. E. Seligman	2	2	0
				Mrs. Beddington	2	2	0
				R. J. Smith	1	1	0
				H. Jackson	1	1	0
	£82	13	6		£82	13	6

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

Children's Flower Show.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Hire of Hall	1	0	0	Duchess of Devonshire' ...	5	0	0
Secretary's Expenses ...	0	8	0	J. Piggott	0	10	0
Sundries, Extra Labour, &c.	0	10	1	Mrs. Wernher	10	0	0
Credited to Children's Fund	19	9	8	Hon. Lady Fitzgerald ...	0	10	0
				Miss Woolner	5	5	0
				Small Sums	0	2	9
	£21	7	9		£21	7	9

Examined and found correct,

November 8th, 1898. John A. Kempe.

General Fund.—Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Talbot Agar	1	1	0
W. H. Aggs	1	1	0
H. J. Allen	2	0	0
R. H. Amphlett, Q.C. ..	1	1	0
Rev. R. Appleton	4	4	0
H. W. Atkinson ...	1	1	0
The Attorney General, Q.C., M.P., K.C.M.G.	2	2	0
Canon Baily...	1	1	0
A. E. Balfour	1	1	0
W. W. Rouse Ball	1	1	0
W. H. Banks	2	2	0
H. N. Barclay ...	2	2	0
C. A. M. Barlow	1	1	0
Rev. W. J. G. Bartleet ...	1	1	0
E. O. Barry	1	1	0
Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry ...	3	3	0
E. W. Beckett, M.P., ...	1	1	0
E. Bell	1	1	0
Rev. N. Bennett	1	1	0
Mrs. Bigg	1	1	0
T. H. Blakesley	1	1	0
Rev. G. W. Blenkin ...	1	1	0
Sir A. Bloomfield	2	2	0
J. Bonham Carter	1	1	0
F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C. ...	1	1	0
S. R. C. Bosanquet... ...	1	1	0
V. H. C. Bosanquet... ...	1	1	0
E. Boulnois, M.P.	1	1	0
H. E. B. Boulton	1	1	0
E. E. Bowen	1	0	1
R. A. Bray	1	1	0
H. F. R. Brayne	1	1	0
W. A. Brigg...	1	1	0
Rev. H. Bright	1	1	0
R. W. Broadrick	1	1	0
Rev. A. L. Brown ...	1	1	0
Rev. R. A. Bull	1	1	0
J. A. Bulwer, Q.C., M.P. ..	1	1	0
Rev. F. C. Burkitt	1	1	0
A. Burton	1	1	0
H. G. Buxton	1	1	0
N. E. Buxton	1	0	0
J. W. Capstick	1	1	0
R. F. Cavendish, M.P. ...	1	1	0
G. Chance	1	1	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Channell .	1	1	0
W. W. Cheadle	1	1	0
R. E. Childers	1	1	0
Rev. C. S. Chilver, 1896-7 ..	2	2	0
Ditto 1897-8	2	2	0
E. L. Churchill	2	0	0
Miss C. L. Churchill ...	1	0	0
Miss L. Churchill	2	0	0
B. Clark	1	1	0
Rev. J. Meek Clark... ...	1	1	0
T. Colbatch Clark	1	1	0
H. R. G. Clarke	2	2	0
Sir A Clay	1	1	0
C. F. Clay	1	1	0
W. B. Close	1	1	0
A. C. Cole	1	1	0
Rev. W. W. Colley	1	1	0
J. C. Collins	1	1	3
Rev. A. K. Cornwall ...	1	1	0
J. W. Cornwall	1	1	0
Rev. H. S. Cronin	1	1	0
W. G. Crum	1	1	0
Sir C. Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.	1	1	0
F. H. Blackburne-Daniell ...	1	1	0
Prof. G. Darwin	1	1	0
Rev. W. Prescot-Decie ...	1	1	0
H. G. Deller	1	1	0
Hon. Mrs. G. Denman ...	1	1	0
A. M. Du Croz	2	2	0
F. J. Du Croz	1	1	0
G. E. Du Croz	1	1	0
E. A. Duff	5	0	0
T. J. Edwards	1	1	0
W. G. Elder	1	1	0
Sir Ch. Elliott, K.C.M.G. ..	1	1	0
Rev. R. F. Elwyn	1	1	0
Master Erle	2	2	0
H. L. Evans	1	1	0
Rev. J. H. O. Every ..	1	1	0
E. E. Welby Everard ...	1	1	0
H. V. Fedden ...	1	1	0
F. A. Ferguson-Davie ...	1	1	0
Rev. C. Fisher	1	1	0
B. Fitzgerald	1	0	0
H. M. Fletcher	2	2	0
Dr. Morley Fletcher	2	0	0
Rev. E. A. Forbes	1	1	0
A. R. Fordham	1	1	0
Dr. Forsyth	1	1	0
Hon. F. D. Fortescue ...	4	0	0
Rev. K. G. Foster	1	1	0
Prof. Michael Foster ...	1	1	0
Sir Douglas Fox	1	1	0
F. Douglas Fox	1	1	0
F. W. Gibbs, Q.C., C.B. ...	1	1	0
J. P. Gilson	1	1	0
R. F. Glazebrook	2	2	0
G. P. Gooch	1	1	0
R. C. Gosling	1	1	0
Lord Ronald Gower .	1	1	0
R. F. Graham Campbell ...	1	1	0
W. W. Grantham	1	1	0
W. Grant Wilson	1	1	0
R. M. Greenwood	1	1	0
The Earl of Hardwicke ...	3	3	0
P. Harris	1	1	0
B. R. Heaton	1	1	0
Rev. A. L. Helps	1	1	0

Subscriptions—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Col. C. P. Henty	1	1	0
W. R. Hoare	1	1	0
H. Hodgkin	1	1	0
Rev. Byrom Holland ...	1	1	0
H. B. Hopgood	2	2	0
Rev. A. W. Howard ...	1	1	0
H. B. Howard	1	1	0
W. H. Hudleston ...	5	0	0
J. H. Hume Rothery ...	1	1	0
Jackson Hunt	1	1	0
C. J. B. Hurst ...	1	1	0
J. Jackson	2	2	0
E. A. H. Jay	2	2	0
Prof. Jebb	1	1	0
The President of St. John's College	1	1	0
G. W. Johnson	1	1	0
Rev. T. B. Johnson... ...	1	1	0
Rev. H. G. Jones	1	1	0
Rev. G. L. Karney ...	1	1	0
A. B. Kempe	1	1	0
J. A. Kempe	2	2	0
Lord Kinnaird	1	1	0
Rev. V. T. Kirby	1	1	0
S. D. Kitson	1	1	0
A. J. Knowles	1	1	0
Dr. Langdon Downe ...	1	1	0
H. W. Law	1	1	0
A. H. Lawrence	1	1	0
Rev. T. W. Lee ...	1	1	0
Dr. Lees	2	2	0
Hon. Dudley Leigh ..	1	1	0
R. B. Lichfield	1	1	0
G. H. Longman ...	1	1	0
Rev. W. W. Lowe .. .	2	2	0
Guy Lushington	1	1	0
Hon. A. Lyttelton, M.P. ...	1	1	0
Dr. McClure...	1	1	0
A. J. Mackey	1	1	0
C. Mackintosh	1	1	0
Mrs. M. E. Mackintosh ...	1	1	0
Lord Macnaghten ...	1	1	0
Hon. A. H. Maitland ...	1	1	0
Hon. and Rev. S. G. W. Maitland	1	1	0
Rev. R. Male	1	1	0
F. B. Malim	1	1	0
H. C. Malkin	1	1	0
Rev. J. P. Malleson ...	1	1	0
R. K. Micklethwait... ...	1	0	0
Rev. R. L. Monk Mason ..	0	10	6
Rev. D. H. Moore	1	1	0
Rev. A. T. Morland (1896-7)	1	1	0
" " " (1897-8)	1	1	0
H. Morrison	1	1	0
A. E. Naish	1	1	0
Rev. J. C. Orr (1896-7) ...	1	1	0
Rev. J. C. Orr (1897-8) ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Padwick	3	0	0
Rev. R. St. J. Parry ...	1	1	0
N. K. Cochran Patrick ..	1	1	0
Rev. D. Pearce	0	10	0
J. B. Pearman	1	1	0
Rev. W. H. Peers	1	1	0
Hon. T. Pelham	1	1	0
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E. M. Pollock	5	5	0
Rev. C. J. Procter	1	1	0
Rev. H. D. Ransome ...	1	1	0
Dr. A. S. Ransome ...	1	1	0
F. R. C. Reed	1	1	0
Rev. G. E. Reiss	1	1	0
S. H. Reynolds	1	1	0
L. S. Richards	1	1	0
T. C. Robson	1	0	0
R. H. Russell	1	1	0
J. H. D. Ryder, M.P. ...	2	2	0
J. C. St. Quintin	1	1	0
Sir S. Scott, Bart., M.P. ...	1	1	0
Rev. R. Scriven	1	1	0
G. J. T. Seckham	1	1	0
J. B. Seely	1	1	0
Rev. F. G. Simpkinson ...	1	1	0
Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C...	2	2	0
Howard Spensly, Jun. ...	1	1	0
F. A. Speer	1	1	0
Lord Stanmore	2	2	0
Professor Stanton	1	1	0
Rev. H. S. Stephenson ...	1	1	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Stirling ...	5	0	0
J. J. Stirling	2	2	0
Rev. J. Storrs	5	5	0
H. E. Symes Thompson ...	1	1	0
C. E. Taylor, 1896-7 ...	1	1	0
Ditto 1897-8 ...	1	1	0
J. D. Taylor	1	1	0
R. Taylor	1	1	0
Rev. A. L. Temple	1	1	0
Master of the Temple ...	5	5	0
H. S. J. Thackery	1	1	0
L. G. P. Thring	1	1	0
Rt. Hon. Sir Ed. Thornton, G.C.B., K.C.B.	5	0	0
S. de Thoren	5	0	0
Dr. H. M. Tickell	1	1	0
H. J. Torr	1	1	0
Master of Trinity Hall ...	1	1	0
Rev. F. H. Tuke	1	1	0
D. A. F. Vesey	1	1	0
H. O. Wade	1	1	0
Hon. John Waldegrave ...	1	1	0

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	£	s.	d.
T. Webster	1	1	0
D. Welby	1	1	0
C. M. Wells	1	1	0
A. E. Western	1	1	0
Miss White	2	2	0
A. S. P. White-Cooper	1	1	0
A. N. Whitehead	1	1	0
Rev. C. T. Whitwell	1	1	0
E. N. Whitley	2	2	0
R. Willan	1	1	0
Rev. R. A. Wilson	1	1	0
Rev. H. R. A. Wilson 1896-7	1	0	0
Ditto 1897-8	1	0	0
W. Winter	1	1	0
Grosvenor Woods, Q.C.	3	3	0
A. F. Wright	1	1	0
Rev. W. K. Wyley	1	1	0
J. M. Yates, Q.C.	1	1	0
W. B. Yates	1	1	0
Francis Young	1	1	0
ASSOCIATES.			
Emmanuel College	2	2	6
King's College	2	12	6
E. Coddington	0	2	6
Rev. F. W. Parkinson	0	2	0
	£332	5	2

GENERAL FUND.—DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. G. A. Campbell	2	2	0
H. Johnston, Q.C.	2	2	0
Rev. T. W. Lee	5	0	0
Mrs. Chester Macnaghten	0	10	0
Hon. A. H. Maitland	5	0	0
Sir Lennox Napier, Bart.	0	10	0
Hon. and Rev. Canon Pelham	1	1	0
R. Taylor	1	1	0
Rev. C. T. Whitwell	0	10	6
	£17	6	6

CAMBRIDGE FUND.

	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Donations. £	s.	d.
Rev. E. A. Abbott	1	0	0	1	0	0
C. H. Allcock	1	1	0	1	1	0
W. B. Allcock	2	2	0	—		
W. Austen Leigh	1	1	0	1	1	0
Rev. F. J. Bethune Baker	1	1	0	0	5	0
Rev. H. Bloomfield	1	1	0	1	1	0
Rev. J. A. Boodle	—			5	0	0
E. G. Browne	1	1	0	—		
G. F. De Montmorency	—			0	2	6
Rev. F. K. Clarke	1	1	0	—		
H. G. Comber	1	1	0	—		
E. M. Edwards	3	3	0	1	1	0
Rev. F. C. Fitzpatrick	2	2	0	—		
Rev. L. G. B. J. Ford	1	1	0	0	10	6
Rev. T. Gore Browne	1	1	0	1	0	0
G. D. Haviland	1	1	0	1	1	0
Rev. A. C. Haviland	5	0	0	5	0	0

CAMBRIDGE FUND—*continued.*

	Subscriptions £	s.	d.	Donations £	s.	d.
Rev. H. E. Herman	1	1	0	—		
A. P. Higgins	1	1	0	—		
E. W. Howson	1	1	0	—		
Rev. R. Hudson	1	1	0	—		
G. M. E. Jones	1	1	0	—		
Provost of King's	2	0	0	2	0	0
H. C. Knott	1	1	0	0	10	0
W. Loring	1	1	0	—		
Rev. R. Male	—			1	1	0
N. McLean	1	1	0	—		
Rev. A. H. McNeill	1	1	0	—		
Rev. G. Miller	1	1	0	1	0	0
Rev. J. O. F. Murray	5	0	0	5	0	0
R. A. Neil	1	1	0	—		
J. E. Nixon	1	0	0			0
Rev. T. H. Orpen	1	11	6	—		
E. H. Parker	2	2	0	1	1	0
Rev. A. H. Patterson	1	1	0	—		
D. B. Peace	2	2	0	—		
Rev. W. M. Peers	1	1	0	—		
Rev. C. H. Prior	1	1	0	—		
President of Queen's College	5	5	0	5	0	0
H. Rackham	1	1	0	0	10	0
Rev. R. B. Raffles	1	1	0	—		
F. H. Rawlins	1	1	0	0	10	0
Rev. G. C. Reynell	1	1	0	1	1	0
J. F. Rogers	1	1	0	—		
Rev. E. T. Sale	1	1	0	—		
Rev. F. C. Searle	1	1	0	—		
Late Bishop Selwyn	—			10	0	0
Wor. P. V. Smith	1	1	0	—		
F. G. Somervell	1	0	0	1	0	0
E. W. Sutton	—			1	1	0
Rev. J. Tillard	2	2	0	1	1	0
Rev. J. T. Ward	1	1	0	—		
J. R. Wardale	1	1	0	—		
Rev. G. A. Weekes	1	1	0	2	2	0
Rev. J. P. Whitney	1	1	0	1	1	0
E. N. Wix	2	2	0	2	2	0
TOTAL	£75	7	9	£55	3	0

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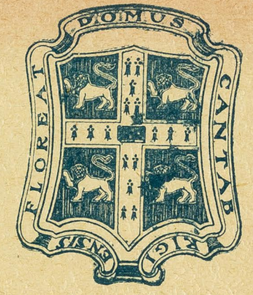
No. 83.
JANUARY, 1900.



The Cambridge House Magazine and Record of Work and Accounts.

1898—1899.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

LYNN & SON, PRINTERS, 10, CAMBERWELL ROAD.

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The Incorporated Society of Cambridge House consists of Life Members, Vice-Presidents, and ordinary members. The Composition for Life Membership is £10 10s.; Vice-Presidents subscribe £5 5s. annually, and Members £1 1s.

Cambridge Associates (Bachelors or undergraduates in residence) subscribe annually 2s. 6d. Subscribers of not less than 10s. to their College Mission will, if they wish, be placed on the list of Associates.

Members and Cambridge Associates are entitled to receive a copy of the CAMBRIDGE HOUSE MAGAZINE *monthly, and to dine and sleep at the House and make use of the public rooms as a club. (See tariff.)*

Subscriptions are due on October 1st, and should be sent to the HON. TREASURER, *Cambridge House.*

Subscriptions for the Hollington Club should be sent to MR. C. MACKINTOSH, *at the Club, 30, Crown Street, Camberwell.*

Gifts of Books, Music, Old Clothes, Toys, Cricketing Materials, Footballs, &c., for the House or any of the Clubs, should be sent to the HEAD.

TARIFF.

The charge for Residents is 30s. a week inclusive; private sitting room 10s. extra.

The charge for Visitors is 6s. 6d. a day, or 32s. 6d. a week. Visitors staying not less than a fortnight count as Residents.

Dinner (2s.) is served daily at 7 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is 6.30 and Sundays 1 p.m.

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Trams from all the Bridges, except Vauxhall, pass the door (fare 1d.), Omnibuses from Oxford Circus, Charing Cross, Westminster Bridge ("Times"). King's Cross, Chancery Lane, and Waterloo Bridge ("Waterloo"), from the City over London Bridge, and from Liverpool Street over the Tower Bridge, pass the door

The Cambridge House Magazine.

No. 33. A MONTHLY REVIEW. JAN., 1900.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to him at the Cambridge House, Camberwell, S.E. Any matter intended for insertion in the next number should be sent in not later than the 25th inst.

The Subscription to the Cambridge House Magazine for one year, including postage, is half-a-crown. Remittances should be addressed to the Editor, as above.

We should be glad if members or associates would notify to the Manager of Magazine any change of address or title. We know some Magazines have gone astray through change of address. A few subscriptions of 2/6 to the Magazine are still unpaid and we should be glad to receive them.

1898—1899.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

OUR year's work, corresponding as it does roughly with the University year, began on the 1st of October, 1898, and ended on the 30th of September, 1899. Such an arrangement has distinct advantages in the fact that our review therefore implies the record of an entire winter's work with that of spring and summer to make the whole complete. So we propose to pass in review the facts that illustrate the life of the House during the twelve months beginning with the winter work. Our last Report noticed the opening of *our Winter Lectures*. They were on various subjects but the general design was to help men to understand their privileges as English citizens. The Bishop of Rochester and Mr. George Russell drew the largest audiences, and Mr. Lionel Holland's subject provided the keenest discussion. The programme of the Session was as folows:—

Nov. 8.—"Mr. Gladstone, a leader of Englishmen." Mr. George Russell.

Nov. 22.—"Art *v.* The World, the Flesh and the Devil." Sir Wyke Bayliss.

Dec. 6.—"Old Age Pensions." Hon. Lionel Holland.

Feb. 23.—"The Englishman's Church, the Englishman's Heritage." The Bishop of Rochester.

Mar. 14.—"How our Great City is Governed." Dr. Blake Odgers, Q.C,

Mar. 21—"The Work of the London School Board." Mr. Gautrey, M.L.S.B.

The lectures were as a rule well attended and by the right people, that is to say our own neighbours. A small local committee helped Mr. Barlow in the work of organisation. Our promise to those who attended, of progress in the shape of University Extension Lectures has been fulfilled. On July 27th the Head submitted a scheme for the promotion of a course of such lectures, and in response to his appeal a sufficient sum was subscribed to warrant a beginning. A Social Evening was held at the House on October 5th when Sir John Gorst visited us, and we were able to introduce our lecturer, Mr. Rose, of Christ's College, Cambridge, to those who have not been slow to show their appreciation of his treatment of his subject of "Social and Industrial England."

We are asking for £100 a year for educational work. At present the result of our appeal falls short by some £26 of the sum required. We hope that before the Session ends we may reach the amount required. A description of the lectures does not fall within the scope of a report that must be retrospective, but our liabilities must be paid in advance.

The *Saturday Night Concerts* have as usual proved successful. We have had full Houses and good performances that have done much to brighten the lives of our people and provided them with pleasure and amusement, without the vulgarity that is generally regarded as necessary for entertainment. As illustrating what we mean we find a letter which was written in answer to a warning to one whose name appeared on the programme of a concert which was to take place in our hall. He had performed on a previous occasion at a concert in the district and we were warned in time.

"In reply to yours you may rely upon my not working anything objectionable. On the previous occasion you mention I did not give it a thought that I could not sing the same songs that I sing at Music Halls (therefore, the trouble), but I have selected songs this time that cannot possibly offend, so you may have my assurance on that score."

It is just because of such songs that we take the trouble to entertain our 300 people week by week. In this work we have to thank Mr. Charles Baker, who has again fulfilled the heavy duties of seeretary. A Committee of old and tried workers have been with him, and the result of the season must have given them every cause for gratification. Mr. Hopgood has again helped us greatly, and we have found ready help from Mr. Pollock, Mr. Leese and many other friends.

A Mission was held in South London in February with a view to quickening the spiritual life of a number of the parishes in our district. A series of *Meetings for Men* was held in various central halls. Committees for men to work for these meetings were formed in the various parishes and districts. Two lay delegates were sent from each parish to the Central Council of the Meetings for Men, which met at Cambridge House under the Chairmanship

of the Head, and Mass Meetings of all the Committees were held at Cambridge House from time to time. The speakers were as a rule laymen, and the efforts of the Committees produced large and useful meetings. We are indebted to Mr. George Russell, The Master of Trinity, Mr. Sydney Gedge, M.P., and Lord Hugh Cecil for their help in acting as our spokesmen. The Meetings of the General Committee comprising the mass of our local clergy, also made the House their headquarters.

For those whose means do not admit of their paying for *legal advice* we provide for their needs. Mr. Mackintosh, for whose work we are very grateful, has given way to Mr. Leese, who attends on Wednesday evenings for the purpose of hearing cases and giving advice. We would wish it to be most clearly understood that before dealing with a case we must be assured that we are dealing with only the genuinely poor. A glance through our "lawyer's" records is sufficient to prove the usefulness of this institution. In cases of domestic trouble it is often possible to arrange matters amicably by the application of a little common sense. Where the difficulty has arisen from the relations of landlord and tenant, the amount of legal knowledge that we can dispense often saves the breaking up of a home.

The *Oddfellows* continue to meet at the House, and the Lodge is full of vitality as witnessed by the regular weekly attendance of members and their large Quarterly Social Gatherings.

We have to thank Mr. Pollock for fitting up our *Lecture Room* in a manner that has transformed it from a lumber-room to a place of comfort and usefulness. It has been used from time to time for gatherings and meetings, and we have formed the nucleus of a library. In the future we hope to make still further use of it.

Occasional meetings have been held at the House of *School Board Teachers*, which have been of great help to us in our work among children. Through our various organisations in connection with children, we have established a close connection between the teachers and ourselves, and these occasional conferences have proved most valuable. A suggestion that was mooted by some of their body with a view to starting a School Board Teachers' Club, has for the present hung fire. Whether it will come to anything depends largely upon our finding the right man to work it. The suggestion is one that might, if adopted and set going, result in strengthening our relations with a body of workers whose influence is great in a district such as ours. We have every cause to be grateful to them for their cordial and enthusiastic support of our work.

Our Children's Happy Evenings were carried on throughout the winter under the able guidance of two of our headmasters, Mr. Kendal and Mr. Venning. The success of the winter's work was due to their zealous help and the support given to them by friends of the House, who visited us from the West End, and their fellow

teachers. Their efforts did much to lay the foundations of our widened work in this direction. Our present scale of operations demands an increasing amount of helpers. We shall soon have to supply a band of workers for every night of the week except Friday, and, therefore, appeal to those who can give one evening a week, from 6 to 8, for the children. The Rev. C. F. Torry, Mr. Masterman and Mr. Head have succeeded Mr. Kendall and Mr. Venning, and their demand for helpers is limitless.

The *Gymnasium* owed a great measure of its success to the help of Mr. W. M. R. Leake, who brought from Dulwich College a large and regular contingent of helpers. The early part of the season was brightened with a Display by past and present Dulwich boys, after which we were never without their help. A second Display by our own members on March 24th gave evidence of the results of their training. The work done was of a higher order than in previous years, and the picked squad had developed into really first-class gymnasts.

The Federation of Working Men's Clubs for South London still finds its centre in the House. The competitions for games and House Socials were as successful as ever, and the Dalton Cup provoked the usual keen competition among the leading clubs. It fell again to a Lambeth Club, the Baroda. We have to thank Rev. F. L. Norris, an old Wykehamist, for two challenge cups, which he presented to the Federation through Mr. Guy Lushington. They will be given to the "Cock" Club in football and cricket respectively. Mr. Stark will in future act as secretary of this organisation.

The Federation of Working Lads' Clubs for all London found in Mr. Underhill an energetic secretary. During the year excellent work has been done in strengthening the work of the organisation, and he has been helped greatly by the Rev. C. Torry and Mr. Horne. Through his good offices many new challenge cups have been added to the existing lists and new championships created, which should give fresh impetus to the promotion of healthy competition and excellence in games.

The South London clubs held a large meeting in our Hall on January 9th, when Federation cups and medals were presented by Mr. H. D. Leveson Gower. There is a wide scope for help in this work. A record of the competitions is sufficient to show this. Football, cricket, harriers, swimming, gymnasium, chess, billiards and indoor games, essays, map drawing, freehand drawing, athletic sports, indeed, very shortly, "*Quidquid agunt pueri.*"

Through the kindness of Sir Richard Webster the joint Athletic Sports of both Federations were held on July 8th at the L. A. C. Grounds, Stamford Bridge. The entries were numerous and the contests keen. Lord Kinnaird distributed the prizes at the conclusion of an excellently organised and thoroughly satisfactory meeting.

We are glad to be able to record the fact of an increase in the number of clubs in both Federations.

The various clubs in which Residents and Members of the House are interested, show with one exception records of a year's quiet and growing work. The one exception is that of the Jews' Club which had to be closed on the departure of Mr. Harris, who was called away from his valuable work by business ties to New Zealand. *The Albany Road Club*, under the guidance of Mr. Underhill and Mr. Du Croz, who have had the help of Mr. Fawkes, Mr. Russell, occasional visitors and short-timed residents, has maintained its standard of excellence. Thanks to the liberality of the College Mission increased accommodation has led to increased effectiveness, and the opening of new and enlarged premises has strengthened the work of both the Men's and the Lad's Clubs. Mr. Cowie has been able to start a flourishing carpenter's shop, and the addition of a gymnasium and brass band have done much to add to the life of the Club.

The Conference of College Missioners which meets half-yearly at the Bishop's House, showed their appreciation of Mr. Underhill's work among boys by inviting him to read a paper on "Working Lads' Clubs" before their body. We are glad to feel that the House was called upon to supply the advocate for work with which it has been so closely connected since its foundation.

The Annual Report of the *Hollington Society*, which works a club in a very poor district, shows progress and vitality. Its present work is strong and effective and the record of past members shows how true and healthy has been the influence of the Club, and how thorough the help that it has given to boys in a critical time and in critical surroundings. The Junior Club now numbers 181, the Senior 28. A record of its work would fill our pages. It is enough to say that the best test of its work is seen in the alteration of the lives of the boys and its influence on the character of what has been called by Charles Booth "the moral cesspool of London" will be considerable. Mr. Grant Wilson and Mr. Greenwood have with the help of those who have thrown in their lot with them, struck their foundations deep in the younger life of their district.

The small home for six boys has proved a great boon to those who have found here surroundings and comfort that have made all the difference in their lives.

We take the liberty of quoting the closing words of the report.

"In this block of streets, which forms one of the worst sinks of poverty and crime of London, and in which some thousands of children are condemned to spend their lives, there is room for a score of Hollington Clubs. Such clubs brighten the lives of the children by the prevention or alleviation of pain, by the provision of healthy occupation and amusements and of a summer holiday, looked forward to even from the darkest days of the winter.

"They spread a belief that drunkenness and brutality are not the marks of a strong man, and they are a steady support to many whose desire to be honest would, without help, be soon stifled by a malevolent public opinion. In such a district there are many families who are of a decent class and are out of their element amongst the rough and criminal majority. But to remove is, in the present over-crowded condition of central London, impossible. Such clubs help the parents in their endeavour to prevent their children from taking the tone of their neighbours and so dropping into a lower class.

"Again, the school teachers, an able and zealous body, suffer constant discouragement from the irregular attendance of the children and the starved condition which in many case renders it impossible to teach them when they do attend school. Such clubs encourage the idea that a boy who cannot go to school regularly is to be pitied and that he who will not go, is to be condemned; they do, too, what they can, to provide that a bright boy shall not be starved out of the race."

Mr. Marten, who worked in the *Holy Trinity Lads' Club, Southwark*, has left South London for a time, to return, we hope someday and carry on his old work when ordained.

The publication of a letter in the pages of the Magazine pleading for help in a club situated in one of the poorest districts in *Lambeth*, was met with an offer of residence and work on the part of Mr. J. P. E. Bulteel. His stay was only too short and Mr. Bosanquet who worked with him would be glad to hear of another King's man who would help him in the task. King's College has given very effective help in this district in the past, and we hope that we may find it still more closely and strongly identified with it in the future. Mr. Whiteley, of King's, still continues to visit the *Club in the Borough*, where there is always an opening for development. Mr. Boyd, of Emmanuel, helped the Club during a short visit. We wish that we had a permanent resident to offer to this district which equals in its needs that in which the Holington Club is settled to-day.

Mr. Lushington continues his work at the *New Church Road Club* which has kept up its record of quiet and steady progress during the past year. In outdoor games of cricket and football it has proved itself very strong, and the tone of the Club and its growing *esprit de corps* have been encouraging. Here again the demands upon Mr. Lushington's time make it imperative that he should have the help of a Trinity man to maintain the efficiency of this Trinity Club.

We have only to touch very briefly upon the record of our year's club work. The general result has been most encouraging. Progress has been reported on all sides. The crying needs are more men and more money to help those who are straitened too often in their efforts for want of funds.

The Camberwell Battalion of the Church Lads' Brigade makes the House its centre. Mr. Hurst is in command and the ten companies in the Battalion have done much during the past year to help those for whom the Brigade exists. The House has been able to supply many officers and helpers in the clubs. In addition to Mr. Hurst we have been represented in this branch of our work by Mr. Barnard, Mr. Lawes, Mr. James, Mr. Kittermaster, Mr. Evans, Mr. Allen, Mr. Lushington, and others for shorter periods, and in other districts Mr. Head, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Whiteley.

Again we cannot hope to give any full account of the activities connected with this work. The description of one company alone would fill the pages of our report, and an account of the united activitised Battalion would occupy more than those of another. The labour entailed in the more purely military side of drill has to be supplemented by the maintenance of an effective club and the promotion of a summer camp. As regards the last we are glad to record increasing strength in the Regimental Camp. By the formation of this wider scheme individual companies are saved much in labour without any real loss of effectiveness. At the same time our hardest workers at the House have not been spared as a great deal of the labour saved has only been added to their already heavy burden.

To illustrate the activity of the Battalion authorities we subjoin a few details which may help our readers to realise at a glance the many sidedness of the work.

We quote from the Orders which appear from month to month in our Magazine:—

Nov. 7.—Anniversary Service of the Foundation of the C. L. B. at S. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark.

Dec. 5 and 7.—Competition for the Harrison Shield.

Jan. 5.—Draughts Competition.

Jan. 7.—Battalion Tea and Concert.

Jan. 12 and weekly.—Battalion instruction in bugling and drumming.

Jauuary Orders.—"A Battalion Orchestra is being formed. Players of the violin, cornet, clarionet, pianoforte, piccolo, orchestral drum and other instruments, are wanted."

February 28 and various subsequent dates, inspection of various companies by Lieut-Colonel Cronin, Captain Sir Lennox Napier, Bart., *Lieut-Colonel* Collett, Major Branston, V.D., Major Hodgson, and others.

March Orders.—"The C.O. proposes to form a Battalion Bugle Band of 24 bugles, 12 side drnms and 2 bass drums."

Annual Regimental Display of Drill, etc., at the Lambeth Baths.

April 29.—Annual Sports for the Battalion at Dulwich and Sergeants' Tea at Cambridge House.

April 30.—Battalion Church Parade at S. Anne's Church, South Lambeth.

April Orders.—"Examinations for proficiency certificates to non-commissioned officers will be conducted from time to time by the Battalion Staff as required.

Whit-Monday.—Regimental Review at Furzedown Park. Inspecting Officer, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

June 8.—Competition for Battalion Swimming Certificates.

June 18.—Battalion Church Parade at S. Saviour's, Herne Hill.

July 13 and 20.—Classes for learning bugle calls.

July 10-24.—Trinity Mission B Company Camp.

July 15-25.—Trinity Mission A Company Camp.

August 15-22.—Rochester Regiment C and B Camp. Colonel P. H. Dalbiac, M.P., in command.

September 24.—Battalion Church Parade at S. Paul's, Lorrimore Square.

This list only professes to present a very general outline of the united action of the Battalion. There is no mention of cricket or football leagues, of friendly contests between company and company. Nor can we do juctice in any degree in our scant space to the efforts that are made in each company to develope the spiritual side of the work in Company Bible Classes and Church Parades. If we have been able to show in any measure the diversity and thoroughness of the work it is enough to prove how necessary it is to increase the number of those interested, in view of the growth that accompanies all healthy work.

There is a constant appeal from those in authority for further supplies of officers, and the attractiveness of the work goes far to outweigh the weight of labour involved. It is peculiarly adapted to one who has been a member of a volunteer corps. Anyone who knows his drill and can get on with boys will have no difficulty in making headway in this direction. The fact that one of our most vigorous officers has volunteered for the War and leaves us as this passes through the press, is in itself an appeal to Cambridge loyalty to fill the gap thus left.

All our summer camps proved successful, and we must refer our readers to the accounts that have appeared from time to time in the Magazine for details. The following are a few

particulars of Camps with which we were through our workers connected :—

June 10-24.—Trinity Mission C.L.B., B Co. (boys, 13-16), West Worthing, Mr. L. W. Barnard. Numbers about 40.

July 15-25.—Trinity Mission (Albany Road) Camp (Boys and Men, 15-21), West Worthing, Messrs. Underhill and Horne. Numbers about 40.

„ 15-25—Trinity Mission C.L.B., A Co., near Cromer (boys 16-19), Rev. E. A. Forbes. About 40.

Aug. 15-22.—Rochester Regiment C.L B., Minster, near Sheerness. Col. P. H. Dalbiac, M.P., in command, with Mr. C. J. B. Hurst in command of our Camberwell Battalion. Numbers about 500.

„ 10-20.—Trinity (New Church Road) Camp (men, 20-30), West Worthing, Mr. Guy Lushington.

There were other Camps during July and August, but the managers of the above were most closely in touch with the House.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging on behalf of those who have the responsibility of labour and finances on their shoulders the help that has again been given them. We still have cause to regret that too often Club Managers are taxed beyond what is right in making up deficits. There are many old Cambridge men who express themselves as regretful that they cannot join us in our work. Often they are not poor men. They could write off these deficiencies without straining themselves, and to a measure write off the heavy account of their own regret.

The Children's Country Holiday Fund Local Committee for the District of Camberwell met at the House. Such a statement without explanation would be misleading. There are committees and committees. Some are merely appointed for talk, others are composed of workers. Few in London to-day have so much real hard work to do as those of our local C.H F. We are not content to ask the Central Committee for a large grant, and dole it out in fortnight holidays indiscriminately. A child's application is followed by careful inquiry, and the parents or guardians are expected to provide a portion of the expense arranged by the Committee. This implies hard work, but less than hard work would lead to the abuse of charity and the ruin of independence and self-help, qualities not sufficiently highly estimated by would-be philanthropists. Mr. Masterman, as Secretary, had behind him an excellent vigorous London Committee, who spared no efforts to maintain the high standard reached in previous years. To send over 1200 children away for a fortnight is no small matter. To send the right children means double labour. To receive them back again with scarcely a single complaint is evidence of thoroughness on which we may pardonably congratulate our workers,

and through them the House. The financial side of the work was administered by Mr Bray, whose duties as Treasurer involved a great amount of work, which was lessened in his case by previous experience.

Nor was this the only Committee in which we were interested. Mr. Head acted as Secretary for *the Newington Committee*, and was helped by Mr. Lee Evans as Treasurer. What has been said of Camberwell might be repeated here. The numbers dealt with were only a little short of those in Camberwell, and the labour entailed was quite as arduous.

The value of this branch of our work cannot be exaggerated. "If I were asked what I deemed the two greatest influences for good upon our London children," says the author of "No Room to Live," "I should answer, the Elementary Schools and the Children's Country Holiday Fund." We thank those who worked with us in London and the country, and must not omit to make mention of the services of the nurses who examined the children before leaving, and the medical help that guided us in our selection.

We cannot dismiss the subject without a word of appeal for more workers. We make our appeal in the words of Mr. Masterman, to whose article in the October number of the Magazine we would refer our readers. "The work is eminently worth the doing, not only for the children's sake, but for those engaged in it, as providing enlargement of sympathies, as affording unique opportunity of insight into the life of the poor, as giving opportunities for making friends of children, as above all by strengthening belief in human nature, and lighting up with a new interest the dull, mean, commonplace streets of Camberwell."

We have to record our thanks to Mrs. Napier Ford for again giving eight of our children a month's holiday at *a cottage in the Cotswolds*, to the Council of the *Princess Victoria Home of Rest* at Bognor for four vacancies month by month for mothers, and to the village children of *Great Shelford*, who, through the kindness of Mrs. Lawson, have again given a fortnight's holidays free of cost to three of our young ones. To others who have from time to time given *hospitality* to our people sick and sound we tender our thanks. Such outlets are welcome, and our gratitude is very genuine. We must also acknowledge the receipt of *letters for Convalescent Homes*, of which the demand always exceeds the supply.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association is represented in its activities in our District by the weekly visit of a nurse who investigates cases in the neighbourhood, and brings children in touch with the benefits of the Association. Much can be done by this means to save a child from a life of misery and life-long infirmity by taking up its case in time.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association had its head-quarters at the House, and administered such relief as was necessary to those in need. So far as the present war is concerned, and our action in dealing with the emergency, belongs more properly to our next report.

In the work of the Charity Organization Society we have been able to give considerable help. Mr. Bray has for many years been closely connected with the Camberwell Committee, and is now partly responsible for the work of the Brixton Committee. He was also the representative on the District Sub-Committee. Mr. Edge is also a regular worker at both Committees, and for a time had with him Mr. Cambridge. Mr. Bulteel worked at the Newington Committee. To both Committees we have been able to send occasional helpers, who have done useful work and gained an insight into the real inner life of the poor, and learnt something of the struggle for life around us. We are grateful for the means afforded us of training in a school that is most abused by those who know it least.

On School Board Management Committees we are represented by the Head, Mr. Bray, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Head, Mr. Barnard, and on a School Attendance Committee by Mr. Underhill. Mr. Bray acts as a Representative Manager.

The year has witnessed an encouraging increase of power in the new help that has come from members of Dulwich College, past and present. Mr. W. R. M. Leake and Mr. Kittermaster have strengthened our hands by the introduction of their contingent, and Clubs, Gymnasium, and Church Lads' Brigade have all experienced the benefit of the opening up of this new ground.

On Thursday, May 18, the Bishop of Southampton presided at the first meeting of the Association of Cambridge Men, lay and clerical, in the Winchester Diocese. The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of developing the Association so as to form a bond of union between old Cambridge men, and also to provide an opportunity for supporting either Cambridge House or the Cambridge Mission to Delhi. We are glad to say that the decision arrived at was to support both. Mr. Head, who spoke of the House in the absence of the Head through illness, pleaded to such effect that we can, we hope, regard our claim as established and our appeal as annual. We have had, in addition to money help, the pleasure of visitors, whose number will, we hope, increase year by year.

Horsham has continued to support the work of the House, and the working party's contribution was supplemented by gifts of money and hospitality.

The Head paid his annual visit to Brussels on the second Sunday after Easter. The offertories for both morning and evening service at the Church of the Resurrection were given to the work of the House. Friends in Brussels have also sent us

gifts of money and kind, and one of our holiday friends may be traced to the same source, together with the promise of personal help in our children's work by one now in London.

The Head also preached at St. James', Tunbridge Wells, and received on behalf of the House a portion of the offertory and an offer of personal work.

We have to record changes in our London organization. Mr. Hurst, as Treasurer, has been succeeded by Mr. Cecil Hanbury, and Mr. Barlow resigned the Secretaryship, to be followed by Mr. Lushington. To both of the outgoing officers we tender our thanks for services devotedly rendered, and of their successors we have had sufficient experience to be able to wish them a long and happy period of service.

A departure of some importance has been made in the appointment of a Secretary with a fixed salary. Time has proved the wisdom of the step. The burden of correspondence and the need for someone to take over the routine side of the administration of the House had been long felt, and the release of the Head and more permanent residents from such duties has added immensely to the effectiveness of the work. Mr. Stark has proved himself well fitted for the new post, and has shown himself possessed of the gifts of method, tact, and business capacity necessary for the fulfilment of his various duties.

The terminal meetings at Cambridge were carried out. At some of them the Head was able to present himself, at others his place, owing to illness, had to be taken by residents and friends of the House. We are particularly grateful to Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Head, Mr. DuCroz, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Pollock and Mr. Bulteel for their advocacy. At Cambridge those who speak for the House always meet with a hearty welcome, and we must thank our hosts in the various Colleges for their ever ready hospitality. We had our first excursion to Cambridge on Whit-Monday, and we venture to hope that we may in future call it one of our annual excursions. Selwyn gave us the invitation, and we had a hearty welcome and a pleasant day. Seven of our South London Clubs joined us, and all would be glad to know that in our pages we take this opportunity of recording our thanks.

The Cambridge organization has also witnessed change, or we should say development. Dr. Dalton has acted during the past year as organizing secretary, and done much to shape the College organisations. Thanks to him every College now has its representatives, and he keeps in active touch with those who are forwarding the claims of the House in the respective Colleges. We may add that in Colleges that have Missions we work in co-operation with the secretaries and officers of that body in each College.

On the 13th of February a conference took place in the Lodge of Queens' College between the Committee of the Cambridge House and representatives of the College Missions in Cambridge. We are glad to be able to know that the College Missioners spoke of the House in a way that encourages us to believe that much really strong and united work may result in the future. We wish that we could only do more for the Missions. It is something to be able to record that during the last twelve months the House has added two to the existing staff of South London School and College Missioners, Mr. Tringham and Mr. Nunns. They came here as residents, and are now Missioners. Such cases might be multiplied if only the Colleges that have Missions would send us men. There must be a great leakage year by year.

Our record is by no means exhaustive. It is impossible in the short space at our disposal to deal with more than the more obvious points of interest. Much does not admit of transference from life to paper. The quiet routine life, with its continual opportunities for usefulness, has to be lived to be realised. There is the story of home visits, of work on Sunday in School or Mission, of means of helping and encouragement that might find place in a story of a life, but would be out of place in the pages of a report.

What are the most significant points in our year's work? Handicap and progress. Handicap because the Head was ill and *hors de combat* for a time that tried the strength of the House. Yet the House came out of the ordeal, thanks to strong and true lieutenants, stronger, we think we may say, than ever. 1899 has been a year of trial and closes with promise of progress. Even during its time of stress came promise of hope. It was not without significance that at its most critical time Dulwich stepped in to help. And when our faith needed building up, Winchester gave the required stimulus and bade us make our appeal, sending us out again encouraged. If residents failed us, the work grew in strength thanks to the doubled energy of those who were put upon their mettle. Visitors rose to the occasion and filled the vacant places so that the work never suffered. The time has now come when with increased faith in our vitality we can send out a stronger challenge than ever to Cambridge men past and present to help us in carrying on a work that has proved its staying power and its strong foundation.

THE PROPOSED LADIES' SETTLEMENT.

As this Report will reach those who have already shown their interest in South London by supporting the House, we would take this opportunity of enlisting our reader's interest in a new departure. Our work has long suffered for the want of a centre for ladies' work. In dealing with children and the sick we have been largely dependent upon ladies' services, and if the work among girl children is to be followed up we shall need their services still more. So we are glad to be able to announce that premises have been secured, and all being well a Ladies' Settlement will be opened in our neighbourhood during the coming summer. It will form a centre for those who visit the district as workers, as well as a residence for those who so entirely identify themselves with the neighbourhood. A Head has not so far been secured, but we hope that we shall have no difficulty in securing one who in experience and capability will claim the confidence and support of all concerned. So far the scheme is too young to allow us to give any very definite details. It will work in co-operation with the House, and has already been assured of a hearty welcome by the Clergy in the immediate neighbourhood. The Head will be glad to hear from anyone who wishes for further particulars, and in common with all who are responsible for work in the district will welcome any offer of help, either personal or financial, that will forward the scheme.

OUR NEEDS.

Workers.—MEN to help in all manner of work. RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, PHILANTHROPIC and RECREATIONAL.

Ladies to help in our work with children: workers for our children's evenings: visitors for our Children's Country Holiday Fund, etc., etc.

Money to pay off our mortgage of £3,350, which means a drain of £111 10s 8d. on our resources year by year.

More subscribers to our General Fund. A subscription of £1 1s. per annum is required for membership, or a composition of £10 10s. secures life membership.

More Associates at Cambridge that is undergraduate subscribers of 2s. 6d Members and Associates receive the Magazine regularly.

Subscribers to our Educational Fund. £26 needed.

Offers by friends to supply a Concert Company for the Saturday Night Concerts.

Offers of Country Homes.

Convalescent, surgical and Hospital letters.

Warm Clothing—especially flannel.

Cricketing materials—old flannels, gymnasium shoes, etc., etc.

Books for the library.

Children's books, games, toys.

THE NEED OF SOUTH LONDON.

I.—From a Report of the Diocesan Society.

"South London is a world, almost a city of its own; a city linked, indeed, to the London of the Northern bank by strengthening bonds of civic and municipal unity in administration and education, but still separate, with its own feeling and burthens.

"That is the city—a 'workman's city,' without any rich 'City' in its midst, with no great S. Paul's towering as a visible centre above it, without any great 'West End' of influence and wealth.

"If we could really make the public understand what this implies, it would not be difficult to double our revenue, and to increase on every side the number of people and places to which we may look for help.

"For what does it mean?—

1. A population of more than a million and a half.
2. An increase in that population of about 26,000 a year (as against 14,000 in North London), and at a rate of 72 per 1,000 (as against 33 per 1,000 in North London).
3. The packing of this population tight in a dense and monotonous area partly of squalid and engrained poverty, wholly of workmen's houses.
4. The mushroom growth of whole districts of small houses under the developing builder.
5. Parish after parish which has been socially left behind, and in which only the parson and the doctor and the schoolmaster keep a servant.
6. Parish after parish, newly grown, filled with the small houses of business employés, small tradesmen, clerks, &c., and there is no one to head with money the efforts needed to keep pace with the growth of population.

And 7. All this to a great extent contributory to the business, wealth, and pleasure of London proper, which is largely staffed and served by people living for cheapness on the south side.

"The cry of South London and its true condition have been taken up by some of the papers, and when the real state of things is fully comprehended, increased sympathy and support will surely be forthcoming from all who read and understand.

"The *Globe*, December 28, 1827, says: 'There is no more common mistake than the prevalent belief that London squalor and poverty are concentrated in East London. Certain parishes South of the Thames are in a far worse "plight." . . . Speaking of the poverty, it is stated that, in a certain parish one person out of 22 is a pauper. This fact implies that for every person absolutely without means of living, there are many on the verge of starvation.

"'The actual number of paupers, in the technical sense of the word, in the 8 South London Unions is a little over 40,000, while there are fewer than 65,000 in the 22 Unions North of the river, and the disproportion is growing. During the last six years the pauperism of destitute districts has increased by 41 per cent.'

"The *Daily Mail* of February 3, 1898, under the head 'Bad Citizens, and where they most do congregate,' says: 'We gather, according to the 1895 statistics, that 179,868 persons were charged with various offences against law and order, and that, taking the various divisions seriatim, Lambeth comes out an easy first, Bow next, while poor maligned Whitechapel is a bad third, though it heads the list in cases of drunkenness.'

"These two part extracts will show at any rate that the voice of South London is being heard, if only through its poverty and sin. In an old report it was said that 'London South of the Thames is little known to the inhabitants of the wealthier quarters; it has had little sentiment and enthusiasm 'exerted on its behalf, to draw zealous workers to go down and minister in its midst, as in the case of East London.'"

II.—From a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester at his Primary Visitation by the Bishop of Rochester.

"It will, I think, be very plain that for all this work the unsupported Clergyman is (as no one knows better than himself) an entirely inadequate instrument. He needs the support and co-operation of those who can touch men and women's lives from various sides, and come to them more on an equality, and without the official character which must always attach to him.

"It is quite true that the Church's direct and primary duty is spiritual; that her method learnt from Christ and His Apostles is religious in the more definite sense of the word. However she may seek to work for the whole good of men, physical, moral and spiritual, social and corporate as well as individual, it is by the great convictions of Faith and Hope in God, by the Light of Christ's work and Person, by the inspiration of strength, and truth, and charity given and sought from above, that the work is to be done. To cherish these things and to instil them, must therefore always be her primary task. The care for them must be a sign set high on all she does. However general and inclusive her aims, these things are her speciality.

"It follows directly from this that much of the good which she is to do is to be done indirectly. She makes, by God's help, the Christian; and the Christians of her making are to give health and soundness to life, professional, social, commercial, political and the rest, in regions where her direct touch would be, as experience has often shown, unwholesome and out of place. Social stability and social progress will be the result of the steadfastness and the movement of those in whom the Christian leaven works, and it is her best result to set it working."

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Statement of Accounts for year October 1, 1898, *to September* 30, 1899.

In presenting a Statement of Accounts, we are sorry they are not of a more satisfactory description, the deficit having increased from £0 11s. 8d. to £90 11s. 5d. The chief causes for this, however, are not far to seek, and are two, viz.:

(1) That owing to the absence of the Head through illness, the number of residents was very small, causing a very heavy loss on the Bursar's House Account.

(2) The engagement of the services of a paid Secretary

The latter expense, however, has proved in every way most beneficial, and now that the Head is back again in good health, the heavy loss on the Bursar's Account is not likely to recur. We must, however, ask our friends not only to continue their support to the House, but also to try and procure for us fresh subscribers, and we should be glad to receive any donations towards the Purchase Fund, so that we may be able to pay off part of the Mortgage Debt, and thus reduce the incubus of the interest thereon.

Contributions would also be most gladly received towards:—

(1) Providing University Extension Lectures.
(2) Paying off debt outstanding on fitting up the Chapel.
(3) Holiday Camp Account.

Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Balance on General Fund No. II ...	79	12	7
„ Lectures Account	56	0	10½
„ House Furniture Account ...	19	19	11½
„ Trustees Repairs Account ...	52	0	7½
„ Children's Evenings Guild ...	15	4	0
Amount due Dr. Dalton (Mortgage Account) ...	3,550	0	0
Magazine Account ...	5	6	6
Camp Account	5	2	0
Sundry Creditors ...	168	3	4½
	£3,951	9	11

Assets.	£	s.	d.
Balance at L. S. W. Bank, Camberwell ..	101	0	3
„ Barclay's Bank, Cambridge ...	94	0	3
„ Cheque Bank ...	3	3	2
„ Army and Navy Stores ...	1	18	1
Cash in hand	24	0	5½
Stock in hand	13	16	8
Deficit on Hall Furniture Account	5	10	6½
Purchase Debt	3,528	7	3½
Debt on Fitting Chapel	25	8	7
Sundry Debtors	63	13	2½
Deficit on General Fund No. 1	90	11	5
	£3,951	9	11

Audited and found correct,

John A. Kempe.

Purchase Account.

	£	s.	d.
Balance per last account	3,560	18	3½
	£3,560	18	3½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Life Subscription—						
Rev. J. C. Gardner	10	10	0			
Rev. R. T. Gardner	10	10	0			
Rev. J. M. Moss...	10	10	0			
				31	10	0
A. E. Western				1	1	0
Balance				£3,528	7	3½
				£3,560	18	3½

Audited and found correct,
John A. Kempe.

General Fund, No. 1 Account.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Deficit brought forward ...	0	11	8
Stipend of Head	150	0	0
„ of Clerk (1 Qr.) ...	4	8	0
„ of Secretary (3 Qrs.)	78	9	0
Interest on Slate Club Deposit	1	9	0
"At Homes" and Expenses at Cambridge	7	18	5
"At Homes" and Expenses at Winchester	2	2	0
Postage and Telegrams ...	18	16	7
Printing and Stationery ...	42	2	5
Entertaining Guests ...	5	5	7
Magazines	22	4	0
Interest on Mortgage ...	111	10	8
Hon. Sec.'s Expenses (Deed Box, Register, Postages, etc.,	7	8	6
Sundries	3	15	5
Plants for Garden, etc. ...	4	9	1
Deficit on Bursar's House a/c	101	10	10
„ on Hall a/c ...	23	15	9
„ Gymnasium a/c ...	7	6	5
	£593	3	4

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions & Donations	368	3	6
Rent No. 135, Camberwell Road	33	17	10
Balance Cambridge Fund	76	5	1
Balance Winchester Fund	23	5	6
Deficit	90	11	5
	£593	3	4

Audited and found correct,
John A. Kempe.

Cambridge Fund.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Magazines	19	15	2
Printing	10	6	0
Bal. transferred to General Fund No. 1	76	5	1
	£106	6	3

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Subs. and Donations ...	106	6	3
	£106	6	3

Audited and found correct,
John A. Kempe.

General Fund, No. 2 Account.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Loss on Lectures, 1898-9 ...	7	10	10
Balance	79	12	7
	£87	3	5

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, Oct. 1898				67	5	1
Mrs. Daniel ...				0	15	0
Offertory at Brussels	24	2	8			
Less Expenses	4	19	4			
				19	3	4
				£87	3	5

Audited and found correct,
John A. Kempe.

Bursar's House Account.

	£	s.	d.
Value of Stock, Oct. 1, 1898	10	14	9
Rates and Taxes	53	8	5
Food...	283	17	1
Wages	107	1	2
Washing	32	1	1
Coal, &c.	11	3	8
Gas	16	19	11
Annual Contribution to House Furniture A/c ...	25	0	0
Annual Contribution to Trustees' Repairs A/c ...	30	0	0
New House Goods... ...	4	8	5½
Petty Repairs	9	19	9½
Sundries	4	4	5½
House Necessaries ...	5	15	2½
Postages	0	9	0
	£595	3	0

	£	s.	d.
Fees	490	1	6
Sundries	0	2	8
Value of Stock, Sept. 30, '99	3	8	0
Deficit carried to General Fund, No. 1	101	10	10
	£595	3	0

Audited and found correct,
John A. Kempe.

Hall Account.

	£	s.	d.
Wages	21	3	6
Rates and Taxes	18	2	2
Annual Contribution to Hall Furniture A/c	10	0	0
Annual Contribution to Trustees' Repairs A/c ...	10	0	0
Gas	15	16	11
Sundries	1	11	2
	£76	13	9

	£	s.	d.
Fees	52	18	0
Deficit carried to General Fund No. 1	23	15	9
	£76	13	9

Audited and found correct,
John A. Kempe.

Gymnasium Account.

	£	s.	d.
Hire of Hall	4	15	0
Instructors' Fees	4	0	0
Belts and Prizes	2	5	9
Printing	2	0	0
Sundries	0	19	7
	£14	0	4

	£	s.	d.
Fees	4	18	8
Display Receipts	1	15	3
Deficit carried to General Fund No. 1	7	6	5
	£14	0	4

Audited and found correct,

John A. Kempe.

Lectures, 1899—1900 (Account to date).

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Stamps	3	5	8
Stationery	0	11	5½
Balance in hand	56	0	10½

Estimated Liabilities for One Quarter.

Lecturer.. ..	£30 0
Grant	12 10
	£17 10
Hall	2 10
Lantern, &c ..	5 0
Books, &c. ..	3 0
Printing.. ..	5 0

Lectures began 5th Oct.

£59 18 0

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Ashcombe	10	0	0
Anon.	5	0	0
F. A. Bosanquet	5	0	0
W. W. Grantham	1	1	0
J. Hopgood	2	2	0
H. Lloyd	25	0	0
J. F. P. Rawlinson	10	10	0
Fees	1	5	0
	£59	18	0

Children's Evening Guild.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Hire of Hall	4	10	0
Sundries	0	10	8
Balance in hand	15	4	0
	£20	4	8

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance per last Account ...	19	9	8
Receipts	0	15	0
	£20	4	8

Camp Account.

	£	s.	d.
Amount collected, not yet allotted	5	2	0
	£5	2	0

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
H. C. Munroe	1	1	0
H. V. Fedden	1	1	0
Dr. Rivers Pollock... ...	2	0	0
A. Anderdon-Weston ...	1	0	0
	£5	2	0

General Fund.—Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Talbot Agar	1	1	0
W. H. Aggs	1	1	0
H. J. Allen	2	0	0
R. H. Amphlett, Q.C. ...	1	1	0
Rev. R. Appleton	4	4	0
C. R. Ashbee	1	1	0
H. W. Atkinson	1	1	0
The Attorney General, Q.C., M.P., K.C.M.G.	2	2	0
E. C. Austin-Leigh	2	2	0
Rev. Canon Baily	1	1	0
A. E. Balfour	1	1	0
W. W. Rouse Ball	1	1	0
W. H. Banks	2	2	0
H. W. Barclay	2	2	0
C. A. M. Barlow	1	1	0
E. O. Barry	1	1	0
Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry ...	3	3	0
S. de V. Beauclerk	1	1	0
E. W. Beckett, M.P. ...	1	1	0
E. Bell	1	1	0
Rev. N. Bennett	1	1	0
Mrs. Bigg	1	1	0
T. H. Blakesley	1	1	0
Rev. G. W. Blenkin	1	1	0
The late Sir A. Bloomfield...	1	1	0
Rev. H. Blomfield, 1897-8 ...	1	1	0
„ „ 1898-9 ..	1	1	0
J. Bonham-Carter	1	1	0
F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C. ...	1	1	0
Rev. B. H. Bosanquet ...	1	1	0
S. R. C. Bosanquet	1	1	0
E. Boulnois, M.P.	1	1	0
H. E. B. Boulton	1	1	0
E. E. Bowen	1	1	0
R. A. Bray	1	1	0
W. A. Brigg	1	1	0
Rev. H. Bright	1	1	0
R. W. Broadrick	1	1	0
Rev. A. L. Brown	1	1	0
Rev. R. A. Bull	1	1	0
J. A. Bulwer, Q.C., M.P. ...	1	1	0
Rev. F. C. Burkitt	1	1	0
A. Burton	1	1	0
H. G. Buxton	1	1	0
N. E. Buxton	1	0	0
J. W. Capstick	1	1	0
R. F. Cavendish, M.P. ...	1	1	0
G. Chance	1	1	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Channell	1	1	0
W. W. Cheadle	1	1	0
R. E. Childers	1	1	0
Rev. C. S. Chilver	2	2	0
E. L. Churchill	2	0	0
Miss C. L. Churchill ...	2	0	0
B. Clark	1	1	0
Rev. J. Meek-Clark... ...	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
T. Colbatch-Clark	1	1	0
H. R. G. Clarke	2	2	0
Sir A. Clay	1	1	0
C. F. Clay	1	1	0
W. B. Close	1	1	0
A. C. Cole	1	1	0
Rev. W. W. Colley	1	1	0
J. C. Collins...	1	1	0
A. E. Conybeare	2	2	0
Rev. A. K. Cornwall ...	1	1	0
J. W. Cornwall	1	1	0
Rev. H. S. Cronin	1	1	0
W. G. Crum	1	1	0
Sir C. Dalrymple Bart., M.P.	1	1	0
F. H. Blackburne-Daniell ...	1	1	0
Prof. G. Darwin	1	1	0
Rev. W. Prescot-Decie ...	1	1	0
Hon. Mrs. G. Denman ...	1	1	0
A. M. DuCroz	2	0	0
F. J. DuCroz	1	1	0
G. E. DuCroz	1	1	0
E. A. Duff	5	0	0
T. J. Edwards	1	1	0
W. G. Elder...	1	1	0
Sir Ch. Elliott, K.C.M.G. ...	1	1	0
Rev. R. F. Elwyn	2	2	0
F. N. Erle	1	1	0
H. L. Evans	1	1	0
Rev. J. H. O. Every ...	1	1	0
E. E. Welby Everard ...	1	1	0
H. V. Fedden	1	1	0
F. A. Ferguson-Davie ...	1	1	0
Rev. C. Fisher	1	1	0
B. Fitzgerald	1	0	0
H. M. Fletcher	2	2	0
Dr. Morley Fletcher ...	2	0	0
Rev. E. A. Forbes	1	1	0
A. R. Fordham	1	1	0
Dr. A. R. Forsyth	1	1	0
Hon. F. D. Fortescue ...	4	0	0
Rev. K. G. Foster	1	1	0
Prof. Michael Foster ...	1	1	0
Sir Douglas Fox	1	1	0
F. Douglas Fox	1	1	0
J. P. Gilson	1	1	0
R. F. Glazebrook	2	2	0
G. P. Gooch	1	1	0
H. C. Gooch...	1	1	0
R. C. Gosling	1	1	0
Lord Ronald Gower	1	1	0
R. F. Graham-Campbell ...	1	1	0
W. W. Grantham	1	1	0
W. Grant-Wilson	1	1	0
R. M. Greenwood	1	1	0
C. E. Hambro	1	0	0
The Earl of Hardwicke ...	3	3	0
P. Harris	1	1	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
B. R. Heaton	1	1	0
Rev. A. L. Helps	1	1	0
W. R. Hoare	1	1	0
Rev. Byron Holland	1	1	0
H. B. Hopgood	2	2	0
Rev. A. W. Howard	1	1	0
H. B. Howard	1	1	0
E. W. Howson	1	1	0
W. H. Hudleston	5	0	0
J. H. Hume-Rothery	1	1	0
C. J. B. Hurst	1	1	0
J. Jackson	2	2	0
E. A. H. Jay	1	1	0
Prof. Jebb	1	1	0
G. W. Johnson	1	1	0
G. B. Johnson	1	1	0
Rev. T. B. Johnson	1	1	0
H. W. Johnston	5	0	0
Rev. H. G. Jones	1	1	0
A. B. Kempe	1	1	0
J. A. Kempe	2	2	0
Lord Kinnaird	1	1	0
Rev. V. T. Kirby	1	1	0
S. D. Kitson	1	1	0
A. J. Knowles	1	1	0
Dr. R. Langdon-Downe	1	1	0
H. W. Law	1	1	0
A. H. Lawrence	1	1	0
A. Lawrence	2	2	0
E. H. Leaf	1	1	0
Dr. Lees	2	2	0
W. H. Leese	1	1	0
Hon. Dudley Leigh	1	1	0
R. B. Lichfield	1	1	0
G. H. Longman	1	1	0
Rev. H. H. Lowe	2	2	0
Guy Lushington	1	1	0
Hon. A. Lyttelton, Q.C., M.P.	1	1	0
Dr. McClure	1	1	0
Rev. T. L. Mackesy	1	1	0
A. J. Mackey	1	1	0
C. Mackintosh	1	1	0
Mrs. M. E. Mackintosh	1	1	0
N. McLean	1	1	0
Lord Macnaghten	1	1	0
A. H. McNeile	1	1	0
Hon. A. H. Maitland	1	1	0
Hon. & Rev. S. G. W. Maitland	1	1	0
Rev. R. Male	1	1	0
F. B. Malim	1	1	0
H. C. Malkin	1	1	0
Rev. J. P. Malleson	1	1	0
G. H. Marten	1	1	0
R. K. Micklethwait	1	0	0
Rev. G. Miller	1	1	0
Rev. D. H. Moore	1	1	0
Rev. A. T. Morland	1	1	0
H. Morrison	1	1	0
Rev. H. E. Munby	1	1	0
H. C. Munro	1	1	0
A. E. Naish	1	1	0
Rev. J. C. Orr	1	1	0
Mrs. Padwick	5	0	0
Rev. R. St. J. Parry	1	1	0
N. K. Cochran Patrick	1	1	0
Rev. D. Pearce	0	10	0
Rev. W. H. Peers	1	1	0
Hon. T. H. W. Pelham	1	1	0
G. H. Pember	1	1	0
P. P. Pennant	1	1	0
Rev. C. Platts	1	1	0
E. M. Pollock	3	3	0
Rev. C. J. Procter	1	1	0
R. B. Raffles	1	1	0
Dr. A. S. Ransome	1	1	0
F. R. C. Reed	1	1	0
Rev. G. E. Reiss	1	1	0
S. H. Reynolds	1	1	0
L. S. Richards	1	1	0
T. C. Robson	1	0	0
R. H. Russell	1	1	0
J. H. D. Ryder, M.P.	2	2	0
President of St. John's Coll.	1	1	0
J. C. St. Quintin	1	1	0
Rev. V. T. Sale	1	1	0
Sir S. Scott, Bart., M.P.	2	2	0
Rev. R. Scriven	1	0	0
G. J. T. Seckham	1	1	0
J. B. Seely	1	1	0
D. E. Seligman	2	2	0
Rev. F. G. Simpkinson	1	1	0
L. Hugh Smith	1	0	0
F. G. Somervell	1	1	0
Howard Spensly, Jun.	1	1	0
F. A. Speer	1	1	0
Lord Stanmore	2	2	0
Prof. Stanton	1	1	0
Rev. H. S. Stephenson	1	1	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Stirling	5	0	0
J. J. Stirling	2	0	0
Rev. J. Storrs	5	5	0
H. E. Symes-Thompson	1	1	0
C. E. Taylor	1	1	0
J. D. Taylor	1	1	0
R. Taylor	1	1	0
Rev. A. L. Temple	1	1	0
Master of the Temple	5	5	0
H. St. J. Thackery	1	1	0
Rt. Hon. Sir Ed. Thornton G.C.B., K.C.B.	5	0	0
S. de Thoren	1	1	0
Rev. J. Tillard	2	2	0
Dr. H. M. Tickell	1	1	0
H. J. Torr	1	1	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Rev. W. E. Torr	1	1	0
Master of Trinity Hall	1	1	0
Rev. F. H. Tuke	1	1	0
D. A. F. Vesey	1	1	0
H. O. Wade	1	1	0
Hon. John Waldegrave	1	1	0
T. Webster	1	1	0
P. S. Welby	1	1	0
C. M. Wells	1	1	0
A. E. Western	1	1	0
Miss White	2	2	0
A. S. P. White-Cooper	1	1	0
A. N. Whitehead	1	1	0
E. N. Whiteley	2	2	0
Rev. C. T. Whitwell	1	1	0
R. Willan	1	1	0
Rev. R. A. Wilson	1	1	0
Rev. H. R. A. Wilson	1	1	0
Do. Arrears 1896-7 and 1897-8	2	2	0
W. Winter	1	1	0
Grosvenor Woods, Q.C.	3	3	0
A. F. Wright	1	0	0
Rev. W. K. Wyley	1	1	0
J. M. Yates, Q.C.	1	1	0
W. B. Yates	1	1	0
Francis Young	1	1	0
	£339	3	0

GENERAL FUND.—DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
E. O. Barry	1	1	0
T. H. Blakesley	1	1	0
Miss C. L. Churchill	2	0	0
Rev. C. W. O. Jenkin	0	7	6
Hon. A. H. Maitland	3	19	0
E. M. Pollock	7	7	0
Dr. Rivers Pollock	3	0	0
R. Taylor	1	1	0
A. A. Weston	1	0	0
Miss Woolner	5	5	0
Missionary Union, Caversham	1	0	0
Collection at Horsham	2	19	0
	£30	0	6

CAMBRIDGE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. E. A. Abbot (2 years)	2	1	0
W. B. Allcock	1	1	0
C. H. Allcock	1	1	0
W. Austin-Leigh	1	1	0
Rev. J. F. Bethune Baker	1	1	0
Rev. F. Gore-Browne	1	1	0
Rev. F. K. Clarke	1	1	0
H. E. Dixon	2	0	0
J. M. Dodds	1	1	0
G. M. Edwards	3	3	0
Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick	2	2	0
L. G. B. J. Ford	1	1	0
Rev. A. C. Haviland	5	0	0
G. D. Haviland	1	1	0
A. P. Higgins	1	1	0
E. W. Hollingworth	1	1	0
Rev. R. Hudson	1	1	0
G. M. E. Jones	1	1	0
The Provost of King's	2	0	0
Rev. A. M. Knight	1	1	0
H. C. Knott	1	1	0
W. Loring	1	1	0
Rev. J. O. F. Murray	5	0	0
J. E. Nixon	1	0	0
Rev. T. H. Orpen	1	1	0
E. H. Parker	1	1	0
J. B. Pearce	2	2	0
Rev. C. H. Prior	1	1	0
The President of Queens'	5	5	0
H. Rackham	1	1	0
F. H. Rawlins	1	1	0
Rev. G. C. Reynell	1	1	0
Rev. F. C. Searle	1	1	0
P. V. Smith	1	1	0
Rev. T. A. Walker	2	2	0
Rev. J. T. Ward	1	1	0
J. R. Wardale	1	1	0
Rev. G. A. Weekes	1	1	0
Rev. J. P. Whitney	1	1	0
E. N. Wix	2	2	0
College Associates—			
Christs	2	2	6
Downing	1	0	0
Emmanuel	8	12	6
King's	6	5	0
Magdalene	1	0	0
Peterhouse	0	10	0
Queens', 1897-8	5	7	6
„ 1898-9	5	7	6
St. Catharine's	0	12	6
Selwyn	3	15	0
Sidney	0	17	6
Trinity	2	13	6
Trinity Hall	2	15	0
Collections—			
Queens' College	2	2	9
	£106	6	3

Winchester List.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. F. E. Ainger ...	0	5	0
Rev. A. G. Bather ...	1	0	0
Rev. Canon Blagden ...	2	2	0
J. Bonham-Carter ...	2	2	0
S. Bostock	5	0	0
Rev. R. Gore Browne ...	0	5	0
Rev. E. B. Cotton ...	0	10	6
Rev. B. K. Cunningham ...	1	1	0
Rev. J. M. Jeakes ...	0	2	6
C. C. Knight	0	5	0
Rev. O. C. Lang	0	5	0
Rev. G. W. Minns	0	10	6
Rev. S. Neville	2	10	0
M. J. Rendall	1	0	0
Rev. G. Richardson ...	0	10	0
Rev. G. Sampson	0	5	0
Rev. O. P. Sergeant ...	0	10	6
H. C. Steel	1	1	0
Rt. Rev. Bishop of Southampton	1	1	0
Rev. E. Summers	0	10	6
Canon Valpy	1	1	0
Telford Varley	0	5	0
Rev. J. Vaughan	0	2	6
H. M. White	0	10	0
Rev. A. R. Wiseman ...	0	10	6
	£23	5	6

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

2nd (Camberwell) Battalion Rochester Regiment.

Orders for the Month Ending February 15th, 1900.

1.—The Harrison Shield is awarded to A Company. The Colonel desires to express his great thanks to Lieutenant Chilver, of the L.R.B., for his kindness in judging the competition. The report and the aggregate marks awarded to each squad are as follows:—The C.O. wishes to draw the particular attention of officers commanding companies to the remarks on the firing exercise.

Marks Awarded.—Maximum, 450. A Company, 413; B Company (Squad A), 399; C Company, 358; E Company, 358; K Company, 340; B Company (Squad B), 335; G Company, 313; I Company, 270.

Report.—A very high standard of merit was attained by the first two companies on the list, and the general average was also exceedingly creditable. The Bayonet exercise was done with great spirit and correctness by almost all the Squads; in fact, the marking, perhaps, fails to do adequate justice to this portion of the drill, as individual mistakes are so easy to detect.

The weakest point was the *firing exercise*, which could be much improved by more frequent practice. There was a failure to get into the kneeling position easily, the men being inclined to shift the position on the heel after coming down, and also to move the right toe from its place, thus losing the dressing. The standing position was also frequently incorrect. The general turn out of the Squad deserves the utmost praise.

A. F. CHILVER, Lieutenant L.R.B.

2.—The following appointments to the Battalion Staff have been notified to Head Quarters:—Captain C. D. Burnell, F Company (Lieutenant L.R.B), to be Major vice Major Chilver, resigned. Lieutenant E. E. Welby Everard, B Company, to be Captain and Adjutant vice Captain D. W. St. Cedd, resigned. Rev. H. L. Taggart to be Captain of F (Emmanuel) Company vice Captain Burnell, promoted.

3.—The inspection of G Company will take place on Tuesday, January 17, at the Montford Place Mission Hall, at 9 p.m. The inspection of F Company will take place on Monday, January 22, at the Mission Hall, Brisbane Street, at 9.30 p.m. The inspection of K Company will take place on Wednesday, January 24, at the Church Room, Herne Hill Road, at 9.30 p.m. The inspection of B Company will take place on Wednesday, January 31, at the Trinity Mission Hall, at 8 30 p.m. The inspection of I Company will take place on Thursday, February 15, at Eldon School, at 9 p.m.

4.—Officers commanding companies will forward the Company Roll-book, correctly made up to date, one week before the Inspection of their Company, to the Adjutant, at 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's-in, W.C.

5.—The Bugle Classes for learners will be continued in St. Mark's Crypt on the first three Thursdays in January and February. On January 25 a practice will be held for all members of the Batalion Band and all buglers and drummers who wish to join.

6.—A proficiency certificate is awarded to Lance-Corporal Hearne, B Company.

7.—An officers' meeting will be held at the Cambridge House on Friday, January 19, at 9 p.m.

8.—The numbers attending the Battalion march out and tea on Saturday, December 16 last were—Staff officers, 3; Company officers, 10; N.C.O.'s and rank and file, 218.

By order,
E. E. WELBY EVERARD,
Capt. C.L.B.,
Adjutant 2nd Battalion

Batt. Head Quarters,
January, 1900.

COUNCIL.

Rev. C. F. ANDREWS
Rev. R. APPLETON
F. A. BOSANQUET, Q.C.
EDMUND BOULNOIS, M.P.
THOMAS H. BLAKESLEY
R. F. GRAHAM CAMPBELL
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANNELL
A. F. CHILVER
J. H. C. DALTON, M.D.
Sir CHARLES DALRYMPLE, Bart., M.P.
F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL
R. T. GLAZEBROOK, D.Sc., F.R.S.
W. W. GRANTHAM
W. GRANT WILSON
R. M. GREENWOOD
Rev. J. H. GREIG
H. B. HOPGOOD
C. J. B. HURST
Professor JEBB, LL.D., M.P.
J. A. KEMPE
S. D. KITSON
THE PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE
W. H. LEESE
GUY LUSHINGTON
A. J. MACKEY
LORD MACNAGHTEN
H. C. MALKIN
C. MACKINTOSH
THE MASTER OF THE TEMPLE
E. M. POLLOCK
J. F. P. RAWLINSON, Q.C.
Very Rev. F. E. RIDGEWAY, D.D.
J. H. DUDLEY RYDER, M.P.
CHANCELLOR P. VERNON SMITH
LORD STANMORE
Rev. Professor STANTON, D.D.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING
Rev. JOHN STORRS
H. J. TORR
THE MASTER OF TRINITY
J. S. UNDERHILL
Hon. JOHN WALDEGRAVE
Rev. CANON WATSON, D.D.
Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., A.G.
J. J. WITHERS
W. B. YATES

THE OFFICERS EX-OFFICIO.

AND THE FOLLOWING

COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES.

Rev. H. T. E. BARLOW	St. John's College
Rev. A. E. BROOKE, B.D.	Kings College
Rev. H. S. CRONIN, B.D.	Trinity Hall
G. M. EDWARDS	Sidney Sussex College
Rev. T. C. FITZPATRICK	Christ's College
E. G. GALLOP	Caius College
W. A. GILL	Magdalen College
A. P. HIGGINS	Downing College
Rev. F. J. FOAKES JACKSON	Jesus College
H. C. KNOTT	Selwyn College
Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY	Emmanuel College
Rev. R. St. J. PARRY	Trinity College
... ...	Pembroke College
Rev. C. A. E. POLLOCK	C. C. C.
THE PRESIDENT OF QUEENS' COLLEGE	Queens' College
Rev. W. T. SOUTHWARD	St. Catharine's College
Rev. T. A. WALKER, LL.D.	St. Peter's College
J. R. WARDALE	Clare College

District 33

Miscell 33

Report of the
S. Olave's District Nursing Association
33 S. James' Road
Bermondsey
Mr Henry Lafone Hon. Treasurer

61

1898-99.

EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ST. OLAVE'S

District Nursing Association,

FOR

Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor in their own Homes.

Affiliated to Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

NURSES' HOME:

23, ST. JAMES'S ROAD, BERMONDSEY.

London:
Frederick Shaw & Co., Printers, Dockhead, Bermondsey, S.E.
1899.

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THE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD ON

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, AT 4 P.M.

AT THE

ST. JAMES' MISSION HALL,

(Opposite the Nurses' Home).

All interested in the Association are invited to attend.

Tea after the Meeting at the Home.

61

1898-99.

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Report of
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ST. OLAVE'S

District Nursing Association.

COUNCIL, 1898-9.

President—Col. S. B. BEVINGTON, J.P.

Rev. A. Amos
Rev. S. M. Bardsley
Mr. R. V. Barrow, J.P.
Mr. Edric Bayley
*Mrs. Edric Bayley
Rev. Canon Beck
*Rev. W. Lees Bell
Mr. F. Beresford
Miss F. Bevington
Dr. Bhedwar
Mr. H. Cosmo Bonsor, M.P.
Rev. Canon Rhodes Bristow
Mr. S. Brownfield
Miss Bulcraig
Mr. W. J. Carr
Mr. F. C. Carr-Gomm
Dr. Clapton
Dr. G. Cooper, L.C.C.
*Rev. E. N. Coulthard
Mrs. Coulthard
Dr. Dixon
*Miss M. M. Eve
Mr. D. W. Freshfield
*Mr. C. Oscar Gridley
(Chairman of Executive Committee.)
Rev. A. S. Hewlett
*Miss Hutchins
Mr. H. Emlyn Jones
Dr. W. Beech Johnston
Mr. Alfred Lafone, M.P.
Mr. Alan Lambert
Mr. C. P. Larner
Mr. Robert G. Ledger
*Rev. J. S. Lidgett
Dr. J. T. Macnamara
Mr. J. C. Macdona, M.P.
Dr. Marshall
*Lady Morgan
Mr. A. H. A. Morton, M.P.
Rev. E. Murnane
Rev. T. G. Murray
Miss Rosalind Paget
*Mrs. E. C. Perry
Mr. A. Pomeroy
Mrs. Powell
Mr. J. T. Richardson
*Miss Ethel L. Robinson
Mr. Archibald Scott
*Mrs. Lauriston Shaw
Mr. Hugh C. Smith
Mr. Samuel Taylor
Dr. Thompson
Mr. J. Thornton, L.C.C.
Mr. John Tolhurst, J.P.
*Mr. H. V. Toynbee
*Mr. J. C. Wheat

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. HENRY LAFONE.

Hon. Secretary—Mr. G. T. PILCHER, 29, Dawson Place, W.

Bankers—LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited, 98, Jamaica Road.

Nurses' Home—23, ST. JAMES'S ROAD.

Superintendent—Miss SHALDERS.

Cheques may be drawn in favour of the Hon. Treasurer or of the Hon. Sec.

*Members of the Executive Committee.

Rules of the Association.

I. NAME.—The name of the Association is the "St. Olave's District Nursing Association," affiliated to Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

II. OBJECT.—The object of the Association is to provide trained nurses to nurse the sick poor in their own homes in the Parishes of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, St. Olave, St. John and St. Thomas.

III. MEMBERS.—Each subscriber of not less than five shillings per annum, and each donor of five pounds and upwards becomes a member, and can attend and vote at the annual and other general meetings of the Association.

IV. ADMINISTRATION.—The affairs of the Association shall be administered by a Council and Executive Committee.

The Council shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association by a majority of the members present.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the honorary officers of the Association and twelve others, to be elected annually by the Council after the Annual General Meeting. The Executive Committee shall, annually, at its first meeting after the Annual General Meeting of the Association, elect a Chairman, a Treasurer, and such other honorary officers of the Association as they may think fit, and shall from time to time fill up any vacancies occurring among the persons so elected.

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The Council shall meet at such times as the Executive Committee may appoint, either at its own discretion or upon a requisition from seven members of the Council. Seven shall form a quorum.

The Executive Committee shall have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur amongst its members during the year, to appoint and remove the officers and nurses, to make bye-laws, to administer the funds, to call meetings of the Council, and to do all such acts in furtherance of the objects of the Association as they may consider expedient. Three shall form a quorum.

The Council, the Executive Committee, the Treasurer or Treasurers, and other honorary officers of the Association, shall hold office from their election respectively until the election of their successors, or previous resignation or removal; all shall be eligible for re-election.

V. General Meeting.—An Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held, and a report of the proceedings of the year, and an abstract of the accounts, duly audited, shall be submitted to the meeting.

A Special General Meeting may be called at any time by the Executive Committee, and shall be called whenever a requisition to that effect shall be received from the members of the Association. No business except that for which the Special Meeting is called shall be considered at such meeting. Twelve shall form a quorum at General and Special Meetings.

VI. None of these Rules shall be altered or repealed, nor shall any addition be made to them except at a General Meeting of the Association. Notice of any proposed change or addition shall be specified in the summons to the meeting, and in order that it may be carried, two-thirds of the members present must agree therewith.

Report, 1898-99.

The figures on page show a continued increase in the work done by the Association, and the Committee have little further to report. The subscriptions and donations show a slight increase. The supply of Probationers from the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute has been maintained, and the grant received for their training in the twelve months has been increased from £142 to £197. The Committee have also to thank the Guardians for their grant of £50, the Hospital Saturday Fund for £21, the Trustees of the newly-constituted Owen Clun Charity for a grant of £15, and the Trustees of the United Charities of St. Olave and St. John for an increase in their grant from £50 to £75. Once more too they have to thank Mrs. Edric Bayley for the handsome result of her Sale of Work, which has enabled them to place £50 on deposit as a Reserve Fund.

The staff at the Home has consisted of the Superintendent and two Staff Nurses, and of three Probationers as in the preceding year. There have also been the two Staff Nurses at Rotherhithe whose expenses are paid by the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, of the Bermondsey Settlement. The Committee still feel that the Association does not receive the support in the district which might fairly be expected. They trust that all who are interested will do what they can to make the Association more widely known, and to obtain contributions for its support.

The Committee wish to express their thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen for gifts and various forms of assistance:—

Lady Morgan—Help for patients, patients sent away for change of air, a subscription at Mudie's, Christmas hamper; Mrs. Edric Bayley—Convalescent letters for Eastbourne, truss letters, "Illustrated London News," old linen, tickets for the pantomime; Mrs. Perry—Pheasants, old linen, clothing, curtains, cushion cover; Mrs. Comyns—Plum pudding, mince pies; Mrs. Johnstone—Clothing, magazines, old linen, flowers, toys; Mrs. Mansell—

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Nursing appliances, old linen ; Mrs. Walter Wigram—"Punch" ; Mrs. Evans—Clothing, old linen, magazines, help for patients ; Mrs. Strahan—Clothing and old linen ; Mrs. Stretton—Old linen ; Mrs. Chalmers—Clothing and magazines ; Mrs. Wise—Old linen ; Mrs. Laird—Old linen and magazines ; Mrs. Neel—Old linen and clothing ; Mrs. Blanchard—A blanket and coals for patients ; Miss Johnson—Help for patients ; Miss Hitchins—Children's garments ; Mrs. Russell—Flowers ; Mrs. Stretton Swann—Mellin's and Benger's Food ; Miss Ross—Macintosh and help for children's tea ; Miss Compigné—Oranges ; Miss Morgan—Garments ; The Misses Allen—Clothing, old linen, books ; Miss May Hole—Books and toys ; Miss Eva Johnstone—Clothing, books and toys ; Miss Baring—A water bed ; Miss Wilson—Clothing and help for patients ; Miss Jeffries—Flowers ; Miss F. Mole—Clothing ; Miss Jonas—Magazines ; Miss Brenchley—Magazines ; The Misses Shalders—Clothing, magazines, toys ; Mr. Toynbee—Help for children's tea ; Mr. Trinder—Flowers and help for children's tea ; Per Miss Peter—"Queen's" linen, garments and books ; The Proprietors of Butler's Wharf—Tea and currants ; The Union Oil Mills Co.—Linseed meal ; The President and Members of the "Forget-Me-Not" Society, per the Misses Allen—Blankets, bed linen, bed-clothing, bed-jackets, bed-rest, macintosh, hot-water bottles and nursing appliances.

Work done by the St. Olave's District Nursing Association.

		1897-8.
Cases Nursed	1,385	1,216
Visits paid	35,246	31,465
CASES SENT BY—		
Medical Men	767	729
Clergy and District Visitors	115	160
Charity Organisation Society	19	28
Patients, Friends and other sources	484	299
RESULT OF WORK—		
Recovered		683
Relieved		225
Deaths		207
Removed to Hospitals		136
Removed from Books for other causes		17
Still on Books		117
		1,385

Work done for the United Charities of St. Olave and St. John, from June 22nd, 1898, to June 21st, 1899.

		1897-8.
Cases Nursed	231	237
Visits Paid	6,394	6,453

Work for the St. Olave's Guardians.

		1897-8.
Cases Nursed	165	126
Visits Paid	5,485	5,007

Work done for Guy's Hospital, from July 1st, 1898, to June 30th 1899.

		1897-8.
Cases Nursed	105	65
Visits Paid	2,458	1,554

Population of the District, consisting of the Parishes of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, St. Olave, St. John, and St. Thomas in 1896—137,585.

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TABLE OF DISEASES.

Abortion	18	Hip Joint Disease... ...	9
Abscesses	69	Hysteria...	2
Addison's Disease	1	Influenza	54
Alcoholism	3	Intestinal	41
Anæmia	2	Tritis	2
Apoplexy	4	Jaundice...	2
Appendicitis	2	Locomotor Ataxy	1
Ascites	2	Marasmus	10
Asthma	4	Meningitis	11
Bedsores...	5	Measles	4
Bright's Disease	3	Naevus	1
Bronchitis	71	Necrosis...	3
Bursitis	1	Neuritis	7
Cancer	35	Ophthalmia	16
Cardiac	64	Otorrhœa	8
Cellulitis...	3	Paralysis	37
Cerebral	7	Parotitis...	4
Chorea	1	Peritonitis	10
Colic	1	Pertussis...	6
Cystitis	2	Phlebitis...	11
Debility	62	Phlegmasia Dolens ...	1
Diphtheria	13	Phthisis	51
Dropsy	3	Pleurisy	15
Eczema	57	Plumbism	2
Empyema	2	Pneumonia	134
Epilepsy	1	Post Partem	56
Erysipelas	7	Prurigo	1
Gastric Ulcers	6	Psoriasis...	1
Gastritis	10	Puerperal Fever	2
Gout	9	Rachitis	2
Hæmorrhage	2	Renal	8
Hæmorrhoids	3	Rheumatism	59
Hepatic	3	Rheumatic Fever	6
Hernia	4	Rhinorrhœa	2
Herpes	2	Ringworm	1

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TABLE OF DISEASES—*Continued.*

Septicæmia	6	Tuberculosis	3
Spinal Caries	3	Tumors	13
Stomatitis	2	Typhoid	23
Sunstroke	2	Ulcers	77
Synovitis	2	Uterine	67
Thrombosis	1	Varicose Veins	3
Tonsilitis	22	Worms	2

ACCIDENTS.

Broken Legs	2	Poisoned Feet	2
Bruises	4	Poisoned Hand	1
Burns	11	Poisoning	2
Crushed Finger	1	Scalds	19
Cut Heads	2	Sprains	4
Injuries	27	Wounds...	11
Poisoned Fingers	9		

OPERATIONS.

Circumcision	1
Amputation Finger	1

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Barmaid	1	Dustman...	1
Barmen	3	Engineers	3
Blacksmiths	3	Factory Hands	31
Bookbinder	1	Fishmonger	1
Bookfolders	3	Hairdressers	2
Carmen	8	Hatter	1
Carpenters	3	Hawkers...	3
Charwomen	19	Housewives	546
Clerks	12	Knitters	2
Clockmaker	1	Labourers	40
Coffee Stall Keeper ...	1	Laundresses	23
Cook	1	Lightermen	5
Cyclist	1	Machinists	3
Dressmakers	8	Messengers	4

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OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS—*Continued.*

Monthly Nurses ...	... 6	Shopkeepers ...	... 10
Musician... ...	... 1	Signwriter ...	... 1
No Occupation ...	... 355	Soldiers	... 3
Ostler	... 1	Sorter	... 1
Packers	... 4	Stevedore ...	... 1
Painters	... 2	Stokers	... 3
Plasterer	... 1	Sweep	... 1
Plumbers ...	... 3	Tanners	... 13
Porters	... 9	Teachers	... 3
Postmen	... 2	Tie Makers ...	... 2
Printers	... 3	Traveller... ...	... 1
Sackmakers ...	... 2	Vestry Hand ...	... 1
School	... 191	Waiter	... 1
Seaman	... 1	Wheelwrights ...	... 2
Sempstresses ...	... 10	Wood Carver ...	... 1
Servants	... 7		1385
Shoemaker ...	... 1		
Shop Hands ...	... 12		

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SPECIMEN CASES FROM CASE BOOK.

Date.	Name.	Age	Address.	No. of Room-mates. Chil-dren.	No. of Room-mates. Adults.	Occupation	Disease.	Name of Nurse	Name of doctor	By whom sent.	How sup-ported during illness	Nursing Treatment.	Result and date. Convalescent.	Result and date. Removed to Hospital.	Result and date. Death.	No. of Visits.
Aug. 6 1898.	Mr. G.	38	307, H.B	3	1	Postman.	Pneumonia	E.H.	Dr.	Dr.	Wages.	Take temperature, pulse and respirations. Sponge with iced-water and apply jacket poultices twice daily. Wash patient, make bed.	Aug. 24			27
Oct. 8, 1898.	Mrs. T.	26	33, D.R.		1	Housewife.	Gastric Ulcers.	E.M.	Dr. M.	Dr.	Hus-band.	Take temperature, and pulse, and give nutrient enemas twice daily. Apply fomentations. Wash patient, make bed. Give simple enema. S.O.S.	Nov. 25.			55
May 10, 1899.	Mrs. M'C	72	4, S.S.A.		1	Nil.	Pleurisy.	I.E.	Dr. K.	Church	Parish.	Take temperature, pulse and respirations and apply poultices twice daily. Wash patient, make bed. Prevent bedsores, get room into nursing order.			May 29	26

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Subscriptions and Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Adler, Mr.	0	5	0
Anon.	20	0	0
"	0	10	0
Atkinson, Mr. W. J.	0	10	0
Barrow, Mr. R. V.	1	1	0
Bayley, Mrs. Edric	10	0	0
Beauford, Mr. W. F.	1	1	0
Beck, Rev. Canon	2	2	0
Beebe, Mr. Alfred	1	1	0
Bell, Rev. W. Lees	0	10	6
Bevington, Miss C.	5	0	0
Bevington, Miss K.	5	0	0
Bevington, Colonel	5	5	0
Bevingtons, Messrs....	5	5	0
Bond, Dr. W. A.	1	1	0
Brace, Mrs.	5	0	0
Brownfield, Mr. S.	1	1	0
Bulcraig, Miss	0	10	0
Carbutt, Messrs., & Co.	1	1	0
Carr-Gomm, Mr. F. C.	3	3	0
Cattley, Gridley & Co., Messrs.	3	0	0
Channon & Son, Messrs. C.	0	10	6
Coulthard, Rev. E. N. (for 1897-8)	2	0	0
Courage, Messrs., & Co.	10	10	0
Crichton, Mr. A. M. M.	0	10	0
Daintree, Mr. J. T.	0	10	0
Carried forward	86	7	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	86	7	0
Dakin, Miss Ellen	5	0	0
Down Brothers, Messrs.	0	10	6
Elliott, Mr. E.	0	10	6
Ellis, Messrs. E. & Son	0	10	6
Eve, Miss M. M.	5	5	0
Enthoven, Messrs., & Sons	2	2	0
Feeney, Miss	0	5	0
Freshfield, Mr. D. (for 1897-8)	10	10	0
Gillespie, Miss	0	10	0
Gridley, Mr. C. Oscar	2	2	0
Hutchins, Miss	1	0	0
Herron, Messrs., & Sons	1	1	0
Harrison, Mr. E. G....	5	0	0
Howse, Mr. H. G.	1	1	0
Hudson, Mr. W.	0	10	6
Johnston, Mrs. F.	5	0	0
Kirkland, Mr. T.	1	1	0
Kitchen, Messrs. J.	0	10	0
Lafone, Mr. Alfred	5	0	0
Lafone, Mr. Henry	10	0	0
Lawrence, Miss	1	1	0
Llangattock, Lord	3	3	0
Lambert, Mr. Alan	5	0	0
Lyell, Mrs.	2	0	0
Ledger, Mr. R. G.	1	1	0
Lawrence & Co., Messrs.	2	2	0
Lawrence, Rev. Canon	1	1	0
Leathersellers' Company	10	10	0
Mackwey, Mr. S. F....	0	10	6
Maple, Lady	1	0	0
Morgan, Lady	10	10	0
Mitchell, Miss	0	10	0
Mansel, Mrs.	0	10	0
Murnane, Rev. Father	1	1	0
Carried forward	183	15	6

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	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	183	15	6
Neligan, Miss	1	0	0
Otter-Barry, Mr. R. M.	1	1	0
Parker, Mr. C. W.	2	2	0
Parsons, Mrs.	0	10	0
Peeke, Mr. G.	1	1	0
Perry, Dr. and Mrs.	4	4	0
Pilcher, Mr. G. T.	2	2	0
Pilcher, Miss M. J.	2	2	0
Pilcher, Mrs.	1	1	0
Pilcher, Mr. R. A.	1	1	0
Pink, Mr. T.	2	2	0
Pocock Bros., Messrs.	1	0	0
Pomeroy, Mr. Ambrose	0	10	6
Prockter & Bevington, Messrs.	2	2	0
PATIENTS AND FRIENDS—			
Anon £0 0 3			
Collins, Mrs. 2 0 0			
Frank, Mrs. 0 13 6			
Fuller, Mr. 0 10 0			
Hill, Mr. 1 0 0			
Jones, Mrs. 0 1 0			
Longhurst, Mr. 0 2 0			
Linsell, Mrs. 0 7 0			
Mulcahy, Mrs. 0 2 0			
Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. 0 10 6			
Ross, Miss M. A. 1 1 0			
Snell, Mrs. 0 2 0			
Stone, Mr. and Miss Maplesdon ... 0 7 6			
Trueman, Mrs. 0 1 0			
	6	17	9
Rankin, Mr.	0	5	0
Rushbrooke, Mr. W. G.	1	1	0
Shaw, Mrs.	1	1	0
Carried forward	214	18	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	214	18	9
Schuster, Miss	3	3	0
Scott, Mrs. Archibald	3	3	0
Smith, Miss Murray	2	0	0
South Metropolitan Gas Company	1	1	0
Southwell, Messrs. C. & Co.	2	2	0
Stobart, Rev. W. J.	1	1	0
Tait, Mrs.	1	0	0
Taylor, Mr. Sam	1	1	0
Taylor, Mr. Seth	2	2	0
Tolhurst, Mr. J.	2	2	0
Union Oil and Cake Mills	2	2	0
Welch, Margetson & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Wests, Jones & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Wigan, Richardson & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Wigram, Mr. Walter A.	4	4	0
Woods, Miss	0	5	0
	£243	7	9

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St. Olave's District Nursing Association.

Income and Expenditure in year ending June 30th, 1899.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	61	11	2¼
To Subscriptions and Donations ...	243	7	9
Grant from Council of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for training of Probationers	197	8	0
Grant from St. Olave's Board of Guardians	50	0	0
Trustees of the United Parishes of St. Olave and St. John	75	0	0
Hospital Saturday Fund	21	0	0
Sale of Work, through Mrs. E. Bayley ...	53	0	0
Owen Clun's Charity	15	0	0
	£716	6	11¼

	£	s.	d.
Rent and Insurance...	54	16	0
Furniture and Repairs	39	18	1½
Fuel and Light	18	16	11
Housekeeping	236	15	4¾
Nurses' Salaries	206	19	5
Nurses' Uniforms	25	14	10½
Nursing Appliances...	9	1	5
Travelling	0	14	10
Printing, Postage and Stationery ...	12	15	3
Cheque Book	0	5	0
Reserve Fund	50	0	0
Balance in Bank ... £60 3 2			
Balance in Superintndt's hands 0 6 6½			
	60	9	8½
	£716	6	11¼

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Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th 1900.

Interviews with Mr T. P. Thorélius,
Chancery Board School, Westcott St., Southwark.

Mr Thorélius on being written to said that he would see me some morning. He came on Saturday and stayed talking for about an hour. Though his portrait scarcely shows it he has a typically French face, and meeting him casually one would take him for a famous French chef. For though he talks English without a trace of accent he is full of ~~his~~ French vivacity. He is a fluent and very excellent talker, but so wrapped up in his school that it is almost impossible to direct his speech into any other channel and neither at my first interview nor at my subsequent visit to the School when I spent two hours on Wednesday morning was I able to get much except an educational view.

The various papers which I have appended to this report give an adequate idea of the

S. and his views and it is not necessary to add much to them.

Mr S. claims proudly with truth that his is the poorest school in London: he was an under master at one of the poorest schools in Lewisham, and at Hanbury St. and says that this school is much poorer than either. He took me into each class of the Boys' School and certainly they are a wretched poor and weedy looking lot: collars are practically unknown, and clothes are ragged: boots few and far between but Mr S. says that many of them would be much better with bare feet than with the boots they wear. In telling of the poverty of the neighbourhood Mr S. gave me the second instance I have heard in the course of our enquiry of a Box and Cox arrangement: one of his boys was habitually late: Mr S. called him one day and said "what time did you go to bed last night?" "One o'clock sir." "Is that your usual time?" "Yes sir." "Why? can you not work?" "No sir." Finally

after some hesitation the boy admitted that he and his parents had to wait for the bed until the previous occupants who worked at one of the markets got up.

Mr S. was very fond of the singing done to the children & took out of school hours: about 60 p.c. of the boys he took do some such work and as an extreme case he mentioned a boy who worked at the Borough Market in the morning, sold flowers at midday, and newspapers at night beginning at 4 a.m. and leaving off about 10 p.m.

The main stream of Mr S's talk was concerned with the effect on character of the teaching and discipline which he administers in the school, illustrated with ~~many~~ many stories. Mr S. is one of the personally magnetic men whom it is impossible to reproduce on paper, and reading the somewhat platitudinous remarks which he has written on our form one gets a false impression of a really remarkable man, whose influence for good one

feels when in personal contact with him must be immense. He enters on his work in the right missionary spirit and I for one feel certain that he is doing more to produce good men and women than all the clergy, ministers and missionaries whom I have seen in this district.

The paper with reference to the Roll of Honour explains itself. Each week the best boy in each class is chosen by the Master and his name is placed in a prominent position in the school. Monthly each master nominates eight boys in his class and from them the boys elect two to the Roll of Honour: the points to which their attention is specially directed Mr S. has written on the back of the paper.

Points of improvement which Mr S. especially noticed are:-

(1). Higher sense of honour: when he came honourable or chivalrous actions were mainly looked upon as "weak and soft".

(2). Higher standard of Teachers. It is now not only seen for a boy to try and avoid punishment by lying, but boys not infrequently tell Teachers of when one of their number has been punished, that they were equally culpable, and ask share in the punishment.

(3). Different standard of decency: the writing of filthy words in the lavatories and elsewhere has been completely eradicated.

As to other influences on the children the two chief are the home - nearly always a bad influence - and the religious agencies, which without exception are teaching they appeal exclusively to low motives, namely to the hope of material reward in heaven and threats: when they get beyond the promise of temporal rewards the only motive for good conduct placed before the people is that of eternal rewards and punishments: the idea of right for its own sake is

ignored: "they are always in the ground."

MR. T. PILCHER SHOVELIER,
President Southwark Teachers' Association.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Delivered at Page's Walk Board School, February 4th, 1899.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My predominant feeling at this moment is diffidence—extreme diffidence. You have honoured me by making me President of one of the oldest, largest, and most influential associations in the land. When I remind you that I have to follow such distinguished Presidents as Mrs. Burgwin, Messrs. Greenwood, Christian, Coward, Phillips, and a dozen others, well-known all over the country as eloquent and fearless exponents of educational ideas, you will admit that this diffidence is abundantly warranted.

However, as you have bestowed on me the greatest honour in your power, I, on my part, hasten to assure you that I will do my utmost to maintain the honour and dignity of the chair, and the vitality and usefulness of the Association. To this end I crave your kind indulgence and hearty co-operation.

As a rule your Presidents have chosen some special subject on which to address you, and, up to quite recently, I intended to follow the same plan, and had chosen the Attendance Problem as the subject of my remarks to-day. But the whole question has been so exhaustively discussed within the past few weeks that I have determined to abandon it, and shall offer, instead, a few reflections on various topics, in the first place on

Our Work.

I consider that it is higher and nobler, and productive of more good to mankind than that of Physician, Merchant, Preacher, or Ruler.

We operate, at the most favourable time, on the mind, intelligence and character of the future rulers of this great empire, viz.: When the mind is plastic, the intelligence dormant, and the character unformed.

Under former Education Codes we were tempted—almost compelled—to train first the memory of our pupils, and

afterwards their intelligence if time allowed, but, thanks largely to the persistent efforts of our splendid N.U.T., we are now encouraged to give the training of the intelligence the first place, so that, in our hands, the dormant intelligence of the future citizen may be so trained that, not only shall he be able to give the reason for any ordinary school operation, but that he may, later on, be able to form an independent judgment in all questions—religious—social—political.

But, to my mind, there is a phase of our work which is even higher than the training of the intelligence, viz., the formation of character. This is specially true of the work of those among us who are engaged in schools attended by children from homes where, not only is nothing attempted in this way, but where, too often, the whole tendency is in a contrary direction; so much so that, if it were not for us and our work, very many of these poor children would never have a chance. If therefore, while endeavouring to train the intelligence, we can also by example and precept, and the judicious manipulation of schoolboy feeling, backed up when necessary by dispassionate recourse to sterner measures—I say, if we can, by the use of any or all of these means, establish in a child the habit of self-control; teach him the meaning of self-respect and all that it entails; get him to understand and feel the necessity for obedience to law; in a word help him to become a MAN—then indeed we may rest content, even if his intelligence has not blossomed sufficiently to enable him to win scholarships, and in that way bring credit to the school.

No one who knows anything about the late Professor Huxley will accuse him of under-rating the importance of the training of the intelligence—rather the reverse—yet even he considered that the training of the intelligence was only half the business of Education.

Here, in his own words, is his conception of the ends and scope of Education :—

> "Education has two great ends to which everything else must be subordinated. The one of these is to increase knowledge, the other is to develope the love of right and the hatred of wrong. . . . . That man I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logical engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of Nature, and of the laws of her operations; one who is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to 'come to heel' by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of Nature or of Art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself."

The next topic on which I would like to say a few words is

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

I am fully aware, of course, that an unwritten law is, in this matter, far better than a formulated set of rules, and is I believe being evolved, but the process is terribly slow. Can we, in the interests of the profession at large, in any way hasten this evolution?

I think we can, and therefore *ought* to do so, although it is a thorny subject and requires delicate handling.

Several questions under this head are already becoming acute—one, indeed, appears on the official programme of the Class Teachers' Organization—viz., The question of Log Book Entries.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hold, and almost all of you will agree, that, as a *matter of common fairness*, any entry in the Log should be shown, at the time, to the Teacher concerned—even if only a P.T.

If the Teacher concerned be certificated, then it should be so shown, not only as a matter of common fairness, but also as a matter of professional etiquette.

I am inclined to think that, in very many cases, this is done already, and that in many other cases where it is not yet done, it is more because of an unthinking adherence to the practice which grew up when there were no Certificated Class Teachers, than because of any real objection to the thing itself. There are, of course, other cases (not few in number, I am sorry to say) where a curious and strong objection exists. This will have to be overcome, but I think it far more desirable that it should be done from the inside, by the pressure of a vigorous professional opinion, than that we should be compelled to act professionally, by coercion from the outside.

Very closely allied to this Log-Book question, is the question of the general attitude of the Head to the Class Teacher, and *vice versa*.

Before the advent of the Certificated Class Teacher, the relation of the Head Teacher to his P.T. Assistant was, to use a military illustration, as that of Captain to Corporal. Now, when so many of our schools are staffed with Certificated Class Teachers, the relation of the Head to his staff should be as the relationship of Captain to Lieutenant.

The Captain does not scold the Lieutenant in the presence of his men and thus weaken his authority (and incidentally his own), and the Lieutenant, even if he knows that he is an embryo Napoleon, works loyally with his superior officer for the good of the regiment.

"So mote it be with us."

Other questions which could best be dealt with by the application of a living professionalism, will occur to many of you, for instance:—

Touting for Scholars.
Unfair exclusion of undesirable children.
Overtime (compulsory) of teachers and scholars.
C.P. entries.

* * * * * * * * *

The fact is—We may *call* ourselves a profession, we may even be a profession (as I said just now, I think ours is the *noblest* profession), but while we tolerate among ourselves so many unprofessional practices, the general public will hesitate to accord to us that generous measure of appreciation and respect which is enjoyed by the Medical, Legal, and Clerical professions.

But, after all, in spite of certain faults among ourselves, we are, as a profession, steadily rising in the estimation of the public.

The Duke of Devonshire, in a speech at Darlington in October, 1897, declared that—

> "The nation realises, as it never has at any previous period, that the welfare of its industry depends upon the training of its workers, and, still more, upon the training of the directors of its industries. . . . *Next to the maintenance of a great and powerful Navy, the future of England may depend on its Schools, and upon what is taught in those Schools.* The education, the right education, of our people may, and I believe will, become *one of the most important lines of our national defence.*"

If education has risen from being "nobody's business" to being "one of the most important lines of our national defence," we need scarcely be surprised at Lord Rosebery's reference to Teachers as "Captains and Guides of the New Democracy."

At present this estimate is considerably in advance of the estimate of the general public in this matter, but the very fact that such a statement can be seriously made by a practical leader of thought, may be taken as evidence of the trend of public opinion on the subject.

From this point of view alone it is worth while, I think, to set our house in order by strangling, as far as possible, the unprofessional conduct which impedes the growth of public opinion in the direction indicated by Lord Rosebery.

The Teacher as a Citizen.

I would here urge the great desirability of Teachers, wherever possible, taking an active part in local affairs.

If it is found that in parochial and civic matters the Teacher's judgment is sound and reliable, that he is not easily led away by a false issue, that his sympathies are not

bounded by his school walls or professional interests, and that he can be quite as enthusiastic about some non-professional questions as other citizens, then it is probable that his views on any educational question which may arise will be received as equally sound and reliable, and will certainly command more attention than if they were uttered by one who had previously abstained from taking an active part in local affairs. And apart from this, it is good for the Teacher himself. All day long he deals with boys, his judgment is never questioned, and there is a tendency to become dogmatic and self-satisfied.

To rub shoulders with men; to have to be prepared with reasons for his opinions; to have to consider fully and fairly any adverse conclusions which have been arrived at from other points of view; all these, undoubtedly, are of immense benefit to him personally, both as a Teacher and a man.

In addition to these two reasons, viz., the increase of professional influence, and the broadening of personal ideas, there is this higher reason, viz., that it may fall to our lot to be largely instrumental in bringing about the amelioration of the conditions of life among the poorest of our population.

DRAFT RULES

ADOPTED by the DEPARTMENT for CARRYING OUT

The Superannuation Act.

Time of Option.

The Act comes into force on April 1st, 1899. Within six months of the passing of the Act all existing teachers desirous of taking advantage of the Act must apply to the Education Department on a form which will be supplied. The six months for deciding may be extended to one year if the Education Department considers there was reasonable cause for the omission to apply within the six months.

As soon as possible each certificated teacher at present on the staff of a school will receive a form of option, or one will be supplied on application to the Secretary to the Education Department, Whitehall, London S.W. Existing teachers accepting the Act may be required by the Department to furnish satisfactory evidence of age. Future teachers, in addition to furnishing satisfactory evidence of age, must also be examined by a medical officer nominated by the Education Department. For teachers who sit for examination this certificate must be obtained between the 1st of April and the 1st of June of the year in which they take 2nd year papers. For teachers who apply for certificates without examination the medical certificate must be obtained within a time to be fixed by the Department at the time when application for recognition is received.

Payment of Contributions.

The payments of the annual premiums of £3 and £2, respectively for men and women, will be made by deductions from the grant next due. Where no such deductions can be made the teacher must notify to the Department before the 15th of August in each year, and must directly, or through his or her employer, send his or her contribution to the Department before the 15th of September, the amount being that due up to the 31st of July of the current year. Where such contributions have not been made the amount will be added to the deduction for the following year.

75 77

	Rate.		
	Boys.		G
	-/6	1/-	-/6
Grant for Needlework at 1/- on separate average Attendance of Girls, Arts. 98c and 101c			
Grant for Class Subject 1/- or 2/- on Average Attendance of Boys and Girls separately, Art. 101e(vi.)			
Grant for Specific Subjects, Art. 101f—			
Total No. of complete 24 hours' instruction at -/6 or 1/-			
Art. 101g, Cookery at 4/-			
Art. 101h, Laundry Work at 2/- ..			
Art. 101l, Manual Instruction at 6/- or 7/-	6/-	7/- 81	

H.M. Inspector, Mr. GRAVES. Board I

Head Teacl
Accommod
Average Re

Average Actual Attendance	Under 3	
	Over 3	
Attendances added under Article 101*		
Average Attendance on which the Grant is payable		
No. of Children on the Roll at the commencement		
No. of those Children who remained on the Roll at		
No. admitted during the year	From Philpot-st	
	From Outside	
Total Average Grant per Child (including Grant on I		
Do. do.	for all departme	
Annual Cost per Child	Gross, £4 4	

N.B. -If the Grants allowed are found, upon audit, to inv

| | | |

SOUTHWARK—

THE "CHAUCER," TABARD STREET, SOUTHWARK, BOARD SCHOOL.

M. County of London. No. 25,025.

GOVERNMENT REPORT, year ended 30th June 1899 (last day of Month).

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 26*th August*, 1899.

Summary of the Inspector's Report on the School, and remarks (if any) to be made.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—"Mr. Shovéliers's influence for good over the rough and neglected lads attending this difficult school is really remarkable; indeed that influence affects their manners and speech even outside the school premises. The teaching of Reading, Spelling, and Composition is a hard problem here, and the other subjects suitable to such a school are well dealt with, but is not the Board somewhat premature in preparing for the taking up of a Specific Subject? It would be well to appoint an additional Teacher for the backward boys in the first standard, the special class having outgrown the regulation numbers."

GIRLS' SCHOOL.—"Considering the difficulty there is to obtain regular attendance from such a poor and rough class of girls, the general results of the instruction are good, and point to earnest and capable effort on the part of the staff. The appearance and tone of the girls improve year by year, and generally it may be said that the scholars are in good, sensible hands. A word of special praise may be awarded for Miss Chapman's work. A cabinet for Object Lesson teaching should be provided."

INFANTS' SCHOOL.—"The general teaching is most painstaking, but the Reading should be directed more towards the idea than the word, and the Writing should be less angular. The order and discipline are highly satisfactory under all the circumstances. It is, however, a question whether the Board's rule as to the promotion of infants to the upper departments might not be somewhat modified in such special cases as are presented by schools of extreme difficulty like this. Undoubtedly the poverty, low health, and irregular attendance of many of these little ones suggest a more leisurely preparation for the Boys' and Girls' Schools."

Miss Slatford will receive her Certificate in due course.

Remarks (if any) of the Board Inspector [Mr. Girling] on the above Report:—

Boys'.—This school has been open 25 years, and it does not strike me as a *premature* thing that it is now about to try a Specific Subject, more especially as there are 58 boys in Standard VI. who have a room and teacher to themselves. The school is at present organised thus:—

	Roll.	Teacher.
VI.	58	Assistant.
V.	50	,,
IV.	61	,,
III.	64	,,
II.	65	,,
Ia.	58	,,
Ib.	57	,,
	413	

The lowest class is not a special one in the sense used by H.M. Inspector.

Girls'.—No remarks.

Infants.'—No child was promoted from this department who was not fit to go into Standard I. I concur with H.M. Inspector, as a general principle, with his remarks about "leisurely preparation," but I also contend that the Regulations of the Board are sufficiently elastic to carry out the principle where it is necessary.

[The following Education Department Forms were received with this report:—
Form 170A—Stating that the Annual Inspection due in July, 1900, will be omitted (Art. 84b).
School Account Form.]

NOTE.—The subject (if any) specified after each name denotes that the result of the examination therein has been *unsatisfactory*, and that improvement will be looked for on the next occasion.
The mark ° or * denotes respectively—(°) that no exercise has been performed, and (*) that there has been a failure in the subjects against which they severally stand. The word "*failure*" after the name of a *Candidate* denotes that he (or she) failed in the examination.

Code...Articles:—

23. The Managers are supplied with a form of annual return and examination schedules, which they are required to have ready by the day fixed for the Inspector's annual visit, when they must also produce for his inspection the registers, portfolio, log book, and cash book. Any of these documents may be required to be sent to him or the Department.

24. The summary of any report made by the Inspector, either after his annual visit, or any visit made without notice, and any remarks made upon it by the Department, must as soon as communicated to the Managers, be copied verbatim into the log book and signed by the Correspondent of the Managers.

SOUTHWARK—The "Chaucer," Tabard-street, Southwark, Board School.

[County of London. M. No. 25,025.

Year ended 30th June, 1899 (last day of Month).

DETAILS AND SCHEDULE OF GRANTS.

(1) Inspection under Article 84(b).	(2) Boys.	(3) Girls.	(4) Infts.	(5) Last Year's Grant.
Grants on Total Aver. Attce.—				
1. Principal Grant, 12/6 or 14/- ...	14/-			14/-
Do. do. ...		14/-		14/-
Infants'—Fixed Grant, 7/- or 9/-			9/-	9/-
2. Discipline & Organisatn, 1/- or 1/6	1/6			1/6
Do. do. ...		1/6		1/6
Infants'—Variable Grant, 2/-, 4/- or 6/-			6/-	6/-
3. Drawing, 1/9	1/9			
4. Needlework 1/-, or Needlework and Drawing, 1/-			1/-	
5. Singing—(*a*) Ear, 6d.				
(*b*) Note, 1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	
6. Class Subjects, 1/- or 2/- each—		2/-		
1st Subject (Obj. Les. & El. Sci.)	2/-	Ob. Les. & Dom. Ec]		
2nd ,, (Geography) ...	2/-	2/- N' wk.		
Grant on Total Average Attendance	22/3	20/6	17/-	
Grant for Drawing at 1/9, on separate Average Attendance of Boys, Art. 101*c* (*i.*)				
Grant for Needlework at 1/- on separate average Attendance of Girls, Arts. 98*c* and 101*c*				
Grant for Class Subject 1/- or 2/- on Average Attendance of Boys and Girls separately, Art. 101*e*(vi.)				
Grant for Specific Subjects, Art. 101*f*—	Rate. Boys. -/6	1/-	Girls. -/6	1/-
Total No. of complete 24 hours' instruction at -/6 or 1/-				
Art. 101*g*, Cookery at 4/-			86	
Art. 101*h*, Laundry Work at 2/- ..			18	
Art. 101*l*, Manual Instruction at 6/- or 7/-	6/-	7/- 81		

(6) Grant Claimable.	(7) Boys.	(8) Girls.	(9) Infants.	(10) Total.
On Aver. Attendance	347 2 0	290 1 6	260 19 0	
On Examination in Specific Subjects ...				
On Cookery, Art. 101*g*		17 4 0		
Laundrywk., Art. 101*h*		1 16 0		
Manual Instn. 101*l* ...	28 7 0			
Grant under Art. 101*				
,, ,, ,, 102				
,, ,, ,, 104				
,, ,, ,, 105				
Gross Total of Claim	375 9 0	309 1 6	260 19 0	945 9 6
Reductions —				
Art. 82 —months...				
100 —months...				
108 —*Staff* ..				
92				
87*				
† Months or Fractions.				
Total Reduction ...				
Balance after Reductions				
Amount of Annual Grant				945 9 6
Fee Grant (under Elementary Education Act, 1891).				
On the Aver. Attce. of Children over 3 and under 15 years of age, viz., 894 at 10s. ...			447 0 0	
Deduct Instalments			299 12 6	
Reductions—Under Section 1 (2)				
Under Section 4 (3)				
Final payment of Fee Grant				147 7 6
Total sum payable			£	1092 17 0

H.M. Inspector, Mr. Graves. Board Inspector, Mr. Girling.	Boys' School under Master.	Girls' School under Mistress.	Infants' School.
Head Teachers...	Mr. Shovélier.	Mrs. Hills.	Mrs. Stanford.
Accommodation	447	447	456
Average Roll	390	387	414
Average Actual Attendance { Under 3			B. G. Total.
Average Actual Attendance { Over 3	310·1	278·2	155·8 149·6 305·4
Attendances added under Article 101*	2·	4·4	1·8
Average Attendance on which the Grant is payable	312	283	307
No. of Children on the Roll at the commencement of School-year	390	399	332
No. of those Children who remained on the Roll at end of year	303	273	240
No. admitted during the year { From Philpot-street School	42	42	
No. admitted during the year { From Outside	101	116	361
Total Average Grant per Child (including Grant on P.Ts) on the Aver. Attce.	24s. 0¾d.	21s. 10d.	17s. 0d.
Do. do. for all departments ... ... 20s. 11½d.			
Annual Cost per Child ... .. Gross, £4 4s. 8¾d.; Net, £2 17s. 1d.			

N.B. -If the Grants allowed are found, upon audit, to involve over-payment, the excess, if not sooner repaid will be stopped from the next year's Grant.

School Board for London.

Copy of the Account of the Income and Expenditure of the "Chaucer," Tabard-street, Southwark, Board School, for the year ended 30th June, 1899 (as furnished to the Education Department).

Shewing the amounts actually received and actually disbursed during the year.

INCOME.	Day School. £ s. d.
1. Annual Grant from Education Department ...	834 4 3
To Fee Grant from Education Department ...	408 2 6
2. Net income from Endowment—	
(*a*) Inalienable from the School, or from Education, viz. :—From	
(*b*) Alienable from the School and also from Education, viz. :—From	
3. Rates	2,574 11 11
4. School Fees (*a*) Paid by Scholars	
(*b*) Paid by Guardians for Scholars	
5. Amount received for Books and other school requisites sold to children	
6. Income arising from other sources, viz. :—	
From Department of Science and Art	
From Sale of Needlework ... 4 2 4	
From (*specify them*)	
	4 2 4
Total ...	£3,821 1 0

EXPENDITURE.	Day School. £ s. d.
1. Salaries—	
(*a*) of Principal Teachers	639 1 4
(*b*) of all other Teachers	2,443 8 7
2. Books, Apparatus and Stationery	138 1 6
3. Furniture	17 9 5
4. Fuel, Light, and Cleaning	244 4 8
5. Repairs to Buildings	7 14 6
6. Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	330 0 0
7. Other expenses, viz. :—	
For Prizes (*specify their nature*)	
On account of (*specify*)	
Petty Disbursements 1 1 0	
	1 1 0
Total ...	£3,821 1 0

S. S. & Co —300—S.M. 1771—3.11.99

Southwark
Sat. 15 July

HERHITHE ADVERTISER, A

PLEASURE GROUNDS FOR THE PEOPLE

Such was the title of a lecture, which included an interesting word picture of Tabard Street, given on Monday afternoon at Bermondsey Settlement by Mr. Alfred P. Graves, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in Southwark. The chair was to have been occupied by the Right Hon. the Lord Teynham, deputy chairman of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, but he wrote saying that, owing to a measure dealing with open spaces before the House of Lords that afternoon, and he being desirous of taking part in the debate thereon, he was unable to leave. In his stead the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett presided over an audience composed almost entirely of school mistresses, masters and teachers, with just a sprinkling of local school managers. He remarked that the subject of Mr. Graves' lecture was one of the greatest importance, especially to those engaged in the profession of teaching, but he was afraid that just now the people of Bermondsey were not so much concerned with open spaces as with the housing problem. They certainly wanted better housing accommodation, but also more facilities for enjoying the open air. Something had been done in South-east London in the matter of open spaces, but it was still a very long way behind other parts of London. Upon inquiry he had found that there were a good many spaces in this quarter which might be utilised for open spaces and turned into a source of pleasure and recreation for the people. He hoped the influence of that meeting would help to call attention to the subject and wake up those who had influence on or with the local authorities, as also the clergy who had to do with disused churchyards and burial grounds.

Mr. Graves, having opened with a somewhat graphic picture of the transition of a resident from the suburbs into the heart of the Borough, remarked that year by year London was becoming more and more packed and populated, and extended to a degree which must fill every reflective mind with concern and apprehension. The ever-widening girdle of bricks and mortar, the ever-increasing height of dwellings and warehouses, and the tendency there was for the current of human life to flow from all directions towards the metropolis were all causes which could have but one possible effect, and that was to render London less and less the place where the bodily functions have full and natural play, where bone and muscle in the young could be developed, and where constitution was able to ward off disease and decay. With these general reflections in their minds he asked them to stroll for an individual proof of the position for which they were seeking a remedy past St. George's Church, in the Borough, into Tabard Street, which took its name from that famous inn from which Chaucer's pilgrims started telling their immortal tales on the way to the shrine of St. Thomas-a-Becket at Canterbury. Here they would find themselves in what Charles Booth described as one of the poorest centres of all London and in the midst of a population which he characterised as sunk in apathy, drunkenness and prostitution. They would find quite an unusually large number of children playing about the streets or looking after babies or engaged in some business or another. The air was redolent of th stale smell of fish and decomposing vegetables; the roadway and gutters were strewn with paper and refuse of all kinds; not a glint of green would catch the eye unless from the stall of a poor greengrocer, and yet there was evidently an agricultural strain in these people, be it English or Irish. Cocks and hens frequented the lanes and courts, and chickens fattened on the refuse of the street, whilst bona fide fresh eggs were laid goodness knew only where. The accommodation was too limited for the cow, and the pig was not permitted to penetrate into what would be such a happy hunting ground for him amongst innumerable odds and ends of waste in the court and alley, for these poverty-stricken folk were strangely wasteful of what they begged, borrowed and stole—half rounds of sodden bread being a not uncommon sight in the gutters. The sanitary authority kept out the pig, but the goat was not an unfamiliar figure in the quarter, supplying milk for one part of the year, and being hired out for cart drawing for the rest of it. Hence fresh goats' milk, fresh eggs and spring chickens were obtainable in the midst of all this misery, and, he might add, vice, for Pardoner Street, round the corner, had been for long a noted resort of the criminal class. But as they passed a corner, where a group of dingy women were engaged in a noisy dispute, interlarded with much gross language, they would be met by what, to a stranger, would seem a startling sight in such surroundings, a fine new board school, with three fine halls—handsome, up-to-date buildings, recently reconstructed on the site of the old Westcott Street Board School, and suitably re-dubbed "The Chaucer" school. But let them enter and have a chat with the headmaster, as true a missionary as ever sailed from our shores to spend his life amongst savages in the cause of the gospel of light. He would tell them that when he took charge of the school years ago all was opposition. The children were encouraged by the parents to active insubordination. "Gone out nicking," i.e., "Gone out stealing," was a common excuse for their absence from school, and the teachers were frequently jeered at and insulted on their way to and from their duties. Indeed, they were at first so liable to these mobbings that they found it necessary to leave the school in a body, and even then had often to invoke police protection in order to escape personal molestation. But now, owing to the good-tempered patience of the teachers and their unceasing efforts for the welfare of the children, the opposition of the parents was almost non-existent. Insubordination was practically unknown, and there was throughout the neighbourhood a feeling of friendship for the school and its teachers. So much so that even "At homes" were now held in the new halls, of which parents and scholars were alike proud, and where fathers and mothers were cordially invited to go and see the work as it was ordinarily carried on, and confer with the teachers about their children.

Having drawn this lurid picture of life in Tabard Street, relieved only by the improvement of the children towards their teachers, Mr. Graves proceeded to draw attention to the matter of child labour, which, he pointed out, drew all the vitality from the children and made them unfit to grappple with their school lessons. "It was," he said, "sincerely to be hoped that the inquiry now instituted by the Education Department on this cruel employment of school-going children may lead to legislation which will remedy the crying abuse."

The educational side of the children's lives was being well looked after, but what about the recreative side, and especially its physical side? Let them listen to the indictment of Dr. Clement Dukes in his remedies for the needless injury to children involved in the present system of school education. That authority had said: "In the majority of board and voluntary schools the physical side of education is almost absolutely neglected, as no provision is made for play, which is relegated to the streets. In the minority, however, an earnest endeavour is praiseworthily being directed towards providing some amount of physical drill and gymnastic exercises, but I protest that these exercises, so estimable in themselves, do not form games or recreation which are essential in the training of children. The physique of the next generation depends mainly upon the physical education provided for the children of the present, and on this largely our vitality as a nation hangs; and consequently our place in the world. It is our superabundant vigour as a nation, partly doubtless arising from climate, but materially also from the physical training of our sons, and I am pleased to add, of our daughters too, in their pursuit of outdoor games, which has conferred upon us power and success as colonists in all parts of the globe. These school games should be fostered not only by school authorities but by the State in every legitimate way. For this purpose I desire very earnestly to emphasise the necessity of the acquisition of playgrounds for all schools, whatever their grade, and for both sexes. Such a course would both ensure increased growth and vigour and eradicate delicacy, disease and vice; and it is in this direction where preventive medicine possesses so spacious a sphere of work. It is an indisputable maxim that energetic manhood, the greatest of all blessings to the individual and the nation, can only be obtained in the highest degree by a healthy childhood and youth. Will our present schemes of education bear the test of the crucible and the refiner's fire?"

This statement was, continued Mr. Graves, in the main true, but it required qualification and explanation. Thousands of boys and girls were being taught swimming under the London School Board, a most healthy as well as useful form of physical exercise; and hundreds upon hundreds of others were being taught to play cricket and football in the parks, playing fields and playgrounds about London; whilst the Education Department watched every opportunity for making additions to playgrounds, and provided halls for drill and games and dancing for as many of its schools as the ratepayers would permit. But the difficulties of acquiring fresh ground for the enlargement of playgrounds was extremely great, and therefore a large proportion of the playgrounds remained inadequate for organised games. So far he had dealt with the pressure upon young lives in this great city, but what affected the children must also affect their elders. Those who had survived their infancy and childhood in the dusty, breathless surroundings of South London no doubt were as a rule the fittest, physically, of its denizens. But, poor folk, they were not much at that. It was to supply one of the most press-

Recorder.
1899.

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ND NEWINGTON GAZETTE.

ing wants of the poorer districts of London, by providing breathing and resting places for the old in the midst of densely-populated colonies, and playgrounds for the young that the Metropolitan Gardens Association, for which he was pleading, was formed in 1882. By its services the tone of public opinion on the subject of open spaces had entirely changed. New Acts of Parliament, including the Disused Burial Grounds Act, had been passed, useful clauses had been inserted in the Open Spaces Acts, and several Bills threatening open spaces had been opposed and extinguished. Its influence upon the work of public bodies had been wonderful. The stock objections to the conversion of the graveyards into gardens and playgrounds had been completely disposed of, for burial grounds became far less dangerous to the public health when new soil had been admitted, paths made, the ground drained, and trees, shrubs, grass and flowers planted. It used to be necessary to visit the clergy and ask them to allow the grounds under their charge to be laid out, but even then refusals were more often than not met with, but now a new race of clergy were springing up, and such men as the rectors of Walworth, Woolwich and Bethnal Green no sooner went into possession of their livings than they wrote to the Association begging that their churchyards might be taken in hand. Although a very great deal had been done by the Association very much remained to be accomplished. Within the metropolitan area 40 burial grounds were still in use as such, 96 were maintained as public recreation grounds, 170 were closed to the public and not made any use of, 52 had been turned into private grounds or playgrounds for special schools, builders' yard, etc., whilst 115 had entirely disappeared, their sites being occupied by buildings, railway lines, docks, streets, etc. Lord Meath had written congratulating the Southwark Educational Council on what it had done in the matter of making playgrounds more often accessible to the children, and asking if they could not secure the opening of all school playgrounds on Saturdays. The chief difficulty in this direction was the finding of funds to pay the school-keepers for the extra labour involved. In conclusion, he appealed to those who were able, to give some little of their spare time to the matter of organised games for the children, for this was the best way of getting hold of them.

The lecture was followed by a charming recitation given by Miss Wood, and entitled "Creeping Jennie."

Mr. Atkinson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Graves.

Mr. Coward (headmaster of Alma School), in seconding the vote, said that when he was "dumped" down in Southwark fresh from the country 30 years ago he thought what a poor, miserable, God-forsaken place it was, and made up his mind to do all he could to remedy it.

The vote was unanimously passed.

Mr. Hale (St. George's Vestry), in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, endeavoured to vindicate the board he represented by pointing out what was being done to improve the district under their charge, and urged that Tabard Street, although bad, was often painted much blacker than it really was.

The "Chaucer" School, Southwark.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

The Under-mentioned "Chaucer" Boys have been elected on

THE "CHAUCER" ROLL OF HONOUR

for the Month of.....189.....

CLASS I.—(*a.*) _____

(*b.*) _____

CLASS II.—(*a.*) _____

(*b.*) _____

CLASS III.—(*a.*) _____

(*b.*) _____

CLASS IV.—(*a.*) _____

(*b.*) _____

COMMENDATION.

The MANAGERS of the "Chaucer" School commend these Boys for the distinction they have gained, and look to them to continue to let their good general behaviour be a pattern to their companions, and to so act at all times as to exemplify and uphold the HONOUR of the "Chaucer" School.

Chaucer "Manners" Guilds

Gov.t Report. 1899
South.n Recorder.

Manners Yes sir. No sir. &c.
Please Thankyou. Salute
Polite & pleasant to superior.
inferior & Equals
aged persons. Cripples. Blind
Weak intellect. Women.

Cleanliness

Person Hands. Finger nails. Face.
Head Hair. Body Feet.

Habits Neatness & order. Tidy boxes.
Spitting

Talk. Obscenity or carelessness.

Truthfulness No matter what. Intention.
Lies cowardly as well as wrong.

Form D.—Officers of Charitable Agencies, and others.

Life and Labour of the People in London: INFLUENCES.

(Mr. CHARLES BOOTH'S Inquiry.)

REMARKS are invited on—

(I). ~~Local Government~~.

(II). ~~Police—Licensed Houses—Drink, and Temperance Organization.~~

(III). ~~The influence of the Church and other religious bodies.~~

(IV). The influence of Education.

(V). ~~Thrift and Friendly Societies.~~

(VI). Housing and Social Condition generally.

(VII). The relief of distress.

(VIII). ~~Poor Law administration.~~

This school is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, and its potential influence for good can hardly be over-estimated.

Apart from the ordinary Code subjects the children have a chance of acquiring habits of self-control, self-respect & consideration for others. They are encouraged (& when necessary, compelled.) to be industrious although their hereditary tendency is usually in the opposite direction. They have a chance of understanding WHAT IT MEANS to be honourable and manly, and are, I hope, in some measure, able to appreciate the idea that right conduct is the only kind of conduct worthy of a manly man.

I am convinced that the day schools in the poorer districts provide the ONLY CHANCE which these poor children have; and in the interests, both of these neglected ones, and of the Community at large, I deplore the laxity with which the compulsory attendance laws are administered.

→ Comparison between Past & Present

See appended
1. Newspaper cuttings.
2. Government Reports.
3. Mansion House Guild &c.

My knowledge under this head is chiefly connected with free dinners to children. In my opinion drastic measures are necessary in order to compel co-ordination of efforts, so that "overlapping" may disappear, and more care may be taken to restrict the dinners to the really necessitous cases. In my opinion also it is calamitous that Religion should be prostituted in connection with these charities. I have had boys who have attended three different Sunday schools (morn. aft: even!) solely to qualify for treat or charity from each!

District The "Charles" Bd. School, Westcott St, Tabard St. S.E.

[NOTE.—Where possible, a comparison should be made between Past and Present.]

T.P.S.

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Notes of a visit to the Guinness Blocks in Snowsfields. Dec.11.99.

I went especially to find out what ralationship, if any, existed between the Trustess and the South Eastern Railway, we having heard that a large number of the people displaced by the extensions of the latter had been admitted to the Buildings. I went without notice, and found the caretaker ready to tell me all he could. It appears t that six out of the eleven blocks are tenanted by S.E.R. displaced people, but as to the financial arrangement entered into with the Trustees, or if any, he did not know.

He gave me the following particulars as to rentals etc. Since the Blocks were opened, they have lost £42 through defaulting tenants, not, I think, a large amount when the size of the buildings is taken into account. Notice is served when rents are one or two weeks in arrears. One week's rent is supposed to be paid in advance, the start in occupancy being made on this basis, and kept up. The blocks are full. No fresh people are being taken from the S.E.R. that is, they take their chance. Nothing is being reserved for them. On the whole, the care-taker appeared to think that he had a fair set of tenants in, and that they would be much the same as those in the blocks in Page's Walk. Occasionally he had trouble, but not often.

Gunness Blocks in Snowsfields (2)

I did not see any of the private sets of rooms, but learnt the following about arrangements. There are five tenements on each floor, ~~and five~~ with two W.Cs. and one wash-house. The arrangement of W.Cs. is probably the most faulty thing in the blocks. Each of the five tenants has the use of the wash-house on one day in the week. They can arrange among themslves, if they like, which day is alloted, but otherwise they go by numbers, the occupier of the lowest number taking the wash-house on Monday and so on. This saves trouble, in case of dispute.

In a small building baths are provided, and from the same place boiling water can be had at certain hours. This is a privilege especially valued in the summer, when a fire is not needed for warmth.

A large number of little places called "pram houses", but used for any purpose that the tenant may prefer, are built in the yards. There are about half as many of these as tenements, and most are taken. The charge is very small, only a penny a week, including the use of a key. They are put to all kinds of uses, ofetn for coal. Their use to a mother with small children who has to use a pram. and who does not live on the grounnd floor, is obvious.

There is an excellent club-room attached to the blocks, the only criticism of which is that it is a trifle

small. It would perhaps hold 150 people. It is always open and its more general use is as a reading room. The Trustees provide papers, and a piano. Its most interesting use however is perhaps as a place of entertainment, the tenants having formed a committee, and arranging periodical concerts and variety entertainments, engaging their own talent and ~~managing~~ meeting by penny collections any expenditure that may be involved. They also sell refreshments, lemonade, etc. etc. (no alcohol) and this too is entirely arranged by themselves, the stewarding etc. being in the hands of the Committee. "The Trustees have built and furnished the room; its use if left to the tenants" is subject, doubtlessly to the right of censorship and intervention on the part of the caretaker. In practice hw however the democracy of the tenats appears to manage well, and the amount of copperation that is involved, even in getting up entertainments and in selling refreshments, ought to be beneficial in its effects on the general life of the blocks.

Coal is bought by the caretaker at advantageous prices, and sold to the tenats, the price per cwt. being 1/1 ~~xx~~ as against 1/5 that had to be paid if bought from the barrows. No credit is given by the caretaker, who acts on behalf of the Trustees, but is given by the ordinary retailer, who in this way secures a certain amount of cus-

tom.

There is a hot air drying-room, in which articles are dried for the tenants, at the rate of a penny for 12 things, no matter what kind.

The block system necessarily has many disadvantages, and in some respects these are conspicuous in these dwellings, in which the tenemnts are so very far from being "self-contained". But on the other hand some of the minor advantages of co-operative house-keeping are undoubtedly secured.

See also Book 13 S pp. 93

Miscell
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March 1st. 1900.

Interview with Rev R. J. Somers,
Sec. Camberwell C.O.S.

Rev Somers has been for 6 years the Sec. of this Committee.

He would be had little information relative to our purpose beyond that. known the attitude of the Religious bodies to Relief. From the C.O.S. point of view the most satisfactory parishes are St. John the Divine (Rev Brooke) Christ Church (Rev Hough) and St. Jude's (Rev Richer): these three work in strict C.O.S. lines and in the closest co-operation with the Committee: the Lam Relief Committee, but Rev Hough wished to give up his Committee and hand all his Relief over to the C.O.S.: this however the Committee could not agree to. Good but not so good is the record of the Girls' School Mission. — Parishes with which there is fair co-operation are St. Giles (Rev Kelly) and St. Andrew (Rev Pheasant).

"Betwixt and between - curate for, vicar against" is Ch. Ch. (Mr Gilbert).
St George's (Mr Appleton) used to have committee and cooperated closely: but lately "things have drifted" though Mr Appleton is quite friendly. The two Mission connected are allowed to work independently and are "as weak as possible": Mr Grubb especially "hates us". Most of the rest of the clergy cooperate occasionally on cases in their parishes but their own relief is of the usual clerical character. The two "hopeless" parishes are St Philip (Dr Leary) and Camden (Dr O'Brien).

All the satisfactory men are High Churchmen: the evangelicals are impracticable and look on all organised charity as "unchristian". Mr S. is convinced that in the main the superiority of the High Churchmen extends to all other branches of work and not only to Relief: they have more paid helpers, infinitely more voluntary helpers, and are in every way better organised.

Of the Non-Cons Mr S. knows nothing;

None of them co-operate except perhaps
& Helpers & any of their work are assisted
& the Committee.

Mr. Cambridge Town no Visits is given,
cases being sent on to the Committee.

On the general attitude of the clergy to
the question of Relief the Secretary says a great
improvement: especially is there "a great
difference in the young clergy, who come to
the committee in crowds".

On hearing and noting the Committee
later made an inspection of the District. The
conclusion was that the district was rapidly
becoming over populated but that except in
the Sutton St. area, in Blue Anchor Lane and
in one or two other streets there was no
overcrowding: in Sutton St. the overcrowding
is very great.

Rents have risen everywhere in the last
few years and even months: the streets
mentioned in the Report are South St. from 16/

to 20/ a week. Farley h. from 6/ to 7/,
Hollington h. from 6/6 to 7/3.

The rents in Verney Road are for one room 3/6,
for two 5/ or 5/6 for three 7/.

There is the greatest difficulty for men
with large families of children in getting rooms
at all. In 1899 six men applied to the
guardians to take their families into the workhouse
owing to their inability to get rooms.

As to the Vestry: it is "virtually
political" and "they fight like cats": the
members are generally men of poor class: all
the necessary sanitary work is well done: they
are especially "keen on drainage".

The guardians too are political: no
one who stood for it which would stand a
chance of election. Out-relief is rampant-
always sufficient. and the recipients often
"come to us starving". The guardians have
broken up the Cottage Schools and when possible
returned all the children to their mothers. Strict

them from 1/6 to 3/ per child but the
rate now given is 11/2 and that was to a
woman with six children. Lately however
there has been some cooperation between Guardians and
C.O.S. for results of which the Report.

P. S. Rev S. thought that so far
as Christian work is concerned ~~the parish of~~
the Parish of St. John the Divine did not touch
the poor of his parish: the large congregation
is "entirely left to do."

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CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

CAMBERWELL COMMITTEE.

REPORT

For the Year ending September 30th, 1899.

OFFICE:
1, GROVE LANE, CAMBERWELL, S.E.

PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE
BY
GEO. MORRISH, 114, CAMBERWELL ROAD, S.E.

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COMMITTEE.

C. E. MALLETT, ESQ., *Chairman.*

BAILY, REV. W. FALKNER.
BRAY, R. A., ESQ.
CLAYTON, W. B., ESQ.
*CRELLIN, MISS.
DARBISHIRE, MISS.
DAY, REV. H. A.
DEEDES, REV. A. G.
*EVERETT, MRS.
FISHER, REV. CATHREW.
FISHER, REV. C. W.
FISHER, REV. F. W.
GORTON, DEACONESS.
HOUGH, REV. W. W.
HUNT, MISS.
LAVIES, REV. R. S.
LUCEY, REV. A. C.
LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, H., ESQ.
NUNNS, REV. J. C.
ORME, S. D., ESQ.
*PARISH, J. B., ESQ.
PHEASANT, REV. WM.
*ROBINSON, MISS.
SANDERS, MISS (GUARDIAN).
STREETER, W., ESQ. ,,

Representatives at Council.

S. D. ORME, ESQ. H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer.

H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, ESQ.

Medical Adviser.

J. F. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., &c., &c.

Secretary.

R. J. SOMERS, ESQ.

Agent.

MR. W. LANGMAID.

* Almoner for the Society for the relief of distress.

OFFICE HOURS.

10 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

Saturdays 10 to 2.

HOURS FOR APPLICATIONS.

10.30 to 12.30 daily.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Tuesday	- - -	**4.45 p.m. (cases and business).**
Friday	- - -	**3.0 p.m. (cases only).**

All communications to be addressed and cheques and money orders to be made payable to *The Secretary of the Camberwell C.O. Committee.* Cheques, &c., to be crossed "London and South Western Bank, Camberwell."

Any person interested in charitable work in Camberwell will be cordially welcomed by the Secretary, who will give any information in his power.

REPORT, 1899.

THE energies of the Charity Organization Society are directed in two ways, in teaching a certain lesson and in carrying out a certain work. The division is not very accurate, as in many cases our lesson is our work; but it is a convenient one to use when we are trying to estimate what has been done in the past year. An annual report should be an answer to two questions: (1) How have we succeeded in teaching our lesson? (2) How have we succeeded in doing our work? First as to the lesson, which we will give as briefly as possible:—

Our object is to improve the condition of the poor.

The poor come before us under various forms, as children, as men and women in the prime of life, and as the old. Are we to treat each individual by himself, or are we to take as our unit some larger group? Each individual is subject to one influence which is stronger than all other influences, and that is the influence of his family. We cannot, therefore, deal with one individual without taking into account the condition of his family. Moreover, all the members of a family are bound together by certain definite duties which they owe to each other. The unit for our work must therefore be the family; we must treat the family as a whole. The ideal position of a family is clearly that of independence. Each family should be able from its own resources to meet the common necessaries and accidents of life. To keep this position certain precautions must be used. Provision must be made for periods of "out of work," for times of sickness, and for old age. We must, therefore, do all we can to encourage clubs, savings-banks, dispensaries and the like, at the same time discouraging any practices that would lead people in another

direction, such as, for instance, doles, or the lavish distribution of out-door relief. If the family has lost its independence our object should be to show how, if possible, it may regain it. We must know the cause of its loss, for it is useless to remove an evil while its cause remains; the evil will only recur. We can explain our meaning better by examples taken from the cases of the past year.

A. W. The family, consisting of a man aged 45, wife and five young children, became dependent through the man's ill health. He was unable to work, and his wife tried to get a living by taking in lodgers. The whole family was in very low circumstances. We were asked to place some of the children in homes. The Committee wished, if possible, to keep the family together. With this view attention was paid to the man's health. By medical advice he was sent into the country for a long time, the relations helping in the meanwhile to keep the wife and children, the clergy, Society for Relief of Distress and private persons defraying the rest of the cost. The man's health improved, and work was obtained for him as a driver on the trams. His nerves, however, were too weak to stand the strain. He was again sent into the country, and on his return was so much improved in health that he was able to return to his old employment. The family is now self-supporting.

H. A. A young man, aged 18, regarded by his relations as a hopeless cripple, never likely to earn his living, lived with a married sister. We were asked to supply a surgical jacket. His condition was a deplorable one; his education had been neglected and he could hardly read or write; he appeared dull and depressed. A medical opinion was obtained to ascertain if it were possible for him to do work, and the medical report stated that, provided suitable occupation were found, it would improve his health to have something to do. We had him trained as a sign writer, his master reports that he is

doing well, and will eventually earn from 25s. to 30s. a week. His sister tells us that his whole condition is changed; he is bright and cheerful, and spends his evenings in practising his work. In this case the youth's condition was due, not to the fact that he was a cripple, but to the fact that his whole education had been neglected. The father, several private persons and the Society for Relief of Distress helped in this case.

H. S. The family, a man and wife with one child, were reduced to distress because of the man's health. He was dying, and application was made to us to get him into an incurable home, while his wife and child were to live with a sister. The wife was very anxious not to part with her husband. The Committee had her trained in a laundry, and she will shortly earn from 15s. to 17s. weekly. Her present earnings, together with some help from father and sister, have enabled the family to keep together. The family are independent of outside help, and the woman has secured her wish of keeping her husband with her as long as he lives.

It will be noticed in the three cases given that inquiry showed in each instance that the help asked for by the family was not the help they really needed. It was only inquiry that told us how it was possible to make the cases independent.

J. T. This is a case of a little boy, aged three, who suffered terribly from tubercular abscesses. He was sent to a home in Brighton, but becoming worse he was transferred to the Alexandra Hospital, where he was kept for a year. The sores are now healed up and we are sending him to Margate, and we are told that he will return from there completely cured. This case shows the result of perseverance, as it at one time appeared hopeless. The Children's League of Kindness helped considerably in this case.

Convalescent Work. The convalescent cases were fairly numerous during the past year. Forty-seven in all were sent away for periods extending from three weeks upwards.

Twenty-three returned cured, fourteen much improved, and ten received little or no benefit.

Such is our lesson; how far have we succeeded in teaching it? This is a question not very easy to answer. It is not enough to show that people, who were before opposed to us, are becoming our friends, that they send us cases and agree with the decisions on those cases. This is a step in the right direction, but it is not all we wish. What we want is that they should not merely agree with the decisions on particular cases, but that they should also recognise the fact that the principles underlying them are applicable to all cases. We are inclined to believe that there are many who think we are a Society to help a certain class of case, leaving to others cases which do not belong to that class; just as the Royal National Hospital at Ventnor, for instance, selects for assistance certain patients—consumptives in early stages—but does not profess to deal with all cases of convalescence. But this is not so. If our principles are right they refer to all cases, to all conditions under which the poor may come to us for material help. When we refuse a case we do not mean merely that it is not a case for us, but that is not a case for charity at all. It is a case for personal influence, for the clergy perhaps to deal with, or in the last resort for the Poor Law.

Take, for instance, the case of a family of bad character reduced by distress by their own fault. This is not a case where the expenditure of money can do any good; but it is a case that may be helped by other means. It is a case that comes within the province of the religious bodies. We have sometimes thought that we do not sufficiently often refer cases to them—we refer cases to various societies but we seldom refer a case directly to the vicar of the parish. We teach then a certain method of dealing with the poor, and we claim that this method is of general application. In every instance the object to be arrived at is the independence of the family. Our case-work merely exemplifies ways of securing this object under various conditions. In some

respects the magnitude of our case-work is a disadvantage, it resembles a book so filled with interesting illustrations that the points they are meant to throw light on are quite obscured. We do not claim that we are teaching the neighbourhood very rapidly, but we think that we are making some progress.

Co-operation with Local Institutions, &c.

Next with regard to the other department of our activity, what we have called our work. In this we are concerned with the organisation of existing relief agencies. It was long recognised by us that our co-operation with the Board of Guardians was far from satisfactory. It was our belief that if this co-operation could be made closer many mutual benefits would accrue. With a view to bringing about the desired co-operation a small informal conference was held early in the year with some of the members of the Board. As a result the Board adopted the following resolution:—"That each Relief Committee be instructed to refer to the Society applicants of good character who in their opinion could be started in work or could be taught work by which they could earn a livelihood." The Board also appointed delegates to attend our committee meetings, of whom one was already, and two others afterwards became members. All have rendered us valuable assistance, but we much regret to say that one of the latter (Mr. Chettoe) has since died. Since the new arrangement several cases have been referred to us by Guardians, of which we give some examples. We have found most of these extremely difficult to deal with. In a district where out-relief is easily obtained it is very hard to induce people to make an effort to preserve their independence, and whenever they have received relief it is harder still to induce them to give it up. Some of the cases have been successful, others failures; the following are examples of both kinds:—

A. K.

A widow, whom we were training as an ironer. She began well, worked hard, and would soon have been self-supporting. Later she became irregular

in her work, staying away when she could have been earning, so hearing of this we stopped our allowance. She then again applied to the Guardians for relief. They knowing the circumstances refused. She then returned to her work. Unfortunately this effort did not last. She has now thrown up her work and gone, we fear, hopelessly to the bad.

In this case nothing but the woman's character prevented her from becoming self-supporting.

E. S. Much the same happened in this case. The woman, a widow, we sent to the Women's Industrial Council for training, and work was afterwards obtained for her; but not caring for the particular work offered she threw it up after one day. Only an effort on her part was needed to secure her independence.

E. R. A widow, aged 36, nearly blind. We had her taught automatic knitting and provided her with a machine. She managed to earn a little, but not enough to support her. Her general health, however, is very bad, and we are sending her into the country in the hopes that on her return she will be strong enough to support herself.

L. G. A widow with three children, one of whom, a boy, had just begun to earn. This proved a very difficult case. The woman was very delicate, and it seemed hardly possible to do anything satisfactory. Daily work was found for her, but her health did not stand the travelling to and fro. We are now trying to get her a situation where she can have her youngest child, a little girl, with her. We have just placed the second child in a home, and the eldest boy will go to live in a working boys' home. We have hopes that this plan will be successful.

The above two cases caused us a great amount of work and very considerable expense. We shall, however, feel well repaid if

our efforts at making the family self-supporting are crowned with success.

Some cases of a different kind were referred by the Guardians and were assisted. For instance:—

E. W. A man whose wife was unfit to have the care of her children was helped to find a suitable country home for them, where they now are, he of course bearing all the expense of their maintenance.

J. W. A blind man, whose training at a blind institution had been paid for by the Board, was supplied with the necessary tools to enable him to earn his living.

C. D. and C. Three young girls, inmates of the Infirmary were placed in situations and supplied with the necessary outfits; and lastly—

C. Y. An old woman, unable to work, had at last been advised to apply for parish relief, she was referred to us by one of the Guardians, who thought her case more suitable for charity than for the Poor Law. Enquiry proved that for many years she had practically supported an invalid husband, and had all her life borne a good character, besides trying to make every provision for her old age. A pension of 8s. was decided upon, towards which the clergy, a brother-in-law, and some of her old employers are contributing.

Co-operation with the clergy continues to grow satisfactorily, and there is mutual representation on four Parochial Relief Committees. Our relations with Cambridge House, with the Society for the Relief of Distress, with the M.A B.Y.S., with the South London Association for Friendless Girls, with the District Nursing Association, with the Children's League of Kindness, with the Invalid Children's Aid Association, with the United Girls' Schools' Mission Settlement, and others are of a very friendly nature.

Finance. Year by year our General Fund has steadily increased, and we hope that in the ensuing year we shall for the first time be independent of our Central Office. Hitherto we have received a grant from them, but next year we hope to raise sufficient funds in the district to meet our expenses. This is as it should be, and in thanking our subscribers and donors for their support in the past, we would ask them still to continue it, and perhaps, when possible, to interest their friends in the work we are endeavouring to carry out.

As for ourselves, we believe that we are doing an honest work in Camberwell and gaining more friends in the district every year.

It may not be possible out of a field of conflicting forces, such as exists in any district of London, to single out the definite result that our energy has produced. But no force is without its effect. Each of us then may work on with confidence, knowing, to use the words of a great writer, "that, let what may come of it, he is thus playing his right part in the world, knowing that if he can effect the change he aims at—well; if not—well also, though not so well."

Draft Bye-Laws for the Camberwell Committee.

Nature of the Committee. 1.—The Committee shall be elected from persons able and willing to devote time to Charity Organization Work, but shall specially consist of members of Friendly Societies, Charitable Agencies and Relief Societies working in the district and publishing an annual report and audited statement of accounts; of representatives of churches, chapels, or other places of worship in the district; of Poor Law Guardians and Managers of Public Elementary Schools.

Union with the Society. 2.—The Committee shall be in union with the Charity Organization Society, and shall act on the general principles indicated by the Society's Rules; it shall also appoint in accordance with these Rules representatives to serve on the Council of the Society.

Election of the Committee. 3.—Every subscriber of five shillings or upwards towards the general fund of the Camberwell Branch of the Charity Organization Society shall be entitled to nominate ladies and gentlemen to serve on the District Committee. The Committee, which shall consist of not more than twenty elected members, shall be annually elected by the votes of such subscribers present at the annual meeting, and shall hold office until a new Committee be elected to take its place. All nominations must be sent in to the Secretary at least seven days before the annual meeting.

A Quorum. 4.—Six subscribers of five shillings or upwards shall constitute a quorum at the annual meeting, and two members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of Committee.

Annual Meeting. 5.—The Secretary shall summon for the month of January in each year a General meeting of subscribers to receive the annual report and balance sheet of the Committee and to elect the Committee for the current year.

Officers of the Committee. 6.—The Committee shall, at its first meeting, elect its chairman, representatives and other officers for the current year. All such officers to retain their posts until their successors are appointed.

Additional Members. 7.—The Committee shall have power at any time during the year to co-opt additional members, provided always that one week's notice be given of any motion for the nomination and election of an additional member; but the number of such co-opted members shall in no case exceed one half of the number of elected members.

Attendances. 1.—Every member of the Committee shall attend at least twelve meetings of the Committee during the year, or, unless he or she can show good cause to the contrary, shall be deemed ineligible for election in the ensuing year. All other members of Committee shall be eligible for re-election.

Previous Experience. 9.—No one shall be nominated or co-opted to serve on the Committee unless he or she has previously attended six meetings of one or more district Committees of the Society and has signified his or her general acceptance of the principles and methods of the Society.

Removal of Members. 10.—The Committee may remove from its number anyone whose membership is, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present and voting at two successive meetings, opposed to the interests of the Charity Organization Society.

Visitors. 11.—Visitors introduced by members may be present at any of the meetings of the Committee, and may take part in any of its discussions, but in no case shall they be allowed to vote.

Area of the Work. 12.—The area of the operations of the Committee shall be all that part of the Poor Law Union of Camberwell that lies to the north of the South London Railway.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES.

Referred to other District Committees	120
Inquiries for „ „ „	365
Number of Applications decided	431
„ „ withdrawn	49
„ „ not assisted	216
„ „ assisted	166
SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE:—	
Institutions and Local Agencies	118
Guardians	4
Individuals	104
Other Sources of Assistance	4
Reports sent out	299
FORMS OF RELIEF:—	
Employment	13
Emigration	1
Hospital Treatment	9
Surgical Apparatus	36
Convalescent Aid	47
Pensions	1
Admitted to Homes	8
Loans	8
Other forms of Relief	61

CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Donations and Subscriptions.	Pension and Special.	Relief.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acworth, Mr. W. M.	...	26 0 0	..
A Friend	...	0 2 6	...
Allnutt, Mrs.	...	13 0 0	...
Andreae, Mrs.	1 1 0	...	...
Appleyard, Mrs.	0 2 6	...	...
Ashby, Mr. H.	...	0 10 0	...
Bagot, Mrs.	...	2 0 0	...
Bailey, Mr. J.	...	3 7 0	...
Baily, Miss	...	3 3 0	...
Baily, Rev. W. Falkner... ...	0 5 0	...	..
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. ...	...	1 3 2	...
Balfour, Mr. C. B.	...	0 10 0	...
Barclay, Mr. A. K.	...	2 0 0	...
Barren, Mr. H. E.	...	3 2 0	...
Battersea, Lady	..	1 10 0	...
Baynes, Miss	0 6 6	0 6 6	...
Baynes, The Misses	0 13 0	0 13 0	...
Bayley, Sir Thomas	...	5 0 0	...
Beach, Miss (don.)	1 1 0	...	...
Bedford, Duke of	...	10 0 0	...
Belper, Lord	..	1 6 0	...
Bethnal Green C.O.S. (per) ...	...	0 1 0	...
Bevan, Miss	...	3 3 0	..
Bisdee, Mrs.	...	1 1 0	...
Bischoffsheim, Mrs.	...	10 0 0	...
Borwick, Messrs. J. & Sons ..	...	3 0 0	...
Bray, Mrs.	.	10 0 0	...
Bray, Mr. R. A.	3 0 0	...	...
Brenchley, Dr.	0 10 6	...	...
Bristowe, Mr. W. W.	4 4 0	..	..
Brixton C.O.S. (per)	...	0 12 0	...
Brooke, Rev. C. E.	2 2 0	...	...
Bucknall, Mr. T. L.	...	1 1 0	...
Buller, Lady Audrey	...	0 10 0	..
Bulley, Mrs.	...	2 0 0	...
Bute, Marquis of...	.	3 0 0	...
Buxton, Mrs.	...	13 0 0	...
Carried forward	13 5 6	121 1 2	...

	Donations and Subscriptions.	Pension and Special.	Relief.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	13 5 6	121 1 2	...
Calder, Miss	0 5 0	...	...
Capel, Mr. F. C.... ...	...	1 0 0	...
Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society...	...	4 10 0	...
Children's League of Kindness...	...	24 18 3	...
Clarke, Mrs. E. G.	...	3 3 0	...
Clayton, Mr. W. B.	1 1 0	...	...
Clergy and Ministers :—			
Camberwell Green Congregational Church (don.) ...	2 2 0	6 10 0	...
Camberwell Road Wesleyan Chapel, per Rev. F. J. Harvey	..	0 10 0	...
Corpus Christi College Mission Relief Committee, per Rev. W. W. Hough	...	9 6 0	...
Emmanuel, per Rev. A. C. Lucey	...	7 10 0	...
Emmanuel, per Rev. F. D. Vaughan	...	3 17 0	...
Kimpton Road Mission ...	...	1 0 0	...
Peckham Park Road Baptist Chapel, per Rev. F. James	...	0 10 0	..
S. Andrew's, per Rev. J. Storrs Fox	...	0 3 0	...
S. Bartholomew's, per Rev J. Richards	...	2 0 0	...
S. George's Relief Committee, per Rev. R. Appleton ...	...	17 11 1	...
S. Giles' District Visitors' Society, per Rev. F. F. Kelly	...	10 4 0	...
S. John the Divine's Relief Committee, per Rev. C. E. Brooke	...	0 15 6	...
S. Jude's Relief Committee, per Rev. F. W. Fisher ...	...	2 14 3	...
S. Luke's, per Rev. H. B. Chapman	...	1 6 0	...
S. Mark's, Camberwell, per Rev. A. R. Goodacre ...	...	3 3 6	...
S. Mary Magdalene, per Rev. A. Steele King	...	0 5 0	...
S. Phillip's, per Rev. Dr. Leary	...	0 5 0	...
Clermont, Mrs. de	2 2 0	...	..
Colls, Messrs. & Sons	0 10 0	...	...
Cohen, Miss	...	5 0 0	...
Collins, Mrs.	1 1 0	...	...
Cooper, Mrs.	...	5 0 0	...
Cooper, Mr. E.	5 0 0	...	...
Council Grant, per advertisement	...	6 12 0	5 10 0
Cranborne, Viscountess	...	2 2 0	...
Carried forward	25 6 6	240 16 9	5 10 0

	Donations and Subscriptions.	Pension and Special.	Relief.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	25 6 6	240 16 9	5 10 0
Crellin, Miss	0 5 0	...	..
Creyke, Mrs.	..	1 0 0	...
Crisp, Mrs.	1 1 0	...	...
Crossley, Sir Savile, Bart. ...	...	5 0 0	...
Darbishire, Miss	1 11 6	2 19 0	...
Day, Rev. H. A....	0 10 6	...	...
Dixon, Mr. W.	...	7 16 0	...
Doyle, Mr. J. S.	...	3 0 0	...
Drew, Miss (don.)	0 2 6	1 6 0	...
Druce, Mr. W. W.	...	10 0 0	...
Druce, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. ...	2 2 0	..	...
Druce, Miss	...	6 0 0	...
Druce, Miss E. (don.)	5 0 0	5 8 0	...
Druce, Miss F. (don.)	5 0 0	10 0 0	...
Druce, The Misses	1 0 0	...	...
Dubois, Miss	...	3 11 0	...
Dulwich C.O.S. (per)	...	1 10 0	...
Elliott, Sir Charles, K.C.S.I. ...	2 2 0	...	..
Everett, Mrs.	0 10 0	1 0 0	...
Everett, Mr. E. M.	1 1 0	...	...
Fisher, Rev. Calthrew	0 5 0	...	...
Fisher, Rev. C. W.	0 5 0	...	...
Fowler, Miss L.	...	9 18 0	...
Fuchsbalg, Mrs.	...	0 4 0	...
Fulham C.O.S (per)	...	1 17 0	...
Gardner's Trust for the Blind ...	...	7 0 0	...
Gargery, Mr. W. O.	0 10 0	...	...
Gladstone, Miss	5 0 0	...	...
Gore, Mrs.	...	1 0 0	...
Hamilton, Mrs.	0 5 0	...	...
Harker, Mrs.	0 5 0	..	...
Harrison, Miss	...	3 6 0	...
Hastie, Mrs.	0 5 0	...	...
Hawkshaw, Mr. H.	..	5 4 0	...
Herbert of Lea, Lady	...	2 0 0	...
Higgins, Mr. G. R.	...	2 12 0	...
Hirsch, Baroness de (don.) ...	10 0 0	...	...
Hodgson, Mrs. Stewart	...	2 0 0	...
Holland, Mr. F. E.	1 0 0	4 0 0	...
Carried forward	63 7 0	344 7 9	5 10 0

	Donations and Subscriptions.	Pension and Special.	Relief.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	63 7 0	344 7 9	5 10 0
Hough, Rev. W. W.	0 10 6	...	...
Hutchinson, Rev. W. (don.) ...	0 10 0	. .	...
Johnson, Mr. Stuart	...	3 3 0	..
Jones, Mr. Edwin	1 1 0	2 12 0	...
Jones & Higgins, Messrs. ...	1 1 0	...	...
Kelly, Rev. F. F.	1 1 0	...	...
Kleinwort, Mr. H. G.	5 5 0	...	..
Knill, Lady Stuart	...	10 0 0	.
Livesey, Mr. G.	1 1 0	...	...
Llangattock, Lord	5 0 0	...	...
Lloyd's Patriotic Fund	...	2 10 0	.
Lubbock, Miss G.	1 1 0	...	...
Lucey, Rev. A. C.	0 10 0	...	..
Luttman Johnson, Mr. H. ...	2 2 0	...	...
McGrath, Canon	0 5 0	...	...
Mallett, Mr. C. E.	2 2 0	...	5 8 11
Malvern Mineral Water Co. ...	1 1 0	...	...
Manson, Miss	...	0 2 0	...
Maple, Lady Blundell	...	1 0 0	...
Martin, Mrs. R.	1 1 0	...	...
Messent, Mr. Josiah	0 10 6	...	...
Middleton, Miss	...	1 0 0	...
Middleton, Miss A.	...	2 0 0	...
Middleton, Miss C.	...	2 0 0	...
Middleton, The Misses	...	4 0 0	...
Mills, Miss	...	0 2 6	...
Mocatta, Mr. F. D. (don.) ...	3 0 0	2 2 0	...
Morgan, Messrs. J. S. & Co. (don.)	0 10 0	...	
Moser, Miss	...	1 0 0	...
Mount, Archdeacon	..	2 2 0	...
Nairne, Mr. P.	1 1 0	...	...
Neele, Mrs.	0 10 0	...	...
Newington C.O.S. (per)... ...	...	1 1 0	..
Nicholson, Mrs.	...	10 0 0	...
Norfolk, Duke of...	...	3 0 0	...
Oliver, Miss	...	0 7 0	..
Orme, Mr. S. D....	0 5 0	1 19 0	...
Orme, per Mr. S. D.	0 10 0	...	...
Carried forward	93 5 0	394 8 3	10 18 11

	Donations and Subscriptions.	Pension and Special.	Relief.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	93 5 0	394 8 3	10 18 11
Parish, Mr. J. B.	5 0 0	23 3 0	...
Payments by Applicants and Relations	...	86 12 6	1 7 6
Pedley, Mr E.	0 10 6	...	...
Penrhyn, Lord	...	5 0 0	...
Percival, Miss	...	1 0 0	...
Pickford & Co., Messrs.... ...	..	2 0 0	...
Pilcher, Mr. H.	...	0 10 0	...
Pinckney, Miss	...	7 9 0	...
Pollard, Miss	...	3 0 0	...
Pollen, Mr. C. H.	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
Portland, Duke of	...	5 0 0	...
Powell, Miss	0 10 0	...	...
Powell, Messrs. S. and T. ...	...	5 0 0	...
Princess Mary Home	...	0 15 0	...
Rabbits, Mr. C. J. Whittuck ...	2 2 0	...	..
Ralli, Mr. Pandeli	...	5 0 0	...
Ramsden, Miss	...	2 0 0	...
Reckitt, Mr. George	2 2 0	...	...
Rebate	...	19 16 3	...
Refund from Miss Mangles ...	...	0 4 0	...
Refund from Mrs. Fincher ...	...	0 10 0	...
Refund from S. Andrew's Convalescent Home	...	0 2 0	...
Refund from Ventnor Hospital...	...	0 10 0	...
Refund from Trewint Industrial Home	...	2 2 6	...
Ripon, Marquis of	...	2 0 0	...
Roberts, Mr. R.	21 0 0	...	...
Rommel, Mr. Fritz (don.) ...	1 1 0	...	..
Rommel, Mr. Fritz (don.) ...	1 1 0	...	...
Rommel, Miss (don.)	1 1 0	...	...
Rothschild, Mr. Leopold de (don.)	3 0 0	12 0 0	...
Rucker, Mr. J. M. (don.) ...	5 5 0	...	...
S. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	...	1 0 0	...
S. George's Hospital	...	0 19 0	...
S. Saviour's C.O.C. (per) ...	...	0 1 6	...
Salisbury, Marquis of	...	13 3 6	...
Scalé, Mr. J. B.	..	1 6 0	...
Segelecke, Mr. H. W.	1 1 0	...	...
Sewell, Miss	1 0 0	5 17 0	...
Sharp, Lt.-Col.	..	6 0 0	...
Shuttleworth, Mrs.	1 16 0	18 4 0	...
Sillick, Mr. James, jun.... ...	...	1 1 0	...
S. R. D.	...	35 3 5	...
Carried forward	141 14 6	662 17 11	12 6 5

	Donations and Subscriptions.	Pension and Special.	Relief.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	141 14 6	662 17 11	12 6 5
Snell, Mr. W.	0 10 0	..	...
Spencer, Miss N....	...	8 0 0	...
Stacey, Mr. W.	...	2 0 0	...
Stocker, Dr. A. H.	...	1 0 0	..
Strong, Mr. R.	2 2 0	...	...
Swain, Mrs.	0 5 0	...	...
Taylor, Lady (don.)	0 10 0	..	...
Taylor, Dr. Bramley	0 10 0	...	...
Taylor, Mrs. Bramley	0 10 0	...	..
Threlfall, Mr. C.	...	20 0 0	...
Tidswell, Mr. R. J.	5 5 0	8 0 0	...
Tidswell, Miss	2 2 0	...	...
Tippinge, Mrs. Gartside ...	...	2 12 0	...
Tollemache, The Hon. Mrs. Lionel (don.)	5 0 0	10 0 0	...
Torr, Mr. H. J.	...	2 16 0	...
Tunbridge Wells C.O.S. (per) ...	...	0 5 0	...
Wallop, The Hon. Gerard ...	...	0 10 0	...
Watson, Mr. W....	..	1 6 0	...
Watson, Mrs. W.	..	1 6 0	...
Wattenbach, Mrs.	1 1 0	...	...
Wemyss, Earl of	...	3 0 0	...
Westminster, Duke of	...	30 0 0	...
Wethered, Mrs.	...	10 0 0	...
Wilson, Mr. W. Grant	...	1 10 0	...
Wilson, Mrs. E. D. J.	1 1 0	...	...
Wilson, Miss	...	1 0 0	...
Witt, Mrs.	0 10 6	...	...
Wood, Mr. W. K.	1 0 0	...	...
Wood, Hon. Mrs. Henry ...	1 1 0	...	...
Woods, Mr. A. (don.)	1 1 0	...	...
Woolwich C.O.S. (per)	..	1 8 0	...
Working Ladies' Guild	...	5 17 0	...
Women's University Settlement (don.)	1 0 0	...	...
Yarborough, Countess of ...	...	10 0 0	...
Young, Miss	...	7 0 0	...
	165 3 0	790 7 11	12 6 5

GENERAL FUND.

DR. *Receipts and Expenditure (Office Expenses) from October 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1899.* CR.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance credit on Oct. 1st, 1898 :—		
At Bank		2 8 6
,, Annual Subscriptions	121 0 6	
,, Donations	44 2 6	
,, Miscellaneous	1 0 8	
	——— 166 3 8	
,, Grants for General Purposes made by Council		54 5 6
		£222 17 8

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Rent for Five Quarters	35 0 0	
,, Rates and Taxes	10 0 1	
,, Fuel and Light	7 8 0	
,, Cleaning	1 6 0	
,, Repairs and Fittings	1 9 9	
,, Salaries	100 12 2	
,, Postage and Telegrams	20 13 3	
,, Printing and Stationery	20 19 9	
,, Travelling, Incidental Expenses, Meetings, &c.	1 7 10	
Total Office Expenses	———	198 16 10
,, Balance on September 30th, 1899 :— At Bank		24 0 10
		£222 17 8

N.B.—The outstanding Liabilities on the General Fund on September 30th, 1899, were nil.

NOTE.—This Committee has the services of a District Secretary, whose salary of £175 is paid direct by the Council.

RELIEF ACCOUNT.

CR. *Receipts and Expenditure from October 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1899.* DR.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balances credit in hand on October 1st, 1898 :—		
At Bank	33 0 0	
In Hand	12 0 0	
	——— 45 0 0	
,, Contributions for Relief Purposes generally—		
From Donors	5 8 11	
Grants from Council ...	5 10 0	
Returnable Grants refunded	1 7 6	
	——— 12 6 5	
,, Contributions for Special Cases—		
Pensions	365 4 4	
Convalescent Aid ...	113 16 5	
Surgical Aid	28 15 9	
Other Special Cases ...	282 11 5	
	——— 790 7 11	
		£847 14 4

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Payments for Relief Purposes generally		6 13 0
,, Payments for Special Cases—		
Pensions	348 9 0	
Convalescent Aid ..	97 3 10	
Surgical Aid	35 15 0	
Other Special Cases ..	283 17 0	
	——— 765 4 10	
,, Balance September 30th, 1899 :—		
At Bank	63 16 6	
In hand	12 0 0	
	——— 75 16 6	
		£847 14 4

N.B.—The amount due on Bills for the relief of cases outstanding on September 30th, 1899, was nil.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned, have examined the above Accounts with the Books, Counterfoil Receipt Books, and Vouchers of the Committee, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. We have also verified the Cash at the Bankers, and counted the Cash in hand.

GÉRARD VAN DE LINDE AND SON, *Auditors, Chartered Accountants.*

London, December 10th, 1899.

THE

Objects and Methods

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The Object of the Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity is—

To Improve the Condition of the Poor.

I.—ON THE PART OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY.

1. By propagating sound principles and views in regard to the administration of charity.

2. By promoting the co-operation of charitable institutions for the furtherance of their common work.

3. By suggesting and initiating the establishment, in accordance with just principles, of new institutions for which there is a proved need.

4. By discussing practical questions connected with the work of the Society, the reform of charitable administration generally, and methods of promoting thrift and self-dependence.

5. By convening Special Committees to inquire into, and report on, comparatively technical questions connected with the administration of charity, such as the education of the blind, the legal provision for the afflicted, convalescent homes, artisans' dwellings, &c.

6. By collecting information regarding the objects of charitable institutions, the mode of admission, and other matters, and furnishing it to the public at large.

7. By making inquiries for persons legitimately interested regarding the utility, objects and mode of working of charitable institutions.

8. By investigating, on behalf of persons legitimately interested, and reporting on the appeals of begging-letter writers, whose operations are of a metropolitan or general, rather than of a local, character.

9. By suppressing, by prosecution or otherwise, improper or *malâ fide* claims on the charity of the benevolent, and thus preventing the misapplication of charitable funds.

10. By supplementing the resources of the District Committees of the Society by the personal assistance of officers appointed and paid, in all or part, by the Council, by grants for general purposes, and by obtaining adequate help in cases of difficulty.

II.—ON THE PART OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

1. By careful inquiry regarding all applicants for assistance whether they be referred to the District Offices or apply of their own accord), in order to ascertain how and by whom they should be helped, and to test the truth of their statements.

2. By applying to each case, susceptible of permanent benefit, and suitable for assistance by charity rather than by the Poor Law, such remedies as are likely to make the applicant self-dependent.

3. By obtaining the various kinds of help required from those interested in the applicants, from their relatives, from charitable institutions, and from private persons.

4. By making loans without interest.

5. By making grants, when the help required cannot be obtained from other quarters.

6. By endeavouring to procure pensions from charities and from private persons for chronic cases in which there has been evidence of good character, of thrift, and of reasonable efforts to provide for the future.

7. By sending (gratuitously) to legitimate inquirers, whether charitable agencies or private persons, reports on cases of distress.

8. By bringing into co-operation with each other, and with the Poor Law authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the District, and thus preventing the misapplication of relief and the evils of "overlapping."

9. By making the District Committee representative of local charities and a centre of reference for all interested in charitable work, and promoting local schemes for the aid of the poor and the spread of provident habits.

10. By repressing local mendicity by means of investigation tickets, and otherwise.

WORK OF THE COUNCIL, 1898-99.

In our last Annual Report we described the constitution of the Society, and explained the relations subsisting between the Federation of Local Committees and the Central Council, which is composed mainly of their representatives. It is unnecessary to repeat this explanation, but our Report would be incomplete without some record of the proceedings of the Central Council and of the Society as a whole.

In the course of the past year the Council has met twenty-four times. Fifteen of these meetings have been confined to members of the Council, and have been concerned with the internal business of the Society. The average attendance at these meetings has exceeded the number of forty—a sufficient proof that members of the Council do not lightly regard their responsibility. The remaining nine meetings have been convened for the discussion of questions of broader public interest, and invitations have been extended to persons who are not members of the Council or of the Society. Some of these special meetings have been largely attended, and the average attendance has been about 100. It is evident that there is an increasing interest in systematic, reasonable and scientific charity.

Perhaps a more direct proof of a change in public sentiment in these matters is afforded by the fact that in the past year the Society has been requested to investigate the claims of applicants for relief from two special disaster funds, from one old historic universal pension fund at Winchester, and from another fund of limited application, and even to report upon the list of annuitants of an old City charity. Nothing could be more akin to the intentions of the founders of the Charity Organisation Society than the work entailed by these sudden and unforeseen demands. They have been met, but not without some difficulty, owing to the large responsibilities of the Society for the direct administration of relief, which have grown naturally and perhaps inevitably, though they were never contemplated by the founders of the Society.

It is clear that if these new demands for investigation increase, and the probability is that they will increase, the Society may have to revise its policy and organisation. Already it has been found necessary by the Council, on the recommendation of a Special Committee, to disclaim any obligation to relieve applicants who are qualified for assistance from other agencies having the necessary means at their disposal. But while guarding against an undue extension of its direct relief work, the Council is paying more attention to the task of training charitable almoners in the principles and methods of thorough charity. The Special Committee appointed last year for this purpose has issued a preliminary report, and is continuing its labours.

Special attention has been given to the training of Hospital Almoners, and it is hoped to extend to other hospitals the system of inquiry in the out-patient department which has been carried on experimentally, with some success, at the Royal Free Hospital in the Gray's Inn Road. On the broader questions of Hospital Reform little progress can be claimed, and the dream of a representative Central Hospital Board is far from realisation ; but public attention has been awakened to the need of changes, and there is no need to despair of ultimate success.

Another subject which has received special consideration is the question of assisting children in elementary schools. The Council is indebted to Sir Arthur Clay in particular for the trouble he has taken to try to promote a better understanding and co-operation between the School authorities, who are engaged in distributing relief to the children, and members of the Society who have been taught to regard the family as the unit in charitable work. A superficial conflict of views is inevitable ; we can only hope that fuller knowledge, mutual patience, and well-considered experiments may in time effect a reconciliation. It is unquestionable that a better co-ordination of the various agencies for the assistance of school children would prevent much waste and inefficiency, and that the school offers a convenient point for the concentration of purposeful charitable effort.

During the past year the lectures on charitable and social work, initiated by the Council in conjunction with the Women's University Settlement and the National Union of Women Workers, have been continued both in London and in provincial towns. In London during the autumn of 1898 a series of lectures was given on Medical Charities ; and in the spring of the present year another series on Sanitation and Recreation, including such subjects as the Dwellings of the Poor, Open Spaces, and Girls' Clubs. The attendance has been good.

There is little change to note in the internal organisation of the Society. A new Committee has been established in Dalston, while the Committees in Bloomsbury and Soho have been amalgamated into a single Central London branch. The ordinary work of the Central office during the year in its several departments calls for no special remark. In addition to the subjects already mentioned, the Council has discussed the questions of co-operation between the Poor Law and Charity, the increased attractiveness of indoor relief, the work of district nurses and Nursing Associations in relation to charitable relief, Lady Henry Somerset's interesting experiments in the treatment of inebriates, and suggestions for the prevention of distress by the better industrial training of women. This very important question is still under consideration, and it is hoped that it may result in some practical measures. A successful Conference of Charity Organization Societies was held this year at York.

SOCIETY FOR ORGANISING CHARITABLE RELIEF AND REPRESSING MENDICITY.

Office of the Council—15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Patron—THE QUEEN.

President—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Vice-Presidents :

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (MARCHIONESS OF LORNE).

The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
The Earl of Weymss and March.
Earl Stanhope.
The Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
The Earl of Airlie.
Lt.-Gen. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Lord Leigh.
Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
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Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Bishop of London.
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The Bishop of Bristol.
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Bishop Barry.
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Admiral G. H. Gardner.
Col. the Hon. W. Sackville-West.
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C. B. P. Bosanquet, Esq.
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Miss Octavia Hill.
Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.
J. L. Foster, Esq.
A. P. Fletcher, Esq.
Conrad Wilkinson, Esq.
J. Whitcombe, Esq.
H. G. Willink, Esq.

COUNCIL.

Chairman—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Vice-Chairmen—F. J. S. Edgcombe, Esq. ; T. Mackay, Esq.
Treasurers - H. B. Praed, Esq. ; A. Wedgwood, Esq. ; G. J. Majoribanks, Esq.
REPRESENTATIVES OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES.
Ex-Officio Members—Chairmen and Honorary Secretaries of District Committees.
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL REPRESENTING METROPOLITAN CHARITIES.
(Vacant) Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association.
Major-Gen. Trevor, Society for Relief of Distress.
F. D. Mocatta, Esq., Jewish Board of Guardians.
The Earl of Meath, Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.
Mrs. Whately, Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.
T. Holmes, Esq., F.R.C.S., Invalid Children's Aid Association.
B. F. C. Costelloe, Esq., Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
C. F. Fellowes, Esq., Metropolitan Provident Medical Association.
Lord Norton, London Mendicity Society.
C. G. Sclater, Esq., East End Emigration Fund.
Miss B. M. Chamberlain, Children's Country Holiday Fund.

And the following ADDITIONAL MEMBERS :

E. L. Agar, Esq.
E. Bond, Esq., M.P.
B. Bosanquet, Esq.
Mrs. Bosanquet.
W. Bousfield, Esq.
W. Chance, Esq.
A. K. Connell, Esq.
Sir Joshua Fitch, LL.D.
Miss S. Lonsdale.
H. W. Marcus, Esq.
J. Martineau, Esq.
The Earl of Stamford.
Miss Tillard.

Secretary—C. S. LOCH, ESQ.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 59, Strand, W.C.

THE COUNCIL of the CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY desire to invite the attention of those interested in the work they have in hand to their Collection of Reports of Charities, and works of reference on Poor Law and Charity, which may at all times be consulted at the Central Office, free of charge, together with the Reports and Suggestions of the Society on various Social Questions.

The Secretary will be happy to furnish particulars with regard to Charitable Societies to persons desirous of such information.

The Council will be glad to receive letters of recommendation for Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, etc., for distribution to suitable cases through the District Committees.

Contributions to the funds of the Council can be paid at the Office, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi ; or at Messrs. COUTTS & Co.'s, 59, Strand, W.C.

Draft Orders on Bankers for annual payments, until further orders, can be supplied to any who wish for them.

SOCIETY FOR ORGANISING CHARITABLE RELIEF AND REPRESSING MENDICITY.

Office of the Council—15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY.

WEST.

1. KENSINGTON—42, Church Street, Kensington, W.
2. FULHAM UNION—265, Hammersmith Road, W.
3. PADDINGTON—37, Sutherland Avenue, W.
4. CHELSEA—278, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
5. ST. GEORGE'S UNION—48, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
6. ST. JAMES'S, SOHO, & ST. GILES'S—40, Gerrard Street, Soho, W.

NORTH.

7. ST. MARYLEBONE—51, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
8. HAMPSTEAD—43, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
9. NORTH ST. PANCRAS & HIGHGATE—120, Highgate Road, N.W
10. SOUTH ST. PANCRAS—164, Euston Road, N.W.
11. ISLINGTON—268, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.
12. HOLLOWAY and NORTH ISLINGTON—2, Tavistock Terrace, Holloway Road, N.
13. HACKNEY UNION—4, High Street, Homerton, N.E.
14. DALSTON—39, Navarino Road, Dalston, N.E.

CENTRAL.

15. HOLBORN, CLERKENWELL and ST. LUKE'S—5, Upper Charles Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
16. CITY OF LONDON UNION—25, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

EAST.

17. SHOREDITCH—19, New North Road, Hoxton, N.
18. BETHNAL GREEN—113, Mansford Street, Bethnal Green Road, E.
19. WHITECHAPEL UNION—19, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
20. ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST—194, Commercial Road, E.
21. STEPNEY UNION—588, Commercial Road, E.
22. MILE END OLD TOWN—27, East Arbour Street, Commercial Road, E.
23. POPLAR and SOUTH BROMLEY—134, High Street, Poplar, E.
24. BOW and NORTH BROMLEY—40, Addington Road, Bow, E.

SOUTH.

25. ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK—100, Borough Road, S.E.
26. NEWINGTON—30, Draper Street, Walworth Road, S.E.
27. ST. OLAVE'S UNION, SOUTHWARK—79, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
28. VAUXHALL—86, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
29. NORTH LAMBETH—35, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
30. BRIXTON—1, Electric Avenue, Brixton, S.W.
31. WANDSWORTH and PUTNEY—The Plain, Wandsworth, S.W.
32. BATTERSEA—185, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
33. CLAPHAM & EAST BATTERSEA—36, North Street, Clapham, S.W.
34. CAMBERWELL—1, Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.
35. DULWICH—3, Commerce Place, Dulwich, S.E.
36. GREENWICH—8, King William Street, Greenwich, S.E.
37. DEPTFORD—The Temperance Hall, St. John's Road, Deptford, S.E.
38. WOOLWICH UNION—1, Brewer Street, Woolwich.
39. LEWISHAM—29, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.

March 7th. 1900.

Interview with Miss Richardson the King and Queen St. Board School, Walworth.

Miss Richardson is and has been since the school was started 17 years ago ~~this~~ Head Mistress of the Infants' Department in this school which until the passing of the Free Education Act was a penny school and always known as "The Costers' School". It probably has now a larger proportion of costers' children than in the parts of the Buildings of many other schools in the neighbourhood but drawn away many of the more respectable children who used to attend and the school is now ~~the~~ recruited almost entirely from Scott's End and its neighbouring streets, which Miss Richards says are now just costers and the poorest class of labourers.

On the whole though still drawing a gloomy picture of the neighbourhood Miss R. noticed a very great improvement both in parents and children in 17 years: the children are

state for the most part exceedingly difficult to deal with: "naughty" "cunning" "deceitful" with an inveterate habit of lying in which they are encouraged by their parents, naturally dirty and ~~filthy~~ filthy in their habits, rough and in many cases almost savage: apart from boots they are usually decently clad but ~~the~~ usually it is only the outward show which is decent. their underclothing is non existent or wretched and ragged. if on a wet day boots are taken off the stockings usually accompany exit. under the boot. with regard to food - most of the children now that the poorest get frequent free meals, are adequately fed but their feeding is generally of the most unsatisfactory character, a gorge on Sunday & followed by frequent illness on Monday, with a sort of haphazard management for the rest of the week dinner often consisting of bread eaten in the streets or occasionally of fried fish and potatoes. The parents who can afford it and ask when they can afford it more often

Then not dressed their children ~~and~~ who bring
quite huge lunches to school usually two
enormous slices of bread and butter a great
deal of which is simply left in the
the playground: both among children and
parents waste is one of the chief characteristics.
Mentally the children are a rule an intensely
dull, with an utter lack of concentration
and such knowledge as they acquire has to be
hammered in by ~~endless~~ endless repetition.
Such is the general unfavourable picture of the
children in this but in 17 years there has been
much improvement in manners and in morals:
the children are much more amenable to discipline,
are on the whole better clothed and fed, and
are much cleaner, though the standard of
cleanliness can only be kept up by "indefatigable
efforts" on the part of the teachers: (children
whose clothes swarmed with vermin used to be
common and still turn up occasionally but
rarely). On points of more essential importance
there is a growing desire "to be better", the children

are much more susceptible to the moral teaching and influence of their teachers, and the habit of thieving in the school, once common, is almost eradicated.

As to the parents - they are generally a drunken, hard living, thriftless lot, though among them are a few very decent cleanly living people, who are often the poorest of all: there are usually widows who are struggling to maintain their children at home. But as signs of improvement in the adults Miss R noticed that the houses are better kept - (she judges from the exterior only as she never visits the homes) - blinds and curtains are cleaner and of better quality, doorsteps are scrubbed and kept clean, flowers are seen in and outside the windows. The great curse of the adults is drink and in this there is little improvement: judging from the women who come to see her Miss R. infers that nearly all the women have a morning dram: the poorest and apparently most destitute seem to look upon drink as the first necessity

of life. Another great fault of the women is that so many of them are "sluggards": this is a constant cause of unpunctuality and ill feeling of the children, and of the frequent quarrels between man and wife: owing to the drunken, lazy, irregular habits of many of the women Miss R. does not wonder that they come in for blows from their husbands: to avoid striking them requires a marvellous control of temper. In many cases however it is the husband who is ill and loses a on his wife's work. The work of women both from their caste and from the desire to supplant the husband's earnings is a feature of the district and is a constant hindrance to school work: even children of five are constantly kept at home to mind the baby.

As to overcrowding - Miss R. does not hear of such bad cases as she used to, and thinks the authorities are much more vigilant than they were, but it is still far too

Common for adults and children alike to occupy the same sleeping room.

No to religious difference - all the churches and chapels are "working hard" ; Rev and Mrs Forster of St Mark's have singled out for special praise and the various college and school settlements and missions are said to be unusually active. The children go in large numbers to Sovereign Hall. Miss R. made an enquiry the other day ~~xx~~ among the infants as to Sunday School and found that nearly all attended one. As to the parents the thoughtless the more decent ones would attend a place of worship and the called up your children of "respectable" parents in her class ~~xxx~~ who the thought would be churchgoers. However in three out of four cases her hopes were blighted : in one case "Mother went to St Mark's" but ~~xx~~ with the three others the unceasing question as to whether mother or father went to church or chapel was met with a shake of the head : all these children were

to Sunday School three of them to St. Marks, and two went to Browning Hall on Sunday night.

As to the work of the Vestry. Miss R. noticed that the streets and especially Earl St. were much better kept than they used to be.

At this school as at others of similar character a good deal of feeding is done: for some years the Kensington Congregational Union used to give free breakfasts but these have been stopped for two years. Dinners are now given daily to 25 children in each of the school divisions: girls, boys, and infants: in infants school probably about 150 get a ticket sometimes. In addition to this the teachers often pay for a breakfast for a breakfastless child. In spite of all efforts there are undoubtedly many cases of underfed children, but they are usually the children of careless and & self respecting parents who manage to disguise their poverty: "it is so difficult" said Miss R "to be sure

that you are helping the right children".

After our criticism Miss R. took me through each of the Infant classes: with almost all the clothing, and with a large number of the faces indicated great poverty. But the cleanliness of the children's hands and faces was remarkable: in several classes all hands were held up for my inspection

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Notes of a visit to the Salvation Army Elevator and Elevator Home in Bermondsey. (E.A.) Feb.16.00. 32

I went without notice, at first making my way to 28 Riley St. the address on the list supplied me by Colonel Stitt. On arriving there however, I found a deserted building, with broken windows, and every sign of neglect. First impressions made me expect that the Army had given up this centre of work, but a local adherent whom I discovered told me that they had moved into an address off the Spa Road. To this place (Dunlop Place) I made my way, finding the Army Elevator side by side with one of Lipton's Jam Factories. An ill-kempt janitor let me in, and I found myself inax a yard for the most part in mud that nearly smothered one's foot, surrounded on two sides by buildings new and old, and on the third by all the unimaginable litter of a paper-sorting establishment. I was directed first to the Captain of the Elevator Home, and passed through a group of sorry-looking men, catching a glimpse as I passed of the large sorting room, in which a much greater number was at work. The Captain proved to be a little man, who had joined the Army some three years ago. He had got into difficulties of some kind; joined, and served a probationary time; and had been in the Social Wing ever since. He was a dapper little fellow of about 35; interested in the work, but not, I should have thought, particularly keen or sanguine.

His name was Cadbury. His position was, I found, co-ordinate with the Captain who is in charge of the Workshop, and Bradbury's sole care is therefore for the men, while they are not at work. The whole place is in confusion, as the additions contemplated are still in progress. Thus, a room still used for meetings and meals is going to be a dormitory, and, while their full complement is intended to be 150, they have at present room only for 100, and have only 75 sleeping there at present. When all is done, they propose to re-open the discarded quarters in Riley St., but the whole thing, he admitted, "dragged for want of funds."

As usual, the men are sent to the Elevator from Head-Quarters, and, as usual, when they are discharged and sent again to Head-Quarters to be placed out somewhere, the Elevator Captain as a rule knows nothing of what happens to them. In one way he would be sure to hear, that is, when men whom he has sent on to Head-Quarters turn out badly. In that case complaints would come down to him. I gather that the first berths that are now given to the men who have served a ~~first~~ probationary time in an Elevator are those of cleaners etc. in one or another of the Shelters or Metropoles. From there a man might get promotion to the ranks of the Army itself or he might get work on his own account in the open market again.

S.a. Elevator Bermondsey (3)

The length of time that men stay in the Elevator itself varies according to their inclination, of their capacities. but rarely appears to exceed six months or so.The hours of work are from 6.45 to 8.15; from 9 to 1; from 2 to 6, and, on Saturdays work stops at 1.30.

Men may go outside after work until 8, only stopping out later with special leave. The services at the Home are attended only by the inmates, and Captain Bradbury appeared to be genuinely struck by the heartiness of the singing. "The saved join in the responses". On Sundays the Captain is generally at the Home, but he never knows where he will be, an order sheet being sent round every week to every officer to tell him what duty(speaking etc.) he is to take. If they are sent any distance, travelling expenses are paid. Cadbury had been succeeded by Broad at Southwark St., but unlike the older officer, it was clear that he was an automaton in the service of a great organization, the ways of which he only half understood, but with the effectiveness of which he was clearly impressed. This came out when he was explaining the way in which he had to keep his accounts. In general, it was as Captain Broad had said, but in Bermondsey everything was desribed without criticism, and rather with a feeling of wonder at the thoroughness of the system.I saw some of the weekly state-

ments, generally showing a deficit; and the stock-book, in which everything has to entered when it comes into store, and to which everything has to be credited when it is used. Thus, if he has a pound of pepper sent him, it is enetred, and as he withdraws ounce by ounce for consumption so is ounce by ounce credited to the pepper account. Thus, the book is supposed to show at any moment what he has in store, and at any moment the accredited auditors of the Army can come round and test its correctness. "I used to think" he said "that the Army did not keep any accounts, and that evrything was done in rather a hap-hazard way, but now I find that it is just the opposite". In this establishment very little money appears to pass, most transactions being effected by credit or debit notes, and, so far as the men are concerned, by tokens. As the men are fed, they of course spend very little, but as they are paid something, the amounts ranging from sixpence to five shillings, according to length and value of service, they have a little cash, and can supplement the Elevator fare if they like, with an occasional luxury, or such an extra as cocoa or coffee in the middle of the morning.

The Captain of the Workshop was out, so I was handed over to his deputy, a choice-looking ruffian, with a pasty face, an unshaven chin, a Salvation blazer, and six feet

S.A. Elevator Bermondsey (5)

of flesh. He puzzled me immensely, and was certainly the queerest specimen of a Salvation Army officer that I had come across. As soon as he began to speak it was clear that his looks to some extent belied him, and that he was a man of some education. The truth soon came out. He belonged to a well-known Nottingham family, engaged in the lace trade, where he had at one time managed much "bigger affair' than this" and ruled a rougher set of men. Then he had gone to France, in connection with the business, and it was in France that he had gone to bits. "Drink?" said I; "Yes" said he "and skirts". Last July he was on his beam ends, and went to the Blackfriars Road Shelter. From there he was sent to the Bermondsey Elevator, and about three months ago, was offered promotion. He accepted it, and thinks he will "stick" to the Army. But he is not sure yet, and in any case does not want his people to know where he is. In confidence, he told me his name -- Topham. He showed me round; explained the system of sorting the paper; brown, white, newspaper etc. etc. seven or eight kinds in all; pointed out the presses where it was being forced into shapely bales; showed me the big store of sorted paper, and the piles waiting to be dealt with; and the room where old sacking is cut up and prepared for use in packing the bales. It all seemed very methodical and dusty and dirty.

The men working, mostly with a subdued air and giving the impression of degeneracy rather than of blackguardism, were, I should say, mostly between the ages of 25 and 50. It was a sad scene, typical of existence not of life, the piles of paper, the muddy yard, the half finished buildings and, above all, this cargo of what looked like human wreckage. It was not easy to imagine them singing hymns with gusto, and difficult to detect in imagination the saved who "joined in the responses".

All the paper comes from other parts of London so far, it being brought for the most part in carts. But it is hoped that a collecting station will be started in Bermondsey before long, and that thus another branch of their work will be opened up, namely that of going round with barrows and collecting.

All the business is, however, as usual, managed at headquarters, and my guide knew nothing as where the paper sorted was sent to or what price it fetched.

As I was leaving it was with some surprise that I saw one of Spiers and Pond's vans drive up. It had come, apparently, with provisions for the Home, and elicited the remark from Topham that they had very good food. All the bread, by the way, comes from the S.A. Bakeries, and Captain Cadbury had told me that he catered, as Captain Broad

had done, for all the perishable goods, meat and vegetables especially. When I left, Toph m walked with me a little way, to show me where the busses stopped. He had offered to do so, "If I did not mind" this, I suppose, thinking that I might not like to be seen with him. He was an illustration of Captain Broad's theory that it is those who have something behind them who have most chance of recovery, and he also illustrated the sagacity of the Army in that, in spite of so unpromising a figure, he had been put in a place of some responsibility so soon. He is likely, should he stay with them, to prove a very useful officer, for half an hour with him showed that he had the habit of ordering people about, and thet when he gave an order he would be obeyed.

March 18th. 1900.

Interview with Mr Joseph Bate.

Mr Sanday recommended us to see Mr Bate who was at that time Headmaster of the Waterloo Road Board School. Six months ago Mr B. was moved to Lavender Hill but his acquaintance with his old school was sufficiently recent to justify seeing him.

Mr B. agreed with other schoolmasters that in such a district the schoolmaster is practically "a missionary" whose chief task is to fight against the "outside influences" of the home and the streets by which the children are surrounded, and that the effect of the efforts of the religious bodies is of the smallest. While at the school Mr B. had made enquiries as to the attendance of boys at Sunday School and found that the number attending was about 50 p.c. However a good deal of activity is shown by some of the churches in relief in the form of feeding, and Mr B. mentioned

Especially as I have helped school children with free meals. Mrs Rowntree and the Cobden-wood Mission (Mr Jones). Mr Barnardo is only willing to help those who go to his church or those to his church organisations.

During the winter about 100 children a day of this school received a free meal either breakfast or dinner and with this provision there were few if any underfed children in the school.

The children in the school were "frequently bright" and seldom conspicuously lacking in intelligence or difficult to teach: indeed such difference in this respect as I saw between Lavender Hill (which is a school of the higher class) and Waterloo Road be believe to be due far more to conditions of life than to any essential difference in the intellectual powers of the children: place the Waterloo Road children in less crowded homes, give them adequate and proper food, make them keep regular hours and "they would be just as bright" as those

at Lavender Hill.

Mr B. noticed the great increase in discipline and orderliness in the school and mentioned that his wife if she visited the school was greatly struck by the exceeding politeness of the boys: their politeness indeed in the school is more noticeable ~~than~~ than that of the boys at Lavender Hill who are more independent and high spirited, and who are often brought up with less sense of respect & to their parents and superiors than in a rougher neighbourhood.

Mr B. succeeded in almost stamping out the habit of uttering filthy words & the swearing among the boys: but both at this school and at others it is much more common and difficult to eradicate among the girls: "the girls" said Mr B. "in this respect are three times as bad as the boys."

The two great curses of the Waterloo Road district are drink and surroundings.

Bate- Waterloo Road Board School.

Many of the public houses in the neighbourhood of the School swarm with women who who "are no better than savages."

Mercell
So London

March 16th. 1900.

Interview with Staff Captain H. S. Milman, Salvation Army.

Staff Captain Milman is in control of one of the three South London sub-divisions of the Salvation Army. He is a man of about 35 who has been 17 years in the Army of which 5 were spent in South Africa and 3 in India. He has been in South London for only three months.

He is a highly intelligent well educated man talking easily and freely with a good choice of words and in an exceedingly pleasant voice.

Capt. M. is responsible for a large district and of course has little local knowledge, but he gave me figures for the whole of division. There are 17 Corps situated in Brixton Clapham, Kensington, Hemington, Borough, Blackfriars, Peckham, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Shoreditch, Dulwich, Stockwell, South Lambeth and Lewisham.

The total number of Soldiers in the division is 2250.

The average number of people attending indoor services on Sunday is 11000 (some can of course counted more than once)

115 Open air meetings are held weekly with an average attendance of 3000

There are 18 Brass Bands and 10 "spasmodic" singing brigades and kindred bands

There are 1200 children members of the army and 2000 children attending Sunday Schools.

There is a Band of Hope for children with vows of temperance, kindness to animals, anti-tobacco, and total abstinence with average attendance of 857 a week.

In addition to the 17 Corps there are three Shore Posts & the Division. These are controlled entirely from Headquarters.

Captain Millman emphasized the fact that these figures do not show the full strength of the Army as they do not include "adherents" i.e. the large number of people who "love the ~~army~~ army" regard it as their Church and habitually worship in its halls, but who have not gone so far as

to sign the "declaration of war."

On the whole the work of the Army is "living, moving, expanding" in S. South London: four new places have been opened in the last two years, and the total number attending services is always increasing: but the work is most successful in the better class districts than in the poorer parts near the river: at-first of the stations, and especially at Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, the Borough, and Blackfriars, it is "a constant struggle" to keep going, and these corps cannot pay their way without outside help. Bermondsey is specially difficult: here a great deal of the sort of opposition to which the Army was subjected in its early days is still common: they are "hooted at and pelted" and the familiar choruses of their hymns are rejoined to secular and vulgar & not obscene words which the people have fitted to them: also this is known is mainly the work of children and quite young people; and capt. M. expressed

The opinion that the children of Demons are "little demons" "Hot-cross" "Scorchers".

The districts where the army is most successful are Dulwich where the Hall is filled with from 300 to 400 every Sunday night (Camberwell where there are about 500 on Sunday night), and Peckham where there are 200 to 300

To open air work it is much more difficult than it was to attract "the men in the street"; the have become accustomed to the methods which were at first so novel, and now pass by in indifference: but the ~~decay~~ reception of the army of the "genuine working man" in the street when he hires is much better than it was: people are glad to see the army open their doors and stand at the door listening reverently. Still in the main the attitude is one of complete indifference, and Capt. Ha. agreed with other officers that the acquiescence which has taken the place of opposition was not altogether a good thing. "A sleepy devil" he said "is usually worse than

a violent devil".

I questioned Capt. Dr. re to the children members. They are admitted without exception the children of soldiers or adherents: the Army believes in "Child conversion" and is careful only to enrol them who there is reason to believe have "genuinely sought a change of heart": the usual age at which they become soldiers is from 12 to 15, but some are "so precocious" that it is possible to admit them at 5. None are admitted as Junior soldiers till six months after they have come to the penitent form. A very large proportion of them remain adults members of the Army and of the officers who pass through the training college 50 p.c. have been on the Junior Soldiers' Roll.

Capt. Dr. emphasized the fact that the Army laid itself out to hold all its soldiers "giving them something to do": as soon as possible after they have passed their period of probation they are put in a Band, a singing

brigade, ~~&c~~ or in some other service.

Though there is no organisation of Relief in the Army, our poorer soldiers must look to us for relief: the Church is so active and so rich that he cannot ~~&c~~ visit leaving them. Each corps has accounts of the amounts spent on relief of its members. No ordinary relief is given outside the members: but at Christmas £000 to £000 Tea meals are given to children and some meals to adults in the poorer districts.

I had quite a long talk with Capt. M. on the war: he was in Johannesburg at the time of the raid: he has a great admiration for the Dutch and especially for the young Dutch who are especially susceptible to the army teaching and methods: but he spoke of the position of affairs in the Transvaal as "a festering boil which was bound to burst sooner or later though Dr Jim gave it a premature prick".

Millner- S. Army S. London

The three great ~~grie~~ Grievances which he said the natives in Johannesburg among whom his work chiefly lay complained were (1). The exclusion of English from the schools; to have their children coming home and talking Dutch about the house puzzled them and led to constant rows (2) The incessant insults addressed to them or meant for their hearing by the Dutch in the streets (3). The high price of all articles due to corruption and monopolies

Mrs Cell 32
2

March 1900.

Interview with Mr W. H. Libby,
Victory Place Board School.

~~Mr Libby~~ I had an interview some weeks since with Mr Libby the Head Master of the Victory Place Board School. At the time I could scarcely get him to talk of anything except the Free Meal question, but he promised to make some enquiries and send me further information on other points and I have now written to request them shortly hearing from them. As however he does not seem disposed to send I make this short note.

The Report of the Scholars Free Meal Fund gives all particulars on that point. Mr L. is strongly against the feeding being undertaken by the Board.

Of the characters in the neighbourhood of the school Mr L. thought none had much success. Browning, Hall and the Works on Marriage (Mantegazza) are the most active and draw the

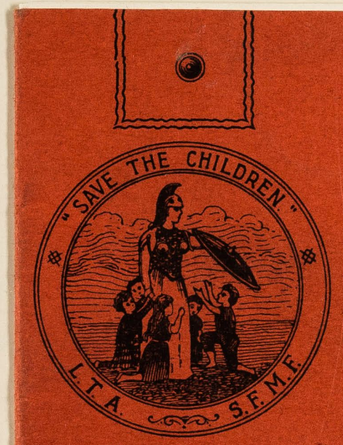
largest numbers. Mr L. thinks the failure of the churches with the working men to be largely due to the fact that their teaching is "too prospective": what the people hear in church they feel is "not applicable" to their lives.

Mr L. is himself a Sunday School teacher and always tries to get his boys to go to Sunday School, but from enquiries he has made knows that not more than half do so. They are often disgusted at the lack of discipline and the untrained and inefficient teachers.

Mr L. noticed the great change in the attitude of parents towards the school, when he has known it since its opening 24 years ago. Almost universal hostility has given way to nearly complete sympathy: and except for really urgent reasons there is seldom any desire to keep children away. In the early days there used to be a string of parents waiting on the stairs at closing time: there was a

book at the door, and it was "how sir, the time's up: my boy must come: he's got to learn his lines".

Now is an interesting finding on the part of parents to take an intelligent interest in their children's work. They will look over the home work, and their sole remark will be written at the bottom "he ought to have got four right: you'd better give him the stick!"



LAMBETH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Scholars' FREE MEAL FUND.

Affiliated to the London Schools' Dinner Association.

Annual Report,

1898-99.

HON. SEC.
Mr. W. H. LIBBY,
21 Knatchbull Road,
Camberwell, S.E.

ASSISTANT SEC.
Mr. J. T. CHELL,
54 Crawford Street,
Camberwell, S.E.

Scholars' Free Meal Fund.

Annual Report.

1898-99.

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BANKERS.

London & South Western Bank, Camberwell Green, S.E.

Seventh Annual Report,

1898-99.

FOR several years evidence has been accumulating as to the special need for the work of this Fund. The London School Board has just issued the Report of a Committee which has fully enquired into the whole question of "Underfed Children attending the Elementary Schools (Board and Voluntary) of the Metropolis. Aided by the evidence of previous Committees which considered this question in 1889 and again in 1895, the Report just issued brings to the knowledge of the public, first the startling fact that the returns from the Schools gave as an estimate 55,000 Underfed Children attending our Elementary Schools; and secondly, the necessity for organizations of a similar character to the above Fund.

The *Lancet* of February 11th, 1899, in an article dealing with Underfed School Children, states: "If we want to maintain a fair standard of health among the Children, and to see them grow up physically as well as mentally fit to take part in their great struggle for life, provision must obviously be made for feeding their bodies in the case of destitute and underfed children as well as for educating their minds."

Sir John Gorst (Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education) in an article on "Starving School Children," and published in the *Review of the Week* for November 11th, 1899, says :—

"Every action of the mind in the smallest child involves the combustion of a certain amount of material tissue, and if the body contains no store of nutriment to replace that which has been consumed, rapid and grievous destruction of both mind and body is the inevitable consequence. It is the same sort of cruelty which is involved in working a starving horse, but far worse in degree. First, because the waste of nerve tissue damages the body much more than that of muscular tissue; and, secondly, because overstraining the young is vastly more mischievous than overstraining the old The injury may be everlasting; the mind and body may be permanently weakened for life, and no generous nutrition when the child is adult may avail to restore the damage that has been caused in childhood by working the brain while the stomach is empty."

Further, the highest educational authorities, whether Members of the Government, or Chairmen and Members of School Boards, as Lord Londonderry, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Reay (Chairman of the London School Board, and J. R. Diggle Esq., J.P. gladly endorse the following words which fell from the lips of the Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, M.P., late Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, when speaking on the Educational Estimates, in the House of Commons :—"Another matter had reference to the case of Children who were insufficiently provided with food, and he desired to express his thorough belief in the voluntary efforts that were made to supply this deficiency (hear, hear.) It was useless to expect the

children to take advantage of the instruction given at the Elementary Schools, unless they had food inside their bodies capable of sustaining them during the period of tuition."

The Committee respectfully point out that for several years, they have with a very large measure of success, grappled with this most serious difficulty. They are therefore much gratified on noting the following statement made by a Member of the London School Board, who sat on the Committee of Enquiry referred to above :—January 14th, 1899—"The only suggestion I can give after hearing the evidence is that all divisions should be organized as East Lambeth seems to be. I do not think we can improve very much on that, and the Committee might recommend it."

In the light of the above testimony and the loyal support of the Subscribers, the Committee gratefully and with every satisfaction present this their Seventh Annual Report.

It is being found by the experience of advancing years that the parishes contiguous to the Thames are gradually becoming depopulated, owing to the newly-erected large warehouses and railway extensions occupying the sites of the smaller dwelling houses, consequently compelling the poorer inhabitants to retreat southwards into Walworth and Camberwell. This fact aggravates the difficulty of the housing question which unfortunately is in direct relation to the work of this Fund.

MANAGEMENT The whole of the Management of this Fund is in the hands of those who are not only daily brought into contact with these suffering little ones themselves, but with the real conditions of their homes. The ladies and gentlemen who form the Committee are School Board Members, Guardians

of the Poor, Members of the Local Vestry, School Managers, Teachers in both Day and Sunday Schools, School Attendance Officers (whose knowledge of the true conditions of the home-life of these children is invaluable), City Missionaries, and others who are interested in work among the poor. Unfortunately, most Charities are only able to meet needs which are directly brought under their cognisance, and absolutely fail to discover the real necessities of the unassuming poor. It will be readily seen however, by the above full representative character of the Management of this Fund, that a most valuable advance in charitable work is made, namely, the direct discovery of suffering and need.

The Committee, whose operations are primarily confined to the winter months, nevertheless, after an exhaustive enquiry decided to continue help throughout the year, thereby meeting the well-known cases of chronic poverty which exist in some of our schools located in the poorest parts of Walworth and Camberwell.

We feel that it is only right to the Subscribers to point out, that notwithstanding the Fund is known as the Scholars' Free Meal Fund, the Committee do **not** deem it wise to cater for free meals in every case ; on the contrary they flatter themselves that with their experienced organization cases are sometimes met with where a part of the price of a meal may reasonably be charged.

They further have the satisfaction of being able where a demand exists to cater for children's meals by full payment for the same, thereby ensuring that a child may receive a hot mid-day meal in an orderly manner at the Centre, rather than a makeshift dinner often consisting of a few slices of bread and butter. This arrangement, which

calls for no charge whatever on the Fund, meets a manifest necessity in the poorer neighbourhoods and is highly appreciated in cases where both of the parents have casual employment and are absent from home during the whole of the day.

Every care is however taken that no distinction is made between the child who becomes a customer and pays **full** price and the others who pay part price or have a free ticket. No less than 3,602 such partly and fully paid-for meals were supplied last season, thereby realizing the sum of £6 0s. 1½d.

The Fund is furthermore worked throughout on unsectarian lines.

ORGANIZATION

The evil of much misdirected charity arises from the want of **properly arranged and well defined areas of work** among those who seek to accomplish the same or similar objects. This difficulty has, happily, been successfully solved as regards supplying meals to School Children in the Districts under the Committee's supervision, namely NEWINGTON, WALWORTH, CAMBERWELL, and PECKHAM, and it is a source of gratification to state that they have now succeeded in affiliating and arranging specific areas of work for every similar agency known to exist in the above Districts, as well as acting as the Local Committee of the London Schools' Dinner Association, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. On this question of Organization, J. R. DIGGLE Esq., J.P., (Chairman of the Executive of the L.S.D.A.) in an address delivered at a conference of workers among poor children (LORD LONDONDERRY in the Chair) says : "We are convinced that the most efficacious method of dealing with this

difficulty, is that which has been adopted with such conspicuous success in the case of the LAMBETH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION SCHOLARS' FREE MEAL FUND."

The system of making fortnightly grants to Managers, Head Teachers, School Attendance Officers, and Responsible Workers at the various Food Centres, and leaving them to make the very best arrangements for the needy little ones has, after much experience proved to work most successfully.

The unique feature of the organization is our large Food Supply Depot in the crypt of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, which is capable of daily providing 5,000 meals, at a cost, inclusive of preparation and distribution, averaging 1d. per meal. This Depot has for several years been admirably managed by the Rector, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A., Guardian of the Poor, St. Saviour's Union, and late Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison, and his band of workers. The Committee cordially invite subscribers and all friends interested in the welfare of the poor to visit the Depot and see the actual working on any Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, during the Winter months.

In direct connection with the **Depot**, convenient **Food Centres** have been arranged throughout the District, thereby the more expeditiously and economically supplying the poor Children from the Schools surrounding each Centre. The meals—soup alternating with pudding—are daily conveyed and delivered at the Centres by special carriers in insulated heaters, together with the bread, which is cut at the Depot ready for immediate distribution. For convenience the requisite number of spoons and plates required for the season are retained at each Centre. This expeditious arrangement obviates all the difficulties entailed by preparation and cooking at either the Schools or Centres.

The Committee will always be glad to learn of ladies or gentlemen who are desirous of assisting in serving or managing at these centres.

Supervisors are appointed to visit and test the quality of the food and report upon the convenience and comfort of the children during the time they are being fed.

No money is ever given to the Scholars, but the Distributors arrange locally for the hungry child to obtain either a breakfast or dinner on presenting a **Ticket** at the food centre.

FINANCE The income for the year ending April 30th 1899, was £296 2s. 9½d.

All monies received are paid into the Bank, in favour of the Treasurers to the Fund, and the accounts are duly audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Certified Balance Sheet for last season shows £99 10s. 8d. received as Subscriptions and Donations, £79 4s. 5d. of which was raised by the Teachers and Scholars in the more prosperous parts of the district.

The average weekly expenditure during severe weather is, roughly, £30, and in as much as the balance in hand is only £22 2s. 11½d., the Committee are driven to make an immediate appeal in order to commence this winter's work.

The Benevolent Public, with their usual ready generosity so conspicuously evident in the recent appeals made on behalf of the wives and families of our soldiers serving in the Transvaal, are respectfully reminded that a work of

this kind endeavours to meet, Winter by Winter, the needs of **all** hungry children, whether their fathers are soldiers or not ; especially those of poor widows.

WORK ACHIEVED. Last Winter, almost throughout, was fortunately a mild one, nevertheless "the poor, whom ye have always with you," found it none too mild.

The Children of poor widows seeking to keep home together, members of large and growing families where the parents are casual labourers, found the usual slack time follow too soon after Christmas, and therefore required the assistance we have found it so necessary to dispense, year by year. No fewer than 70,346 meals were given, 3602 of which were partly paid for by the Scholars themselves. Only those who were actually engaged in feeding these hungry little mites,—and know what it is to have **growing Boys and Girls** of their own—can form any idea of **how** these meals were eaten, or all that was meant by the grateful looks on the faces of the recipients as they left the Food Centres.

GENERAL The Committee, in sincerely thanking all who have in any way assisted them by helping those who are so unable to help themselves, venture to trust that the above facts will merit a continuance of that support. They, therefore, deem it unnecessary to further enlarge upon the scope of a work which so immediately benefits School children who are the first to feel the effects of mental exhaustion, and from whom moreover, the nation expects so much in the future.

The special thanks of the Committee are due to the following :—

The Editor of the "Referee" for a grant of £120 from the "Referee Poor Children's Dinner Fund."

The Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A., Rector of St. Peters, Walworth, for the use of the Crypt as a Food Depot, and for personal superintendance in connection with the Association's work in Walworth, together with his band of workers.

The Rev. A. W. Jephson, M.A., M.L.S.B., for the use of tressels &c.. at the Victory Place Food Centre.

The Rev. F. Smith, for the use of Peckham Tabernacle as a Food Centre.

The Rev. Russell Finlay, A.K.C., for the use of All Saints' Institute, Peckham, as a Food Centre.

The Camberwell Vestry for the occasional use of a room at the Vestry Hall, for the purpose of holding Committee meetings.

Messrs. R. H. Sloley & Co., Chartered Accountants, for again kindly auditing the Accounts free of charge.

Miss Emily G. Lyon and Friend for kindly taking the entire control and management of the dinners at the Canterbury Road group of Schools, viz :—Canterbury Road, Ruby Street and Mawbey Street Board Schools.

Mrs. L. Arnold, Mr. Paginton, and Mr. Spong (R.S.U.) together with the friends at Waterloo Street, Edmund Street, and Toulon Street Missions, for assistance in managing Food Centres, and for helping in the same.

Subscriptions and Donations.

DONORS.

	£	s.	d.
Bredall, J.		10	0
Byers, E.		5	0
Beringer, R.... ...		2	6
DuPort, Rev. C. D. H.M.I.	1	1	0
Dawes, J. A., J.P.	1	1	0
Desborough, W. S.	1	0	0
Dalbiac, Colonel P., M,P.	1	1	0
Fells, Mrs. J. ...		2	0
Friends per Mr. S. Johnson—			
G. H. J.		10	0
Higgs, W.	1	1	0
Walker, J.		5	0
Howe, T. W. ...		5	0
Hall, J.		10	0
Cook, J.		5	0
Mills, W.		5	0
Round, T.		2	6
Chamberlain, J. ...		2	6
Olney, T. H. ...		10	0
Seaton, H. H. ...		2	6
McCraig, Dr. ...		2	6
Friend per Mr. A. Weeks		5	0
Friends per Master W. Rands		5	9
Friends per Master B. Pavey		3	2
Gooch, H. C., M.L.S.B.	2	2	0
Hamel, Mrs. A. ...	1	1	0
Jackman, M. ...		9	4
Jones, E., J.P. ...	1	1	0
Lee, A.	1	0	0
Nairne, P. A. ...	2	2	0
Spurgeon, Pastor T.		5	0
Strong, R., L.C.C.	1	1	0
Simpson, W. ...		5	0
Tritton, C. E., M.P.	1	0	0
Vernon, G.		2	6
	£20	6	3

Donations per Rev. J. W. HORSLEY at Food Depot.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. George		5	0
Anonymous		1	0
Anonymous			6
	£0	6	6

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Mary Datchelor £6 9 9

COLLECTING BOXES.

	£	s.	d.
Victory Place E.C. School		1	6½
Lampard, W. H.		3	11¼
	£0	5	5¾

SCHOOL COLLECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Acorn St. M. ...		10	6
Ady's Road, G. ...	5	9	4
Boundary Lane, B.		12	0
Crawford St. ...	3	17	0
Crampton St. B.G.	2	18	4
Credon Road, B.G.I.	4	0	0
Edgecombe Road, M.		5	0
Flint Street, B.G.I.	2	0	0
The Friern, B.G....	2	14	6
Goodrich Road B.G.I.	11	13	2
Hemp Row, B.G.		9	0
Harper Street G. ...		1	0
Jessop Road, B.G.	5	1	6
Lyndhurst Grove. B.	11	7	6
Mina Road, B.G.I.	2	15	6
Reddins Road, B.G.I.	1	12	2
Rockingham St. G.		17	0
Sayer Street, I. ...		10	8¼
St. Michael's B.G.I.	1	10	0
Scarsdale Road, B.	2	0	6¼
Surrey Square, B.G.I	4	14	7
Southampton St., G.		17	0
Victory Place, B. ...		7	10½
Wadding St., I. ...		6	6
Woods Rd., B.G.I.	4	17	0
Westmoreland Rd. B.I.	1	7	0
	£72	14	8

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Dr. *FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1899.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Bal. brought for'd £47 4 3				By Grants to Schools and Local Funds	273	2	0
Less Sec'y overpaid 1 9 5¼	45	14	9¾	" Printing	10	6	6
" Donations	20	6	3	" Postage	3	5	1
" School Collections	72	14	8	" Petty Cash	4	13	10
" Mary Datchelor H. G. School	6	9	9	" Assistant Secretary	10	0	0
" Collecting Boxes	5		5¾	" Donation, Peckham Food Centre	2	2	0
" "REFEREE" FUND	120	0	0	" Payments to Caretakers	5	8	0
" London Schools Dinner Association	70	0	0	" Part Depot Gas account		16	6
" Part Payments	6	0	1½	" Repairs to Tressels			0
" Donations acknowledged and accounted for in Depot a/c		6	6	" Amounts received and expended in Depot account		6	6
				" Balance Depot account	9	4	2½
				" Balance in Bank	21	12	1
				" Cash in Secretary's hands		10	10½
	£341	17	7		£341	17	7

We have examined this Account with the Books, Vouchers and Banker's Pass Book relating thereto and find it to be correct.

3 King Street, London, E.C
1st November, 1899.

R. H. SLOLEY & Co., *(Hon. Auditors)*,
Chartered Accountants.

Lambeth Teachers' Association
Scholars' Free Meal Fund.

To W. H. LIBBY, Hon. Sec.,
21 Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.

I have the pleasure of Contributing the sum of £ ; ; in aid of the above fund.

Name.....

Address.....

Report of interview with the Rev. W. Copeland Bowie, at Essex Hall, in Essex St. off the Strand. (E.A.) 31/15a.

Mr. Bowie is a man of perhaps 45 years of age. He is a pleasant-faced man, with a thoughtful young farmer sort of face. In younger life he might well have looked like David, ruddy and fair. Now he wears a beard,(trimmed,) whiskers and moustache.He would, if he cared, have the right to be proud of the shapeliness of his hands and fingernails. They are in contrast of the kindly provincialism of his face, and bespeak the refined man. He has a very honest way with him. Some few years ago he was minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Stamford St., but had to give up that position when appointed Sec. to the Unitarian Association. This position he still holds, as also that of member of the London School Board for Southwark. But after November he is proposing to give up the Board, owing to the heavy claims of the Association upon his time. We saw him primarily as a Member of the London School Board, and as posessing intimate knowledge of part of South London. It will be seen, however, that conversation turned at times upon the general position of the Unitarian churches.

Mr. Bowie has known Stamford St. and the district since 1880, and says that it since that date that the serious decline of the ~~district~~ West set in. There had always been a few queer houses at the west end, but it is comparatively

in recent years that it took its wholesale plunge into vice. A few years ago things reached the point that made agitation necessary, and he thinks that quite recently things have somewht improved again.

In the streets around Stamford St. he considers that an ordinary industrial population is living for the most part, and that the general tendency has been for conditions to improve during the time that he has known the place, an improvement that has not been counteracted either by the tendency for rents to go up, and by the normally deteriorating influences of a shady xxxxxxxxxxx intersecting thoroughfare.

He has no hesitation in claiming for the Schools the chief share in the improvement that has taken place. In Southwark the Churches have little hold, and the great bulk of the people go neither to church nor to chapel. The younger generation of parents nowadays is one that has been through the elementary schools, and in this there is room for some considerable hope in the future. Asked for definite ways in which he thought that improvement might be traced, he mentioned the less pressure that it was now necessary to exercise to get the children to school; the greater tidiness of the children; their improved manners, greater decency and less rowdy behaviour. He admitted that the appearance of the children at the Schools might

be deceptive, and that the standard often dropped when the pressure of the School and the School discipline were ~~xxx~~ withdrawn. But he still claimed that lasting and positive results were being secured. He did so, in spite of the further admission that one of the great dangers of the present school system was the habit of mechanical instruction, that left behind neither the power nor the will to think for oneself. In avoiding this danger there was, he thought, the chief scope for the influence of the managers, and in this connexion he mentioned with great appreciation the work of the Nelson Square Settlement, in trying to keep the old scholars together, and to ensure the continuousnes of the school influence. The managers also can supplement the influence of the teachers in a very valuable way, and, in many cases, bring a different kind of influence to bear. In some cases, still too rare, one finds in the teachers themselves just the personal influence that is needed, in any case during the school years, and as an instance he mentioned with high praise Miss Newland, head teacher of the school in Belvedere Place, off Borough Road.

As an instance of a definite service that the Manager can render he mentioned the "At homes" to parents that have been arranged at one or two of his schools. The plan has been to arrange a kind of social evening, at which part of the attraction has been the exhibition of things done by

the children -- ~~xxxing~~ drawing, handicrafts, or it may be only neat copybooks. One obvious advantage of evenings of this kind is the increased interest on the part of the parents in the school that they tend to create.

While claiming the reality of the imrpovement that has taken place, Mr. Bowie must be given full credit for his ability to see the weak points of the London system, and the special dangers of London life. Thus, Mr. Bowie, as a Scotchman, compares the young Londoner very unfavourably with his young compatriot. The former are sharper at first; but they "fade off"; they lack the power of concentration. He mentioned the danger of the temptingly high wage that the boy and young man can secure in London, and ~~xx~~ also recalled an experience that had clearly made a considerable impression upon him at the time, that when he had in years gone by been running some "Pleasant Saturday Evenings" in connexion with his old Southwark Chapel, and had ~~xxxxxx~~ secured by degrees a body of helpers, such as stewards, committemen, advertizers, etc. etc. it was invariably the young countryman, and not the young Londoner who came to the front.

He made similar complaints as regards the girls, emphasising the difficulty that there was in eliciting any kind of intellectual repsonse.

Copeland Bowie (5)

As a Unitarian, and as a past Hon. Sec. of the local C.O.S. committee, Mr. Bowie holds strong opinions as to th harmful effects of overlapping charity, and of careless chairty in Southwark. We mentioned the opinion that he formed some years ago, as the result of an investigation into the matter, that rents were certainly being raised ~~at~~ and kept at their then level in parts of Southwark, through the endowed and voluntary charities of the place. I gathered, although his name was not mentioned, that Mr. B. did not think very highly of Mr. de Fontaine's influence. Mr. Bowie is "Member-in-chargge" of the Schools in the area from a little west of Blackfriars Road to London Bridge, and knows this district as well ~~as~~ almost as that round Stamford St. In general he thought that the same tendency towards improvement was noticeable here. He spoke very warmly of the work of Thory Gardiner, at S. George's in the past; warmly of Longsdon; and with appreciation of Corbett. Father Goulden had exercised a strong and beneficial influence "of a sort". Duthy he described as "excellent, but extreme".

He mentioned Mr. Winyard, the local Superintendent of Visitors, as a man worth seeing.

On the general question of the administration of charity, he advoated ~~the~~ its complete separation from the religious organization. I asked if this might be taken to represent

Copeland Bowie (6)

the accepted opinion of the Unitarian body, and he answered "Certainly; it would be considered a disgrace to depart from it". He pointed out that the practical question had not been pressed home to the Unitarians in the way that it had to other denominations, since the former, speaking generally, had found their adherents among the comparativel cultured and well-todo members of the community. But the same principle was adhered to in the "Domestic Missions" started by the Unitarian body. Almost the first of these was formed in 1836, and the resolution adopted then has become a kind of charter that has been accepted by future workers. The key-note of the resolution is the exercise of personal influence, and he pointed it out to me with some satisfaction in the copy of the Essex Hall Year-Book that he gave me. The occasion was the inaugural meeting of the Liverpool Domestic Mission Society, and Dr. Martineau was one of the speakers in support of its general objects. The actual resolution was passed by the Rev. Blanco White, and is as follows "That the appropriate duties of the minister of the poor shall be to establish an intercourse with a limited number of neglected families of the neglected poor -- to put himself in close sympathy with their wants and feelings-- to become to them a Christian adviser and friend -- to promote the order and comfort of their homes,

and the elevation of their social tastes -- to bring them into a permanent connection with religious influences - and, above all, to promote an effective education of their children, and to shelter them from corrupting agencies".

Remarking on the slow increase of the Unitarian body, in spite of the numerous influences tending to liberalize the interpretation of Christian doctrine, Mr. Bowie replied that the denominational change of many existing religious centres was made difficult by their trust deeds. An active internal change was often at work, involving a pratical departure from the conditions of the trust deed, in accordance with which the services at any given chapel are supposed to be conducted. But a change of this kind, although an actual grave departure, is comparatively a simple matter, to one that would formally involve the change in the terms of the deed. In Scotland, when he visits there now, he is greatly impressed by the change that is going on under the surface. The theology of the younger men is practically a different thing to that of their fathers. But there is no avowed change. In the Congregational Body again there has been a widespread change. But only in the most exceptional cases is the neglect of the old trust deeds brought up. The Chapel, even under the ministry of the most advanced teacher, remains "Congregational" in name. Then, as to the Church of England

that by common consent embraces men holding every shade of opinion. It is this movement that to a great extent explains the apparent stationariness of the Unitarian body. "If other denominations had not moved and changed, we shd. have grown".

Note. The Model Trust Deed of the Unitarians is given in the Essex Hall Year Book on pp.89-93. (see especially p.90.) (with Material)

Notes of interview with Mr. Winyard, Superintendent of the School Board Visitors in Southwark. At the Divisional Offices, Hop Excahnge, Southwark St. (Mar.12.00.)

I called without notice, but caught Mr. Winyard in a ~~leisure~~ leisure moment, with a touch of lumbago.as his only occupation, and anxi us for anything to divert his attention from it. So I stayed and talked right away.

He has been at the Divisional Offices here since the School Board began, and is a loyal believer in the gain and the blessing to the country that the Elementary School System and the Board School Visitors have been. He remembers the early days, when they just took a school, and did the best they could in the endeavour to work a surrounding area. In those days the School Board Visitor was regarded as more or less of an enemy, and the Superintendent made it an important part of his work to try and overcome with gifts the various excuses that were made by parents for the non-attendance of their children. He used to be in communication with all sorts of charitable societies, and in the old days used to administer privately as much as £40 a year. This some 15 years ago. Now, he does comparatively nothing of the kind, £5 in two years being perhaps as much as he spends. He has always helped anonymously, even when he raised most. In the early days one of his chief tasks was to overcome defiance -- mainly bred of the feel-

Wenyard Supt of School Bd visitors (2)

ing of parents who themselves had had no schooling, and so Why did their children need it? Hence Defiance of this half honest, ignorant kind; indifference; neglect. All these had to be overcome, as the machinery of visitation, and the business of scheduling was gradually taken in hand. The defiance of the kind mentioned was common 20, even ten years ago; now it is practically a thing of the past, and is not met with in one case out of a thousand. The whole district is covered, and, although the work of the visitors is still far from being as effective as he would like it to be, their task is now one mainly of steady persistence in carrying out the regulations of the Board and the Department. He is proud of the Divisional work, and does not think that any other can teach them anything. In some respects they have exceptional difficulties to contend with, but in spite of this, their percentage of attendances of the whole child population (that is, of the scheduled children) is second for the whole of the London districts, Greenwich alone beating them. But Greenwich includes Woolwich, and here they are greatly helped by the incentive that the Arsenal holds out to parents, for children are never taken on there who have not passed a certain standard. So, on the whole Mr. W. thinks that the work in the Southwark Division is done very well, and probably it is. The percentages as published by the London School Bo

Wingyard - Supt. of School Board Visitors (3)

Board only the show the proportion of attendances made by children on the registers of the various schools, and, as Mr. W. truly said, the schedules in well-worked district might include the names of many children who were on no schol registers at all. He therefore thinks that the percentage of the child population ~~xxxxx~~ making school attendances should be shown, and that this would be the fairer test, not in substitution for the present figures, but in addition to them. In the average attendances as shown by the School registers, Southwark is something above the average for the whole of London. But, as a matter of fact, the different divisions do not show, on this basis any very marked discrepancies.

As stated, their work has been a process of slowly screwing up the standard, and at the present time, he thought that the only cases of continuous absence with which they had to deal were those of children aged from 13 to 14. And these were very difficult to deal with, since in practice summonses could only be taken out once in every three weeks, and the maximum fine was 5/-. This is only 1/8d. a week, and it would clearly pay many parents to break the law and pay the recurring fine, if their children were earning, as many of them would be, from 3/- to 5/- or even more per week.

Winyard - Supt of School Board Visitors (4)

The actual improvement in the standard of the work of his department can be best indicated by the change in the point at whcih he now feels that he can take coercive action. In 1880 for instance he said that the percentage of attendances that would have been followed by summonses, either to the "B" Committee, or in case of continued recalcitrancy, to the Police Court, would have been 60. But now they take action, in both directions if need be, if the percentage of attendance falls below 80, a marked sign of a higher standard and of increased efficiency, during the decade. He remarked also that he is often unable to make up the total of police court cases that he is entitled to take up to the Southwark Police Court at one time, namely 67.

So far as his own Division is concerned he spoke well of the Stipendiaries, saying that as a rule they were now sympathetic. The magistrates of the old school who were defiant and unhelpful, very much as the parents were, because they did not see that education was going to do much for the children, have for the most part given way to younger and more enlightened men.

As to the desirability of having special courts for dealing with Attendance cases, the opinion of the Superintendents as a body differs. Mr. W. has himself had no

Winyard - Sup^t School B^d Visitors (5)

experience of the Justices in dealing with these cases, ~~a~~ and, for his part is satisfied with the Stipendiaries. He is strongly opposed to having a special stipendiary to deal with the School attendance cases, ~~and~~ and thinks that whether the magistrate appointed were sympathetic or not, great dangers would be incurred. If he were sympathetic, there would be risk of losing the public confidence; and if he were the reverse it would clearly block the whole thing, not only in a single court, but it might be in the half of London. Mr. W. also believes in the value of the deterrent effects of the ordinary courts, and does not at all believe in making things easier for the offending parent. I had always thought that one of the strong arguments in favour of the special courts was that children would no longer have to attend the ordinary police courts. But Mr. W. tells me that the children do not have to go. At one court they had, namely to Sir John Bridge's, Sir John having insisted on their attendance, owing to his belief that he could get the truth out of the children, but not out of the parents -- a mistaken belief in Mr. W's opinion. But, in the ordinary way, it is the parent alone who has to attend. But the parent has to be the father, and in this Mr. W. does detect a weak spot in the working of the law. He strongly urges that the Attendance officer

Weinyard- School Board Visitors Supt (6)

should have the same power as the Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and be able to summons, either the father or mother, or if ~~xhex~~ he think best, both. In attendance cases Mr. W. thinks that the mother is to blame in nine cases out of ten, but it is the father alone who can be charged as the law now stands, the father who very often leaves home in the early morning, and cannot possibly exercise the direct influence over the child that is necessary.

Two of the signs of improvement that Mr. W. mentioned were the diminished extent to which young children were now employed; and in the diminished overcrowding in the homes. So much is heard nowadays of the increase of the latter that his opinion came almost as a surprise. I alluded to the outcry that there is at present on the question, but he was confident that he was right. Twenty y years ago it was a common thing to find houses of 6 rooms with perhaps 50, 60, or even more people living in them. Now you can hardly find such a thing. The ~~xxxxxxx~~ attention that the subject is attracting means a higher standard in the public mind; "not a recrudescence of overcrowding!"

While, therefore, in many ways deprecating the sensational~~ism~~ pessimism in which many people indulge, it would be unfair to give the impression that Mr. W. is an

Winyard Supt School Bd Visitor (7)

unthinking optimist. On the contrary, from his very belief in the advantages of Education to the community, he is still dissatisfied with the work of his own department; he deplores the early age at which children leave school, and at the still prevalent employment of children of tender age. To this, and to the spread of the practice of smoking he attributes the number of stunted lives by which he finds himself surrounded, the physical and intellectual growth of which are alike arrested.

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Programme

FOR

Saturday, February 3rd.

1. BAND—March ... "A Frangesa" ... ... *E. Kaiser.*

2. **LITTLE CHARLIE CLARKE,**
Character Vocalist and Dancer.

3. **MISS CARRIE EDISS,**
Serio and Dancer.

4. **THE OTTAWAYS,**
(Frank and Edie). The Champion Bone Players of the World.

5. **FRANK HARDIE and his Renowned Company,**
In the Exciting Boer War Sketch, entitled,

TREACHERY

Captain Erie Vincent	... ...	Mr. E. Manton Cathcart.
Mark Strong	... ...	Mr. G. Grahame.
Herbert Goss	... ...	Mr. E. V. Truman.
Arthur Drew (a Spy)	... ...	Mr. Frank Hardie.
Mildred Vincent	... ...	Miss Victoria Allwool.

6. BAND—Selection ... "Tra-la-laria." ... *Warwick Williams.*

7. **GERTRUDE MINIM,**
"Twenty Minutes in Venice." Gondolier - Mdlle. Elvina.
Special Scenery and Effects The most original Musical Act in the World.
See the Gondola Bureau of Beautiful Instruments.

8. **THE HAMILTONS,**
Australian Comedy Couple in sketch, entitled "A Jealous Wife."

9. **J. P. BOSTON,**
Character Comedian, Split Stick Manipulator and Expert Dancer.

10. **THE BOLTON TRIO,**
In their Funny Burlesque, "Her First Lesson."

11. **FRED DICE,**
Comedian, Humorist, Actor, Vocalist. All should see his latest success, "My Wedding Day."

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Tea, large cup
Coffee ,,
Cocoa ,,
New Milk, per g...
Bread—Marmal...
Pastry, all varieties
Rasher of Bacon ...
Soda and Milk ...
Hot Winter Drinks,
Beef Steak or Mutto...
Cold Drinks, per gla...
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Sausages (our o...
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Boiled ,,
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Corned Beef...
Saveloys ...
Pickles ... ...
Mineral Waters
Lemonade, Gin...
Pine-Apple Cyde...
A Cup of Bee...
Bisc...
Haddocks, Blo...
Mark...
—Home-made ...
The Best Pot of ...
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— TOBACCOS
JOHN PEARCE ...
Offices—51, Far...
PEARCE A...
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...IS HALL IS THOROUGHLY HEATED DURING THE COLD WEATHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All possible care... and humour alone. The Managers ... the audience who will...

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Notes of a visit to the Victoria Hall, Waterloo Bridg
Road. (E.A.) Feb.3.00. Saturday. March 31

It was a cheerless night; cold; some snow on the ground and threatening sleet. I got to the Hall at a little before ten, to find the pit "full" and the gallery with "standing room only". In the balcony, however (9d.) there was plenty of room, and, what was even better, commanding views over the whole house.

When I entered, they had reached No. 7 on the programme and the Hall was ringing with well-known tunes played by on bells, aeolian wires and such-like by Mdlle. Elvina. This young lady, gaily-dressed, was in a gondola at the back of the stage, and her energy, her skill and her bright looks earned her all the applause she received. The audience was tingling with response, now whistling in chorus, now stamping, occasionally singing. But full voice could never be reached. Before they had well caught the tune, it was changed, and so on with a rush for some ten or fifteen minutes. It was excellent, and the most attractive and interesting thing that I saw.

"The Hamiltons" started with the husband as a "raconteur" who told stories in a metallic and occasionally effective way. Later, the "jealous wife", jealous about nothing, screams and threatens for a few minutes only to see how foolish she has been, and to make it up with an

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Beer, Ginger Ale
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...and Two Lunch
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Hall is let, or when free list is suspended. Science and Technical Classes every ...

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12. **HARRY LYNN'S**
Star Dramatic Combination,
Production of an Original and Powerful Sketch, entitled,

THE MISER'S DOOM.

Jasper Grab (a Miser) ... ... Mr. Harry Lyun.
Peter (a Waif) ... ... Miss Lily Lynn.
May Grab (the Miser's Niece) ... ... Miss Emmie Russell.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1900.

. . Programme . .

1. BAND
2. LITTLE PRINCESS VINOLIA,
3. PERCY CAHILL, Eccentric Comedian and Dancer.
4. ALF. CAWTHORNE,
5. MISS FLORRIE NEWTON, Serio and Dancer.
6. BAND.
7. WILLETT, MAY AND CRONK, "Plantation Scene," Vocalists, Dancers and Instrumentalists.
8. MISS BLANCHE ALBINI, Serio and Dancing Expert.
9. HOWE AND LOW, Comedian.
10. TOM WILLETT'S Screaming Burlesque,

THE VILLAGE MAIDEN.

Prices 1d. to 1s.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1900.

MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE,
A BICYCLE RIDE TO PARIS
With Lantern Illustrations.

Orchestra at 8. Lecture at 8.30. Prices 1d. to 1s. Followed by an Entertainment.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1900.

TEMPERANCE NIGHT.
A Deputation from the
LONDON TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION AND OPEN-AIR MISSION.

Band Plays 8—8.30. Pit Free till 8.30. After that time, Prices 1d. to 1s.

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Pearce's ...
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Tea, large cup
Coffee ,,
Cocoa ,,
New Milk, per g...
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Pastry, all varieties
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—Home-made ...

The Best Pot of ...
(fresh brewed ...

— TOBACCOS ...

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Offices—51, Far...
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—GRAND—

Ballad ✣ Concert

(Under Royal and Distinguished Patronage).

MISS MAGGIE DAVIES
Miss Marion PERROTT
Miss Marion BLINKHORN
MR. SAMUEL MASTERS
Mr. George BLUNDEN
MR. ARTHUR WALENN
Violin:
MONS TIVADAR NACHEZ
Reciter - **Miss Enid BURNLEY**

Conductor of the Orchestra ... ... Mr. ALFRED DOVE.
Accompanist ... Mr. FRANK ABERNETHY, Mus. Doc.

Floral Decorations by Mr. G. W. Stone, Prince's Square, S.E.

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For Week ending
February 9th.

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Stalls 1s. & 2s. Box Tickets 1/6, 2/- & 2/6.
Private Boxes for 4, 6/6. Private Boxes for 5, 10/6 & 21/-.

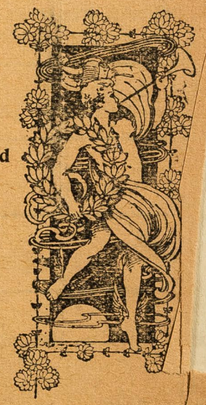
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7.30.
Early Door at 6.30, 3d. extra
Seat not Guaranteed. Pass-out Checks during Interval only.

All Children under twelve Half-Price (except Gallery) and not admitted unless accompanied by an Adult.

Full Band, Conductor - - - Mr. ALFRED DOVE.

Hon. Secretary - Miss CONS.
Acting Manager - Miss L. BAYLIS.

PROGRAMME - - 1d.



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embrace and a jig. "Fred Dice" had been before and one of the attendants told me that he was a great favourite. He was bright and fairly clever. "My Wedding Day" proved to be pronounced melo-drama, but the later songs indulged in easier emotions.

All the items that I saw were liked by a house that was, I doubt not, not very difficult to please. None were in the least degree harmful. "J.P.Boston" looked a vulgar old thing, and some of the play in the "Bolton Trio" was a bit wild. But throughout, there was much more fun than vulgarity; a good deal of sentiment, but no unpleasant suggestiveness. In the last piece, "The Miser's Doom", Jasper Grab was really clever. The plot of the Sketch is quite simple. The "waif" discovers that through the suppression of a will ~~xxxix~~ the miser is enjoying property that ought to be his brother's. The latter is in distress at the time, and the niece comes asking for help. This is refused, and the old man retires. Explanations follow between the two girls. The will is captured, with the pistol that is always kept with it. The old man returns; is upraided by his niece, realizes the situation, and falls down dead. Tableau.

All the staging that I saw was very simple, adequate perhaps, but bordering on the over-frugal. The Hall appeared to be kept in fair repair, and was well-lighted. Th

most neglected spot that I noticed was the refreshment bar on the balcony floor. In this part of the house I saw little or nothing being ~~xxxx~~ sold, but in the Pit, the attendants were busy between the items. Chocolate and ginger-beer seemed to be most in vogue. The refreshment department is in the hands of Pearce and Plenty, who also have the coffee-palace out-side the Hall (see tariff on the programme). The attendants in the service of the Hall wander about in red night-gowns, something like Beef-eaters in undress. One old fellow to whom I spoke was busy in sorting out bills for the lectures etc. and in distributing them to the audience. This was one of the things that differentiated the Hall from others and reminded one that a purpose lurked behind the management.

The Hall was crowded only in the Gallery and the Pit. The boxes were practically empty, the only occupants being two ladies, one of whom was I believe Miss Baylis, the Acting-Manager, and towards whom I had noticed "The Hamilton" casting furtive glances to see whether his sallies were approved or not. From a second box the lime-light was worked. The only absolutely empty part of the house was the two-shilling stalls, that is, the first row of what corresponds to the dress circle in a theatre, directly facing the stage. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ In this expensive row th

there was nobody. Behind it was a kind of enclosure, running right back to the narrow promenade (not really a promenade at all) and these were the shilling stalls. In these were a fair number of people, including several couples a-courtin'.There was perfect decorum, even dulness, but many waists were encircled, and the enclosure suggested a kind of concentrated Hampstead Heath, as Du Maurier once drew it, each seat monopolized by 'appy pairs. In the nine-penny balcony numbers were greater; "couples" less frequent. The male sex preponderated, but men were the exception. This was indeed a noticeable feature through the House. It was essentially a young audience. Moreover, while never reaching an average of perhaps more than 22 or 24, and this only in the balcony, the average age would I think have certainly diminished with the prices of the seats. The pit seemed full of youths, with girls dotted about; the gallery to be full of boys. Status throughout the house was probably fairly uniform, and what that status was is perhsps sufficiently indicated by the impression that the gallery gave: it appeared to be full of van-boys.

After the performance I watched the people scatter, especially to see if the public-houses were filled. This was noticeably not the case, and although I waited about for some five minutes and saw troops of people from the

Hall pass the doors of the two adjacent public-houses, I could not see that it brought them a single customer. At the time this seemed to me very remarkable, and it is a very satisfactory fact. But in itself it is very far from proving that this temperance Music Hall is keeping people out of the public houses to any great extent, because the audience is so very largely made up of those who, mainly through their youth, would not in any case be frequenting the public-houses at presnt. But the preventive effects of the Hall may none the less be very considerable. and it must be remembered that on Fridays a popular Temperance entertainment is a weekly fixture.

Royal ⁘ Victoria ⁘ Hall,

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Nearly opposite Waterloo Station. Five minutes' walk from Strand Trains from all Parts. 2d. Omnibus from Regent Circus, &c. Trams from Greenwich, and Peckham, &c.

SOUTH ⁘ LONDON ⁘ POPULAR ⁘ CONCERTS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1900.

—GRAND—

Ballad ⁕ Concert

(Under Royal and Distinguished Patronage).

MISS MAGGIE DAVIES

WILL SING—"Ah! Non Credea Mirarti" (La Somnambula) and "Ever so far away."

Miss Marion PERROTT

WILL SING—"The Children's Home," "The Carnival" and in duet, "Night Hymn at Sea."

Miss Marion BLINKHORN

WILL SING—"Fisher-mother's Song" and "There is a Land."

MR. SAMUEL MASTERS

WILL SING—"Sound the Pibroch," "A Dream Divine" and in duet, "Night Hymn at Sea."

Mr. George BLUNDEN

WILL SING—"Goodbye Sweetheart, Goodbye" and "The Sailor's Grave."

MR. ARTHUR WALENN

WILL SING—"Chorus, Gentlemen" and "English War Song."

Violin:

MONS TIVADAR NACHEZ

WILL PLAY—(*a*) "Ave Maria" (*b*) "Scene de la Csarda" and "Theme and Variations" (*On the G string only*).

Reciter - **Miss Enid BURNLEY**

WILL RECITE—"Tweedledum and Tweedledee" and "Aunt Tabitha."

Conductor of the Orchestra ... ... Mr. ALFRED DOVE.
Accompanist ... Mr. FRANK ABERNETHY, Mus. Doc.

Floral Decorations by Mr. G. W. Stone, Prince's Square, S.E.

THIS HALL IS THOROUGHLY HEATED DURING THE COLD WEATHER.

Free List Entirely Suspended.

Early Door 7 p.m., 3d. extra. Doors open 7.30. Commence at 8.
Gallery, 2d. & 3d.; Pit, 4d. & 6d.; Balcony 9d.; Balcony and Orchestra Stalls, 1s. & 2s. Single Box Seats, 1s. 6d., 2s. & 2s. 6d.
Private Boxes for 4, 6/6. Private Boxes for 5, 10/6 & 21s.
All Children under twelve half-price (except to Gallery).
Pass-out Checks during the INTERVAL ONLY.
Hon Secretary - Miss Cons. Acting Manager - Miss L. Baylis.

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ROYAL VICTORIA HALL,

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EVERY TUESDAY EVENING at 8.30.

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*Prof. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*The Misses Martineau.

(*Working Committee for Lectures.)

Among those who have passed away may be mentioned the names of Mr. S. Morley, Lord Mount Temple, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Mr Wm. Lant Carpenter, and Rev. G. M. Murphy.
By the kindness of the undermentioned gentlemen lectures will be delivered as follows:—

FEB. 6, 1900—

Mrs. ALEC TWEEDIE.

A BICYCLE RIDE to PARIS

With Lantern Illustrations.

FEB. 13—

BERTRAM L. ABRAHAMS, M.D.,

BRAINS

With Lantern Illustrations.

FEB. 20—

Mr. HUGH DE HAVILLAND.

How a Wild Flower Lives.

With Lantern Illustrations.

FEB. 27—

Mr. C. H. EVERARD,

OUR LANGUAGE.

With Lantern Illustrations.

The Oxyhydrogen Lantern will be used for all these Lectures.
Doors open at 7.30. Band at 8. **Lecture at 8.30.** Followed by an Entertainment.
Gallery 1d., Pit 2d. & 3d., Balcony and Stalls 6d., Boxes 6/- & 10/6
No Readmission without Repayment.
Pit Tickets for six, 9d. and 1s., to be had at the Box Office or of the Stewards and Delegates. Hon. Manager, MISS CONS.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL,

Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

CONCERT

BY THE

"CHARLES WILLIAMS' ORCHESTRA"

(Founded by Miss AUDREY CHAPMAN, January, 1898),

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1900, at 8.30 p.m.

Vocalist - - -	Mr. CARY ELWES.
Solo Flute - - -	Mr. DONNAWELL.
Solo Oboe - - -	Mr. D. LALANDE.
Leader of the Orchestra - -	Mrs. LIDDELL.
Conductor - -	Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

PART I.

THREE DANCES FROM THE OPERA..."Iphigenia in Aulis" ... *Gluck*
Gavotte.
Tambourin.
Minuet.

SONG... ... ..."Where e'er you walk" ... ... *Handel*
Mr. CARY ELWES.

SUITE IN B MINOR FOR FLUTE AND STRINGS ... ... *Bach*
Solo Flute - Mr. DONNAWELL.

Marcella 34

St. George's Hall; Feb.20.00. (E.A.)

On the above date I went to S. George's Hall, in the Westminster Bridge Road. It is the property of the Roman Catholics, and was built by them out of the £2000 that was made by letting the site and inferior buildings previously in their hands, at the time of the '97 Jubilee. I remember going some years ago to see the Newman House Clubs that used to meet here, and that are still located over the new Hall. The Hall itself holds from 4-500 people; a plain building, but well-suited to its purposes; well-warmed and lighted.

It was quite full on the night of the Concert, a programme of which is inserted. Good music was played throughout, this being the special object ~~xx~~ with which the Orchestra was formed, and the Concert was described to me as "the first of the kind" that they had had. It was thoroughly enjoyed, especially perhaps, so far as the Orchestral part of the programme was concerned, some of the movements of the Suite in B Minor and the final Symphony by Mozart. The singing was good, and the vocalist, Mr. Cary Elwes, is a brother-in-law of Everard Feilding, through whom the visit from the Orchestra had been secured.

The audience was made up mainly of members of the Newman House Clubs and their friends, and, although admission was free, the people present were, I was told, practic-

PART II.

CONCERTO FOR OBOE, WITH ACCOMPANIMENT FOR STRINGS... ... *Handel*

Mr. D. LALANDE.

IRISH MELODIES ... (*a*) "Sweet Isles" ... ... } *Arranged by*
(*b*) "My love's an Arbutus" } *C. Villiers Stanford*
(*c*) "The Minstrel Boy" ... ... —

Mr. CARY ELWES.

SYMPHONY IN G MINOR ... ... *Mozart*

Allegro Molto.
Andante.
Minuet and Trio.
Allegro assai.

THE ORCHESTRA.

1st VIOLIN.

Mrs. F. Liddell (*Leader*)
Miss Katie Jones
Miss Florence Mellor
Miss Bessie Merriman
Miss Florence Moss
Miss Lilias Playfair
Miss Beatrice Ward

2nd VIOLIN.

Miss Eleanor Marter (*Principal*)
Mrs. Aves
Miss Annie Bristow
Miss Beryl Foster
Miss B. Kennedy
MissFrances MuirMackenzie
Miss Constance Mure
Mrs. Webbe

VIOLA.

Miss Maud Aldis (*Principal*)
Miss Hilda Kekewich
Miss Phillips
Mr. Edwin Virgo
Mr. Kearne
Mr. Tomlinson

'CELLO.

Miss Audrey Chapman (*Principal*)
Miss Mary Bridson
Miss Dorothy Kingsmill
Miss May Mukle
Miss Anne Thynne
Mr. Arthur Williams

BASS.

Mr. Claud Hobday (*Principal*)
Miss Rosabel Watson
Mr. Such

FLUTE.

Mr. Donnawell

OBOE.

Mr. D. Lalande

BASSOON.

Mr. James
Mr. F. James

HORN.

Mr. Borsdorf
Mr. Vandermeerschem

Collection at Doors to defray Expenses.

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The audience was made up mainly of members of the Newman House Clubs and their friends, and, although admission was free, the people present were, I was told, practic-

ally the same as those who assemble for other entertainments etc. that are held there. They were exclusively Catholic.

People of all ages were present, but young men and young women formed the large majority. Occasionnlly an obviously poor person could be noticed, but I was struck with the comfortableness of the appearance of the majority. A group of young fellows at the back appeared to be of the assistant, or junior clerk class. The typical "poor Catholic" was hardly represented, and I saw no squalid or ragged person. We stood up and sang God save the Queen at the close, and the people scattered with the buzz and chatter and interchange of greeting that always makes one feel that a pleasant evening has just ended.

Report of interview with Miss Newland, Head-Mistress of the Girls' School (Board) Belvedere Place, Borough Road.

(E.A.) March 12.00.

Miss Newland's name had been given me by Mr. Copeland Bowie, and the way in which he had referred to her made it quite clear that he had the highest opinion both of her character and her efficiency. I went therefore with every expectation of finding a model teacher, and did so. Miss Newland is Scotch, quiet, forcible, clear-headed, and sympathetic. Plain in profile. pleasant in full-face; perhaps 35 or so in age. Methodical in her ways; rigorous in her discipline; firm and kindly. Given to quiet thought, and one of those rare people who reserve a part of a carefully used leisure, for meditation and self-review. Much interested, therefore, in all ethical questions. A constant observer of the conditions around her, and a dependable guide in any opinion that she expresses about her own school, and allied social questions.

We talked for about half an hour. and she agreed to write down the main conclusions that her experience had led to. Most of the points that are dealt with in her notes, for which I called a few days afterwards, were mentioned in our preliminary talk. Especially perhaps did she emphasise the risks of the district to decent women, especially perhaps young married women, who might come to live in it.

It will be seen that she has worked up her school from the rather disorganized condition in which it was when she came. Her predecessor had been in weak health, and things had got out of hand. In the first year she brought up the average attendance from 77 to 82; in the next to 85, and she is afraid that she will not be able to get above this. When she came she used to have 250 children unpunctual; now she has an average of six. On the morning when I called the second time, I found that in the room about a dozen children were kept back till 12.15, and asked the cause. They were children who had been two minutes late! Miss Newland had that morning taken up her stand at the door, watch in hand. "I don't do this often; only at intervals of several weeks; but the effect of it is felt in the school for weeks afterwards."

Her notes make it clear that, although the school is not one of the poorest, home conditions are a formidable obstacle to the influence of the school. An opinion that she expressed is worth noting: "Half my work is a counteracting influence".

Other points that she mentioned viva voce were: the difficulty arising from the migratory habits of many of the people; so many come and go, and thus so many of the girls are not under her continuous care;

the unwillingness of the girls to go into domestic service. "I preach it, but none will go. The love of liberty is the feature of the times";

the overlapping of charity in the district in the way of treats etc. "So very much more of everything of that kind than in Lambeth";

her way of dealing with the complainning and indignant parent, very effective this, and I can quite understand that the loud-tongued brawler would in her meet his (or her) master, for she would be perfectly quiet, perfectly reasonable, and perfectly fair. Her success is in fact proved by the fact that she now has no complaints. She has had her battles and the district is won;

the comparatively protected lives of the women who live in the Southwark Fire-Brigade Station, especially as compared with those who live in ordonary block dwellings.

When Miss Newland handed me her notes she emphasised the fact that she had been careful to put down nothing that was either exaggerated or that she could not substantiate by specific instances. Moreover, she is quite alive to the danger of generalizing from the particular, and she gave me an instance in her own experience that had always impressed this on her mind. The instance reflects in some measure the character of this Board School teacher -- her

strength, perhaps her weakness, and may be worth recording. Not having much lexisure, she treaures it, and endeavours to avoid all waste. To this end, she does all her shopping once a quarter, letting her lists of thingg wanted accumulate in the interval. After one of these shopping expeditions, she met a friend, the Assistant-Architect of the Board, just as she was coming out into the street, her hands so full of parcels and things that she could hardly greet him. Three months afterwards, she having done no shopping in the interval, exactly the same thing happened! "You must not judge me by appearances" said she to her acquaaintance, and to me she added "I have never forgotten it, and it has made me more careful ever since in forming opinions, and, I hope, more liberal in my judgments about other ~~xxxxxx~~ people".

Copy of Miss Newlands Notes

"The remarks I hereby make with reference to the social & moral condition of things in this particular part of Southwark in which my School is situated express the judgment I have arrived at from having had personal and daily contact with the children: from interviews with their parents and also from information gleaned thro' the School Board Visitors - not from having visited the Homes. I may also

state in a prefatory way that Beldevere Place Board School would, I think, represent the average School in Southwark, there being some much poorer schools, while others again are socially superior.

I may add too that my remarks are in the main, expressed relatively ie: that the features which strike me as marking the neighbourhood, are stated by way of comparison with a very respectable neighbourhood in West Lambeth; where I worked previously to my appointment in this District over 4 years ago.

The occupation of the parents is very varied, there being no special industry in this part of the District. It is not an uncommon practice for <u>both</u> parents to go to work, but I have traced very disastrous conse-quences to the children through this, as it has in some instances given opportunity for their acquiring confirmed habits of truancy. Many keep small shops- others are engaged at the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station, (many of our best children come from the Fire Station): a small proportion are journeymen mechanics: while I should say a large majority are employed as unskilled labourers -: the poorest

children belong to the coster class.

In many cases (probably the half) the mothers seek to manage their homes well, making an effort to keep their children respectable and well-behaved, but unfortunately, such do not give character to the neighbourhood, as the general aspect of things in the vicinity would show. There is a very large number of women who are governed by but little self-respect, and there is a corresponding lack of interest in the home- weekly washings, regular cooking of a mid-day meal and household cleanliness all being very much neglected, while much time is spent in gossip and drinking in company like themselves- public houses too being much frequented. There is, besides this, a very low moral tone in the neighbourhood- many, I believe leading immoral lives. Respectable parents are constantly deploring the low character of associat-ions and feel the necessity of keeping their children indoors out of School hours for fear of contam-ination.

The crying evil, undoubtedly, is mismanagem-t

of the home, but the secret of it lies in the fact that the women being possessed of so little self-respect, or having lost what they ded possess, indulge in indolent ways, oftentime (perhaps usually) accompanied by drinking habits. The result is their families are neglected, and when they grow up, they follow in the paths of evil and immorality, and as the practice is general among the community, snares and temptations are spread for others who, perhaps, have been more favourably sheltered in girlhood, but are not proof against the influences. As I have already said, this would not apply to more than one half the families, but unhappily, is the feature which gives special character to the neighbourhood.

I know, too, for a fact that many an industrious respectable woman, - weak perhaps and easily influenced - has been ruined by coming into the District. The large model dwellings - Queen's Buildings in Southwark Bridge Road & Peabody Buildings in Blackfriars Road (the size of which acts as a covert for much evil) being

peculiarly dangerous in this respect. I have been told that there is an established practice there of women going from house to house spending the most of their time in drinking and idle talk. New comers are invited, in a friendly way, to join them, and if they accept, are expected in their turn, to entertain at their house in a similar way, and in this way things often go from bad to worse.

I have known of a few cases of extreme poverty where illness in the home and want of employment have brought people to great straits, but my conviction is that most of the misery which exists is due to the cause I have already stated, viz. ill managed homes (some not managed at all) and drinking habits. My impression is that the women in this district are worse than the men.

There is also a spirit among some of the people, of being quite willing to shelve responsibility in regard to their children, if others are prepared in any way to take it up, and they are not unscrupulous in making false representation

with a view to obtaining as much as possible of any proffered help. There is very little of that proud spirit of independence which conceals its miseries lest the depth of its poverty should be discovered and thus have to accept the humiliation of receiving from others. In this respect, the contrast between the London poor and the Scotch poor is great.

* Another point to be remarked is that there is a growing objection to girls who leave school becoming domestic servants. This I account for in 2 ways (1) That the earning of a few shillings at once in a factory or some other place of business is thought more of than good domestic training. I have the greatest difficulty often to find a girl who would like to be nominated as a candidate for a free domestic economy scholarship in connection with the Polytechnic Institute. (2) That there is an increasing desire among the young people themselves to find situations where they can retain their liberty in the evenings. This latter is becoming more and more marked.

* I have also found that any attempts at reform (this refers to School) are at first strenuously opposed by the parents, and much has to be borne in the first instance by any person who tries to effect it in the way of rude and insolent remarks, which they are not slow to express. They never come up alone to give their volley of abuse, but always accompanied by a neighbour. But I have been surprised at the utter absence of moral courage, behind their loud protestations and insulting behaviour, for the moment that a clear and just representation is quietly made, (and apart from reference to the insults which have been heaped upon you) as to the object aimed at for the good of their children they entirely collapse, then apologize, and never again, as a rule, interfere with your discipline and authority, but rather take the footing of being on very good terms with you; (at least, this has been my experience). Once the first great battle is fought, peace reigns, and in a poor neighbourhood if this victory is once gained, we are not troubled with the numerous petty complaints that are so

common in better class schools.

Perhaps what struck me most by way of contrast was the want of habits of punctuality, regularity and cleanliness, which seemed due (judging from the reasons given me by the children when questioned about it) to the want of method and management in the home and to the indolence of the Mothers, many of whom would not get up to get breakfast ready to let the children get off to school. It has often happened to our knowledge that the children have run off to school without breakfast, in their desire to please by being punctual and we have had to get them something to eat.

I regret to say that the parents here, speaking generally, do not yet set proper value on the education of their children. Were it not for the efforts made to make school attractive, and the work interesting, and the compulsory measures adopted by the Board to enforce regular attendance we should not, I fear, have a very good attendance. In 2 years time, by the united efforts of myself and

staff, the percentage of attendance rose from 77 to 85. Then again I notice as further proof of the above, that, as a rule, at the very earliest opportunity possible after a child reaches the age of exemption steps are taken to withdraw her from school.

Indirectly, I think, parents may get educated (to a certain extent) to have more right and proper ideas in regard to what is advantageous to their children. It may be done through the "line upon line" and "precept upon precept" inculcated upon the children, and also by kindly representation of things, as affecting the good of the children, being made to the parents, either by letter or by interview. This, more especially, applies to the habits of punctuality, regularity and cleanliness.

On the whole, I should say, that the general tone in this particular part is improving. This is probably partly due to the fact that many of the oldest buildings have been pulled down within the last year or two, thus weeding out many families which were especially disreputable. The following fact would also go to prove that the

general condition is somewhat improving. Free dinner tickets* are given during the winter months to the more needy cases. Ten years ago, 40 of these were regularly distributed, and at times I could have given away more, had they been allowed. Two years ago I asked that 30 only might be sent as I began to find difficulty in getting girls who wanted them, and last year I had the number limited to 25, and occasionally a few of these are left over. This, I think, points to the fact of less pressing need. The majority of the girls bring huge parcels of bread and butter for lunch. Very few indeed are underfed, but at the same time a large majority do not get properly prepared meals.

Efforts are made by ladies of the University Settlement, and also by the Teachers, to encourage habits of saving and thrift: Savings Banks and Boot Clubs have been instituted in connection with the Schools. The Bank connected with our School has been very successfully managed by one of our Lady managers as may be

* Sent to her by Mr Pascall: the meals are at the Farm House Mission

judged from the increase of deposits in 1899 as compared with 1893: when the Bank was first opened. In 1893 the deposits were £32 . 6 . 1 but last year they amounted to £82 . 9 . 6.

Another branch of work in connection with the University Settlement has been taken up of late - viz: the appointment of Nurses who go regularly every week to Schools and attend to the children's minor ailments (principally sores or wounds) and in this way, while administering comfort to many preclude the necessity of absence from School to attend a Hospital, which poor people, I find, require but little excuse for doing. Great ignorance prevails among them as to the treatment of simple and ordinary ailments, and they seem to me to run off to the Hospital for every little ache and pain.

I have been struck, too, since I came here, at the number of movements which are set on foot to benefit people. "Pearce & Plenty" give free suppers once a year to a considerable number; - another society organized something similar last year; - once a year there is a treat (called a Festival),

given at the Red Cross Gardens (games & refreshments) - the Lord Mayor entertained a limited number of children from Southwark at the Mansion House a few weeks ago. - Charity Organization Societies administer special relief. - Christmas Tree Treats are arranged every year for the encouragement of the children who deposit money in the Savings Bank - Boxes of garments and toys have been sent to our School for 3 consecutive years from the Girls of the Winchester High School - the Vestry of S. George the Martyr grant a few pairs of boots annually - occasionally a limited number of frocks are sent us for distributing by Managers and Friends - During 3 months of the year a liberal weekly supply of cultivated flowers (bunched already for distribution) are sent to us from Col. Jekyll's daughter at Godalming.

I have been disappointed however to find that notwithstanding the great deal that is done for the people, they do not respond at all readily to my appeal on behalf of others. I made an appeal once in connection with the Indian famine, and on several occasions when a Teacher was leaving, have asked the children to bring a little to join with the other Teachers and myself in giving some little parting gift, but only got what was next to nothing. On the other hand, if a local entertainment be given, as they sometimes are, in a building close by and immediately after school, we find that most of the poorest come provided with their pennys, ready to go off at once when school is over. They are quick to receive, but slow to give.

A country Holiday Fund is also started every year in the Spring (worked in conjunction with the Savings Bank) into which children pay a little, week by week, in view of getting a fortnight's holiday in the country during the Midsummer vacation. There is no fixed rate as to this, but investigation is carefully made as to the actual circumstances of each case, and the poorer the family, the lower the rate fixed.

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