ARMY & NAV
Section 87.

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Booth, Life and Labour 1902-3
Second Series. Vol. IV. Part I.
Chap. III: Soldiers (and police)

Interviews
etc.

Army & Navy : Persons Represented.

Census Enumeration

	Males -19	Males 20-54	Males 55-	Total
Army Officers	49	1969	1219	3237
Soldiers	2975	8583	44	11602
Navy Officers + Seamen	123	608	276	1007
Total	3147	11160	1539	15846

(10 females returned under this head omitted)

Remarks

Distribution

East	North	West	South	Total
902	1260	6057	7627	15846

Enumerated by Families.

				Heads of Families
Sex	Male	3834		3867
	Female	33		
Birth Place	In London	12%	765	
	Out "	88%	3102	
Industrial Status	Employer	3%	128	
	Employed	95%	3646	
	Neither	2%	93	

Total Population Concerned

In family	Heads	Others Occupied	Unoccupied	Servants	Total
Total	3867	2152	8299	5653	19971
Average per Head	1	·55	2·14	1·46	5·15

Classification

Numbers living in families

		%
3 or more to a room	697	or 3·5
2 & under 3 "	1382	" 6·9
1 - 2 "	1677	" 8·4
Less than 1 " / More than 4 rooms / 4 or more persons to a servants	4099	" 20·5
Less than 4 persons to a servant	1772	" 8·9
With 2 or more servants	4691	" 23·5
Servants	5653	" 28·3
	19971	or 100%

	Inner	Outer	Together
Crowded	15	9	10½%
Not "	85	91	89½%

Distribution

East	Inner 152, Outer 93	245	
North	Inner 685, Outer 1114	1799	
West	Inner 2878, Outer 7102	9980	
Central	Inner 500	500	
S.E.	Inner 31, Outer 5517	5548	
S.W.	Inner 146, Outer 1753	1899	
		19971	

Inner 4392 or 22%
Outer 15579 " 78%

Census Sections (from Dictionary.

Order 2. Section 8. Army Officer (Effective & Retired)
Includes all commissioned ~~& Warrant~~ Officers from Field Marshall to Quartermaster and Riding Master.

Section 9 Soldier & Non-commissioned officer.
Includes Warrant officers, Master Gunner, Sergeant Majors etc

Section 10 Navy Officer (effective or retired)

Section 11. Seaman R.N.
Includes Warrant Officers.

Section 12. Royal Marines (Officers & Men)

Soldiers Serving in
London & Woolwich.

Regiments serving in London (including Woolwich) in April 1896.

Cavalry –	2nd Life Guards –	Regents Park Barracks	✓
	Royal Horse Guards –	Hyde Park "	✓
Foot Guards –	Grenadier Guards 1st Batn	Wellington "	✓
	do do 2nd	Chelsea "	✓
	do do 3rd	Tower of London	✓
	Coldstream Guards 1st Batn	Wellington Barracks	
	do do 2nd Batn	Chelsea "	
Infantry –	Lincolnshire Regt. 2nd Batn	Marine Barracks Woolwich	
Artillery – –	Horse Artillery. G. O. & H. Batteries Depot.	Woolwich	
	Field Artillery. 57th 58th, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, & 87. Batteries & Depot	Woolwich	
Army Service Corps.	2nd, 3, 5, 8, 13, 17, 22 & 36th Companies (Company 23 in London)	Woolwich	
Medical Staff Corps –	No 12 Comp.	Woolwich	
	No 18 do	London.	
Ordnance Store Corps.	No 4 Comp.	Depôt Company.	

Visit to Woolwich with Mr Hull.
Artillery & Marine Barracks.

The Soldiers' Life.

Sergeant Giles

Visit to Woolwich with Mr Henry Hull, of the L.C. Mission. 55 Gildersome Street Woolwich.

Met Mr Hull at the Dockyard Station at 3pm. Mr Hull is a London City Missionary, now stationed at Woolwich. Was formerly a Royal Artilleryman. After he left the service, he was employed at the Soldiers' Home, Shorncliffe where he added to his experience of soldiers' life. From there, he entered the L.C.M. and was appointed to Woolwich.

At Woolwich the Royal Artillery, Royal Horse Artillery, the Lincolnshire Regt and some companies of the Army Service Corps are stationed. Artillerymen greatly preponderate.

The soldier's life has three aspects:-

(1) General & Field Drill — Mornings
(2) Detail Drill & Stables — Afternoons
(3) Domestic, Social & Barrack life — Evenings.

Of these we were to see the ~~two~~ latter two.

Went direct to the Royal Artillery Barracks to see Sergeant Giles. R.A. He was quartered

The Artillerymen's Work
is harder than that of other soldiers.

The Artilleryman's Day.

in the West Square. Here the stables occupy the ground floor with the barrack rooms above reached by an iron staircase leading to an open balcony upon which the rooms open.

Sergeant Giles and another Sergeant occupied a small room between two barrack rooms, for one of which he was responsible and his comrade for the other. Giles is a smart christian young man: he had placed a number of ornamental texts and some family photographs over at the head of his bed. His comrade, a much older man serving for 21 years, has seen service in India & is said to be too fond of his glass. He came into the room for a minute while I was there.

Found Giles frank & ready to talk. Said the Artillery was the hardest branch of the Service. The artilleryman has two horses to tend; the cavalryman but one. The artilleryman's day he described as follows:

Reveille - 5.30. 6.30 in winter.
Stables 6 - grooming etc
Breakfast 7. -

Soldiers are glad
to leave the Army.
and would be glad
to Return afterwards.

8.30 am to 11. Drill order

11.30. Stables – until about 12.40

12.45 Dinner.

2. Drivers go to Stables & Gunners drill for carbines.

3. to 4.45 Nothing to do but clean up

5. to 5.45. Stables

5.45. Tea.

After tea, guard is mounted and the others have the evening to themselves.

Asked his opinion of the Service as a career. He answered in a general way, that all the men would be glad when their time was up. This opinion is held by nearly all soldiers. Mr Hutt confirmed the statement and several men in the barrack rooms confirmed the fact, both artillery men and infantry. "Glad to get out of it", "Wish my 7 years were up". A young Lincoln said: "They are all glad to get out of it & then after ~~5~~ or 6 months out of work would be equally glad to return. Personally Sergt Giles thinks the

army

Some Non-Coms "speak favourably of the Army.

Artillery Barrack Room

The Sergeants' Mess Room.

army is alright if a man keeps right. A young corporal (Artillery) met at the Soldiers' Home, and the sergeant in charge of the canteen at the Recruiting Depôt gave a similar opinion. Both said that the men had good chances if they behaved well and they certainly did not regret their choice of the army. Both these men were in exceptional positions. The sergeant ~~beside the canteen pay~~ is a married man with several children and his wife does regimental washing so that with the extra payment for the canteen the couple make a good income. The corporal was engaged as a clerk. I did not meet a single private, who spoke a good word for the service as a means of earning a living or seemed contented with his choice.

In the artillery barrack rooms a few of the men were lounging on their cots but most of them were seated on their beds cleaning some part of their equipment.

Sergeant Giles then took us to see the Sergeants' Mess room, a comfortable apartment with pictures, piano & easy chairs — some of the pictures

The Canteen

Food is cheap.

The Recruiting Depôt.

and Canteen.

pictures were a gift from the Czar of Russia. Adjoining the room was the sergeants' billiard room.

Then visited the Canteen. In one part alcoholic drinks are sold and the adjoining part is a kind of regimental coffee bar fitted with wooden benches & tables. Here the men can obtain tea, coffee, cakes, meat & other food at cheap rates - at prices about the same as those at Lockhart's Coffee rooms - tea & coffee ½d a cup or rather a bason. At this point Sergeant Giles left us & we went to see other parts of the Barracks.

The Recruiting depôt where the recruits are received is a loftier building than those in West Square. Here as elsewhere the lower floor is stables. Passing upstairs we entered the canteen or refreshment bar, a cheerless apartment, sanded floor, a few deal tables & forms etc. It is intended for the recruits. The food is as cheap as that at the other canteen. Tea, an halfpenny per cup, (It is measured in a cup but the purchaser receives it in a bason), cakes ½d & 1d - no plates, you place your food on the table - walls bare

A Fretworking 'Cook'

bare – not the least sign of comfort. Two recruits just arrived & not having obtained their regimentals came in while we were in the canteen – quite boys, ~~and~~ rather subdued by their unaccustomed surroundings. Passed upstairs and saw the sleeping rooms. Like those in the other part of the barracks but larger.

In one room found a young fellow working a fret saw in a corner near a window, the wall in the immediate neighbourhood being covered with some specimens of his work. He was 'cook' for that room & when the food came from the cookhouse, he received it and served it out; he had also to keep the room clean & for this purpose he is freed from drills etc & consequently had some time on his hands in the afternoon. He disposed of his work to the soldiers – frames for photographs were most in demand. He was a total abstainer. If he were shifted from here, he would have to leave his things in a box & get them sent on. Could not take them with the company.

The Cookhouse

Preparation of Meals.

The Married Quarters.

Went to the Cookhouse. Tea was being prepared. ~~Aran~~ One side of the shed was occupied by a range of ~~boilers~~ coppers and close to these stood a number of pails containing a dark coloured fluid – tea. Into these one of the cooks was throwing boiling water from the coppers; ~~two~~ using two cans held in one hand for the purpose. Three cooks were employed here cooking for the block of barracks.

We then visited the Married Quarters. These consisted of blocks of two-storied dwellings, the upper floor being reached by an outside staircase and balcony. The apartments seen consisted of one room; there are some with two rooms, the amount of accommodation depending upon the size of the family. The Gov^t supplies a few articles of furniture, stools fender, pail table, etc but otherwise the soldier provides his own home. Nominally only men ~~or the~~ whose wives are on the establishment live in these quarters, if others marry they must provide their home outside as best they can

The Infantry Barracks

The Barrack Rooms.

No allowances are made for the wife or family. In these blocks we found one couple, the wife not being on the establishement. The soldier who had the right to live in the tenement had a house in Woolwich & prefered to live there, so this man was permitted to take his place. This man was at home; he had sprained his foot on the previous day and unless he could return to his duty on the morrow (which was not possible) he would have to go into the hospital. His wife was daily expecting her confinement and not being on the strength, could not go into the women's hospital and would be alone there.

Next visited the Marine Barracks, where the Lincolns were lying. It was getting dusk when we arrived. These men were evidently not so hard worked as the others. Some were lying on their cots; ~~others~~ here & there one was in bed, others were preparing for a walk, a few were cleaning their things and sometimes a knot were gathered near the fire talking and ready to speak about their life.

In all the rooms, as in those of the Artillery Barracks

Bandsmen.

Chances of obtaining Employment.

General Impressions.

Barracks, the bare walls gave a cheerless tone to the rooms. In one room a print from an illustrated paper was placed over the mantelpiece and in the bandsmans room the entire space above the fire place was covered with such pictures, mostly theatrical and military subjects. These were the only attempts to relieve the monotony of the bare walls.

Talking to some of the bandsmen, I found that they were doubtful about their chances of obtaining employment on leaving the service altho' they have special opportunities to join bands etc. The general opinion was that a man should be able to play two instruments and then he stood a chance but not much otherwise.

The general impression made by the visit to barracks was that whilst all that is necessary for the soldiers' physical existence is provided – his food, bed, gymnasia – there is nothing to elevate him and the discipline + routine of his life tend to repress any individuality of character

Not the case in the R.A. & A.S.C. Barracks. Only Recruiting depot & Cambridge Barracks.

The Soldiers' Home
Hill Street.

SOLDIERS' HOME,

— HILL STREET. —

THURSDAY, MARCH 26th.

— AT 8 O'CLOCK —

SURG.-GEN. PARTRIDGE

WILL EXHIBIT

AN ✧ INTERESTING ✧ MODEL

ILLUSTRATING

'LIGHT and DARKNESS'

And will Speak on the same Subject.

ENTRANCE FREE. ALL WELCOME.

CATTERMOLE, PRINTER, WOOLWICH.

indeed this is rendered unnecessary as the soldier knows that whatever happens he is sure of his board & lodging for some years.

The bareness of the rooms and the absence even of the decencies of life ~~are~~ tend to bring out the coarser side of the men's character. Thus I noticed that on the landing outside each barrack room door a bucket was placed to serve the purpose of a urinal. At the depôt, a zinc bath tub was substituted, a pail being probably too small for the larger number of men. One of these I noticed was full of all kinds of filth. That Tommy should be glad to get out of barracks as quickly as possible is quite natural and the publichouses scarcely need the red jerseyed barmaids that one Woolwich publican has obtained to attract him.

In the evening I went to the Soldiers' Home in Hill Street. There are ~~two~~ three in Woolwich. Here a reading room, bagatelle table & refreshment bar is provided and a large room, formerly the gallery of the Hall below, is furnished as a drawing room — carpeted, piano, tables with books & games of various kinds. Two ladies welcomed the visitors & occasionally one

Libraries

(See also page 41)

or more of the soldiers sang ~~while~~ now and then one of the soldiers took his place at the piano. At 8 o'clock a gospel meeting was held in the Hall, at which a retired officer, Surgeon General Partridge, exhibited a model. About 50 soldiers attended the front seats being reserved for them, the general public occupying the remainder of the ~~building~~ hall and forming the bulk of the audience.

The men have libraries in the barracks, but they do not seem to be well patronised. In a sergeants' room, I saw a book belonging to the library. ~~and~~ In one of the barracks rooms two soldiers were writing a passage from the dictation of a third man. and in another a man was writing a letter. These were the only indications of intellectual activity.

April 14/96
GLA

Army & Navy Pensioners' Employment Society.

Secretary: Granville Knox. 20 Charing Cross, WC.

Established 1855.

Called upon the Secretary & obtained copy of Report for 1895.

The Society's object is defined as "For Registering the Names, Addresses, Characters &c of Military & Naval Pensioners from Her Majesty's Service, and procuring for them such Employment as they may be capable of undertaking".

The Society has branch offices at Dublin and Glasgow. The following statistics are taken from the Report:

The following Table shows the number of Pensioners registered, and of the permanent and temporary places obtained for the last four years :—

	Men Registered.	Places Obtained.	Men Registered.	Places Obtained.	Men Registered.	Places Obtained.	Men Registered.	Places Obtained.
	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
London, ...	395	839	404	765	398	723	347	660
Dublin, ...	124	921	140	826	113	772	97	814
Glasgow,.....	74	576	53	570	60	495	36	473
Total,.....	593	2,336	597	2,161	571	1,990	480	1,947

The decrease in the number of situations obtained is due partly to the depressed state of business in general, and partly to the fact that during the Christmas of 1895 no men were taken by the General Post Office, which, in former years, has been the case; the reason being that men in uniform were required.

Through married Pensioners getting employment in London 486 women and 781 children, in Dublin 628 women and 1,262 children, in Glasgow 354 women and 558 children have been benefited by the Society.

Of the places thus obtained, 100 were for men of the Royal Navy & the remainder Army men. Of the latter the Royal Artillery obtained the most appointments (266) no other branch of the service obtaining 100 places.

The Council decided that when no pensioners equally suitable were available, Reserve men may be recommended. By this decision 152 men in Dublin & 47 in London received appointments. These are not shown in the statistics.

Most of the men registering are non-commissioned officers. The rules governing registration are given below:

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PENSIONERS.

ALL men discharged from Her Majesty's Military or Naval Forces with Pensions are eligible to be registered for employ-

...ars	6	2nd Bn. The Worcestershire Regt. ... ...
...ars	6	1st Bn. The Leicestershire Regt. ... ...
...ars	8	2nd do. do. ... ...
...ers	10	1st Bn. The Royal Irish Regt. ... ...
...ers	—	2nd do. do. ... ...
...ars	—	1st Bn. The Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regt.) ... ...
...ars	4	
...ars	4	2nd do. do. do. do.
...ars	1	1st Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers ... ...
...se Artillery	14	2nd do. do. ... ...
...illery	266	1st Bn. The Royal Scots Fusiliers... ... ...
...the Artillery	10	2nd do. do. ... ...
...ineers	27	1st Bn. The Cheshire Regt. ... ...
...Guards	3	2nd do. do. ... ...
...n Guards	3	1st Bn. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers ... ...
...rds	2	2nd do. do. ... ...
...e Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.) ...	17	1st Bn. The South Wales Borderers ... ...
...do. do. ...	6	2nd do. do. ... ...
...Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)	8	1st Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers
...do. do.	9	2nd do. do. ... ...
...e Buffs (East Kent Regt.)	11	1st Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)
...o. do.	4	2nd do. do. do.
...King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)	3	1st Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
...do. do.	8	2nd do. do. do.
...Northumberland Fusiliers... ...	6	1st Bn. The Gloucestershire Regt.... ...
...do. do.	9	2nd do. do. do. ... ...
...Royal Warwickshire Regt. ...	10	1st Bn. The Worcestershire Regt. ... ...

Of the places thus obtained, 100 were for men of the Royal Navy & the remainder Army men. Of the latter the Royal Artillery obtained the most appointments (266) no other branch of the service obtaining 100 places.

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RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PENSIONERS.

All men discharged from Her Majesty's Military or Naval Forces with Pensions are eligible to be registered for employment through the aid of this Society, in complying with the following Rules:—

1. Any Pensioner wishing to be registered, must produce his parchment Certificate of Discharge and Pension Certificate, and give satisfactory proof of good character; as also any Testimonials he may have in his possession from Officers of the Regiment to whom he may be personally known. A copy of these documents will be retained by the Society and attached to the Register. When more than six months have elapsed between the date of his Discharge and his application for registration by the Society, satisfactory Testimonials must likewise be produced of his conduct during the interval.

2. Pensioners should present themselves at the Office of the Society when practicable. When it is inconvenient to do so they may apply by letter, and the necessary Form of Application will be sent to them. This should be filled up by the Applicant, if possible, in his own handwriting, and be forwarded to the Secretary of the Society, accompanied by the necessary Certificates as to character.

3. A Pensioner becoming acquainted with any vacant situation which he is competent to fill, intimating the same to the Secretary, will receive every possible assistance in obtaining it.

4. Pensioners registered by the Society must communicate at once to the Secretary should they get employment elsewhere, or change their address, and should they leave such employment with a satisfactory character, they will still be entitled to situations through the medium of the Society; but in the event of not giving such intimation, their names will be struck off the Register.

5. The attention of Pensioners is specially called to the above Rules, by which they will perceive that, when once their names have been registered, it is only misconduct that will deprive them of the power of applying to the Society for employment at any time.

Sailors are preferred
by Employers.

The men's names are entered on the Register with a note as to their capabilities and the kind of situation they are seeking. The Society endeavours to obtain situations for the men by inserting advertisements in the papers and bringing the Society under the notice of employers.

They never have any difficulty in obtaining places for naval men. The employers prefer them: they can turn their hand to anything and are much more handy than soldiers. Soldiers will think ~~any~~ thing out of the ordinary is not his work.

For some classes of situation they have more applications for men than they can fill, such as for a man and wife as indoor servants. Cannot get men who can wait at table. To fill such situations a man must have been an officer's servant.

In a room adjoining the office, a number of men were waiting. These, the Secretary said, were mostly men, who had had a situation and had left. He would only recommend them for temporary employment such as addressing circulars; for permanent situations he would take men from the Register. ~~the~~

National Ass^n for the
Employment of Reserve Soldiers
Col. A. M. Handley

Number of Situations obtained

National Ass^n for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers.

Established 1886. 12 Buckingham Street, Strand. W.C.

Interview with the Secretary: Col. A. M. Handley.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The objects of the Association are to assist Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, of approved character, in obtaining civil employment, upon quitting the Army, and at the same time to benefit employers of labour by enabling them, at any time, to obtain men of good character and varied qualifications, and generally to use all means that may be effectual for promoting the employment of soldiers at the critical time of their returning to civil life.

The great majority of the men are about 26 years old, strong and active, and by their few years of military life have been trained to habits of regularity and discipline. It was to assist these men at a critical portion of their career that the Society was founded.

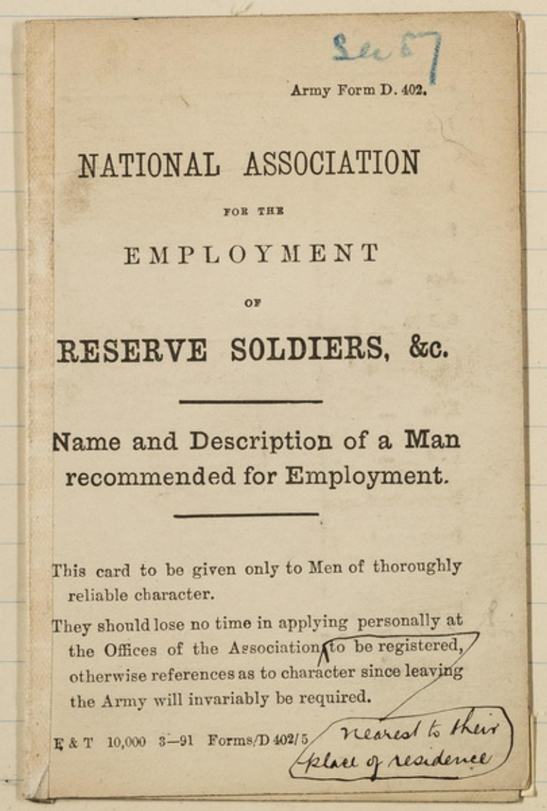
The Ass^n has 76 branches or agencies in various parts of the United Kingdom, in addition to its chief office in London.

The number of men for whom employment has been found since the Ass^n was started is as under:

	Men placed in Employment.	Increase or Decrease %
Year ending 31st March, 1886	174	
" " 1887	470	
" " 1888	1,013	
" " 1889	1,462	
" " 1890	1,890	
" " 1891	2,097	
" " 1892	2,614	+ 29 %
" " 1893	3,886	+ 48 %
" " 1894	4,442	+ 14 %
" " 1895	4,120	− 7 %

About 17000 men leave the Colours yearly.

How the Assoc^n reaches the Men



Sec 57

Army Form D. 402.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

EMPLOYMENT

OF

RESERVE SOLDIERS, &c.

Name and Description of a Man recommended for Employment.

This card to be given only to Men of thoroughly reliable character.

They should lose no time in applying personally at the Offices of the Association nearest to their place of residence to be registered, otherwise references as to character since leaving the Army will invariably be required.

E & T 10,000 3—91 Forms/D 402/5

It will be noted that the increase of the number of situations found has stopped and that 1895 shows a decrease of 322. This is probably due to the severe winter of 1894-5. In this year about 700 applicants obtained employment in Government Offices but the number engaged by the G.P.O was 145 less than the previous year. {The great increase in 1893 was due to the opening of the affiliated agencies. Col Handley thinks they have reached their maximum now.}

About 17000 men return to civil life annually, many of whom have served abroad. Such men arrive home during the winter months, the worst time for obtaining employment.

The Ass^n is brought under the notice of the men through the Commanding Officer. Every man of good character on entering the Reserve is (or should be) given a card which he is told to take to the Association. This card contains a description of the man & the addresses of the offices. (By permission of the War Office, it is an official Army form. (See opposite side). In no cases is a man's name registered unless he be of good character. Their qualifications are enquired into & then by advertising or answering adverts

About 17000 men leave the Colours yearly.

_____ Regiment.

Rank, Name, and Regl. No.

Religion ...

Service ... ...

Age ... ...

Height ... ...

Complexion ...

Eyes ... ...

Hair ... ...

Married or Single

Date of Discharge or Transfer

Character and Qualifications

Commanding Regt.

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

LONDON	12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
ALDERSHOT	The Soldiers' Institute.
BIRMINGHAM	Manchester Buildings, Cannon Street.
BRIGHTON	1, Western Street.
BRISTOL	Recruiting Office, Hotwells.
CAMBRIDGE	Orderly Room, 3rd Vol. Batt., Suffolk Regt., Corn Exchange Street.
CHESTER	The Castle.
CORK	Soldiers' Home, Lower Glanmire Road.
DERBY	13, Full Street.
DOVER	157, Snargate Street.
DUNDEE	The Barracks, Perth, N.B.
EDINBURGH	51, Hanover Street.
GLASGOW	36, Buccleuch Street.
GOSPORT	The Discharge Depôt.
HALIFAX	Drill Hall, Prescott Street.
HULL	Londesboro Barracks.
LIMERICK	Staff House, Frederick Street.
LIVERPOOL	12, Irwell Chambers West, Union St.
MANCHESTER	55, Market Street.
NEWCASTLE	The Barracks.
NORWICH	City Chambers, Prince of Wales' Road.
NOTTINGHAM	32, Pelham Street.
PLYMOUTH	Royal Marine Barracks.
PORTSMOUTH	22, Commercial Road, Landport.
READING	Royal Berks. Vol. Office, Friar Street.
SHEFFIELD	Norfolk Drill Hall.
TAUNTON	The Barracks.
WORCESTER	The Avenue, The Cross.

AFFILIATED REGIMENTAL AGENCIES.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster.	The Barracks, Lancaster.
The Royal Warwickshire	Budbrook Bks., Warwick.
The Devonshire Regiment	Town Barracks, Exeter.
The Essex Cty. Assn.	Brentwood, Essex.

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Principal Occupations.

efforts are made to introduce them to employers. No fees are taken from employer or man.

Of the ~~sela~~ 4120 situations found for men in 1894-95 the chief occupations were:

Postmen 681
Porters & Messengers 465
Labourers &c 614
Railway Porters 322
Indoor Servants 331
Grooms & Coachmen 300
Attendants at Asylums & Hospitals 214.
Caretakers 133.
Carmen 99
Police 97.

As with the other society, the Royal Artillery men receive the most appointments: viz:— 445 the next highest number being 132 for the Army Service Corps.

During the year 9,710 men were registered as against 4120 employed. Of these numbers 1634 were registered at London & 75 at Woolwich & employment found for 837 at London and 29 at Woolwich.

Mentioning to Col. Handley the fact that very few of the men seen in the Barrack rooms knew anything about the Association, he thought that was very likely but that men of good character should be told of it on passing into the reserve. Asked whether a printed notice might not be placed in each barrack room containing particulars of the various societies for finding employment for soldiers, something on the same lines as the Factory Act notices in workshops, he agreed that such a notice was desirable. One difficulty was that while the War Office is friendly and assists them as it can, makes a grant towards the funds of the Association etc, it will not recognise any obligation to find the men employment on leaving the colours. The Department's responsibility ends with the end of the contract between itself and the soldier. It is consequently chary of doing anything that might make it appear to accept any responsibility of the kind.

Col Handley gave me a copy of a little handbook published by Gale & Polden, Aldershot entitled "Guide to obtaining Civil Employment"

This has been revised by Col. Handley and contains particulars of the various organisations for assisting soldiers in obtaining civil employment:

Beside those already mentioned are the following:

(1) The Register for Civil Employment. An official register kept at the Head quarters of each Regimental District by the recruiting officer there. Special Registers are kept in London by the Asst Adjutant General, St George's Barracks, Charing Cross. & the Officer Comm^ding 4th Bat. Royal Fusiliers Finsbury EC, and at Woolwich by the Recruiting Staff Officer. See page 1-4

II The Corps of Commissionaires 419 Strand. See p 28-47.

III The Guards' Employment Society for Non-commissioned Officers & men of the ~~Guard~~ Brigade of Guards.

Hon Sec: Capt Pulteney, Scots Guards. Office at Horse Guards Whitehall.

Two others ~~are~~ confine their operations to localities outside London: (a) The Rifleman's Aid Society, Winchester and (b) The Loyal Association of Pensioners, Dublin.

Speaking about the desire of the men to quit the service as soon as possible, he

said that for the young soldier in India the £22 and a free passage home to see his friends was an irresistable inducement for them to leave. At home the latter attraction is not so powerful as the men are allowed furlough. Then the War Office does not like men to reenlist. Their idea is that the man should go into the Reserve and his place with the Bat^n be taken by another recruit.

Mr G. Pullinger.
The Guard's Mission.

Mr G. Pullinger. The Guard's Mission
58 Hugh Street, Pimlico S.W.

This mission occupies a private house, Mr Pullinger, formerly in the Guard, visits the different barracks and invites soldiers to the house where a meeting room is provided & meeting are held two or three times a week.

Went this evening and met two guardsmen after the meeting, which had been conducted by a Baptist minister. Some tea & biscuits were provided for the men, who sat down to chat for an hour before returning to barracks.

One of the men was a colour sergeant in the Transport Branch of the Coldstreams. He is not now living in barracks as he is a married man. Speaking about the new orders for 'route marching' he said that the men did not like it at first but they soon fell into it.

The barrack rooms vary in different barracks. They are small at Wellington, only accommodating about 14 men; those at Chelsea hold about 28 men, while when he came to Chelsea from Windsor, he thought the

the rooms at Chelsea small – those at Windsor are longer.

A Private in the Coldstreams now stationed at Wellington Barracks was also there. He is quite a youth, only been in the Regiment a year. When he joined he was sent to Caterham, where he had 4 hours drill a day for 14 weeks. He attended school in the afternoon and by that means he escaped other drill. He liked the Army "fairly well" but will be glad when his time is up.

Col P. A Twynam C.B.
Church of England Soldiers'
Institutes Assoc^n

Regulations

The Woolwich Institute

Interview with Col. P. A. A. Twynam C.B. Organizing Sec^y of the Church of England Soldiers' Institutes Ass^n.

Gave me a copy of the Report of the Association for 1895 and also a report of the "Church of England Soldiers Institute" at Woolwich for the same year.

The Association at present comprises seven Soldiers' Institutes, of which only one (Woolwich) is within our area. It has a code of Regulations to which all must conform. These enact amongst other things that the title "Church of England Soldiers' Institute" shall appear on the front of the buildings & that opportunities for worship & religious instruction, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England only shall be provided in each Institute; but attendance at such Service or Institution shall be purely voluntary. The Institutes are open and free to all Soldiers, Sailors & Marines and soldiers may bring friends (male or female) to the Recreation Rooms at any hour up to 6.30 pm.

The Institute at Wellington Street, Woolwich has been in existence six years and

rather more than a years ago it entered into possession of a large new red brick building situate on Government ground It is open as follows:

Sundays.

Sitting rooms etc from 2 PM. till 10·30 P.M.

Bar from 1 PM till 2 PM & from 5 till 10·30 PM.

Week days

Sitting rooms from 11 am till 10·30 PM

Bar from 8 am till 11 pm.

The building is intended to offer to soldiers the advantage of a club. In the bar wholesome & cheap refreshment can be obtained but not alcoholic drinks. Smoking is allowed everywhere except the Devotional Room Free weekly entertainments have been held on Tuesdays during the autumn, winter & spring and on Sunday evenings short services, illustrated by lantern pictures have been given. The report say that all have been well attended.

Talking upon the subject of the religious work of these Institutes Col. T. said that while they provided religious teaching, they would not

Effects of Army life upon the Men.

allow the club rooms to be used for religious propoganda as they wanted all the men to come to the Institutes & they would not do so if they thought they would be spoken to.

As to the effects of the Army on the men, he said that the fault of Tommy Atkins was his want of initiative; he is used to having everything done for him. This was partly due to his training. The rules of the service was that if you sent a private into the town you would send a non-commissioned officer with him and naturally the man thinks he is not responsible. If when inspecting a mans kits, if any thing were wrong the captain would go for the non-commissioned officer in charge of the room. He tried to alter it. In such a case he went straight for the man, and would give the men work to do & hold them responsible for it. In that way he found out that men would sometimes neglect work in order to get their non-commissioned officer into trouble.

Inmates of Barracks & Military Hospitals at Census 1891

Inmates of Barracks, Military Hospitals & Prisons in London at the time of the Census 1891

Table 8. Page 25 seq.

Registration Sub-District	Institution	Total Inmates			Special Inmates
		Males	Females	Persons	Males
Kensington Tn	Kensington Barracks ✓	157	23	180	145
Brompton	Royal Engineer " ✓	13	4	17	10
Chelsea South ✓	Chelsea " ✓	1089	133	1222	1018
Mayfair	Military Guard Room	11	–	11	11
St John Westminster	Grenadier Guards' Hospital	105	–	105	86
" "	Coldstream " "	66	5	71	46
" "	Scots " "	81	10	91	55
St Margaret. Wn	Hyde Park Cavalry Barracks ✓	392	77	469	347
" ✓	Wellington Barracks ✓	995	39	1034	977
"	Victoria Model Dwellings Soldiers Married Quarters	84	77	161	33
"	Wellington House (Soldiers Qrs)	78	72	150	30
St John, Marylebone	St John's Wood Barracks ✓	151	10	161	144
Regent's Park ✓	Regent's Park Barracks ✓	453	78	531	420
Hackney	Militia Barracks.	18	16	34	14
St Martin in the Fields	St George's Barracks ✓	292	32	324	271
Finsbury	Finsbury "	65	51	116	32
Bethnal Green East	Militia "	16	17	33	9
	Carried over	3814	629	4443	3461
		252	15	267	187

Registration Sub-District	Institution	Total Inmates Males	Total Inmates Females	Total Inmates Persons	Special Inmates Males (e.g. Soldiers)
Goodman's Fields	Tower of London ×	657	26	683	650
Brixton	Brixton Military Prison	81	6	87	77
Charlton	The Camp or Hut Barracks Woolwich Common	636	52	688	611
"	Herbert Military Hospital	421	40	461	335
Woolwich Docks	Royal Artillery Barracks	2526	204	2730	2425
	Cambridge Barracks	840	185	1025	750
	Red "	146	24	170	134
Woolwich Arsenal	Army Service Corps Barracks	532	103	635	480
	Grand Depôt Barracks & Cambridge Cottages	721	315	1036	563
	Royal Arsenal, Officers Quarters	31	56	87	15
	Garrison Auxiliary Hospital	7	1	8	–
	" Female "	1	3	4	–
	Royal Arsenal "	7	1	8	4
	Cadets "	9	3	12	1
		6089	965	7054	5628
	Hospitals	526	54	580	417
	Brought forward	3814	629	4443	3461
		252	15	267	187
	Barracks etc	9903	1594	11497	9089
	Hospitals	778	69	847	604
	Together	10681	1663	12344	9693

Mr H. Mawbey
Army Scripture Reader
and
Sergeant Shilton.

Soldiers Club.

Why men join the Army.

Interview with Mr H. Mawbey, Army Scripture Reader and Sergeant Shilton at ~~the~~ St Mary Abbotts' Soldiers' Club, 21 Church St. Kensington.

Mr Mawbey is a middle-aged man, who had served in the Army previous to his appointment as Scripture Reader. He lives at the Club, which he manages for St Mary Abbotts' Church

The Club was opened in Feb' 1887. ~~and~~ The total attendance of soldiers since 10140. It is open from 4.30 to 11 pm. and during the winter on Sundays for the same time. Nine or ten men come in every night. (The average attendance worked out from figures given above is only 3) It is situate opposite the Kensington Barracks, where about 50 men of the Transport Corps. are now stationed.

Of the reasons leading recruits to enlist, Mr M. thinks two are very strong and outweigh all others. They are (1) want of employment and (2) the desire for glory ~~and~~ combined with a roving disposition. These causes operate about equally.

Agrees that the Artillery is the hardest worked branch of the Service. The Guards get more

Character of Men
has improved

Pay & Deductions

more drill than other infantry soldiers as they have to crowd seven years drill into three years. Then they have guard & picket duties: these amount to at least one day a week and when less than 5 battalions are in London (as is now the case) would be 2 days a week.

The character of the men is very much better than 20 years ago. Drunkenness is less frequent nor are there so many desertions. At one time courts-marshal were frequent for such offences: today the chief offence is fraudulent re-enlistment.

They are getting a better class of men to join. – although the men are nearly all boys – men who join with a view to better their position and regard the army as their profession. As examples Mr M. instanced the men joining from the agricultural districts. The pay is 1/1 a day and the recruit has 5/3 a week for himself after he has paid for his groceries and washing, which amount to 5½d a day. When he gets a good conduct badge, he has 1d a day additional. — Promotion also is quicker in the Guards, owing to the shorter service and a well-conducted man can-

Marriage Regulations

Married Man's Income.

Regimental Washing

can usually reckon on obtaining his strip.

At this point of the interview Sergeant Shilton came in, and the details as to married life, washing etc. are from his experience as a rule. He has just completed his service (21 yrs) & has 4 medals & good conduct badges.

Before a man can marry on the establishment he must have been 7 years in the Service and have at least one good conduct badge – he should have two. He can then put his name down but he may wait other 5 years before he obtains permission. When a man marries on the establishment, he has married quarters, fuel & light provided & can draw his rations. He then has an income of at least 8/2d a day e.g. 7/7 pay & 7d for good conduct badge, beside his daily ration of 3/4 lb of meat and 1 lb of bread.

To increase the family income the washing of the regiment is done by the wives of the married men. The washing is divided equally among the married men of the battalion, the non-com's taking their share as well as the men, if they like to do

The Army Service Corps men at Woolwich pay 1d a day for washing & they can sent articles that the ordinary soldier. e.g. pants.

do so, as most of them do. In sharing out the non-com's take precedence according to rank; a colour sergeant might take the first 20 men in a company, a sergeant the next, and a married private's allowance might be made up from two companies. For this the (Guards) men pay ½d per day and this 3½d a week goes to the man, whose wife does the work. Usually they each one of 8 washes for about 23 men & this amounts to 6/8½ a week & from this they pay 8d a week for gathering unless the man does this himself as Sergeant Shilton did. The washing may be said to bring in not less than 4/- a week on the average. All

All the married men usually draw washing but all the wives do not do wash. They will give it to another woman and share the money equally between them so that some women may be found doing the washing for 3 or 4 others. Of late years Shilton's wife has not done any. She has paid a woman for the day, finding her in materials soap etc.

If men cannot be accommodated in the married quarters, they have an allowance for fuel & light. It is not nearly sufficient – 15/- a

Coal Allowance

Marrying without Leave.

month e.g. 4d. a day for lodging and 2d a day fuel & light. Comes under Section 20 of Allowances Schedule.

The Coal allowance is 80 lb of coal a week in summer and 120 lb a week in winter. It is not sufficent; always have to buy ½ cwt a week & sometimes more.

Men who marry off the establishment have no indulgences. It is not a military offence to marry but the authorities will not recognise the wife. The number of men married thus is large. Some time ago two companies of the 2nd Grenadiers, each about 60 strong, were stationed here (Kensington). A lady wrote to ask Mr Mawbey whether he knew any deserving case of a man married, who was not on the strength, that she could help the wife. He made the enquiries and with a sergeant pointed him to a man seated on a cot saying "He has a wife & 2 children and is a decent fellow. He does not drink but takes all his money to his wife". He spoke to the man and obtained permission for his wife to visit the woman. They found her occupying 2 rooms in a block of

buildings

7/1d a day less 3½ or 4d for groceries + ½d for washing = 8½ 7 days = 5/11½.

buildings in Westminster, It was a bitterly cold day but the woman, who was unwell, had no fire and only one blanket. When she could she did a little mangling. Practically she had nothing to live upon. Her husband gave her his money (5/3) a week & she paid 4/6 for the rooms. All such women have to depend on charity or are driven to prostitution to support their children, the latter is too frequently the case especially when a battalion leaves London.

Learning a trade. Some of the men learn tailoring at the Army Clothing Depôt. A squad of men belonging to different regiments may be seen marching from Barracks to the Depôt. They become master tailors in their own regiments eventually. Then there are bootmakers and also the pioneers, who know some trade but do not as a rule learn it in the Army altho' they work at it & may improve. Practically the tailoring is the only trade learnt in the Army. When working at his trade the man is paid 1½d per hour extra.

A Grenadier's Evidence

Promotion

Grenadier belonging to 3rd Battalion, now stationed at the Tower. Met in Kensington.

Has been in the Service for 6 years and will be out of his time in 10 months. Has had nearly enough of ~~the~~ it. The Army has got worse, what with drills and route marching. The work is much harder than it was. Attributes it to the new Commander in chief.

Their turn for guard come once a week and then they are on guard for 24 hours. Go on at 10 am and don't return to barracks until about 11 am the next day. Only get 3 or 4 afternoons a week.

Asked why the men do not patronise the Soldiers' Homes more than they do, he replied that they do not care much for them. The men who went were a sort of two-faced people. He did not go regularly: sometimes went in on Sunday to have a little tea or something.

Thay become a sergeant in 6 years but then there must be a clean record. Thinks it is much better in the cavalry and infantry than in the Guards. Here there is so much knocking

one

one another down'. They are pleased to have an opportunity to do you harm. If you are in trouble they will not help you but think it will bring them up one.

Likes London better than any other place. Thinks that after London the men like Dublin best – "You see it is a big city." Windsor is very well in summer but very dull in the winter

Likes the Tower because there are so many old places – historical associations. They are always doing something to the drains. Thinks they have not got a plan of the old drains as they are always digging to find some of the pipes. Chelsea barracks are closed now – repairing drains.

Mr W Hurst
Woolwich.

Wesleyan Soldiers' Home
William St, Woolwich.

Mr W Hurst. 23 Rectory Grove, Woolwich.
Army Scripture Reader attached to the Church of England Soldiers' Institute, Willington St.

Met Mr Hurst at the Institute & then went to see the Wesleyan Soldiers Home, William Street. It occupies the lower floor of a large building the Wesleyan schools occupying the upper portion.

Descending a few steps, a wide entrance lobby is reached, which opens into the general room. It contains tables with books & papers and a bagatelle board. At the side is a small coffee bar at which refreshments can be obtained & beyond this are the baths, lavatory etc. A special room is provided ~~sub~~ for married soldiers and their wives. Beds are also provided in an adjacent houses to which access is obtained without going into the street.

From the general room, another large room ~~is~~ entered in which the devotional meetings and soldiers teas are held.

Army Service Corps Barracks.

Regimental Library.

Subscription to the Library per month:

{ Officers 1/- ; non-commissioned officers: Sergeants 6d. Corporals 3, privates 2d.

Billiard Rooms.

Went to the Army Service Corps barracks. This was formerly an hospital and has been adapted to its present used. It is the Depot of the Corps. The Barrack rooms are small, not holding more than a dozen men and open on wide but gloomy corridors.

My special object here was to see the arrangements made for the social well-being of the men so we went direct to the Regimental library. To reach this we passed through a large room fitted up ~~with~~ as a refreshment room or canteen, with stove for cooking etc. From this the reading room is entered. This was well supplied with papers and periodicals of various kinds and might accommodate 50 men comfortably. In another part of the building the ~~Church~~ Army Temperance Society have a large room allotted for their meetings. This ~~is~~ also contains tables and other accommodation so that the men may spend their evening there. There are three billiards rooms in the barrack, one for the men, another for corporals & a third for sergeants.

A Corporal of the A.S.C.

Arrangements for Mess & Washing

We went to the Corporals. It contained one table at which a young corporal was practising.

He entered into a conversation. He thinks that the Army Service Corps is the hardest worked branch of the service – harder than artillery – Here the drivers may be out all day on convoy and after they come back have their horses and harness to attend to. They seldom get an afternoon. Some of the men are working in the Arsenal. Mr Hurst also thinks these men have the hardest time.

In this regiment they pay 4½d for groceries ~~etc~~ & mess expenses & have special dinners prepared according to a plan which is printed. and is quite an elaborate bill of fare for the day, commencing with an early snack before breakfast & finishing with supper. The corporal thought the system a good one but they had not the conveniences in the cookhouse & so it was not served as it should be.

The Corps also pays more for washing than other regiments (1d a day). because they have more things to wash.

The Theatre. R.A. Barracks

R.A. Libraries.

Beyond this room was another opening directly into the canteen.

From the A.S.C. Barracks, went to the R.A. Barracks to see the libraries and theatre.

The theatre holds about 1400 people and is managed by a man who is now a pensioner from the regiment. Adjoining it is a bar ~~the~~ and billiard room, upstairs there is a free reading room. The manager said that they get a full house. A new piece is played each week. Most of the visitors are soldiers, nearly four-fifths. Has seen the gallery full of soldiers, not a single woman or other civilian. The men can get a voucher from the paymaster and this serves as a pass until midnight. No difference in charge is made to soldiers.

In the next block of buildings, the libraries are situate. The non-commissioned officers' ~~has~~ has about 300 readers and there is a reading room adjoining where the men can sit and read. It is provided with directories of various kinds & military reference books. The Gunners

The Soldiers' Sunday.

& Drivers library adjoins that of the non-coms. It contains a larger number of books and the sergeants in charge says there are 1000 readers or about one in three of the men.

Subsequently had a talk with Mr Hurst about his work. He visits mainly amongst the recruits in the depôt and at the hospital. As a rule the recruits are a rough lot and at the Ch. of Eng Institute they have the full benefit of them as it is the only place they can go before they obtain their clothes being on the barrack premises. At the Hospital most of the men are suffering from venereal diseases.

On Sunday the soldiers have to attend church once a day. There are two services at 10 am and 11.45.; the earlier for the mounted men who have to go to stables after church & the other for the remainder of the men.

In the afternoon and evening the men are free — no drills.

Wesleyan Soldiers Home 155 A & B Buckingham Palace Rd S.W.

Hon Sec. Rev R.W. Allen. 26 Edith Rd West Kensington.

This Home was opened in January 1890 and enlarged in April 1895. It includes a Temperance Refreshment Bar & ~~the~~ Beds for soldiers visiting the Home. There are also rooms for recreation and social meeting. Meetings for soldiers' wives are conducted by Miss Morphew the Superintendent

The income for the year ending Jan/95 was £348.1.3 and the expenditure £398.3.8 In addition to the above, £75 was raised for a rent fund and £200 for furnishing the enlarged Home.

Daily Chronicle
May 19. 1896

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Vol. IV. Part I.
Chap. III : Soldiers
(and police)

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

D. Ch. 19/5/96

LETTER FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief Lord Methuen took the chair yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association. The meeting was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, which was crowded with members and friends of the association, the former being, for the most part, privates and non-commissioned officers whose tanned faces indicated long foreign service, while the numerous medals which adorned their breasts bore testimony to many a brave deed in the field of battle. Among those present were Generals Lord Chelmsford, Sir R. Gipps, J. A. Ardagh, R. W. Taylor, G. Erskine, T. Gillian, R. Harrison, and H. Moncrieff, Major-Generals Sir Martin Dillon and Lynden Bell, Col. Lockwood, M.P., Mr. John Wilson, M.P., Mr. W. H. Myers, M.P., and Capt. Pirie, M.P., Lady S. Taylor and Lady Eliza Biddulph.

Mr. Clare White, the organising secretary, read the following letter from Lord Wolseley:—"As I shall be on duty at her Majesty's Drawing Room next Monday, I regret very much that I shall not be able to attend the Army Temperance Association meeting on that day. I have read your draft report with much interest, and know from inquiries made at inspections, how satisfactory is the work done under the auspices of your invaluable association. Very few people outside of the Army subscribe to our military charities, or expend money upon our soldiers, and yet I believe them to be in every way the best behaved and most deserving of all classes. But so many rich people now take an interest in temperance work that if it became generally known that your—happily—undenominational association wanted funds, I am sure money would flow in to enable you to extend your good work. You have already done much for the Army, and I sincerely hope that God may bless your efforts in the future."

The Duke of Connaught wrote regretting his inability to be present, due to his having to represent the Queen at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, and expressing the hope that every success might attend the meeting. Lord Roberts also wrote a letter of sympathy with the objects of the association.

The Hon. Conrad Dillon, the treasurer, stated that the work of the association, as it developed, showed that the regimental system on which its branches worked was the right one, throwing as it did the responsibility on the commanding officer of encouraging those who helped themselves. It secured consideration for the many who now joined the society never having tasted strong drink, and it provided a haven for those who desired to break away from bad habits and bad companions.

[illegible] showed that forty-six new [illegible] last year, 54,000. Chicago, 52,000; same day last year, 34,000.

Broughton Castle, near Banbury, is the

most recent addition to the list of historical properties to be let. The building was prominently associated with the stirring times of Charles I. and Cromwell. It contains magnificent state apartments, in which are bedroom suites formerly occupied by James I. and Queen Anne, also the celebrated council chamber of Cromwell.

RUNAWAY HORSES AT THE DRAWING ROOM.—An accident occurred during the Drawing Room yesterday [illegible]

Daily Chronicle
May 19. 1896

HL 1003 (42)
Legislation affecting Accidents of the Railways
Modern Transport.
Dec. 31. 1922
Vol 6.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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The annual report showed that forty-six new branches had been formed during the year, making a total of 217. The membership was 11,754, as against 8,836 in 1895. The receipts for the year amounted to £1,307, and the payments £1,234. The Secretary of War had declined to increase the Government grant to the association from £500 to £1,000 "in view of the smallness of the contributions from private sources." It was, therefore, hoped that many friends would this year make an effort to enlist new subscribers.

The report having been adopted,

The R. J. H. Bateson, Secretary of the Army Temperance Association in India, gave a short account of the progress made in that country, and testified to the value of the co-operation of the association in England. He said of the 78,000 British troops in India 24,000 were pledged total abstainers.

Captain Pirie, M.P., called attention to the necessity of having barrack rooms better lit, and being supplied with chairs so as to keep men in. He also suggested that canteens should be closed till after dinner and that drinking water should be supplied at the mess tables.

Captain England, the Chairman, Colonel Fergusson, Sergeant Raffan, and the Chaplain-General also addressed the meeting, each speaker insisting upon the necessity of the Government providing temperance rooms as counter-attractions to the canteens.

A vote of thanks to Lord Methuen for presiding closed the proceedings.